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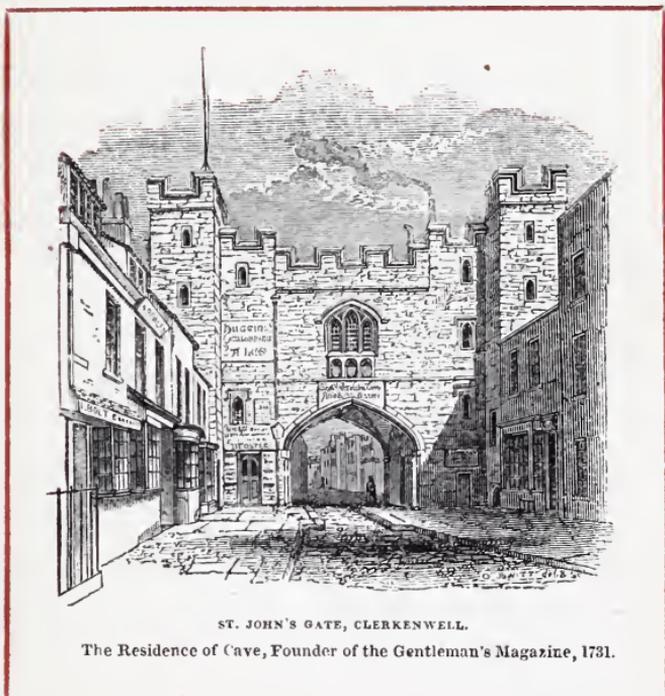
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1867.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Aliusque et idem.—Hor.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. III., JAN.—JUNE, 1867.

(BEING THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.)

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PREFACE TO VOL. III.

IT is scarcely necessary for SYLVANUS URBAN to say much to his readers, by way of Preface, in placing in their hands this the Third Volume of the New Series of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; but it is his duty to acknowledge, with many thanks, the kind encouragement and approbation which has greeted him from all sides, and with scarcely a dissentient voice, in carrying into effect the resolution which he announced in January last—of adding to his other contents the attraction of a Serial Story, illustrative of historical scenes and characters.

With these few remarks he commends the present Volume to his old and attached friends, the literary public.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

WHITEFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

June 29, 1867.

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THE
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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1867.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.*—*Hor.*

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Reports of Learned Societies having become so numerous that it is impossible to do justice to all of them in these pages, the Editor begs to inform his readers that he has resolved on their discontinuance henceforth.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—Hor.

ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVINGS OF ALBERT DURER.

IN THREE PARTS.—PART III., "THE GREAT FORTUNE." ^a



E now approach an event in the life of Albert Durer, on which it will be necessary to dilate before proceeding further with our subject.

Hardly any act of Albert Durer's life has been so generally and so thoroughly misunderstood as his journey to the Pays-Bas in 1520, and the precise object he had in undertaking it.

As will hereafter be seen, a variety of motives have been attributed to him, not one of which bears even an approximation to the truth.

Thus, Sandrart pretends that Durer undertook his journey "to escape domestic broils, which became from day to day more frightful, owing to the avarice of his wife, who compelled him to work day and night for money."

Arend, a native of Nuremberg, and the author of one of the earliest monographs on Durer, asserts that he made this journey "to escape from his wife."

The tale contained in the "Abrégé de la Vie des plus Fameux Peintres," &c., 2^{de} partie, 1745, p. 5, is thus told: "L'humeur insupportable de sa femme l'obligea de faire un second voyage en Hollande ou il reçut son ami Lucas, il y parut avec l'équipage d'un homme riche—enfin, pressé par les sollicitations de ses amis et de sa femme, il retourna auprès d'elle, mais," &c.

^a For Parts I. and II., see Vol. II. pp. 427 and 569.

The "British Cyclopædia of Biography," London, 1837, p. 613, gravely records—"In 1520 he again visited the Netherlands, probably for amusement only, but Maximilian appointed him his court painter, and Charles V. confirmed him in this office, bestowing upon him at the same time the painters' coat of arms, viz., three escutcheons argent on a deep azure field."

Lady Jervis, in her work "Painting and Painters," London, 1854, page 98, states: "In 1520, Albert Durer also made a journey to the Netherlands, which lasted nearly four years," &c.

Bartsch, vol. vii. p. 10, says that "Durer returned in 1524."

In like manner, Ottley, in his "Inquiry" (p. 723), declares that Durer "did not return to Nuremberg until the middle of the year 1524."

Monsieur Charles Blanc declares, "at the age of forty-nine, Albert Durer again visited the Netherlands. Unfortunately, Agnes Frey, his terrible spouse, followed him there."

Monsieur Gallichon, in the "Gazette des Beaux Arts," 1860, p. 204, observes: "Il entreprit ce voyage avec l'idée de trafiquer dans les objets d'art," &c.

Mr. R. N. Wornum, in his "Epochs of Painting," 1859, p. 372, states that "the chief object of his journey was to negotiate the sale of his prints."

Messrs. Jackson and Chatto, in their "History of Wood Engraving," page 259, thus mention Durer's journey: "He took with him several copies of his principal works—engravings on copper as well as on wood, and painted and drew a number of portraits during his residence there. The journey appears to have been taken as much with a view to business as pleasure."

Dr. Von Eye, in his "Life of Durer," p. 411, states: "In 1518 Durer made a journey to Augsburg. Two years later he went to the Netherlands, and during his journey kept a diary; but in it he does not state the object of his travel. He certainly had causes enough for making it; but his chief object seems to have been to try and find a better market for his paintings, &c., than existed at that time in his native town of Nuremberg."

And lastly, Dr. Waagen, in his "Histoire de la Peinture en Allemagne," 1863, vol. ii. p. 7, has ventured to assert, "Afin d'introduire un peu d'aisance dans son intérieur, monté cependant sur un pied bien modeste, il fit en 1520 et 1521, un voyage dans les Pays-Bas pour y vendre ses gravures sur bois et sur cuivre,

qui etaient réellement son gagne-pain ;” and then, with an avowal which conclusively shows how little the learned critic understood or had studied his subject, he added : “ Mais le but principal de son voyage n’en fut pas moins manqué à ce point que pour retourner chez lui, il se vit encore forcé d’emprunter 100 florins.”

Nothing could be easier than to refute in detail the numerous and



Facsimile of A. Durer's drawing in the British Museum. (See p. 15.)

manifest errors contained in the foregoing extracts from the writings of authors supposed to be worthy of confidence, and to show their folly. In the face of the simple facts, however, all such fables will necessarily vanish, and the truth will, it is believed, be made abundantly evident by an episode from the life of the distinguished genius.

The year 1519 dawned with misfortune to Albert Durer. On the 17th of January he lost his powerful friend and imperial patron, the Emperor Maximilian, by whose decease his position as court painter was brought to a close, whilst his chance of regaining the appointment became involved in doubt and obscurity.

According to the law of Germany, upon the Emperor's decease the supreme control of the government, pending the election of a successor to the throne, devolved upon Frederic, Elector of Saxony, as Vicar of the Empire; and until that successor had been determined on, it was impossible Durer could know to whom, or in what quarter, to apply for the vacant office.

In the first place the seven electors who exercised the privilege of selecting a successor offered the imperial crown to Frederic as the head of the German Confederacy. He, however, declined the honour on the ground "that he was not equal to contend with the difficulties of the times," and assuredly in no other act of his life did he evince to a greater extent that "wisdom" with which his name is so intimately associated.

The honour thus declined by him was, however, of too mighty import to lack candidates for its possession. Accordingly, from the moment his refusal was known no less than three of the most powerful princes of Europe put forth their respective claims to the imperial dignity. These potentates were—Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. of Spain.

Henry's pretensions were very soon withdrawn, and the contest for the honour of succeeding Maximilian was fiercely waged between the two other monarchs; ultimately, however—viz., on the 28th of June, 1519, five months and ten days after Maximilian's decease Charles was, by the unanimous voice of the Electorate College, raised to the imperial throne, his election being mainly brought about by the influence of the Elector of Saxony, in opposition to the wishes of the Pope.

This important intelligence was conveyed to Charles in nine days, from Frankfort to Barcelona, where he was then detained by the obstinacy of the Catalonian Cortes.

In the November following, the Count Palatine, at the head of a solemn deputation, offered Charles the throne, in the name of the electors, and the King declared his intention of setting out soon for Germany, in order to take possession of it. This was the more necessary because, according to the forms of the German constitution, he could not, before the ceremony of a public coronation, exercise any act of jurisdiction or authority.

Charles accordingly sailed from Corunna on the 22nd of May, 1520, and having landed at Dover he remained at Canterbury four days, and reached the court of his niece Margaret early in June.

These events could not but prove of the highest conceivable interest to Durer. His office of court painter to the Emperor of Germany ended, as before mentioned, with the death of Maximilian, and could only again be conferred by his successor subsequently to his coronation. For the reasons above stated, Durer, until July, 1519, was necessarily precluded from adopting any steps to secure his re-appointment. From the moment, however, of Charles's election all doubt was ended, and the direction in which Durer should attempt to make interest became clearly indicated, viz., with Margaret, Duchess of Savoy, governess of the Pays-Bas, daughter of Durer's great patron the late Emperor Maximilian, and aunt to the Emperor elect, Charles V.

No sooner, therefore, was it known at Nuremberg that Charles was on his way to take possession of his empire, than Durer felt it necessary to decide on the course he should adopt to secure the much-coveted post of honour. His reputation at that time was at its zenith, and it was of the highest importance to him that the pre-eminence he sought should not escape him. The small pecuniary emolument attached to the appointment of court painter was, of course, the least of its attractions, but the honour was everything to Durer, as well from the advantages connected with it as from the keen sense of disappointment he would naturally have felt had the office been conferred on any but himself. To have relied on written applications, or the promised interest of friends at court, would have materially weakened if not absolutely destroyed his chance of success, and at the same time have inspired other candidates for the office with a hope, and given them a strength his presence would in all probability deprive them of.

Of such paramount importance was this matter to Durer that it may readily be conceived it became a subject of the most serious consideration to himself and his friends. Many questions had to be considered—the distance, the expense, personal fatigue and risk, all had their part in their debates. Durer's friends were numerous at this period. The artists grouped about him, proud of their friend, zealous for his reputation, and, anxious that he should secure the office of court painter under the new Emperor, of course expressed their views and opinions on the momentous question. In those discussions the experience of Bilibald Pirkheymer doubtless was appealed to before arriving at a decision. On the one hand, Charles V. had been born at Ghent, and might therefore reasonably be sup-

posed to have a preference for a Fleming, and further, would doubtless on his arrival be besieged with applications for the post of honour. Again, Durer had never seen Margaret or the Emperor elect, and he possessed no positive interest on which he could reasonably depend; hence it became a very serious question whether, in the face of these undeniable disadvantages, the chances of his success in gaining the appointment were not too slight to compensate him for the risk, expense, and fatigue of the journey; on the other hand, Durer's admitted position as the first artist in Germany, the distinguished favour in which he had been held by the late Emperor, and the peculiar claims of a German for the office over those of a foreign artist, were considered sufficient to entitle him to the preference, if by his presence and energy he exerted himself in the right quarter. With such "pros and cons," it is not to be wondered at that all shrunk from giving any decided advice, which might possibly have involved loss of money, position, and disappointment to Durer. He therefore, having heard all the different views and opinions of his friends, finally decided the question himself, and resolved to run all risks and to solicit the office *in propria personâ*. Hence his manly avowal in the first sentence of his diary, viz., that he "undertook the journey on his own responsibility," a record by which he fairly and properly exempted his friends from all blame, even should the object of his expedition terminate in utter failure.

That diary commences in the following words:—"On Whitsunday have I, Albert Durer, at my cost and responsibility, with my wife, departed from Nuremberg for the Netherlands," &c.

The journey now determined on, Durer, who was well assured of the hearty welcome which would await him from the artists in the Pays-Bas, resolved that the partner of his early struggles—his faithful and affectionate wife, Agnes—should accompany him, and both witness and share his expected honours. It was to be their first journey together after a marriage of twenty-six years, and Durer accordingly desired that, in order that nothing should be wanting to secure her comfort, Agnes should be accompanied by her waiting-maid or companion, Susannah; whilst his old and esteemed friend, Hans Springinkle, undertook to remain at Nuremberg in charge of his house and property. In fact, every arrangement was made that the journey should be undertaken not only in comfort, but in a manner and on a scale consistent with the object of Durer's visit and his position as the acknowledged leader of German art, which the

prosperous state of his finances at this period well enabled him to do. Durer's attentions to his wife, however, did not end there. In 1508 he had painted her portrait as the "Madonna holding on her lap the Divine Infant wrapped in swaddling-clothes;"^a and with the especial object of making his wife known and commemorating her visit with him, he executed his elaborate engraving from his drawing of the portrait, merely altering the countenance of the Virgin so as



A. Durer's original sketch of "The Great Fortune." (See p. 15.)

more accurately to represent his wife as she then was. That engraving (declared by Mariette to be one of the best Durer ever executed) has secured a world-wide reputation as "La Vierge avec l'Enfant Jésus emmaillotté."—Bartsch, p. 38.

It requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive the stir which such a departure created at Nuremberg, or that Durer, his wife, and Susannah set out on their journey accompanied by a host of

^a This Madonna was sold by Durer, in 1508, to Johann, the fifth Bishop of Breslau.—*Vide* Durer's letter to Heller, dated at Nuremberg the Saturday after All Saints'-day, 1508.

friends and artists to wish them "God speed, success, and a safe and happy return."

The object of his journey being thus made clear, it is evident that all the conjectures mentioned in the introduction altogether fail. Indeed, the circumstances detailed by Durer himself, when properly considered, utterly annihilate the silly reasons attributed to him, and at the same time clearly disclose the true and only object of his journey—viz., to secure from the newly-elected Emperor the appointment of court painter.

The detail in his diary gives so clear an account of his progress as to render any special notice of it unnecessary, except so far as any allusion to it may assist in conveying a correct version of the efforts he made to obtain his desired object, and for which he had undertaken so long a journey and incurred so great an expense.

He contrived to visit Antwerp before the arrival of the Emperor, and availed himself of the opportunity afforded him to inspect, in the painters' working place there, the preparations then making for the triumphal reception of the Emperor elect, who was daily expected. He also, with a better knowledge of human nature than is generally awarded him, paved the way for conciliating the Arch-Duchess Margaret, by sending from Antwerp presents of his engravings to those in office about her, and who it was presumed could influence her. He followed up the same good policy with Margaret herself, as on his arrival at Brussels he obtained the much-wished-for audience of the Governess, and presented her with a copy of his copper-plates and wood-engravings, which were graciously accepted. That Durer perfectly succeeded in obtaining the interest of that all-powerful and illustrious lady is shown by an entry in his diary:—

"*Item.* Madonna Margarita received me at Brussels, and promised she would be my introductress to King Charles, and showed a special kindness towards me."

Margaret fulfilled her pledged word, and on the Emperor's arrival at Brussels she secured from him a promise that the much-coveted appointment of court painter should be bestowed on Durer, although it could not, for the reasons hereinbefore explained, be legally conferred upon him until after the coronation of the Emperor. To that coronation Durer was bidden, and accordingly he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, the place appointed by the Golden Bull for the coronation of the Emperor; and there, on the 23rd October, 1520, in the

presence of an assembly more numerous and splendid than had appeared on any former occasion, he saw the crown of Charlemagne placed on Charles's head, with all the pompous solemnity which the Germans then affected in their public ceremonies, and which they deemed essential to the dignity of their Emperor.

Durer's entry of this event is as follows:—"On the 23rd October I saw the crowning of King Charles."

There can be no doubt that one of the first acts of authority exercised by the newly-enthroned Emperor was to fulfil his imperial



A. Durer's Finished Drawing of "The Great Fortune." (See p. 15.)

promise, and confer upon Durer the title of court painter to the Emperor of Germany. In those days, as at present, the forms connected with an appointment occupied some time in preparation. Hence it was not for about three weeks after the coronation—viz., on the 14th November, 1520—that Durer, whilst at Cologne, received the official documents appointing him to the office, which event is thus noticed by him:—"On the Monday after Martinmas I received from King Charles the appointment of court painter."

From the foregoing it is clear Durer fully and satisfactorily accomplished the especial object of his journey and received the reward he so much desired, and which, from a professional point of view, was of such immense advantage to him.

In the month of May following, an event occurred which not only affected the whole current of Durer's future prospects and intentions, but embittered his feelings and blighted his expectations to a greater extent than any other occurrence of his life—viz., the withdrawal of Margaret's favour from him and the loss of her friendship. As is well known, Durer was a warm partisan of the reformed doctrines. He had heard, with unmingled satisfaction, of Luther having, in the month of December previously, convoked the professors and students of Wittenburg before the castle there, and of his having then publicly committed the Papal bull and the books of the canonical law to the flames. In his eyes it was an act worthy of the great reformer, in whom Durer took the deepest interest. The arrival, therefore, of the news at Antwerp, in May, 1521, of Luther's arrest and disappearance on his return from the council at Worms, excited Durer's indignation to the last degree, as appears by the entry in his diary.

Durer's complaints on this subject were both vehement and public, and necessarily very soon reached the ears of Margaret, whose attachment to the Romish Church almost amounted to bigotry. Such conduct on the part of Durer was very distasteful to her, and she resolved to mark her sense of it by instantly withdrawing from Durer the favour and friendship she had theretofore evinced for him. This change in the Duchess was blindly adopted by her court, and Durer's popularity thereby became at once extinguished. To a sensitive disposition, such as that of Durer, this change was a matter of the deepest pain, and he lost no time in endeavouring to regain the favour he had so unexpectedly—and, as he felt, so undeservedly—lost. Hence, a week after Corpus Christi Day, he proceeded to Malines and obtained an audience from Margaret, at which he endeavoured to propitiate her by entreating her acceptance of a portrait of her father, the Emperor Maximilian; but, tempting as the peace-offering was, Margaret, firm to her purpose, rejected it in such a manner as not only deeply to wound the artist's feelings, but to teach him that her forgiveness was not to be hoped for. Thus at one blow all Durer's hopes of court favour were annihilated, and to such an extent did Margaret carry her ill

feeling as to bias the newly elected Emperor (who was still more bigoted to the Church than his aunt) against his unfortunate court painter, and this ill feeling she so far effected as to prevent Durer ever obtaining a single commission or command of any description from Charles. Indeed, had the appointment not been actually made, there is every reason to believe it would never have been conferred on Durer. With his sad change before him, Durer felt that further stay in the Pays-Bas was not only undesirable, but almost impracticable; hence he at once resolved to retrace his steps to Nuremberg, and was on the point of leaving Antwerp, when he was commanded by Christian II. of Denmark (who had recently arrived there) to take his portrait at Brussels, whither he went for that purpose. On the Sunday before St. Margaret's day (July 20), the King gave a grand banquet to the Emperor and the Governess, to which he invited Durer, who attended doubtless with a lingering hope that some change might yet present itself in his favour. In that hope, however, he was doomed to disappointment, as neither Charles nor Margaret deigned to notice him in any manner or degree. From that day, Durer never again met either Margaret or the Emperor. This neglect decided Durer to no longer delay his departure; hence on the following Friday he definitively left Brussels for Aix-la-Chapelle, on his return to Nuremberg, which place he reached by the end of the month. To all outward appearance, Durer must have been considered a happy man. He had obtained the object of his ambition, and returned to his native town "court painter to the Emperor." He had been fêted and honoured in every place he had stayed in, and the news of his triumphs had preceded him to Nuremberg, where, on his arrival, he was received with every mark of honour and esteem his heart could possibly have desired. The canker of disappointed hopes and blighted professional prospects was however at his heart,—he possessed the shadow, but lacked the substance. He was "court painter" indeed in name, and as such the acknowledged leader of German art; but, beyond the almost nominal stipend attached to the office, he had nothing to expect or hope for from the imperial power,—that was gone, and, as he felt and believed, for ever. Hence in the midst of his glory he returned to Nuremberg a disappointed man. True it was he had realised all and even more than his most sanguine expectations had ever imagined. In the course of his triumphant journey he had everywhere been received with all the honours due to his distinguished position, and yet his soul

was troubled, his spirit saddened, and the remembrance of his journey embittered. Margaret's unmerited repulse and its consequences had stung the illustrious artist to the very quick, and effectually destroyed that impression of his journey which must otherwise have proved a lasting source of pleasure and success.

It is here necessary to diverge from the further consideration of Durer's personal position, in order to consider in detail that allegory which has delighted, as much as it has puzzled, posterity, viz., his engraving commonly known as "The Great Fortune."

This art mystery is the last of those forming the subjects of these observations, and it may vie with either of the foregoing in interest, talent, and execution. In addition, however, to its having been equally misunderstood, it is further remarkable as having been referred to, to Durer's prejudice, and as a proof of his utter insensibility to elegance. It is hardly too much to assert that no production of Durer's has been the subject of greater misconception than this figure. Time, place, and circumstance have alike been lost sight of, and in the perfect abandonment of any attempt to understand the real meaning of the illustrious artist, he has been universally condemned by all those critics who have ventured to judge his merits rather by the measure of their individual comprehension than his manifest intention. To what other cause can be traced the unmeaning descriptions attributed to this engraving from time to time, all of which show complete misapprehension of the artist's ideas? This justly celebrated production has in turns been styled "The Great Fortune," "Pandora's Box," and "The Nemesis," and each appellation has in its turn been received and adopted by critics in defiance of its utter absurdity. The two first are simply ridiculous; and how the last could have been supported by such authorities as Passevant and Dr. Waagen is the more unintelligible, as the figure possesses no attributes which can in any degree justify the appellation of "Nemesis." It has been alleged, as stated above, that Durer himself distinguished this engraving in his journal under that name, but there is no foundation whatever for that assertion, nor indeed the possibility of its being true, inasmuch as the engraving in question had not been executed when Durer visited the Netherlands in 1520. Again, when it is borne in mind that Nemesis is commonly represented with a wheel at her foot or in her hand, and sometimes with a sistrum or sort of roller, with one hand lifted up towards her mouth, it is the more extraordinary that such an attribute

to Durer's engraving could have been conceived and tolerated for a moment, unless, indeed, it can have been founded on the declaration referred to in the "Hist. Mythol., Bilders, p. 97," that "Nemesis" sometimes appears in a pensive standing attitude, holding in her *left* hand a bridle, or a branch of an ash tree, and in her right hand a wheel with a sword or scourge. But so it is: a mistake, even an absurdity, duly recorded, is blindly adopted by all followers, and thus in course of time becomes received as a fact which it is dangerous to attempt to controvert. All doubt, however, upon the subject has, it is hoped, been wholly set at rest by the preceding observations upon the allegory first mentioned, and it now conclusively



Figure by Hans Springinklee. (See p. 18.)

appears that the "Nemesis," mentioned by Durer in his diary, is the engraving hitherto known as "The Knight, Death, and the Devil."

Dr. Waagen, in his "Manuel de l'Histoire de la Peinture en Allemagne," 1863, declares that this engraving was executed at the latest in 1505, whilst M. Emile Galichon in his "Essay on Albert Durer," published in "La Gazette des Beaux-Arts," vol. vii. p. 88, attributes it to the year 1513.

With great submission to both those authorities, the incorrectness of their data will hereinafter be shown, and circumstances detailed which conclusively show that it was not executed until the year 1522. The right to consider that engraving as the "Nemesis" having been disproved, it is merely necessary to declare that this allegory is neither "The Great Fortune" nor "Pandora's Box." It is a perfect and the best expressed reflex of Durer's feelings and thoughts which he has left us. It is a subject essentially connected with himself, and represents "*Temperantia*," ordinarily represented by the Greeks with a bit in her hand. Adopting this idea, Durer engraved *his* "*Temperantia*" holding in her right hand the cup of temptation, and in her left the bridle of restraint.

That such was Durer's intention is supported by Vasari, who, in his "*Lives of the Painters*" (Bohn's edit., 1851, vol. iii. p. 495), states "Albert Durer engraved a nude figure hovering amidst the clouds, one of Temperance, having wings of singular beauty, and holding a cup of gold and a bridle in her hands; beneath is a fine landscape." In the catalogue of the celebrated Praun collection at Nuremberg, this engraving is also called "*La Tempérance*."

If such misconception has existed in reference to the proper name of Durer's figure, his intention has been equally misunderstood, and his wonderful talent thereby wholly unappreciated. The figure itself has, as before mentioned, been systematically and continuously abused, even by those who assumed the responsibility of enlightening the world upon its merits as a work of art. Thus Dr. Waagen, in his "*Histoire de la Peinture en Allemagne*," 1863, denounced it as a long naked figure, a too "faithful copy of a vile model, and a proof of Durer's want of appreciation for the beautiful." M. Galichon has also ventured to mention it in the following terms:—"With what truth but too real Durer has contrived to delineate with his graver the most trifling creases of the epidermis, every wrinkle in the skin of a body deformed by the fatigues of life, without even attempting to hide the obesity of the stomach, or the heaviness and vulgarity of the extremities," &c., from which M. Galichon in like manner concludes that Durer was insensible to elegance. The injustice as well as the absurdity of these critical remarks will hereafter appear.

The mortification of Durer at the treatment he had received has been already mentioned, but the true impression made by it on his mind, will be best ascertained from the entry he made in his diary in

the following words :—"I had the disadvantage in all my earnings, lodging, sales, and other transactions in the Netherlands, in all my dealings with high and low, and particularly the Lady Margaret, who, for what I presented her, and did for her, gave me nothing."

A favourite pupil and faithful, though humble, friend awaited Durer on his return home—one who had resided with him for many years, and under whose charge Durer had, as before mentioned, left his house during his absence; that friend was Hans Springinkle, who, following in the footsteps of his illustrious master, had in his turn become painter, engraver, and sculptor, and was justly considered by his contemporaries as a very skilful artist. To Hans Springinkle Durer poured forth all his wrongs, and confided to him the bitter lesson he had learnt from having yielded to the temptations and glittering attractions of Margaret's court. Many a time and oft the subject was discussed between them; and in the end Durer determined to give vent to his feelings under an allegorical figure, which should express his wrongs and record to all time his indignation. The resolve once made, the question arose how it should be carried out with the greatest effect. Durer's first idea was simply to show the worthlessness of the friendship which had been so illiberally and oppressively withdrawn from him; and, with that intention, he made a sketch representing a nude female of elegant form, holding in her right hand a pair of scales, to which she is pointing with her left. In one of the scales are two hands in close embrace, and in the other a feather.

This sketch is fortunately preserved in the volume of his drawings in the Print Room of the British Museum, No. 113, a facsimile of which is given on page 3. Upon reflection, however, it hardly appeared to the two friends to carry out with sufficient vigour and severity the cherished intention. It was accordingly laid aside, and Durer made a second sketch (also happily to be found in the British Museum, No. 114), representing a nude winged female in profile standing on a globe or ball, her left arm being outstretched, and holding a bit in her right hand (see page 7.) Incomplete as it was, that idea was adopted: the only point for consideration being the adjuncts. Those were added in due course; and, in the result, the wonderful allegory now under consideration was completed (see page 9). If Durer left no other record of his talent behind him than this engraving, he would have established a reputation as one of the most talented artists the world ever produced. Even at this day it would

be a matter of extreme difficulty to find an artist capable of delineating and uniting in one figure two extremes—contrasts of the most startling character, as widely different as night and day, or black and white ; and yet that is precisely what Durer has effected, and has, in his “*Temperantia*,” executed the task in such a manner as to command the admiration of all connoisseurs, although their comprehension proved unequal to the task of understanding its real meaning. A glance at Durer’s “*Eve*” of 1504, and his “*Venus*” (No. 175 in the collection of his drawings at the British Museum), will suffice not merely to show his appreciation of the beautiful, but to prove that, whenever he departed from it, he did so intentionally.

Durer’s real desire in drawing this figure as he did was, beyond all doubt, to embody in his “*Temperantia*” the moral of both attraction and repulsion, temptation and restraint. Thus, the elegant cup in the right hand of the figure indicates the temptation or attraction offered to Durer by the Archduchess Margaret during his stay in the Netherlands ; whilst the bridle in the left hand denotes the restraint and repulsion he afterwards experienced from Margaret, and the cruel disappointment he suffered therefrom.

The same idea is carried out in the figure. Thus Durer knew full well that, in the abstract, a nude female constituted temptation or attraction in its most seductive form ; for him, therefore, to have drawn it in all its loveliness would have left no room for restraint. That feeling could not, therefore, be better expressed and brought into action than by purposely making the nudity so divested of its ordinary attractions as at once to create repulsion or restraint ; and thereby bring the figure fairly within the definition of Cicero, who declared “*Temperantia moderatio est, cupidatum rationi obediens.*” That idea Durer has perfectly realised and developed in his engraving ; and is therefore fully entitled to unqualified praise and admiration for his wonderful talent, in lieu of that censure which has hitherto been so unjustly awarded him. One feature, however, yet remained to complete the moral, to carry out the intended retaliation, and inflict the desired sting, viz., to connect this ugly figure, this vulgar seductress, with the author of all Durer’s vexation and disappointment. Adopting, therefore, an artist’s revenge, and setting an example afterwards followed by Michael Angelo, Hogarth, and others, he selected the likeness of Margaret herself as “*Temperantia* ;” and thereby practically denounced her to eternity as having

first tempted him to rely on her friendship, and then repulsed and degraded him by unfairly withdrawing it.

The theory of striking contrasts in the engraving is completed by the landscape Durer has placed beneath the clouds which separate the upper from the lower portion of the engraving. By it he desired to express the difference between a life passed at Margaret's court, with its attendant excitement, and that real happiness which could best be found in the peace and retirement of rural life.

With that object he engraved a view of the village of Eytas, in Hungary, the birthplace of his late and much-beloved father, where Durer knew he had passed many of the happiest years of his life in quiet contentment. Upon every portion of that landscape Durer bestowed the greatest care; and Dr. Waagen, without giving the slightest clue to the reason of its selection, has yet referred to it as "a mountainous country, in which the minutest details are given with a wonderful finish." Thus understood and explained, every portion of Durer's intention is made manifest, and an interest given to the engraving it has never hitherto possessed. It was completed in 1522.

It can hardly be doubted that the engraving proved eminently satisfactory to the great artist and his faithful friend, Hans Springinkle; nor that it was regarded as a sufficient retaliation upon Margaret, and a solace to Durer's wounded feelings.

The intense interest exhibited by Durer upon this subject led Springinkle to conclude that nothing could possibly be more agreeable to Durer than to make his first sketch available. Hence he resolved on a pleasant surprise to his old master, one which would touch upon the two subjects nearest and dearest to his heart, and at the same time deserve his approval as works of art. In carrying out his intention Springinkle resolved to avail himself of Durer's own idea of the figure holding the pair of scales before mentioned.

That subject he accordingly carved as a bas-relief on wood, and completed it in time to present it, with a pendant, to Durer upon the approaching anniversary of his birthday, 14th April, 1523 (St. Prudentius): the one being emblematical of Consolation, and the other, of Perfect Love and Innocence.

Consolation he depicted under the emblem of another of the cardinal virtues, viz., Prudentia, a special and personal compliment to Durer. This figure he represented by a close adaptation of Temperantia, the only variation consisting in the attitude and object of the

figure, which he represented as holding a pair of scales in one hand, to which she pointed with the other (see p. 13). In the lightest scale were two hands locked in the closest embrace, intended to typify the boasted friendship of Margaret for Durer; whilst the heavier scale held merely a feather, indicative of the worthlessness of that friendship, whereby Prudence was enabled to offer to Durer that consolation he so much needed. Underneath the figure is a faithful replica of the landscape engraved in Durer's allegory.

This bas-relief, when carefully studied, shows how admirably Springinklee carried out his intention. It bears his monogram, and on the pendant is the date, 1523. Both the originals form a portion of the collection of the author.

HENRY F. HOLT.



THE NOVEMBER METEORS.



THE 14th of November last will be a very notable date in scientific history; for it is marked by the recurrence of one of those curious and beautiful celestial phenomena which once terrified the ignorant and superstitious, and which, even in these comparatively enlightened days, rarely fail to strike with astonishment the minds of the most philosophical observers. The meteoric showers of the above date, the phenomenon to which we are alluding, received a far larger share of popular attention than such matters usually do; probably from the frequent warning notices of its occurrence published in the public journals, and possibly also from the circumstance that there were few subjects of political or social importance to occupy the public mind about the time that the event took place.

The reasons for anticipating such a display at such a time were briefly these. Students of meteoric science have collected from scattered sources a vast number of records of appearances, more or less striking, of shooting or falling stars. An examination of these records served to show that there are certain days of the year when the said stars are displayed in considerable abundance: and, moreover, that in certain past years they have manifested themselves in extraordinary numbers; to such an extent, in fact, that the displays of these particular years have received the name of "star showers." Without detailing the dates and peculiarities of the individual records of these showers, it will be sufficient to state that they were found to have

occurred at intervals of about thirty-four years apart, always during the early part of the month of November; and that the last great shower took place in the year 1833, its predecessor having been the celebrated one observed by Humboldt and Bonpland at Cumana, in 1799.

Two or three years ago, Professor Newton of Yale College, in the United States, carefully examined all the known records of these showers, with the view of settling the exact time at which each of them occurred, and thus of determining the exact period of their recurrence, and other cosmical data concerning them. The records at his command amounted to thirteen, scattered at intervals over the past thousand years. Adopting the now generally received hypothesis that meteors are tiny particles of cosmical matter circulating, in the form of a group or ring, with an orbital motion about the sun, he set about determining the dimensions and other elements of this orbit, and the manner in which the little planets—for as such they may be regarded—are distributed about it. The results of his reasoning and calculation are these:—That the diameter of the orbit in which the bodies circulate is about equal to, or, to be more exact, a little less than, the orbit of the earth, and that the orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of about 17° . That the form of the group is a ring, but not a ring of uniform density throughout its circuit; the most natural supposition being that there is a small section of the ring where the bodies are very numerous, and that a few stragglers only are scattered about the rest of it. That the length of that thickly strewed portion of the ring is equal to about one-fifteenth of the length of the orbit, or in linear measure more than 40,000,000 miles, and that the thickness of it (which is determined by the length of time the earth takes to pass through it) about 100,000 miles.^a

The ring, with the thick cloud of bodies at one portion of it, circulates about the sun in about 354 days and a half, and with a retrograde motion, that is, in a direction contrary to the orbital motion of the earth. The earth cuts through the ring once every year, and each time in a new place, so that it must sometimes cut through the cloud of meteors. This it does three times in a century, or about every thirty-three years. But, inasmuch as the group is so extensive, we

^a Those who are desirous of knowing more of Professor Newton's labours will find a paper by him in the "American Journal of Science" (Second Series), vol. xxxviii., July, 1864. This paper, we are informed, is an abstract of a memoir which appears in the first volume of the memoirs of the new "National Academy of Sciences." This volume has been very lately published, and has not yet got to this country.

pass through it twice at the end of each of these thirty-three year cycles ; for after we have pierced it in one November, when we come round to the same place in the next November, we encounter it again, and that is why we meet with two or more of these meteoric showers in consecutive years at the end of each cycle. There was, as we know, a display in November, 1832, a grander one in November, 1833. And again a slight one in 1834.

Professor Newton pointed out the great probability of a return of the periodic shower, either on the night of the 13th of November, 1865, or on the same night of the year 1866. On the first of these dates a careful watch was kept, and what was thought a goodly shower of meteors was observed, about a thousand of them being estimated to have been seen at Greenwich between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. But Professor Newton had concluded that the year 1866 would be the most likely to witness a grand display, and all over the country observers were put on the *qui vive*. There was a possibility of a portion at least of the meteors encountering the earth on the night of the 12th, and a strict watch was maintained throughout the time of their possible visibility. But the night was hopelessly cloudy, and no vestige of a meteor was seen. The cloudy night, however, brought in a brilliant morrow, and the evening and night of the 13th were, generally speaking, superbly clear ; only a few short intervals of cloud occurring during the night to momentarily dull the hopes of those who were anxiously watching the display. For it was not only the eager eyes of regular observers that were on the alert ; a large number of private individuals, who had never before dreamt of "sitting up" for a celestial phenomenon, turned their windows and balconies into observatories for the occasion, and perseveringly sat out the performance despite the nipping eagerness of the November night air.

The time for the commencement of the watch was about 11 o'clock, as it was at that time that what is termed the "radiant point" came above the horizon. Those to whom the "radiant point" may seem an enigma, may be informed that it is that region of the heavens from which the meteors seem to come. The earth as it were *runs into and through* the group of bodies, and the radiant point is therefore that point of space towards which the earth is moving at the time : the meteors appear to emanate from this point just as, if we were to run through a crowd of people, the individuals composing it would appear to be streaming from the spot towards which we were running. The "earth's way," as the course of the earth has been appropriately termed, at the time of these November showers is in the direction of

a line from the earth to a star in the constellation *Leo*, and in consequence all the meteors seem to radiate from that star. It was, then, as *Leo* came above the horizon, at about the time above noted, that hundreds of observers turned their anxious eyes towards the east, eager to catch sight of the *avant-courrières* of the expected tribe of celestial visitors; for although a few meteors had been noted during the earlier hours of the evening, there was nothing up to the time we are speaking of to betoken any extraordinary display. From 9 to 10 p.m. about ten meteors were seen, and from 10 to 11 p.m. about fifteen. But between 11 and 12 the shower began in real earnest, and from that time till between 4 and 5 a.m. on the following morning, the meteors darted across all parts of the sky in such numbers that it would have been beyond the task of any single observer to enumerate them.

A great number of accounts of the display, of varying interest and value, have appeared in the columns of the daily newspapers: we shall not attempt to give a *résumé* of these, but will confine our report of the numbers observed, &c., to the results of the observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. As might be expected, ample means were employed at this establishment to secure all possible data which systematic observation of the showers was likely to afford. The staff of observers told off for the occasion amounted to about twelve in number, each taking some independent and specific share in the scheme of observation: some were employed to count the number of meteors which appeared in definite sections of the sky: others in noting down the paths marked out by particular meteors, with the view of fixing the exact position of the radiant point, and others in taking account of any special physical features that might be manifested. For determining the number of meteors occurring during certain intervals of time, the sky was apportioned out into several regions, each of which was watched by one observer, so that no meteor was likely to escape uncounted, and all possible care was taken to prevent any meteors being counted by two observers. The totals of the numbers counted during each hour over the whole sky are as follows:—

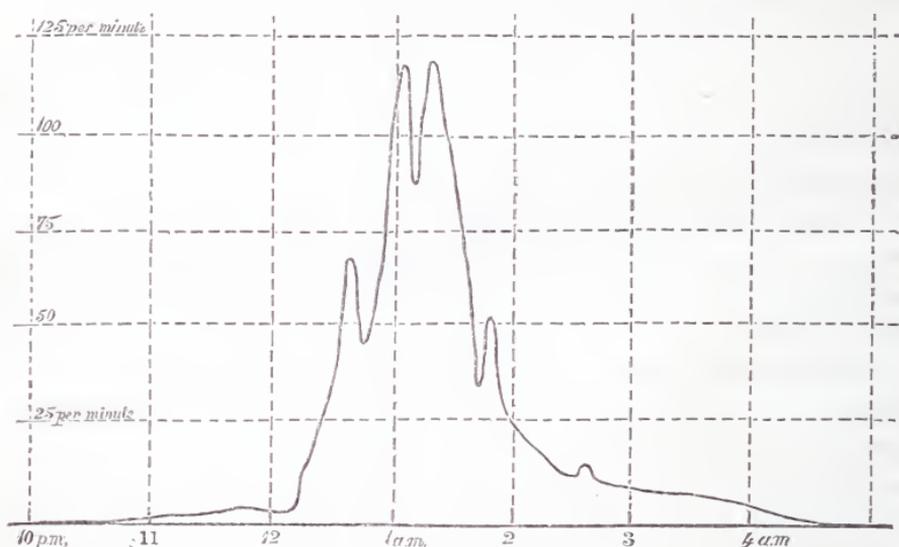
| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 9 to 10 p.m. | 10, | or an average of | <i>less than one</i> | per minute. |
| 10 to 11 | 15, | „ | „ | „ |
| 11 to 12 | 168, | „ | nearly 3 | „ |
| 12 to 1 a.m. | 2032, | „ | 34 | „ |
| 1 to 2 | 4860, | „ | 81 | „ |
| 2 to 3 | 832, | „ | 14 | „ |
| 3 to 4 | 528, | „ | 9 | „ |
| 4 to 5 | 40, | „ | about 1 | „ |

As a graphic illustration often conveys a better impression of relative

numbers to the mind than a column of figures, we append a curve showing the relative magnitudes of the minute averages, laid down with greater detail than we have expressed by the list of hourly totals given above.

In this curve there are some fluctuations, especially one at the highest point, which are due to clouds interrupting the observations: the passing clouds temporarily suspended the counting, and, as a consequence, the minute average went down for the time.

The total number of meteors observed at Greenwich from 9 p.m. on the evening of the 13th to 5 a.m. on the morning of the 14th amounted to 8485; but considering the frequent interruptions which clouds pro-



duced, this number must be considerably too low, and we may well assume that at least 10,000 passed through the region of the heavens visible at Greenwich between the above times.

For fixing the position of the "radiant point," the course taken by each meteor across the sky, as marked by its passage through the constellations, or by reference to particular fixed stars, is laid down upon one of a series of maps of the heavens specially prepared for the purpose, and issued by the Luminous Meteor Committee of the British Association. A large number of these paths being marked on a single map, representing the aspect of the heavens at a particular hour, the lines of the paths are produced backwards till they are found to meet very nearly in a common point of intersection. This common focus is the radiant point; its position in the late shower was midway between the stars ϵ and γ *Leonis*, or in 148° right ascension,

and 23° north declination; but besides this great centre of issue, there were a few meteors seen whose radiant points were in other parts of the sky; these, however, could hardly be said to belong to the same family or group as the great bulk of the members of the shower.

Upon the occasion of an expected shower like that under consideration, efforts are made to obtain simultaneous observations of altitude of the same meteors at different stations, many miles apart, for the purpose of computing their height above the earth's surface. But from the enormous numbers in which the meteors appeared on this occasion, we believe it has been found impossible to identify the individual meteors observed at one station—for instance, Greenwich—with those observed at a distant station—for instance, Glasgow; the maps are so scored by the meteor tracks, that very few, if indeed any, of them can be safely said to be common to both observers, although great care was of course taken to note the instant of each meteor's flight, in order to assist the identification. Upon the occasion of the shower of November, 1865, seventeen accordances were established between meteors observed at Greenwich and Hawkhurst in Kent (thirty-seven miles apart), and several of these were used to determine the heights of meteors at beginning and end of their flight. The average thus obtained was sixty-four miles at first appearance, and forty-six miles at disappearance. It does not appear likely that the recent shower will give so good a determination as this.

The physical aspect of the individual meteors does not afford much scope for remark; there were none of very extraordinary size, the largest of them not surpassing the brighter planets, Venus or Jupiter, in lustre, and the majority being about equal to first and second magnitude stars. The nuclei were mostly of a dazzling yellowish-white colour, with now and then traces of various other colours; but from the shortness of their existence it is, perhaps, doubtful whether these colours really pertained to the meteors or whether they were not the result of some disturbance of the sensitiveness of the observer's eye; for our own part, we cannot say that we detected any great difference of colour between them, when their images fell fairly upon the retina of the eye. The trains left by the meteors, which constituted a great element of their beauty, varied in length from about ninety degrees to nothing; they were mostly of a greenish colour, and from their manner of disappearance, there could be no doubt that they were *real*, and not, as some have supposed, optical illusions, produced by the retention of the image of the meteor on the retina. A curious circumstance,

noticed by most observers, was the affection of the meteors for certain regions of the sky ; by far the most favoured part being the north-west, where they appeared in much greater numbers than in any other region. We are not aware of this circumstance having been remarked in previous showers, and we believe no explanation has been offered to account for it.

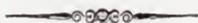
It was thought that the shower would yield important information upon the question of the constitution of meteors, from the opportunities it would afford of analysing the meteors' light by means of the prism. Accordingly, a fair number of observers in various parts of the country were provided with spectroscopes specially adapted for meteor observations. But no very fruitful results have been gleaned in this field of research. Spectrum observations are at all times delicate and difficult, and it is not surprising that observers are a little cautious in basing any statement upon the uncertain impressions they may have derived from mere flashing glances at a few meteor-spectra. This is the writer's case, and he ventures to think that it is that of other observers also. So far, however, as the observations go, they seem to support the inference that the composition of meteors is analogous to that of aerolites, consisting of earthy and metallic substances raised to a temperature of incandescence in consequence of the conversion of their *vis viva* into heat by their friction against the air which impedes their flight.

It is of course impossible to say at present what data this shower will add to meteoric science when the various observations come to be discussed and analysed. The results it has already yielded are chiefly the verification, to a certain extent, of Professor Newton's calculations, the fixation, as closely as possible, of the position of the radiant point of the November shower, and the relative thickness of the meteoric cloud at various points in the section cut through by the earth, as shown by the variations in the average numbers of meteors occurring per minute throughout the time of the display.

A comparison of the whole number of meteors observed with the numerical results of previous showers, shows that this shower was far less significant than some of its predecessors. Whether other parts of the world witnessed a grander phase in the display than we in England did we cannot say, for there is at present no authentic information on the point. M. Coulvier Gravier, who ought to be an authority, at a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, suggested that the maximum display of the epoch might be expected in November, 1867 ; because, he said, the really great showers are thirty-four years apart

instead of thirty-three, and the last of these was that of 1833; and, moreover, he called attention to the fact that every very grand shower is preceded by one not so grand in the year before it. This was the case in 1832-33; whether it will be so this time we must wait till next November to learn.

J. CARPENTER.



THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.^a

QN September 25, 1066, Harold defeated the King of Norway, Harold Hardrada, at Stamford Bridge. On September 29, four days later, the troops of William of Normandy began to land at Pevensey (where they remained during four days) without opposition, as the English cruisers had returned to port to obtain provisions. William disembarked at Bulverhythe. First came archers, with close-cropped hair and in short-cut tunics, carrying long-bows as tall as a man, and the famous cloth-yard shafts in their quivers; next the cavalry, in hauberks of ring armour, and equipped with kite-shaped shields, long lances, and straight two-edged swords; and, last, the pioneers, carpenters, and smiths, who carried with them three wooden castles in frame. The duke was the latest to disembark; and, as he touched the sand, he fell on his face. A cry rose, "It is a bad sign!"—"Nay," cried he; "I take seisin of this land with my hands; and as far as it reaches it is mine—is yours." In two of the castles the provisions were stored; whilst the Norman scoured the whole country round and ravaged the lands, burned the houses, and did not spare the sanctity of the churches where the English took refuge. Harold was at York, wounded, recovering from his fatigues, and merrily dining in the palace-hall, when an English thane, having ridden night and day without having drawn bridle, coming in hot haste from the coast of Sussex, informed him that within four days William of Normandy had set up his banner on English soil.

It had been intended to form a simultaneous attack upon England by William on the south, and Tostig, Matilda's brother-in-law, on the north coast; but the Norman fleet was delayed by foul winds at St. Valery, whilst Harold was crushing their Norwegian allies. The

^a It will be remembered that October 14th was the 800th anniversary of this great event.

perfidious Earl of Flanders had informed him that William intended to delay his campaign until the following spring ; so that the news of the hostile descent must have been wholly beyond his anticipation.

Harold pressed southward to London, where he stayed only six days ; and, arriving at length at Senlac, rode out in the grey of the early morning to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. Along the hills between Bodehurst Wood and the Asten were huts of boughs, white tents, pavilions, and straw huts ; and about the watch-fires sentries patrolling, to guard against the surprise of a night attack ; for the Norman videttes had retired as the English army advanced, assuring William that Harold was coming "like a madman." Two English spies brought word to the king that there were more priests among the Normans than soldiers in their own camp. "Nay," said Harold : "no shaven priests, but brave men, who will soon show us what they can do." The absence of moustachios made the Normans priest-like to English eyes.

The next day was spent in fruitless embassies on both sides. Hugh Margot, monk of Fécamp, came to demand England's surrender ; and was sent back with a sneer. A second messenger offered Harold all the country north of the Humber, or, in default, challenged him to a duel in presence of the armies. Harold's envoy required the Normans to depart, with gold and silver (from the plunder of the Danes at Stamford Bridge) for every man, or at once to accept the dread ordeal of battle. He was dismissed with courtesy ; but informed his master that his last alternative was accepted.

The site of the English camp was on a peninsula, about 2,200 yards in length, jutting out to the south-east, from high ground, then covered with the dense forest of Anderida : his right flank was thus protected ; whilst on his left was a deep ravine, and, beyond it, Bodehurst Wood ; and in his front lay a rapid slope ; whilst in his rear two deep ravines, only separated by the ridge on which the modern High Street is built, and streams, flowing from their hollows, wound round each flank and united with water-courses towards the enemy. Harold thus commanded the only advance to London : he raised his standard within view of the line of march which Cæsar, on his second landing, followed (according to Professor Airy), when moving from his camp at Pevensy along the north-west end of Battle to the engagement with the British at Robert's Bridge. Harold could not have chosen a finer military position. On the opposite ridges, their

right resting on Hechelände, or, as it is now called, Telham Hill, and their left on Camp Hill, both forming considerable elevations, the Normans were posted, advancing simultaneously in detached bodies from various parts of the coast, between their landing-place at Pevensey and the wooden forts which William had erected at Hastings' port. A narrow valley, watered by the little stream of the Asten, separated the encampments, which contained troops estimated at a number between 25,000 and 60,000 men. Probably about 20,000 were actually engaged. Their ships had been burned behind them, and retreat was impossible; defeat would have implied destruction. Carpenters with their axes cut down trees, engineers drew trenches, and ran up a fort; and so the invaders awaited the coming of the enemy.

The English chronicle calls the site of the English camp the Hoar Apple Tree; by the Normans it is said to have been anciently called Senlac. Nobles, in helmets with nasals, and short, close-fitting ring hauberks, and carrying round shields slung about their necks, and with them the picked soldiers and javelin-men, with others wielding the short double-edged bill and formidable long-handled battle-axe—a ponderous weapon borrowed from the Norwegians, deadly when wielded by nervous arms, but cumbrous at close quarters—were there, who had won for Harold the day at Stamford Bridge. They were flushed with the pride of victory; but were wearied with continuous forced marches, and their numbers (four times less than those of the Normans), unequal to a fresh battle, were supplemented with raw irregular levies of the shires south of the Humber, assembled by messengers riding out in every direction to summon them,—peasants in leathern jerkins, or frieze kirtles, armed hurriedly with club and pick, stakes and iron forks. Not a man came from the north of the Humber: they were to follow. The Abbot Leofric, of Peterborough, came; and the stout Abbot of Hyde, near Winchester, with twelve monks and twenty men-at-arms. When the battle was over, thirteen cowled and frocked bodies were found close by the fallen king. Cavalry there were none; the leaders, who only were mounted, fought on foot with their men; and there were but few archers; and the strength of the army had been weakened to man the ships in the Thames.

Harold's brother Gurth entreated him either to waste the country in their rear, as they retreated inland, so as to starve the Normans, or else that he should return to Winchester or London, in order to

collect reinforcements, whilst he took command of the army and held Senlac. He pointed out that Harold's breach of his plighted word and the Norman's threat of Papal excommunication had weakened the minds of men. "Brother," said this faithful friend, "if we have to give way, you can support us; and, if we fall, avenge us!" Harold, at length, was inclined to yield; but the change of intention came too late, when the Norman was actually advancing. "Now," said he, "let us trust to our right and our own good swords!" Harold prepared for a vigorous defence of his position until reinforcements could arrive. A huge stockade was thrown up, formed of ashwood wattled together with willow hurdles, and protected with shields. Three entrances were equally well guarded; and it would seem that there was an advanced line of works, from which the English were driven in upon their main stockade at about three p.m. Within this pallsided barricade his camp was impregnable. If he held it, the Normans would be dispirited by fruitless assaults, and compelled to treat with the only alternative of falling back to die of starvation, or to be overwhelmed by superior forces, which were hurrying southward. The English cruisers would shortly be again on the Channel station and masters of the sea. The day depended on one condition—that the English did not leave their lines, or engage on the open with the iron-sheathed cavalry and the numerous bowmen of their enemy.

During the night of October 13, the English camp, it is said, resounded with sounds of dancing and song, of drunken mirth, and vain-glorious cries: "Bublie, wassail, drink to me! drink heil! let them come!" But this statement rests only on Norman evidence; and it is most improbable that our sturdy English forefathers should have indulged in idle boasting, such as English soldiers would contemn, or that Harold, who had his crown and life at stake, would have permitted such licence and disorder. Only on that very day one of the chiefs had said, in reply to the insidious demands of submission made by William's envoy, Hugh Margot: "We must fight. The Norman has given our lands, our goods, our women to his captains. They come to take our country, our all from us! Whither shall we go? What shall we do, when we have no longer a country?" And the English swore with an oath to make neither peace nor truce with the invader; but to die or drive out the Norman from their shores. Men in such patriotic, high-souled temper were not likely to be braggarts or

drunkards on the eve of battle. Matthew Paris says that they were fatigued, and had passed a sleepless night. The sight of the harried country and blazing houses, between them and the sea, would not dispose them to merriment; for attached nearly to every village in the neighbourhood is the emphatic word "*waste*," in the Norman return of Domesday. And no doubt the prophecy of Merlin came to their recollection, that the Normans in wood and coat of iron would lay the pride of England low. With such thoughts no Englishman would fail to do his duty, in order to avert such a sorrow as this. And even if there are germs of truth in the Norman description, they only tend to prove that the English were genial, true-hearted comrades to the last; and that, gay and unflinching, they were prepared to show how sweet and comely is the death for fatherland.

In the Norman camp we are assured, on the same authority, that all was quiet and devotion. The Bishops of Bayeux and Coutances, with priests and monks who came over in the hopes of booty, shriving the troops, or singing chant and litany whilst arms were furbished and the necessary dispositions made. At break of day (the common birthday of William and Harold) the martial Bishop Odo celebrated mass and gave his benediction; and then, with a hauberk under his rochet, and brandishing a "*baâston*" of command like a mace, having mounted a white charger, rode forward to lead the cavalry; whilst the suttlers took up their position on a slope to the east, and the clergy and monks retired to an adjoining eminence to pray, in full view of the field. William harangued his troops from the top of a hill, whilst his barons surrounded him. "Spare not, and strike hard. There will be booty for all. It will be in vain to ask for peace; the English will not give it. Flight is impossible; at the sea you will find neither ship nor bridge, the English would overtake and annihilate you there. Fight, then, and you will conquer. The victory is in our hands! On! on! chastise these English for their misdeeds!" As he armed, he put on his hauberk hind-side foremost, and his attendants looked dismayed: with a ready wit he dispersed their fears by saying, "It betokens that I shall change my dukedom for a crown."

In the other camp Harold addressed his men: "The Normans," he said, "are good knights, and well ured to war. If they pierce our ranks, we are lost. Ply lance and sharp bill against lance and sword, and they will not be able to stand up against you! Cleave,

and do not spare!" From the East of England, from Yorkshire, and the Midland Counties, from the West, as far as Somerset, his gallant men had come, and each, as he bade them, stood with his face to the enemy, there to defend his post, and not move, on any pretence, from it. The men of Kent, as their privilege was, took position on the right wing, where the first assault was likely to be made, to strike the first blow; and round the king, according to their right, stood his body-guard, and, centre, the men of London. Above his head shone the standard, with the figure of a warrior sparkling with gold and precious stones, and beside it was the dragon flag of Wessex. On the left, on the hill not far beyond the Railway Station, were posted the worst-armed men, with thick woods in their front.

It was now nine o'clock. William, bâton in hand, mounted his Spanish charger, the gift of a wealthy Norman pilgrim on his return from the shrine of St. James; before him, Tosteins Fitz-Rou le Blanc carried the sacred banner, surmounted by a dragon, which the Pope Alexander had blessed; behind him followed the flower of his chivalry. The right wing, composed of the cavalry of Boulogne and Poix, with light troops, archers, and crossbow-men, was led by Roger de Montgomeri and William Fitz-Osbert, the Seneschal; the left wing, formed of heavily-armed infantry, chosen men of Bretagne, Mantes, and Ponthieu, supported also by cavalry in the rear, were commanded by Viscount Thoars, Ameri, and Alain Fergant. The knights had mailed hauberks and brassarts, long swords, hose and boots of steel, and conical helmets; a long kite-shaped shield on their left arm, or braced about their neck, and in their right hand a lance, with a fork-tailed pennon; at their saddle-bow was a ponderous mace. Behind the archers rode the men-at-arms in mail. The foot-soldiers wore caps, and laced buskins on their feet; some had quilted frocks; some wrappers of stout hides bound about them: all carried a full quiver and bows strung, at their girdle, and a sword by their side.

At length from the English lines the enemy were seen to advance in long columns. The first, or Boulonnais, division of splendid horsemen, with poised lances, was moving across the valley in front of the English lines, taking up their formation on the ridge separated by a ravine from Camp Hill; a second, the Breton, division followed, taking up other ground along the slope by the Railway and Windmill, and, deploying into line, faced the English left; and, as Harold pointed them out to his brother Gurth, a third column, with

which was the standard brought from Rome and led by William in person, filled the rest of the plain, and, defiling along the high road, in rear of the Breton line, halted at a short distance from that of the Count Montgomeri, so as to be opposed to Harold's centre. Then the English slung their shields upon their breasts, and loosened the strings of their battle-axes about their necks ; shoulder to shoulder, in close ranks, all from Harold to the last recruit, together on foot they stood firm, and awaited the enemy's advance. It was a grand sight as the light glanced on the mail and lances of the glittering cavalry, the banner waving proudly and the trumpets ringing clear in the morning air, as the divisions wound down the hills and through the echoing woods.

In front of the Normans rode the Minstrel Taillefer, mounted on a swift horse, singing the lay of Charlemagne, of Roland the brave, and Oliver and the peers who died at Roncesvalles ; and, as he chanted, with the juggling tricks of his calling, he threw his sword up in the air, and caught it with such address that he was regarded as an enchanter. Then he spurred fiercely forward, and galloped towards an Englishman whom he had singled out for deadly combat, whilst the troops on either side held their breath, awaiting the shock in silence.

The warriors met. There was a moment's lock of lances, and a death groan : the Norman's weapon had pierced the Englishman ; within a few minutes the Englishman was avenged, and Taillefer lay unhorsed and dead. Then from the ranks rose a wild shout, which made hill and forest-depth ring as they had never echoed before. The statue-like Norman knights rode like winged fiends, and, with poised lances, down swept the flower of European chivalry towards the lines of the English.

"On, on !" cried William.—"Dieu aide !" shouted his men. Trumpet clanged, horn and bugle blew clear, with the rattle of armour, the neighing of horses, the blare of the clarion, the jingling of the horses' bits, the hollow roll of the cavalry, the steady footfall of the line, the quick clash of swords, the crashing shock of splintered lances, the heavy blows of clubs and maces upon the helmets, and the shields echoing with the strokes of weapons, the Normans drove upon the English ramparts. With their battle-cry, "Out ! out ! Holy Cross ! God Almighty !" the English stood like a wall ; their cruel two-handed axes, javelins, darts, and stones, raised on wooden frames, made havoc of Norman armour, and sent

horse and man down together ; and the groans of the wounded and the cries of the dying filled the air, dark with the dust of battle. "Hah ! how those Saxon dogs bark !" cried the Normans, as they hurried to the assault.

In vain, again and again, the Normans threw themselves against the palisades ; again and again they were repulsed. They assailed the place with desperate bravery, and tried to force their way by escalade in vain ; they were beaten down with axe and sword, or flung headlong from the rampart, when at length Eustace, Count of Boulogne, withdrew his division on the left, apparently or really, in utter rout. The varlets and camp-followers, who had charge of the baggage, fled from the hill on which they had been posted. The English, with a mad impetuosity, broke their ranks and pursued them. Across the field they had made a very deep fosse, with broken banks guarding one side of their position ; it lay behind the retreating Normans, and had escaped their notice in their advance, and a mound of stones, covered with brushwood and growing grass, now concealed the ravine and ditch from them. The Normans rallied, and turned on their pursuers ; but were compelled, as they panted up the hill, to fly in earnest, and, driven down back into the valley, were suffocated in the slough of this dyke, which their enemies skirted to lure them on ; they were, in their impetuous rush forward, rolled down headlong, men and horses, into the trench and perished ; they were pierced by English javelins or crushed by showers of stones, which had been prepared beforehand along the slopes. Many English were dragged down with them by the Normans, and perished together.

This engagement probably occurred near the stream that runs by the Powder Mills, as popular tradition points to this site ; and Newburgh and Hemingburgh relate that the Asten was said to run blood, shed on this day. It was afterwards called the Malfosse and Winchester Croft. "Yonder is a ditch," cried the English, pointing towards the Channel, "which no Norman horse can leap. Drink up the sea, or you will never look on home or wife again !"

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, rode up and cried, "Stand fast—do not move. Yet we shall win the day." And William, whom they thought had fallen, stopped their flight, bareheaded, with his lance, and cried, "I am here—look at me ! I live, and I will conquer !" They halted. It was now three o'clock. The other divisions continued the attack. Twice a feint of retreat was made, and twice the English fell into the fatal mistake of leaving their defences and

pursuing the apparently flying enemy. The Norman cavalry, and the troops of Maine, Brittany, France, and Aquitaine, suddenly wheeled and renewed the battle from the south-west, passing up through the narrow opening between the hills. The English were scattered in their wild haste and excitement when the horsemen surrounded them. They fought bravely, and sustained the charge like men who knew that to turn their backs was shame and death; but nothing could stand against the Norman horse, and the whole force was totally routed and driven back with slaughter across the plain. Some escaped into the woods, others were cut down as they ran, but the rest rallied, and taking advantage of the steepest part of the hill, and the many ditches intersecting it, made a gallant resistance against a general assault of the Normans; but their line was broken, and the battle was continued with unequal odds along the summit of the hill. Charge after charge with horse and foot was made upon them; across the valley they fell back towards the standard.

Thrice the duke had his charger killed under him. The issue of the day was uncertain, when he ordered his archers to shoot upward in the air. Sunset was coming on, but the outer line of intrenchments was forced. Thick as sleet poured down these showers of arrows, and one fell and struck King Harold in the left eye. In his agony he drew out the arrow, and in torture for a while leaned his head upon his shield, yet continued to issue his commands and direct the defence. In the thickest of the battle fought the men of Kent and Essex, holding the redoubts, until with one thousand knights, barons, and men-at-arms, the Normans, with their weight of armour and the force of their horses, forced their way through, whilst the English died fighting and rallying till they fell. The crest of the hill was stormed, and the inner line broken through. Twenty Norman knights devoted themselves to death or victory, and penetrated to the English standard. Harold, notwithstanding the exquisite torture of his wound, having broken off the shaft and wrenched out the point, made a heroic defence. A blow on his helmet felled him to the ground, and as he attempted to rise, a knight cut his thigh through to the bone. The golden standard was taken, and Harold, the king who loved his country, and sealed his affection with his blood, lay dead beneath a heap of his faithful soldiery, with his brothers Gurth and Leofric by his side, as the autumn twilight fell upon the field.

The light-armed English fled, some on the horses on which their chiefs had ridden to the battle. The Norman cavalry leaped their

horses over the dead, and trampled on them in fierce detestation, as they pursued the rout until night concealed the fugitives, giving no quarter. But in the forest of Anderida a noble rally was made by the men of Kent and East-Anglia, and a large number of the enemy were cut off, it is said, in the broken parts of the valley, and along the frequent ditches, probably by the left wing, which, having scarcely been engaged, would retire along the valley and up Caldbeck Hill, where they could engage the Norman troops who were pursuing their comrades, who had formed the right and centre, along the site of the present High and Mount Streets. Like a hunted lion, they kept the enemy at bay, beaten but unsubdued.

If Harold had not been wounded in the afternoon, he would not have allowed his raw levies to have been deceived by the very ruse with which he had won the day at Stamford Bridge. If Gurth or Leofric had outlived him, the survivors of the English might have been rallied, the North would have recovered from their losses with the Danes, a new army might have been concentrated and destroyed the army in detail. As a general, a patriot, a gallant soldier, and a king, Harold's name is dear to us. As William of Jumièges describes him, he was "a man of great courage and honour, of great personal beauty, graceful in conversation, and courteous to every one." "Woe to thee, O England!" wailed the Monk of Ely, "fallen into strangers' hands, thy chiefs conquered, thy king lost, thy sons perished, thy counsellors dead or disinherited!" The consecrated Papal banner waved where the English standard had wavered and gone down before the furious Norman charge; and to the Pope, as a memorial of a hard-fought day, the latter was sent. The old tradition was long preserved, that when the heavens wept on the anniversary of that disastrous battle, the little Asten distilled drops as red as the blood that was shed upon it. The Normans bought their victory dear, at the cost of between 6000 and 10,000 lives; and their leader, in his vulgar enmity—when he had Harold wrapped in royal purple and buried, by Malet (an uncle of Queen Alghitha), on the cliff of Hastings, with the scornful inscription, "By the Duke's command—be still Warder of the land and sea,"—little thought how the old English spirit of Harold would breathe on in her sons centuries after, or that on this coast of Sussex the guns of France would roar their last, and, as old Fuller said, lose their voice ever after; or rather that the union of Norman and English blood would tend to make a nation which united the virtues of both, and corrected their national vices.

Religion, which had grown lifeless in England, warmed into new life; and it is remarkable that the enduring memorial of the conqueror and the conquered was in each case a stately church. Here we mourn the loss of the Norman offering for the battle won; but at Waltham Harold's memory is still preserved in a minster, which bears the name of his battle-cry, and perpetuates his hope in life and death; and, perhaps, his last words, "Holy Cross."

Harold's three sons found a shelter in Denmark among the gallant and generous Danes. It is said that Githa, his mother, purchased Harold's body for its weight in gold; and that Osgood and Alric, canons of Waltham, discovered it, mutilated and a sight of horror, and carried it home with them to repose under a marble slab inscribed: "Here lies Harold the Unhappy." But there is another tradition, long believed and carefully maintained, that the true Harold, revived by the faithful Canons, escaped to Dover Castle, and at length spent his last days as a hermit in a cave near Chester walls, where Henry I. spoke with him, an old man blind of the left eye. Still, we would rather believe that he fell as a gallant soldier-king, as the great Roland passed away, according to the song of Taillefer:—

"With his face to the foe, so that they may say, 'He died as a conqueror,' when they find him; and he cried on God for mercy. And the memory of many things comes over him, such fair battles, his sweet country, his kindred and lineage; last his thoughts turn upon himself: My God, our true Father, Thou who never liest, Thou who drewest forth Lazarus from among the dead and Daniel from the teeth of the lion, save my soul, snatch it from the peril of those sins which I in my life have done!"^b

Twice the tomb of William in the grand church of St. Stephen at Caen has been rifled and destroyed. The grave of Harold lies unknown under the turf at Waltham. On the spot where he fell the high altar of Battle Abbey was erected: that also has disappeared, although we can point to the very site within a few inches. His line is gone, his throne was taken by another, his name only survives as that of one who had but a short reign of months; still, though his tomb has been destroyed, and his epitaph blotted out, while English hearts remain, his memory will find in them a dwelling-place; and who will dislodge it thence? The memory of one who

^b The song of Roland is supposed to have been written by "Therulde the trouvère," who, M. Genin thinks, was Turoldus, afterwards Abbot of Peterborough.—"Quarterly Review," No. 240, p. 284.

failed like Leonidas when the Persian arrows heaped themselves into a tomb above him in the pass of Thermopylæ,—one as noble a prince, and as stout a warrior as ever wore the crown of England, or led her troops to battle, one who died to give way to a new life, which ennobled our race and high-mettled our blood:—

“’Tis the home we hold sacred is laid to our trust,
 God bless the green Isle of the Brave,
 Should a conqueror tread on our forefathers’ dust,
 It would rouse the old Dead from their grave.”

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D.



THE SPORTSMAN ABROAD.



IT would be difficult to name a pleasanter pursuit than is that of a naturalist; wander whithersoever he may, he sees, or he ought to see, chains of cause and effect, harmonies, laws, and significancies, in every atom of organic or inorganic matter round about him. The tiniest insect, the mightiest beast, the strongest-winged eagle, or the most fragile humming-bird, display alike in their marvellous adaptation to their ways in life the finger-mark of God. Let us, for example’s sake, suppose a naturalist in a new world, and that he is likewise a sportsman or hunter (employing the latter word in its Transatlantic sense), as he tramps and rides over the prairies, or loiters beneath the shadowy forest, or, like a water-bird, glides over inland lakes, or darts like a fish down rapid streams in his canoe,—such an one cannot help, if he does not shut his eyes, seeing all kinds of strange things well worth noting. Were he only a naturalist, it is probable that such remote parts as his love of sport induces him to visit, would remain unexplored.

There is a great charm to a naturalist in procuring a bird or an insect new to science, or some strange beast man’s eye had never gazed on before; digging treasures, as it were, hitherto unknown, from nature’s exhaustless mines; but combine the sportsman’s love of the chase with these discoveries, and how immensely are they enhanced in value. As Kingsley writes, “I speak of the scenery, the weather, the geological formation of the country, its vegetation, and the living habits of its denizens.” A sportsman out in all weathers, and often dependent for success on his knowledge of “what the sky is going to do,” has opportunities for becoming a meteorologist, which no one beside but a sailor

possesses; and one has often longed for a scientific gamekeeper or huntsman, who, by discovering a law for the mysterious and seemingly capricious phenomena of "scent," might perhaps throw light on a hundred dark passages of hygrometry. The fisherman, too,—what an inexhaustible treasury of wonders lies at his feet in the subaqueous world of the commonest mountain burn! All the laws which mould a world are there busy if he but knew it, fattening his trout for him and making them rise to the fly, by strange electric influences, at one hour rather than another. Many a geognostic lesson, too, both as to the nature of a country's rocks and as to the laws by which strata are deposited, may an observing man learn as he wades up the bed of a trout-stream, not to mention the strange forms and habits of the tribes of water-insects.

The three books we have selected for notice in this article well merit careful perusal by all who feel interested in hunting adventures, as such; but over and above a goodly collection of hair-breadth escapes, wild scampers over rolling prairies, tough battles with wild beasts, together with the mass of detail which usually goes to make up the sum total of all hunters' narratives, the general reader will find a vast store of valuable material relating to the habits and habitats of birds, animals, and other living things, the like of which he does not probably know very much about, except some hazy ideas of the shapes of the creatures themselves, gathered from an inspection of stuffed monstrosities in a museum, or it may be—and this is better—from peeping at the prisoners in the Zoological Gardens.

It is by no means an usual occurrence to meet with three volumes, the titles of which would lead one to suppose their several contents bore reference only to sport and sporting in different parts of the world, but which nevertheless turn out on perusal stores wherein all classes of readers may find pleasant, instructive recitals of what the live tenants of these distant countries do in their native haunts. The authors—two of them, at any rate—are fortunately naturalists as well as hunters; hence the more than usual value possessed by their works.

By the Southern States,^a (*vide* title-page), Captain Flack refers entirely to Texas, which must be, according to his account of it, a very Eden for any man imbued with hunting propensities and delicate lungs. Where is the roving, sport-loving Englishman that will not sigh for a ramble in the sunny South after reading the brisk anecdotes and ticklish adventures so racily put together in the Captain's book? Every chapter teems with picturesque touches that will delight the full-grown

^a "A Hunter's Experiences in the Southern States." By Captain Flack (The Ranger). Longmans, 1836.

sportsman, no less than the youth longing for manhood and opportunity to do some hazardous deed.

Captain Flack (who, by the way, has been known for some time as a contributor to the columns of a sporting newspaper under the *nom de plume* of "The Ranger,") carries his readers to the far-away prairies and shady forests of the southern portion of the States of America, and ably teaches his pupils the best way to pursue and capture every species of game found in those sunny regions, from a wild mustang to a crafty possum, from a honey-bee to a buffalo, or a green-winged teal to a "dodgy old turkey gobbler." In a most amusing chapter the author gives a ludicrous description of the way the hunter contrives to outwit this most wary and singularly crafty bird.

"Only a veteran in the art," writes Captain Flack, "has any chance of success. It is recorded of an old hunter that he once chased a turkey regularly for three years, only catching sight of the bird twice, although he used the 'call,' with which they imitate the cry of the female, and so allure the cock within range of the rifle."

This "caller" is a rude kind of musical instrument, constructed from the smaller of two bones in the middle joint of a hen-turkey's wing. But let the old veteran tell his own story.

"I always hunted that ar gobbler in the same range, till I know'd his track and his 'yelp' as well as I do my old dog's. But the critter were so knowin, that when I 'called,' he would run from me, *taking the opposite direction to my footmarks*. The scaly old varmint kept pretty much about a ridge, at the end of which, where it lost itself in the swamp, was a hollow cypress-tree. Now I *were* determined to have that gobbler, boys; so what do I do but *put on my shoes heels foremost*, walk down the hill very quietly, and get into the hollow tree. Well, then, I gave a call; and, boys, it would have done your hearts good to see that turkey come trotting down the ridge towards me, looking at my tracks, and thinking *I had gone the other way*."

But Captain Flack had to deal with far more formidable game in the course of his rambles; such as bisons, bears, panthers, rattle-snakes, alligators, and what appear to be most dangerous, spiteful little beasts, the peccaries or wild hogs. The form of the peccary is not unlike that of the domestic hog, though it is shorter, more compact, and much smaller. Once the author was crawling on his hands and knees to get a shot at a flight of wild ducks, "when, with as much clattering as any half-dozen Negro minstrels could make with the bones," came a peccary.

"All the time he kept getting closer and closer, and keeping all the while that circling motion which hogs invariably do before they join battle one with another. My gun was good, a heavy double-barrel, both loaded with a good dose of No. 4 shot; so I did not feel the least alarmed, my only anxiety was to get my shot at the ducks

with one barrel before I was compelled by my adversary to attend to him. So I kept one eye on the ducks, and one upon the boar, and pursued the even tenour of my way. At last I was within range, and giving the birds the benefit of one barrel on the water, I sprang to my feet, and with the second took all the fight out of the peccary."

Another time the author was hotly pursued by a whole bevy of these wild pigs, as if a legion of bone-players were close at his heels playing with all their might. Up a tree he scrambled as nimbly as a squirrel, gaining a safe branch, and looking down he espied his pursuers holding an indignation meeting immediately below him. Eight hours passed away, and still the pigs stuck to their post. The prisoner, fortunately, had good sound lungs, and by dint of vigorous whooping succeeded in making some settlers hear; who, mustering in force, drove the enemy away, and released the captain.

No one, we imagine, in merry England, would care very much to pet a bear in lieu of a lap-dog, and yet such pets are rather common than otherwise down South; if bruin misbehaves or grows rough and restive, they kill him and get another. Bears are great epicures in their way, and indulge in such delicacies as sucking-pig, wild honey, sugar-cane, and grapes. "Cuffy," so they style the black bear, is often led into fatal mishaps to gratify his partiality for pork, "for the pig naturally objects to be eaten alive, and its shrill cries awakening its owner, he calls his dogs, and with a bullet from his rifle settles accounts with the bear." The black bear does not arrive at its full growth till it is seven years old, "when it has been known to reach the enormous weight of six hundred pounds."

One of the most singular little animals described by Capt. Flack, is the opossum, not over sixteen inches long, and having a tail quite as long as itself, but possessing prehensile powers equal to the tail of a spider-monkey. A Yankee preacher, the author tells us, resorted to the "possum's" tail as a simile, to enforce perseverance and good works.

"A true Christian is like a possum up a tall sapling in a strong wind," said he. "My brethren, that's your situation exactly. The world, the flesh, and the devil, compose the wind that is trying to blow you off the Gospel-tree. But don't let go of it; hold on as a possum would in a hurricane. If the fore legs of your passions get loose, hold on by your hind-legs of conscientiousness; and if they let go, hold on eternally by your tail, which is the promise that the saints shall preserve unto the end."

The opossum is a marsupial animal, the female being furnished with a pouch containing thirteen mammæ arranged in a circle with one in the centre.

The vitality of this quaint little beast is something miraculous; im-

prison him so that escape is impossible, and you may knock him senseless with a cigar.

“Take an opossum in good health, cover him up until escape is impossible, then give him a gentle tap on the body that would hardly crush a mosquito, and he will straighten out, and be, according to all indication, perfectly dead. In this situation you may thump him, cut his flesh, and half skin him—not a muscle will he move; his eyes are glazed and covered with dust, for he has no eyelids to close over them. You may even worry him with a dog, and satisfy yourself that he is really defunct, then leave him quiet a moment, and he will draw a thin film from his eyes, and, if not interfered with, be among the missing.”

Aptly have our Yankee friends styled an act of slyness “playing possum.”

Here we light upon a valuable fact in natural history; it has always occurred to us that a great want in all the older books treating on natural history—a fault, by the way, many of our modern ones are not exempt from—is the utter dearth of information relating to the habits of the animal world. We have an Owen and a Huxley, together with many others equally skilful comparative anatomists, who can outline an unknown animal, if you only supply them with a tooth or two, and a few old bones, as readily as one could sketch his dog or his horse; they can tell you, too, the names and uses of nervous tissue, though it be fine as gossamer spider's web, as readily as they could that of a tendon stout as a wire rope, or a muscle strong as a line-of-battle ship's cable. Without for a moment attempting to decry the value or practical importance of this masterly science, nevertheless, we are disposed to think the general reader does not so very much care to know, where, the “gastrocnemii” muscles are situated, or how the “levator humeri” flexes the fore-limb, or whether the “serratus magnus” is tough or tender in an ox. Nine persons out of ten, we fancy, would feel much more interested to learn how a pair of birds new to science constructed their nest, whether the clever little couple swung it like a cot, or deftly concealed it, by selecting materials exactly to imitate the building-site; on what principle they constructed the walls of their nursery, how they lined it, for the reception of the eggs, and what became of the fledglings; or obtain information about the habits of an animal in the graphic manner Capt. Flack has given it to us in the passage we have just quoted in reference to the opossum.

Everybody, high and low, learned and simple, like to hear or to read about the habits of animals; where the creatures live, how they live, and what they do from day to day, in their savage wilds, are matters

possessing a thousand times greater interest for the "million" than are dry details of trivial specific distinctions or anatomical descriptions.

Hunting-exploits "down South" are not all sunshine and fun: there are winged pests called mosquitoes, that have a disagreeable *penchant* for the blood of an Englishman, especially if he possesses a clean and tender skin.

"Arkansas is a State without a fault," said a native. "Excepting mosquitos," exclaimed one from another State. "Well, stranger, except for them, for it ar' a fact they are *e-normous*, and do push themselves in rather troublesome. But they never stick twice in the same place; and give them a fair chance for a few months, and you will get as much above noticing them as an alligator. But mosquitos is natur, and I never find fault with her. If they ar' large, Arkansas is large, her varmints ar' large, her trees ar' large, her rivers ar' large, and a small mosquito would be of no more use than preaching in a cane-brake."

The chapters on deer and bison are particularly instructive and full of adventure. The worst chapter in this very valuable addition to our knowledge of the field-sports and natural history of the Southern States, is that devoted to snakes. The author has some very crude notions about the fascinating capabilities of the rattle-snake, which would have been better omitted. The book, as a whole, is admirable, well put together, brisk as champagne with sparkling anecdotes and pleasant adventure, containing as well a rich store of practical natural history.

From sporting in the genial South, we turn to the sportsman and naturalist in Canada.^b Major Ross King is a second example of that happy combination,—sportsman and naturalist. For a space over three years the Major appears to have devoted his time and attention to the pursuit of all sorts of game in North America. Keenly observant, strictly truthful, plain, and apt in his descriptions, the author has been signally successful in the book before us. We quite long to bid our English stubble good-bye for a time, and to roam at large amidst the forests, lakes, and rivers of British North America, as we follow the Major in his racy, graphic descriptions of the country, and the living things inhabiting it.

"Taking the St. Lawrence route," writes Major Ross King, "the traveller from our own country is landed at Quebec in about ten or eleven days. He may revel among the salmon-rivers below the city, strike up country in pursuit of game, make a pilgrimage to the Falls of Niagara, float over the great lakes, fill his sketch-book with glorious views, that everywhere attract the artist, may kill his grouse on the broad prairies, and be back again before winter relating his adventures by his own fireside."

^b "The Sportsman and Naturalist in Canada." By Captain Ross King. Hurst & Blackett, 1866.

We may well wonder why English sportsmen pay as much as 700*l.* for a Scotch moor, when they are only about fourteen days by steamer and rail from primeval forests stocked with moose, wapiti, and caribou—rolling prairies, like grassy oceans, alive with grouse and quail—and broad rivers (compared to which the Thames is little better than a gutter), filled with glittering salmon and speckled trout, alike ready and willing to be caught. If we were but just passing the boundary dividing teens from twenties, this book of Major R. King's would surely entice us from our household *Lares*—induce us to bid adieu to home—and adopt the calling of wanderers in this new land of promise beyond the seas.

It is somewhat singular that naturalists have been in the habit of handing down, from age to age, strange traditions that have not and never had a grain of truth in them. There seems to have been at all times a natural tendency to exaggerate and over-colour the intelligences of animals: whether such animals are from domestication brought into more intimate relationship with mankind, or whether they exhibit in their wild state higher instinctive faculties than do others of closely allied species, matter little. We can hardly adduce a better instance of this system of taking things stated in books for granted, than is to be found in the absurd statements once made, and ever since handed down as an established fact, in reference to the beaver's tail, and its habit of employing it as a mason does his trowel. The same thing applies to the animals making their dams, and gnawing down for that special purpose immense trees, that they selected because the trees leaned in the desired direction, and fell across the stream when cut down by the beaver's teeth. Major King, from his own observations, entirely confirms what we have stated, and completely refutes those trashy fables calculated only to confuse and mislead the youngest student in natural history.

“The skill and sagacity of these animals in the erection of their dwellings can hardly be overrated; for their ingenuity shown in the prosecution of their labours, appears to be rather the result of thought and reflection than of mere instinct. But many plans and devices have been attributed to them of which they are perfectly innocent. For instance, it is a fallacy to suppose, as many do, that the beaver *drives in stakes*, or that it first forms a framework of wood, and then plasters it; neither is it a fact that its hut is made with back and front doors, or that in finishing its house it uses its tail as a trowel, constantly dipping it into the water, and smoothing the clay surface like a plasterer. The flapping of the tail, which has given rise to this vulgar error, is a habit which the beaver indulges in as much on dry ground or tree-trunk as on its own house-top. The exterior of the hut is certainly most neatly plastered over, and the wonderful sagacity of the animal teaches it annually to replaster the structure

before the setting in of winter ; but the original building is all made at the same time, and is done entirely with the paws, which are also used in carrying both mud and stones. Wood is usually brought in the teeth, unless large logs are required, in which case they are floated down stream to the desired position. Beavers are popularly supposed to fell large forest-trees, but they never attempt one above two feet in circumference at the utmost ; and this is sufficiently wonderful, especially considering the extraordinary neatness and celerity with which the work is done. It is a curious fact that they thus fell and prepare the wood for new huts early in the summer, though they do not use it till the autumn."

We have an idea the animals cut down the greater number of trees during spring and summer, in order to feast upon the succulent green bark, buds, and leaves, found at that time upon the topmost branches ; then, rather than cut down new trees, they make use of those already lying upon the ground when they repair their "lodges" for the coming winter. Any persons can see for themselves how a beaver "house" or "lodge" is constructed by simply paying a visit to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, and easily by the use of their eyes discover how utterly fallacious are the marvellous stories we have been told us from our childhood about the "reasoning beaver," and at the same time they will discover how truthfully and yet simply Major R. King has given us the valuable results of his observations.

Nor is it of the beaver only Major King gives us much novel information : he has thrown much new light upon the habits and general zoological relations of the animals inhabiting the somewhat cold regions of Canada. Let it not be supposed either that it is of animals alone, and how and where to hunt them, that Major King's book treats : he has the eye of an artist, a keen love for the picturesque, added to a free and happy pencil ; his descriptive style is peculiarly racy and graphic, without any attempt at word-painting. We select the following (from a host of passages equally good), in which Major King describes prairie-hen shooting. We have ourselves wandered over these exquisite prairies in pursuit of the pinnated grouse or "prairie-fowl," and can bear testimony to the perfectly life-like and truthful picture the author has so ably drawn :—

"As the mountain scenery of our Highlands forms so great a portion of the enjoyment of grouse shooting, so does the majesty of these ocean-like plains add to the fascination of prairie-hen shooting. There is something supernaturally impressive in their vastness, everlasting silence, and solitude ; and in no other situation, perhaps, does man feel more strikingly what an atom he is on the face of the earth, than when fairly launched on the prairie. With a glorious feeling, however, of unbounded freedom, he wanders on over the grassy surface, which, dotted with bright flowers and brighter butterflies, gently rolls in the undying breeze that ever fans the plain. Here and there is a clump of stunted trees, or a patch of brush-wood ; but these can hardly

be said to break the uniformity of the surface, for they are completely lost in the immense space, and are rarely noticed at all till close at hand. Indeed, so utterly destitute of any land-mark is the face of the plain, that a person unused to move alone in these regions would quickly lose his way, and might wander on, with a hundred miles of prairie before him, in vain search for the point he had started from, each moment serving only to increase his distance from it, and every weary step leading him further away from human aid, fainting with fatigue, and parched with thirst."

We notice a great dearth of adventure in Major King's volume, although, to our taste, this gives a greater charm to the narrative: escapes from bears, red-skins, and prairie fires, usually constitute so large a proportion of sporting reminiscences, that it is quite refreshing now and then to find a work wherein the author either has not met with these sensation escapades, and scorns to invent them for the occasion—or, having met with narrow shaves for his life, is too modest and too wise to relate them. We could have made many more extracts from this very enjoyable and instructive book, to the profit of our readers, if space permitted us to do so; but we must, instead, ask them to bear with us a little longer whilst we peep at the revelations of a third Nimrod, who takes us to the jungles of the eastern portion of the world.^c Capt. Newall, the author of this somewhat Gordon-Cumming-like book of adventures, lacks the great desideratum we have been so strenuously advocating—viz., he cannot in any way lay claim to the rank of naturalist. The work, according to its preface, "is mainly a compilation of actual occurrences;" neither are they all of a personal nature; for many of the adventures recorded, he states that he is "indebted to the experiences of others;" hence its value to the general reader is very far below that of the two volumes we have previously considered. We cannot help looking with a certain amount of suspicion, too, upon several of the stories told to us. There is a manifest want of reality about the details, that begets a doubt as to the genuineness of the whole. To all such as desire to read about slaughtering tigers, bears, and such like formidable wild beasts, Capt. Newall's book is a field in which they may reap a harvest equal to their heart's desires. The author has, however, a bright perception for the beauties of scenery, and he describes what he sees with much force and vigour. He shall tell his own story:—

"It was the excellent cover this afforded for tigers, which in the hot season delight in such cool retreats in the beds of rivers, that had induced the native shikarees, to select Mungaum as a favourable starting-point for the campaign. Nor was the expected presence of tigers the only attraction which existed for the sportsman. The

^c "The Eastern Hunters." By Captain T. Newall. Tinsley Brothers, 1866.

neighbouring hills were, as I have said, thickly wooded with low jungle; but in the numerous ravines—or, more correctly speaking, basin-like clefts—which seamed the rocky front of the first range, there grew every here and there fine forest-trees. Dispersed among these somewhat plentifully was the mowar-tree, on the sweet, fleshy, and flower-like fruit of which bears delight to feed. From this also is distilled a spirit, regarding which it may be briefly said that it is alike potent and detestable. The masses of overturned rock and eaves, which girt in many places the precipitous sides of these jungle fastnesses, afforded secure retreat to those animals. They afforded shelter from the noon-day sun, whilst their chosen food was close at hand for nightly depredation. Water, too, was in the vicinity; so that it formed, altogether, a small terrestrial ursine paradise. Tigers also would not unfrequently lie in these secluded spots. The cattle of the villagers, it is true, often fell victims to a tigrish appetite for beef; but samber, neilghye, and cheetal—all of which abounded on the hills—formed, perhaps, the larger portion of their bill of fare.”

We shall select one short extract more from Captain Newall's book. Our readers must judge for themselves as to the probability of its occurrence. We confess to being rather credulous in the matter ourselves; but then we have never indulged in the risky sport of hunting infuriated tigers, in seething hot jungles. It would appear from the Captain's narrative that a troop of monkeys were observed in, or very near to, the “ursine paradise” we have previously described in his own words, evidently in a terrible state of alarm, leaping from bough to bough, and chattering as only monkeys can chatter. Two friends, who figure as joint heroes with the Captain throughout the book, are present on this occasion. Monkeys, like sensible animals, hate the sight of tigers, and invariably kick up a row whenever they observe one prowling suspiciously about. None of the hunters could see the beast, although a native, it seemed, whispered into his master's ear, “Bagh” (tiger). Bass, to my ear, would have been more agreeable. They saw Bagh at last.

“Quickly, however, he” [that is Hawkes, one of the trio] “caught sight of an object moving in the shade, and as it passed across a more open space, saw it was a tiger, sneaking along with head and body low; its whole back, from the snout to the setting on of the tail, appeared to form one straight line. Hawkes rolled over the tiger, but did not mortally wound it. The beast reached the base of the rocky height, and making a desperate spring, managed to gain a hold with its fore-paws upon the top, but its flat and slippery face presented nothing on which to fix its hind-feet, or to give it purchase to assist in dragging itself bodily to the top.”

At this critical juncture the attendant bolted with the third gun—a disagreeable habit in which Eastern helps are given to indulge.

“So the hunter clubbed his gun, and brought it down with force on the head of the tiger, as it rested snarling between its paws within a few feet of the striker. The beast winced, but did not let go its hold; indeed, appeared to redouble its efforts to effect a lodgment. The stock flew into splinters as it came into contact with the

hard skull of the tiger; but Hawkes continued to belabour him with the barrels. Despite the desperate blows, the beast maintained his position; and had he not been weakened by his wounds, would probably have made good his object. Suddenly it emitted a short, low roar, a quiver seemed to run through it, its jaws relaxed, its eyes lost their fire, its hold of the rock gave way, and it fell back, crashing among the boulders of rock and bushes, into the nullah below."

A careful perusal of Captain Newall's hunting exploits in the East will not be time wasted, if the reader cares for hunting followed as a pastime only. The author's manner is often racy and laughable; nevertheless, the book has many faults which the author will do well to amend, if it runs to a second edition. It needs a more concise arrangement of materials; the dialogue is particularly meagre, and there is a want of care in the management of various minor matters; there is no lack of capital material, but greater care and skill should have been expended in building it into a popular volume of adventures.

We hail it as a stride, rather than a step, in the right direction, that gentlemen who hunt and shoot in distant countries are beginning to devote a good deal of attention to the habits of the creatures they pursue, noting carefully the singular artifices they severally employ in order to preserve and protect themselves against their natural enemies, the systems they adopt for building their dwelling-places, storing winter-provisions, if they are gnawers, or how they capture their weaker neighbours, if they are flesh-feeders. All and every living thing is worthy of careful observation. Physiology and anatomy can be learned in a snug room; but the habits of the various denizens peopling the land and the water can only be acquired by those who devote themselves to the rough life of wanderers.



THE PERCY SUPPORTERS.



HE recent changes in the inheritance of the great title of Northumberland, involve an heraldic question of some interest, as to the supporters used by, or appropriate to, the head of that princely house.

The late duke, while Lord Prudhoe, bore the supporters of his brother the 3rd duke, differenced by a golden anchor on the dexter, and an azure crescent on the sinister lion. The present duke, as Earl of Beverley, had for supporters the Percy lion on the dexter, and the Poynings' unicorn on the sinister, as borne by the heads of the

family, with some exceptions, up to the commencement of the present century; but differenced on the shoulder with the ancient badge, the locket, found on the seal of Hotspur.

It may be questioned, now that the Percy barony, with its claims upon the title of Poynings, has been diverted into another family, whether it is desirable to retain any association with a peerage to which, in the opinion of some eminent authorities, the house of Northumberland have never been entitled. On the other hand, it may be urged that a supporter used by the 4th and 7th earls, and found upon the garterplate of Henry, 5th earl, in 1527, and Henry, 9th earl, in 1632, which was deemed, too, most appropriate to the heir in 1774, cannot reasonably be cavilled at, if retained by a family who inherited it from their ancestor, the 2nd duke, and have eighty years of precedent for using it, in preference to a supporter for which, as may be easily shown, there is the faintest possible claim of heraldic propriety.

The lion guardant *or*, collared componé of *argent* and *azure* (sometimes *ermine* and *azure*), appears first as a supporter to the arms of the 6th earl, in the decadence of true heraldic taste during the Tudor era. The collar componé has an evident reference to the house of Somerset, who used the componé bordure of *argent* and *azure* round the royal escutcheon, as a token of left-handed descent from the Plantagenet stem. The descent intended to be commemorated by the assumption of this supporter, was through the mother of the 6th earl, Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Spencer (by Eleanor his wife, daughter and at length co-heir of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) from John of Gaunt: a connection at that time likely to be acceptable to the reigning house. It is not impossible that the marriage of the 7th earl with Anne, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, may have tended to induce that earl to adopt occasionally the collared lion; but the unicorn was his recognised supporter; and thus it is legitimately found on the garterplate of Henry, 9th earl. Moreover, when the interregnum of FitzRoys and Seymours had passed away, and after the death of the heiress of the Barony of Percy (whose own arms were supported by the unicorn), the supporters considered by so eminent an authority as Beatson, the most appropriate to her son, Hugh, the 2nd duke, were on the dexter the lion *azure*, on the sinister the unicorn *argent*.^a

^a Beatson, MS., A.D. 1800. Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

But supposing that the scruple to which I have already referred should deter the present noble head of the house from continuing to use a supporter which might, by captious criticism, be held to be more of an appendage to the Percy barony than to the Northumberland dukedom, need he necessarily revert to the comparatively modern arrangement, devised by the bad taste of Tudor heralds, and perpetuated by the still more questionable skill of those of the 18th century? The earls of Northumberland supported their escutcheon by two lions, and these, which in the earlier seals were both simply rampant, *i.e.*, in profile, and coward, *i.e.*, with tails reflexed (a position due to the exigencies of the seal engraver), in the time of the 4th earl take something like the modern shape of a lion rampant in profile on the dexter; a full-faced or guardant lion on the sinister. But the adoption of the lion affrontée was antecedent to the Somerset alliance, and was borrowed from their ancient cognisance, the white lion gorged with a crescent, found upon the signet of the 2nd earl, and (the colour of the lion being changed to gold) used to support the banner of the 3rd earl. The great stone lion at Warkworth Castle wears round his neck the crescent, just as the Celtic torque was worn round the necks of men. And such a supporter would have the advantage of placing in legitimate juxtaposition with the arms that crescent-badge which no mutation of family can impair the right to assume, connected as it seems invariably to have been with the absolute possession of the earldom of Northumberland.

It would appear, therefore, that there is no heraldic necessity for the retention of the componé collar; but that either the unicorn or the lion collared with a crescent would be preferable as a sinister supporter, marking descent from the 4th earl; while the lion now in use is only derived from the 6th.

W. K. RILAND BEDFORD.



THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.



THE *Andria* of Terence was performed by the Queen's Scholars on the nights of the 13th, 18th, and 20th of December.

The popularity of Terence at Westminster has not in the slightest degree diminished. Some five or six years since it seemed that Latin plays in general were about to be erased from the list of actual dramas, and that Plautus was to be elevated at the expense of Terence. But the older dramatist was not adequately represented by the *Trinummus*, and, although that somewhat heavy work has been repeated since the date of its first revival, it has always left a feeling in the audience that any one of the recognised four plays of Terence would be much more acceptable. This year, the *Andria*, in the due order of things, again took its place on the stage; everybody is satisfied, and on each of the three nights the old Dormitory was so densely crowded that a contemplation of the performance indicated no little zeal on the part of the spectators.

The following was the cast :—

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Simo | C. E. Bickmore. | Lesbia | C. F. Maude. |
| Sosia | H. E. Wright. | Chremes | L. Shapter. |
| Davus | S. H. West. | Crito | W. C. Davies. } |
| Mysis | E. Bray. | Dromo | E. Giles. |
| Pamphilus | E. C. Bovill. | PERSONÆ MUTÆ. | |
| Charinus | W. J. Dixon. | Servi Simonis | { F. A. O'Brien.* } |
| Byrrhia | H. R. DuPré. | | { F. N. Saunders. |

That the play was well and equally performed need scarcely be stated. The young actors were this year all thoroughly well disciplined, and a year never passes in which three or four of them do not exhibit a genuine histrionic talent. Davus, regarded as the type of astute slaves in general, commonly bears away the palm; but though the Davus of the present thoroughly knew his business and brought out his points, we missed in him some of that sly chuckling enjoyment of mischief which we remember in his best predecessors. Simo, "the first old man," the property by prescriptive right of the Captain of the School, who spoke the prologue, was sustained with becoming earnestness; while Chremes, the "second old man," by no means approaching him in importance, gained for himself considerable weight by the truthfulness of his impersonation. The character of the grief-stricken Pamphilus, who had the most showy speech in the play, offered good opportunities, which were not lost by Mr. E. C. Bovill, while Mr. Dixon threw into the lesser character of Charinus an amount of native impetuosity that brought him more than commonly to the foreground.

And of course the ladies of the tale, the prudent Mysis and the venerable Lesbia (especially the latter), offered plenty of occasions for mirth.

The prologue and epilogue were as follows:—

PROLOGUS.—1866.

Paucis, Patroni, vos volo. Me scilicet
 Aliquid profari mos loci jubet vetus,
 Anni ut sermone breviter percurram vices.
 Cuivis statim hoc subibit,—ne nostro grege
 Prædam quam opimam falce mors tulerit ferâ :
 Unum^a qui procerum clarus inter ordines
 Busto properato filius accessit patri :
 Dein alterum^b lugemus, haud nostrum quidem,
 (Utinam id liceret gloriari) sed suo
 Honore apud nos accumulandum, feriis
 Elector toties qui interfuerit annuis :
 Hunc, Academiam lumen et decus suæ
 Fors improvisa quam subito exstinctum tulit !
 Illum^c autem qualem prædicem, qui raptus
 est

Totius pæne vir Indiæ primarius !
 Emissus hisce qui quondam è penitralibus
 Aliis laborem impendit et operam suam
 Alibi debebat vitam : at nihilo secius
 Si verè dictum est “ in puero fingi virum ”
 Tum totus ille noster est : has parvulus
 Intravit ædes : omni defunctum gradu
 Incisa portæ saxa commemorant notis :

Nec ille sedem spreverat puertia
 Nec quamvis in remota avectus littora
 Nostrum est oblitus unquam : quem nunc India
 Ecclesiæ pontificem tutorem patrem
 Mœret peremptum, nec scit in demortui
 Tanto non impar oneri quis subeat locum ?

Porro autem, ad alia ut sermo declinet
 meus,
 Primum quidem illud vos monitos sanè velim,
 Quod, siquid forte commodi speravimus
 Lege ex ferendâ Capituli aut pactis dari,
 Id omne adhuc speratur—acceptum est nihil.
 Tum Lusuum volumen in lucem novum
 Prodit,—quod credo, sedulo parabitis—
 Aperite—quævis ibi testatur pagina
 Favor ille vester quam proluxus hæctenus
 Puerilibus hic arriserit conatibus :
 Eadem facultas nunc fit—utimini, precor !
 Ego vel viritim non fugiam suffragia,
 Ac mulieres vœcentur in partes simul,
 Seu per tabellas sive calculos placet
 More ut Latinoque Atticoque et Anglico
 Mox universis comprobetur fabula.

EPILOGUS IN ANDRIAM.—1866.

SIMO—CHREMES—(In SIMO's house, the former
 with his favourite Blue-books.)

SIM.—Nôsti, care Chreme, quam sim conquestus
 Athenis
 Sæpe mihi cives displicuisse meos !
 Me contemplando sublimius usque volantem
 Attica turba dicax est ubi risit ! CHR.—Ita
 est.

SIM.—Forsitan esse potest. Nunc Westmonas-
 teriensis

(Soli Lambethæ num *metra falsa* placent ?)
 Me Plebes (utinam illa magis plebeia fuisset !)
 Qui vice defungar deligit ipsa suâ.

CHR.—At, tibi pro Patriâ si tanta libido *mo-
 lendi*,

Ampla satis fuerint emolumenta, vide.
 Ergo pius tuare tuos ! Est Pamphilus—Huic
 tu ?

Imponas quâvis ponderis—et fugiet—
 Otia res inter sumit placidissima agendas,
 Æra idem mirâ sedulitate capit !
 Nulli suppeditat nil fandi copia major ;
 Scribaque quo soleat scribere more, tenet.
 (*Pretending to write.*)

En ! lege ! “ Si qua ratis fuerit perfecta, re-
 fingas

“ Quamprimum—Domini sic voluere mei.”
 Quid pote simplicius ? SIM.—Privatis publica
 præstant

Jura. CHR.—Hæc annonâ publica quis re-
 putet ?

SIM.—Tum studet hic rebus mediocriter omni-
 bus ; at nunc

Scire aliquid scribas quæstio iniqua jubet.
 Puncta nec ulla lucratur equos aluisse, ca-
 nesque :

Ipsæ saginandus, ne male currat, erit.
 Hoc age. Nunc populi ratio quæ constet alendi
 Curia me docilis tota monente capit.
 Audi tu. Hinc quod deest, id suppetit inde ;
 premitque

Defectum stabili Copia lege comes.
 Plurimaque inter se efficiunt contraria pacem,
 Communiques, suis qui studet, auget opes.
 Quaque immensa rotâ currunt commercia verum
 Stare putes, in se tam cito versa redit.
 Et motus ranquilla suo labentia—(Enter DAVUS
 and PAMPHILUS, the former in much
 excitement.)

DAV.—Sursum
 Deorsum, huc atque illuc cuncta videbis
 agi !

CHR.—Istam stare rotam reverâ dixerim. SIM.
 —Olivò

Est opus infuso : sicca enim in axe crepat !
 DAV.—Panicus exagitat fora mercenaria terror :

Implet turba minax aut stupefacta vias.
 Mercurium subitâ rapuit vertigine Bacchus,
 Pridem cana Fides jam sua fata subit.

A summo strepuit Jano “ Date, reddite ” ad
 imum,

“ Accipe ” pæne aures dedicere meâ !
 Monstra vides. Sævis inter se convenit *ursis* :

Cervus abit fugiens, qui modo *taurus* erat !
 Usque adeo turbatur *Agræ*, pecudumque *magis-
 tris*

Immo *hominum*—res est *consolidata* parum !

^a The late Marquis of Lansdowne.

^b The late Rev. Dr. Whewell.

^c The late Bishop Cotton of Calcutta.

CHR.—(To PAMPHILUS, who stands by dejectedly.)

Quid tibi fit? Nam pace tuâ, gener optime, dicam,

Non bene nummatum nescio quid redoles!

PAMP.—Emi spem pretio. Crescenti fœnore victa (turning his pockets inside out)

Evolat excusso spes malefida sinu!

Dulcis erat pauper, nunc quanto dulcior uxor, Quod tua (to CHR.) lege manent salva—talenta decem! (Weeps.)

SIM.—Quum nequeas fusum lactis revocare liquorem,

Parce, precor, lacrimis cor cruciari meum!

His igitur missis, quiddam exquisitius audi,

Intima jam rerum disce, tuique simul.

Principio constet nihil esse, quod esse videtur, Sic specie rerum ne capiare, cave!

Luceum ligna putes? PAMP. (aside, exhibiting bills and worthless securities)—Vestros mox credo futuros

Ligna, soluturos nomina quæ mihi sunt!

SIM. (taking the lappet of DAVUS' coat)—

Hanc lanam credas? DAV.—Ex parte ego cotona duco!

SIM.—Ut cauponaris verba, sapisque nihil!

DAV.—Me stolidum! Teneo! Omnis inest tibi lana cerebro;

Non lucus, sed tu ligneus ipse caput!

SIM.—“Verberibus cæsum”—DAV.—“Bona verba”—

SIM.—Quid haud sit, habetis,

Materies; quid sit, nunc didicisse velim!

Est—(elegis properi victis succurrere Iambi);

Est—“Possibilitas sentiendi permanens!”

PAMPH. (looking sadly at SIMO)—

Hei mihi, delirat! Juvenis miserescite, cives,

Qui videt ante diem consenuisse patrem!

(To SIMO).—Devenies actus tu casu ergastula, ni te

Filius usque pius servet,—opesque tuas!

SIM.—Esse Ego summa potest rerum me ipso ipsior, aut jam

Omnia in immensum multiplicata—nihil,

Ecquid tertium habes? DAV.—Utrumque redibit eodem,

Tu nihili quum sis! PAM.—Tun' maledicis hero?

SIM. (showing half-a-crown, and putting it into his pocket)—

Exemplum in zonâ hæc defossa pecunia præbet,

Hanc tu me manibus tangere posse putas?

DAV. (looking wistfully after the half-crown).—

Non equidem tetigi; vix aspexisse colorem

Me memini! SIM.—Re ipsâ non potiarè minus!

(DAVUS makes signs to PAMPHILUS, and picks SIMO'S pocket.)

SIM.—Scilicet ex ipso te evolvitur omnis imago, Quam quoties meditans mens sibi quærit—adest?

[Feeling for the half-crown.]

Mens ubi quærit (finds it gone), abest! (To D.)—

Haben' ergo, Dave, mali fons?

DAV.—Tangere quod non sit, quomodo habere queam?

U nihilo potiarè minus! Mihi imagine nummi (taking a look at it).

Jam nova mutetur poculi imago meri.

Jamque ego fors duplici lætabor imagine rerum

Non amens, sed, te præcipiente, bimens!

SIM.—Quin quadrupes vincire, bimens!
(Enter CHARINUS, as an exquisite, with battered hat, and other signs of discomposure.)

CHAR.—Vix Urbe quietâ,

Rixa suburbanis saltibus orta nova est!

Meque Cavendissæ dulcissima quæque loquentem

Proturbavit humi plebs violenta, ferox!

Postulat ut liceat suffragia ferre viritim!

Questa quod invadeant hæc sibi jura Patres!

Carnis idem cui sit—nec dispar sanguinis humor, Quæ plusquam proceres cederit. DAV.—Et biberit.

SIM.—Commendaticium per me jus istud habeto:

Quod proprium usurperet mox muliebres genus.

CHAR.—Si braceata audit medicinæ Lesbæ doctrix,

Nonne Senatricem sat bene præstat anus?

Pamphile, morigerus, sponsæ, cui nupseris, esto!

Tutor, amicus, ea est Virque, Paterque tibi?

PAMP.—Ex ipsâ audivi decies quid senserit. Ipsâ

Quamprimum incipiam nunc præeunte loqui!

(Taking up a piece of needlework and imitating GLYCERIUM.)

“Ni bene vestitus, me suffragante, Senator

“Nullus erit; saltat qui bene, præsideat!

“Annus erit nullus non Bissextilis; et hæc vox “Fastâ luce sonet pro tribus una ‘Volo!’

“Deinde Parisiacam sit in urbem justa meandi “Copia.” SIM.—Quid? Patriam deseruisse potes?

PAMP.—“Omne solum forti patria est; (ita tradidit auctor

“Τρίσμαχος” audendo quod sibi quisque capit.”

CHAR.—Palladi, uti par est, Mars commodat arma.

PAMP.—Benigne

Ipsa suâ per se prælia vincit acu.

CHAR.—Hic bonus est? (to PAMP.) Melior pars

altera! At optimus instat!

Sic Medium interpres, quod ferit umbra, lego!

(A rap is heard from within SIMO'S Table.

Enter several Queen's Scholars.)

CHAR.—Spiritus intus agit! (Raps.) SIM, Quàm vivax! (Raps.)

DAV.—Œdipus adsum!

Verberibus sensus doctus inesse satis! (Raps.)

DAV.—(Interpreting)

“In Patriam Populumque salus (raps) Petri Ede redundat!

“Perdita qui reparat perditus, Arca dabit!”

(Raps.)

(Table cloth is removed, and discovers the lost box. Raps.)

CHAR.—Visne exire! (Raps.) DAV.—Volo! (Impatient Raps.)

SIM.—Retegas. CHAR.—Crepat ostium ab umbrâ,

(The lid of the lost box is removed, and a ragged Q. S. rises up slowly out of the box, and at last steps out on to the stage.)

PAMP.—Sordida quadra? SIM.—Caputque!

CHAR.—Et toga! OMN.—Totus adest!

CHAR.—Umbra prius, notâ evadis substantia lege, Quâ solet has intra crescere tiro fores.

Q. S. (to CHAR.)

Quàm ventosa nimis paleas diffundit inanes
Lingua! (To PAMP.) Domum vacuum
clausa fenestra decet!

(To SIM.)—Si melius morata velis respública
perstet,

Sint quaque octonæ feriæ in hebdomade!

Sintque dies intercesi quotcunq̄ supersunt!

Sic demum accipias otia justa, Labor:

Quotque elementa docent, totidem dent crustula
blandi

Doctores—blandi si quid inesse potest.

Certeturque probis, ut prætereantur, asellis,

Quique minus sapeat, præmia plura ferat.

Tuque malam in rem abeas, legum farrago
malarum,

(Throws a Kennedy's Grammar on the stage.)

Quæ eivem prohibes libera verba loqui!

DAV.—Optima nota mala est res. Jam subit
horridus alter,

Vocibus hauranimis, dentifragisque liber!

Hoc tantum. *Primus* liber ille sit ultimus, oro.

Q. S.—Quod labor ut vitet Consociatus onus,

Ite Magistrorum Capitali obsistite fraudi;

Ferrumdum candet, jam *feriamus!* OMN.—Ita.
SIM.—Tu mihi cede, puer, cui vitæ longior
usus

Jam senium obducat, quartus et annus eat.

Me meliora docent, quorum sunt nomina muri

Iuscripti, laudem nacta labore cohors!

E saxi, saxo n̄ cor sit durius ipso,

Hausimus antiquâ Relligione fidem.

Quod tibi detur, agas. Operosam fœdere certo

Concupit amplecti mens operosa manum.

Quodque habeat sibi quisque boni, in commune
reponat;

Non pudet hunc, alii quæ posuere, frui.

Quicunque ad cœnam contendit asymbolus
illam,

Non conviva, malus sed parasitus adest.

Nos adeo vobis pueri, pro parte virili,

Ut bene cœnetis, quod pote, contulimus.

Equis habet, quæ pro parvis potiora rependat?

Lingua soni, plausus dextera inanis erit?

Quantâ spe, vitæ, partes grex noster agendas

Suscipiet, vester si favor omen erit!

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. XI.

THE BEGGAR MAID.

HER arms across her breast she laid;
She was more fair than words can say:
Barefooted came the beggar maid
Before the King Cophetua.

In robe and crown the king stepped down,
To meet and greet her on her way:
"It is no wonder," said the lords,
"She is more beautiful than day."

As shines the moon in clouded skies,
She in her poor attire was seen:
One praised her ankles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and lovesome mien.

So sweet a face, such angel grace,
In all that land had never been:
Cophetua swore a royal oath—
"This beggar maid shall be my
queen."

TENNISON.

VIRGO MENDICANS.

COMPOSITUIT duplices virgo trans pectora
palmas;

Candida quam fuerit lingua referre negat:

Et mendicanti similis nudataque plantas
Cophetuâ coram rege puella venit.

Ipse coronatus princeps ostroque decorus

Blandus ad occursum virginis ire parat:

"Quid mirum?" proceres uno simul ore
susurrant,

"Pulchrior hæc ipso sole puella nitet."

Qualis sæpe poli per nubila luna renidet,

Illâ, licet vili tegmine, talis erat:

Hic teretes suras, alter collaudat ocellos,

Et vultum et Veneres ille nigramque
comam.

Digna adeo superis facies et gratia formæ,

Nunquam illis fuerat conspicienda locis:

Rex ait, "Huic inopi (juro per sceptrâ)

puellæ

Imperium dabitur participare meum."

H. HOLDEN.

GENERAL RUTHVEN.



AMONG the varied characters who figure in the great drama of the Civil War, by no means the least interesting, though certainly by far the least remembered, is the one whose name stands at the head of this paper, Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth and Brentford, general-in-chief of the king's army from 1642 to 1644. Not only has the memory of this gallant old man suffered from neglect, but from obloquy. He served a losing cause with dogged fidelity; yet on the defeat of his party, he escaped the penalty so cruelly exacted from many of his comrades. His failing, too, was one which ever debars a man of action from attaining the highest rank of success. He had yet the additional misfortune of having made, by his blunt honesty, an enemy of one of those men who have the power of damning to everlasting fame; and we can hardly be surprised that an impression prevails in the minds even of those few who know more of him than his name, that he was a genuine soldier of fortune, the prototype of Walter Scott's Dalgetty, a rough, rash, brutal, reckless partisan, encumbered by no principles which would distress him when the surrender of his master absolved him from his allegiance. That he should have been twice restored from forfeiture seems, to the believers in Clarendon's faithfulness, a proof of his easy compliance with the principles against which he had fought, while his habits gained credence for the stories of successes ill-followed up, or irritating bravado persisted in to the prejudice of the royal interest. His very portrait was attributed to another man, and hung in Oxford as that of Prince Maurice. No monumental inscription recorded his celebrity; no heirs were left to perpetuate his honours. Creatures of the most obscure origin and doubtful reputation found biographers and eulogists; while the trusted servant of Gustavus, and the successful rival of the fiery Rupert, was almost or altogether forgotten. Yet, clearly, his history must be worth a brief share of attention; and even upon the basis of the few facts possible to comprise in a short sketch, will be found to refute much of the slanderous discredit which has gathered round his name.

Patrick Ruthven was the great grandson of William, first Lord Ruthven—ancestor of the Earls of Gowrie, whose strange and tragical story has afforded so much material for theory and romance—

by his second wife, Christian Forbes. His grandfather, indeed, was the only legitimate issue, according to English law, of the old lord, inasmuch as the first wife's children were all born before marriage: according to Scots' custom, however, he ranked but as a cadet, though he seems to have been a man of substance; and among his lands are recorded those of Liberton, where, as the readers of the "Heart of Mid Lothian" will remember, Reuben Butler afterwards plied the scholastic tawse.

Like many a bonny Scot of his day, Ruthven carried his sword to the market where honour was of promptest purchase, preferring, like a cavalier of spirit, to follow the fortunes of the Lion of the North, the invincible Gustavus, rather than waste his prowess in petty Scottish feuds, or inglorious British expeditions commanded by unworthy favourites.

When the King of Sweden besieged Riga in 1621, Ruthven held a colonel's command in his army; and during the ten years which intervened between that siege and the battle of Leipsic, at which he commanded a brigade, doubtless took his share in the many mighty petty leaguers, storms, and onslaughts which made the Protestant hero's service irresistibly delectable to all true-bred cavaliers, as Dalgetty has it. Our hero was high in the favour of Gustavus for two reasons: the first, his gallant behaviour in the field; the second, and more singular, that he was possessed of so strong a head as to be a match for the insatiable toppers whom it was necessary for the Swedish monarch, from policy or courtesy, occasionally to entertain. In 1631, when the Elector of Saxony and other Protestant princes were entertained by Gustavus at Halle, the king took Monro by the shoulder, and said in a whisper, "I wish, Monro, you could be master of the bottles and glasses to-night in the absence of old Major-general Sir Patrick Ruthven; but you want a strength of head to relieve me on such an occasion, and make your way through an undertaking of so extraordinary a nature." Gustavus, after the surrender of Ulm in the same year, made Ruthven governor of the place, "by way," says Harte, "of a reputable sinecure," as his majesty never liked any general turned of sixty, and Sir Patrick had nearly arrived at that age. Shortly afterwards he showed his appreciation of his services by a grant of the county of Kirchberg, worth some eighteen hundred pounds a-year, part of the confiscated estates of the great Counts Fugger of Augsburg, the most considerable family which at that era had been ennobled by merchandise. It would seem that the

government of Ulm was scarcely the sinecure which Harte would represent it. It was the magazine of the royal army, as well as a refuge and rendezvous in case of disaster, so that it required an able and vigilant commander, more particularly as Gustavus appears to have been unable to spare more than 1200 men for its defence. The general performed his duty not only with credit against the enemy, but by his vigilance suppressed two conspiracies in their infancy, this being part of the good service for which he was gratified by the Kirchberg estate.

In fact, he had acquired not only wealth but reputation by his foreign service; as Dugdale says, "from his youth trained up in the wars of Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Livonia, Lithuania, Poland, Prussia, and Germany, he had gained no little skill and honour;" and it was no doubt with satisfaction that Charles I., now about to embark on that contest which was to end so disastrously for him, received the tender of the services of so experienced a soldier as Gustavus's "field-marshal of the bottles."

Upon the 22nd of June, 1639, the Castle of Edinburgh having been delivered to the Marquis of Hamilton, General Ruthven was made governor, and the garrison reinforced with soldiers from England. The political and religious atmosphere of Scotland was at that period in a volcanic condition, though the short peace of Berwick had but just been concluded; and Charles, no doubt, wished to have in the principal fortress of his northern kingdom a man of military knowledge, in whom he might thoroughly confide. Ruthven was not long in gaining some experience of the spirit which animated one class of the population; for on the 2nd of July, "coming in coach with the Lord Treasurer and Lord Kinnoul from the castle thro' the high street of Edinburgh, the devout wives who at first put life in the cause," says Guthry's memoir, "did now, when it was in danger to be buried, restore it again, by invading them, and throwing stones at them." During the winter the dissension increased, and one of the complaints made by Charles was, that Lieut.-General the Lord Ettrick (for to this dignity he had been advanced) had been refused stone, timber, and other material, to strengthen the works of that fortress, which the burghers of Edinburgh were now openly blockading. Ruthven had threatened to cannonade the town, but refrained from so doing, while the citizens constructed impromptu fortifications of horse-litter and midden, as high, says the contemporary account in the "Memoire of the Somervilles," as the tops of

the highest houses. At length, early in June, 1640, hostilities openly began. The governor had refused to allow the regalia of Scotland—then, as now, in the custody of the castle—to be borne before the Parliament on their meeting. An arrow was shot over the castle wall, with a letter fastened to it, requiring him to surrender in forty-eight hours. The reply was conveyed by the thunder of his cannon. The Parliament gratified their resentment by declaring his property forfeited to the public use, and, egged on by their evil genii, the fanatical preachers, compelled General Lesly, against his better judgment, to turn the blockade into a formal siege. A full account of this transaction has been preserved by the pen of James Somerville of Drum, who, like Montrose and many other loyal Scotsmen, was at that time an officer of the Covenanting army. His narrative is very amusing from its naïve candour: not attempting to conceal his admiration for his foemen, or his contempt for those “zealotes of the feminine complectione,” to whom, and their allies the ministers, he attributes the mismanagement of the assault. Of the four batteries raised against the castle, one only was effective, he says, being planted on the Castle Hill, north of the High Street, about sixty paces from the Spur outwork of the castle. Somerville’s opinion is considerably supported by the fact that this was the spot selected by Cromwell for the situation of his only battery when besieging the castle in 1650. Here Somerville himself was stationed, and in right of this position, after a cannonade on both sides of more noise than effect, he had the right of commanding the storming party, who were directed to assault the castle when the mine, which they were pushing under the Spur outwork, should have created a breach. The sentinels of the garrison, however, detected the operations of the besiegers, and by the Governor’s orders removed their cannon from the Spur, and quietly retired to the second rampart. On the explosion taking place, Somerville’s men, who had rushed in with the expectation of forcing their way forward through the same passage as the retreating defenders of the outwork, found themselves fairly entrapped like our soldiers in the Redan; exposed to a cross fire, and unable to reach their antagonists. Their supports, too, were cut off; the officer in command being wounded, and the men losing heart; so that the storming party were fain to shelter behind a low wall, and await some favourable chance of escape. While thus situated, Ruthven addressed Somerville by name, begging him to withdraw his men, “under the favour of my shot; I have no pleasure in the fall of so many gallant

men." Somerville, however, stood resolutely to his post until Lesly himself commanded him to retire ; conduct which, after the surrender of the castle, called forth the personal eulogium of Lord Ettrick, accompanied by the gift of his own sword to the gratified biographer.

After sustaining with unabated courage the attacks of the national army for more than three months, Ruthven found his garrison, by no means strong originally, so reduced in numbers by the ravages of disease, occasioned by the want of water and of fresh provisions, as scarcely to be able to furnish sentinels for the walls. Rumours of peace between Charles and his Scottish subjects were also rife, and may have assisted to induce Ruthven to parley for terms. His white flag was replied to by the visit of an embassy from the committee of estates, whom he entertained with the politic abundance of liquor he had learned to offer by his German experience, not permitting them either to enter the castle beyond the porter's lodge in the third gate, lest they should discover the sad state of the garrison. The ultimate result of this conference was the surrender of the castle on highly honourable terms ; for, quoth the gallant commander, "If I thought the surrender should bring in question my loyalty, I would leave my bones there." They marched down to Newhaven with arms and baggage, and colours flying, with six pieces of cannon, escorted by a regiment of foot to keep off the "rascalitie," who, debarred from stone-throwing by the armed force, as well as by the voluntary presence of some of the principal nobility of the patriotic party, contented themselves with a shower of execrations, wishing Ruthven and his accomplices at the bottom of the sea. The dignified demeanour of the old general, who disdained to cast an eye upon his revilers, and marched down the street with the same grace as if he were at the head of an army, awakens the evident admiration of Somerville, no less than does his liberality, as evidenced by a gratuity of 20*l.* (query Scots) to the soldiers who guarded him. At Newhaven he embarked for England, and on the 11th of November he was restored from forfeiture by the Scottish Parliament, at the instance of his old comrade and late opponent, Lesly ; though, as Bishop Guthry shrewdly remarks, nothing was done for the restoring of his money.

He joined Charles at Shrewsbury in August, 1642, and, though a field-marshal of the army, was present at the battle of Edgehill, in the capacity of second-in-command of the cavalry under Prince Rupert. Upon the death of the Earl of Lindsey, October 23rd, he

succeeded to the post of general-in-chief. In fact, probably to his advice is attributable the event of Edgehill; for we find that he concurred with Rupert in the advice as to the order of battle, the adoption of which gave Lindsey so much offence that he insisted upon serving as a colonel only at the head of one of the brigades. Immediately after the engagement Ruthven petitioned the king to allow him to make forced marches to London with the horse and 3000 foot, trusting to surprise the parliamentary party. His proposal was however rejected by the influence of the civilians about Charles's person, between whom and the bluff soldier no great love appears to have existed. Clarendon's character of him is evidently that of a hostile witness, but one trait is so natural that we can easily imagine that it was the result of shrewd observation. Like Sir Joshua Reynolds in a later generation, the veteran was afflicted with a convenient deafness; and if any thing happened to be mooted which it was not convenient for him to hear, "he shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff." Bishop Guthry tells us that Ruthven often warned Charles of the impolicy of being led by the advice of men who had deserted the Parliament for his side, and we gather that he advocated generally a more straightforward policy than was acceptable either to the king or to his principal counsellors.

He had a speedy opportunity of putting into practice his military knowledge. The king found himself at Brentford, on November 14th, confronted by the forces of Essex, while Kingston and the other avenues of march by which he could avoid London were occupied by troops. Though negotiations for a truce were actually going on, Essex kept advancing his posts, and in a council the necessity for an assault upon the Parliament's army was affirmed, and a plan of attack resolved on, to which Ruthven no doubt listened with his usual imperturbable deafness. Leaving the council, he entirely deviated from the plan proposed, with such success as to annihilate the three regiments which garrisoned Brentford, and to lay open the passage to London itself. Charles shrank, however, from pushing his success to extremity, and the Londoners recovering from their panic, of which Whitelocke gives a ludicrous description, began to rally their forces. In the meantime the detachment posted at Kingston set off towards Southwark, with a view of crossing London Bridge to the assistance of the city, and thus opened a passage for Charles, of which he lost no time in availing himself. It is impossible to say what might have been the effect of a storm of London

when the panic caused by Edgehill and Brentford was in full swing ; but it is curious to see how much the behaviour of non-combatants then resembled what we know of their proceedings in the battles of our own time. While the two armies were facing each other at Brentford, and London was hurrying out her trainbands and apprentices to reinforce Essex, a large number of horsemen were attracted by curiosity, who, upon the slightest symptom of an intention on the part of the royal troops to advance, put spurs to their nags, and fled back towards town. But the incidents of the Brentford fray have been touched by a masterhand in "Woodstock," and no meaner pen need essay to depict them.

During the whole of the year 1643 Ruthven was at head-quarters with the king at Oxford, save when his experience was found necessary at the sieges of Bristol (where Clarendon says Prince Rupert, who usually has the credit of this exploit, wisely deferred the government of the action to him) and of Gloucester : at both of these, as well as at the first battle of Newbury, he added still more to his military reputation. In 1644 he was unfortunate in his first engagement, being with Hopton as a volunteer at Alresford, when he was defeated by Waller, whose numbers were superior : contrary to their usual habit, the royal cavalry behaved badly, the foot well, except the Irish. Forth and Hopton escaped to Basing House, and soon rejoined Charles at Oxford. On the 27th of May he had the title of Earl of Brentford conferred upon him, and on the 29th of June he avenged himself on his late conqueror, Waller, by routing his army at Cropedy Bridge, an exploit for which he received an augmentation to his arms ; while the Scottish Parliament again vented their ire by forfeiting him at the Cross of Edinburgh without citation, in company with the Earl of Crawford and General King (19th or 26th July, 1644). In the month of September he was present at the complete dispersion of Essex's army in Cornwall, and was with the king at the second battle of Newbury on the 27th of October, in which he was wounded in the head, his wife and his equipage also falling into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. When the king retreated to Wallingford the old General was unable to accompany him, but was carried to Dunnington Castle, which the rebels made overtures to him, through that singular political weathercock, General Urrie, to surrender into their hands—it need hardly be said without effect. Charles relieved the castle a fortnight afterwards ; and the gallant veteran, suffering from wounds and the

infirmities of age, appears to have taken no further active share in the campaign—his post of general-in-chief being conferred upon the fiery Rupert.

His name appears, with that of many others, in the list of those excepted from pardon by the articles of Westminster, 11th of July, 1646, to which demand the unfortunate Charles is said to have taken the greatest exception. He was, however, restored (probably by the influence of his old friend Lesly) from his Scottish forfeiture, and died near Dundee, in 1651, and was buried in the parish church of Monifieth, where no memorial of him exists, the ruined aisle in which he lay being choked up with rubbish. By his wife, Clara Barnard, who survived until 1679, he left three daughters, the eldest of whom married a gallant cavalier, Thomas Ogilvy (second son of the first Earl of Airlie), who was killed at Inverlochy, under Montrose, in 1645; the second married Lord Forrester, by whom she had five children, who all assumed the name of Ruthven, a circumstance which induces a suspicion that in spite of his forfeitures he was able to retain some portion of his property; the third married Major Pringle, of Whitebank, whose descendant is the present representative of the Earl of Forth and Brentford.

Though a soldier, and not a scholar, General Ruthven appears to have been by no means unready with his pen. One of his letters, to Algernon Earl of Northumberland, is quoted in a note to Harte's "Life of Gustavus Adolphus," having been previously printed in the "Cabala." A collection of his papers is now making, which will shortly be printed at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, as his contribution to the Bannatyne Club, and will no doubt prove highly interesting to those who care, not only for the beaten highways and "storied urns" of history, but for the bypaths of literature, and the neglected remains of those who in their lifetime played a prominent though unsuccessful part in the stirring events of important eras in English politics.

THE PEERAGES, BLAZON, AND GENEALOGY.^a

IN these days of colossal commercial enterprises, and no less colossal failures, when lost cables are pulled up from the depths of the ocean, and submarine tunnels are talked of as an agreeable means of quick intercommunication between England and France, many are wont to despise those quaint devices, and cunning conceits, in which the science of blazon tells the story of noble deeds in all lands. Yet those who exclaim the most loudly against genealogy and heraldry are often eventually found ornamenting their carriage panels and their plate with bearings of questionable authenticity, but of undoubted pretension. We fear that there are many so-called "Heraldic Artists" and "Genealogists" who make a livelihood by trading upon the credulity of their neighbours; and against such practices as well as against the elaborate "compilations" from unknown charter-chests which have obtained too easy an acceptance, "Sylvanus Urban," to whom historic truth is always dear, feels bound to raise a protest. We do not exactly know the class who are tempted by the oft repeated advertisement offering to solve the question "What is your crest and motto" for the small sum of—"Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.;" but we have plenty of evidence in the pages of the most popular and widely circulated Dictionaries of "the Upper Ten Thousand," that there is a systematic trade carried on, which, at the expense of truth and honour, professes to give many a *nouveau riche* the standing in social position that he seldom fails to covet. We cannot but regret that some of the most glaring of these cases should have received the "imprimatur" of Ulster King, by repeated appearance in his well-known volumes. This it is which has caused the depreciation in historic value of his "Landed Gentry,"^a while his "Peerage," partly, perhaps, owing to the greater danger to be apprehended by the "artists" in that quarter, and partly, perhaps, to the more general acquaintance with the descent of members of the Upper House, seems to be improving.

The genealogical "shadows" to which we have above alluded, have been fought more than once by very able pens,—by none more keenly and clearly than the author of "Popular Genealogists, or the Art of Pedigree Making;"^b and readers of that well-timed and caustic *brochure* must one and all feel inclined to say, on laying it down, "God bless

^a "The Landed Gentry." By Sir Bernard Burke. Harrison. 1866.

^b "Popular Genealogists and Pedigree Making." Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas. 1865.

your honours! any one but yourself would have seen they were wind-mills!" Nevertheless as the windmills are still too frequently taken for giants, a few words on our part may not be thought out of place. For we hold that in this matter of blazon and genealogy, as well as in history, which they illustrate, the old bardic motto—"The Truth against the world,"—should be our watchword, and should form the standard from which no deviation is allowable.

In looking through such "compilations" as the accounts of the "Coultharts of Coulthart and Collyn," and the "Bonars of Bonare, Keltie, Kilgraston, and Kimmerghame," one hardly knows what most to admire, the ignorance of Scottish history and social distinctions, or the boldness with which all difficulties are met and impossibilities carried by storm! But we own to wondering how a king-at-arms should have so far allowed his kindly disposition and unwillingness to believe in the trickery of professional pedigree makers, to overcome the caution due to his position, and to chronicle imaginary alliances in the descent of so high a house as that of Erroll. Something perhaps may be attributed to the supineness of families in not being careful to prepare true accounts of their lineage for the genealogical dictionaries; and it may be urged that if they did not complain, Sir Bernard was not to blame for suffering the admixture of falsehood with truth in his pages. We are sure, however, that if he had thought such was the case he would have been the first to desire its removal; but unfortunately, whether from defective early historical training, or the desire to believe men generally to be better and truer than they really are, it would require the erasure of many a page of the "Landed Gentry" ere Sir Bernard Burke's volume could be used with safety by the student of family history.

Considerable looseness as to dates of even well-known epochs such as the Battles of Beaugé and Bannockburn, is observable in all the publications of "Ulster." For instance, we have remarked that the date of "Beaugé" varies periodically from 1421 to 1422. The "Extinct and Dormant Peerage"^c book of the latest issue (1866) has the *latter* date, which is incorrect. Again in the pedigree of Bonar of Keltie, to which we shall have occasion to refer in more detail presently, Sir Bernard speaks of a "battle of *Bannockburn* in 1448." This passes our understanding, for, as the author of "Popular Genealogists" observes, *Bruce's* battle it cannot be, and Sauchieburn, sometimes called the "*second Bannockburn*," was fought

^c "The Extinct, Dormant, and Abeyant Peerages." By Sir B. Burke. Harrison. 1866.

in 1488. With beautiful disregard of possibility, "William Bonare, of Keltie," who is said in the pedigree to have "fought with his father and brother at Arbroath and Bannockburn," is by the same authority made to die in 1478, a hundred and sixty-four years after Bruce's victory, and ten years before Sauchie! We feel somewhat puzzled to account for the favour in which the battle of Beaugé is held by compilers of "popular genealogies;" whether it is by reason of the absence of any good detailed history of that fight, or because as a scene of Scottish victory it seemed part of the fitness of things to work it in, we know not, but the fact is unquestionable that many stout knights who never lived are made to take part in the defeat and death of Thomas Plantagenet on the plains of Anjou. We should be glad to see a careful account of this battle, drawn from the best original sources (probably to be found in France), and distinguishing between those who really were present in the flesh, and those whose share in the laurels of Beaugé is due solely to the lively imagination of a nineteenth-century genealogical artist! The numerous competitors for the honour of slaying the Duke of Clarence would alone occupy a considerable portion of such a work. *Armorial* evidence seems to favour the claim always asserted by the Carmichael family in Clydesdale, although Sir Walter Scott enshrined the Knight of Swinton in his verse. But we all know that at Abbotsford, if anywhere, the saying, "blood is thicker than water" would have weight, and we cannot help remembering that the author of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was nearly related to the Swintons of Swinton. But we must turn to fresh errors. Throughout the pedigree of "Bonare of Bonare, Keltie, Kilgraston, and Kimmerghame" the designation of "*Master*" is unhesitatingly applied to the eldest sons of the lairds of Kilgraston and Keltie. How this adoption of a title peculiar to the Scottish peerage came to be admitted by "Ulster," we can hardly conceive; surely it is a case of "dormitat Homerus." It is little wonder that the author of "Popular Genealogists" should exclaim of John Bonar (1747), "who bore the designation of Titular of Kilgraston," that he would "probably have sooner borne the designation of Great Mogul"! But how can we expect any closer adherence to ordinary rules of social distinction where Presbyterian ministers are turned into "Jacobite soldiers, and invested with impossible attributes and harlequin titles never heard of in Scotland?" It is well to laugh at these follies; it were better still to correct them. It has been very pertinently pointed out that no little danger might accrue to the compilers of such pedigrees as Coulthart and Bonar, were they to be adduced in support of a

peerage claim, or a question of succession. Let genealogical artists ponder seriously the case of the earldom of Stirling, as mentioned in "Popular Genealogists," and consider whether they would care to find themselves in the position of the persons who led their unfortunate client to the bar of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, and only saved themselves by a timely flight to France. Compared to this by no means hypothetical danger, it is a light thing that "artists" should exercise their ingenuity in framing *confirmation charters* by *Malcolm Canmore*, and *marriage contracts* of Kenneth III. ! These are among the "side-dishes" of the Coulthart and Bonar feasts. But we trust the two kings will rest none the less quietly in their graves for having been taken in vain by the sharp and fertile composers of this century !

It is necessary to state that the Bonar pedigree really contains truth, though at the bottom of a deep well, and in danger of being altogether lost to sight ! We may find some difficulty in deciding the relative amount of harm done by an altogether invented, and only partially fictitious pedigree, but there can be no doubt that both offend against truth, and should receive the rebuke which they deserve.

Too much stress can hardly be laid on accuracy in genealogical details, and therefore all such loose statements as too frequently crowd the pages both of the "Landed Gentry" and the "County Families"^d should be avoided. Nothing is more common than to read the very unsatisfactory description, "descended from a common ancestor with Lord A——," whereas frequently mere similarity of name has originated the idea, and the statement is not borne out by facts. If a common descent exists it should be stated in terms, as the other course opens the door to countless vagaries of fancy. More than one good instance of the consequences of this habit is given by the author of "Popular Genealogists;" notably those of "Jean Campbell," wife of Mississippi Law, "a scion of the noble and illustrious house of Argyle, and cousin of the great John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich," to whom it might be very difficult to prove the degree of her consanguinity.

Genealogically speaking, such a statement as we have just quoted is simply worthless, and would be taken at its just value by all who love accuracy; but even this phase of modern genealogy, undesirable as it is,

^d "The County Families of the United Kingdom." By E. Walford, M.A. Hardwicke. 1865.

may be considered venial by the side of another development which has grown apace lately, the emblazoning of false arms in memorial windows, "Ad Gloriam Dei!" Of this worst species of lie, we fear too many examples are to be found throughout the land. Glasgow Cathedral in its restored beauty is unfortunately somewhat marred by it; and the latest accounts we have of the ever recurring Gallovidian "House of Coulthart" present us with a woodcut of a window in the church of Bolton-le-Gate, Cumberland, comprising, besides "figures of Zacharias, Amos, and Jeremias," the coat "quarterly of eight" ascribed to the late "William Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart." Surely the angels in the upper tracery of the window must weep as being thus made to share in a sham! We venture to feel pretty confident that this window would not have been put up within Lyon King's jurisdiction. We may note *en passant*, for the edification of persons interested in the study of surnames, that the "Chief of Coulthart," finding himself in danger of losing a collateral member of his distinguished "house," William Coulthart, "who represented the burgh of Wigton in Parliament from 1692 to the Union, of which he was a staunch supporter," now advances fresh claims. The able author of "Popular Genealogists," had showed that the real commissioner of that period was William *Cultraine*, provost of Wigton, whose name is well-known in connection with that *cause célèbre*, the "Wigton Martyrs." In Mr. Anderson's "Genealogy and Surnames,"^e the following remarkable statement is made: "The Galloway name of Coulthart is one of great antiquity, and has assumed many forms: Coulthard, Coulthurst, Coulter, Coultram, Coltran, Coltherd, Colthurst, Coltart, Coltman, Colter, and Cather, are but variations of the same name." Mr. Anderson, however, takes the wise precaution of stating in his preface that the account given in his text rests entirely on the authority of the privately printed "genealogy" of the family, by Mr. Parker Knowles.

Leaving these "compilations" for a while, it is pleasant to have to notice two such accomplished and truthful heralds as Mr. Seton and Mr. Boutell.^f Their latest editions are to be found in the hands of all lovers of the "noble science;" and, independently of their intrinsic value, there are golden words in each of these books, directing students to a right understanding of the principles of truth and honour which are the basis of all heraldic and genealogical knowledge, which alone

^e "Genealogy and Surnames." By Wm. Anderson, Editor of the "Scottish Nation." Edinburgh. 1865.

^f "Heraldry, Historical and Popular." By Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Longmans. 1865.

would entitle the writers to our highest respect and gratitude. It is sufficient to mention the names of these two authors, to call up memories of pleasant hours spent in the perusal of their works. They are fellow-labourers in a fertile field, and each standing forth as the representative of his own country's practice, there can be no jealousies between them or rivalry, save as to which shall most advance the cause which both have at heart. To rescue the "noble science" from the "tender mercies of the lapidary and coach-painter," at whose hands it has met with such rude treatment, to hold forth before the world the interest that all classes of artists have in being familiar with the principles of heraldry, whether they be architects, painters, or sculptors,—to enable men to read symbols that would otherwise be dead to them, and to grasp the full power of the teaching of the olden time,—such is the lofty purpose of our best living Scottish and English heralds. On many important points, where popular misconception has very widely prevailed, Mr. Boutell is an invaluable exponent of the truth. We will briefly indicate a few of these, for the benefit of such of our readers as may not as yet have sought for information in that quarter.

On the subject of the title "Prince of Wales," Mr. Boutell gives the historical as opposed to the legendary account. This is a by no means unimportant correction, and it would have been well if Sir Bernard Burke had taken advantage of it in the late issues of his "Peerage." "The Black Prince," says Mr. Boutell, "stands at the head of the group of historical Princes of Wales, his grandfather Edward II. having borne that title only by virtue of a romantic legend." The "Caerlaverock Roll," he justly points out, in proclaiming the style of the king himself, is careful to entitle him "Prince of Wales." So too Edward III., whom "Ulster" describes as "Prince of Wales," was in reality only Earl of Chester before his accession. The whole of Ulster's genealogy of the English, Scottish, and German ancestry of the present reigning house is full of little inaccuracies arising either out of looseness of expression, or from the repetition of previous statements without verification. The "quartering of the royal arms," so marked a feature of "Ulster's" volumes, meets us at utmost every step of the genealogy of the royal house; indeed many collateral members seem only to be mentioned for the purpose of introducing that very questionable assertion. On this head, the author of "Popular Genealogists" makes some extremely pertinent remarks, which may be commended to the notice of all who are interested in the question. Sir George Mackenzie's caution in regard to this form of assumption is quaint but

forcible: "He who usurps his Prince's arms loses his head (by the Civil Law), and his goods are confiscated." When we remember the bitter and destructive strife which the quartering of the arms at one time of France, and at another of England, caused long ago, the Edwardian wars, the captivity and death of Mary of Scotland, the charge against Norfolk in 1546, we cannot think this a light error even in the present day.

On the vexed question of the "Ostrich Badge" of the Prince of Wales, the "Collar of S.S.," the use of the bordure as a mark of cadency, and the various means employed to denote illegitimacy in heraldry, Mr. Boutell is always interesting and trustworthy. Regarding the claims of Russia to represent the Byzantine empire, and therefore to the bearing of the double-headed eagle, Mr. Boutell does not seem to be very clear. It is as claiming to be heirs of line of the house of Palæologus, through the sister of Constantine, last emperor, that they bear the double-headed eagle, the symbol of the Roman empire in East and West. Historically speaking, it is also incorrect to say, as Mr. Boutell does (last edit., p. 474), that there were once Emperors "of Germany." There were German sovereigns who wore the "Diadema Urbis et Orbis," and were accordingly styled Emperors of the Romans, but to call them by a title they never bore is returning to an erroneous view of history which we had hoped was put away for ever, and we would fain have no retrograde views from the pen of a writer to whom so much is due as Mr. Boutell. The eagle of the Empire would have been utterly destitute of meaning, had it been the bearing of a national sovereignty such as Germany, and is quite out of place in the sectional monarchy of Austria. It can only really have an existence as indicating the representation, if not the actual exercise, of an authority claiming to be universal. This view, the only one that appears historically tenable, "Sylvanus Urban" hopes to detail more fully when treating of Mr. Bryce's very interesting essay on the "Holy Roman Empire," now lying on his table for notice.

We now turn to Mr. Seton's admirable volume,[§] which needs no praise at our hands to increase the esteem in which it is held. Therefore we shall the rather speak of certain points where we have experienced some disappointment from not feeling that we had before us the whole mind of the writer.

The question of "supporters" will readily occur to all who have

[§] "The Law and Practice of Scottish Heraldry." By George Seton, M.A., Advocate. Edmonston & Douglas, 1863.

studied Scottish heraldry. Their extensive use, compared with English custom, cannot fail to strike the most superficial observer. We see the practice, what then is the theory? Mr. Seton rebukes divers honourable houses for using supporters, but we do not think his own opinion is cast in a sufficiently decided form to satisfy those families that they should put away what has been handed down to them from some generations of ancestors, if not from remote times.

It seems to us beside the question to quote the English or Irish baronetage as any guide towards a decision of the claims of the Scottish order. In Scotland, the claim has both been constantly preferred, and put in practice; in England and Ireland, it has neither been preferred nor practised, save in a very few cases, and then always as something special. No doubt there are also certain most honourable Scottish families that have not been in use to take supporters, as baronets, but there is a majority of no less honourable houses that do bear them. Many of these, it is true, are entitled to them as minor barons, but others have claimed and used them as baronets. Perhaps the original constitution of the order, conveying actual baronies in Nova Scotia, was the source of the growth of this claim, and induced the belief that supporters were "*additamenta congrua et idonea.*"

Of the struggles for precedence between the old lesser barons and the new baronets, Sir Andrew Agnew tells an amusing story in his "*Sheriffs of Galloway*":—"Dunbar of Mochrum, an old baron, and Sir William Maxwell, the first baronet of Monreith, being at a county meeting, the newly made baronet was going to take precedence. 'Mochrum before Monreith, Sir William,' quoth the Laird of Mochrum, a tall and powerful man. 'Tut, tut, Mochrum, do not stand upon ceremony; I will send you a pipe of claret to drink my health.' —'That is another matter, Sir William; pass on!'" Next time they met, the same scene was re-enacted: Sir William remonstrated, on which old Mochrum explained: "The claret is all drunk, Sir William!" Similar disputes were probably not unfrequent in other parts of Scotland. May it not be thought that if so much jealousy was shown in regard to personal precedence, the lesser barons would also have been on the watch to catch the baronets tripping in any other assumptions? Yet the adoption of supporters seems not to have aroused comment till the antiquarian researches of the present day raised doubts. In regard to the claims of chiefs, or heads of their respectable Ilks, to supporters, Mr. Seton seems also in much doubt. One very remarkable instance of both granting and assumption of supporters appears clearly indefensible: we allude to the bearing of the

supporters of Rutherford by the Antrobus family, as well as by Durham of Largo, the former because the first Antrobus baronet purchased the estate of Rutherford (!), and the latter as "heirs of line," says Mr. Seton, "of the old lords Rutherford, whose peerage they are understood to claim." We cannot see that Lyon King was in any way justified in giving the supporters to Sir Edmund Antrobus, and we are not persuaded that any one but the present head of the name, Mr. Rutherford of Fairnington, has right to the supporters. The question in regard to the peerage is a very complicated one, and perhaps may never be settled. It was assigned, though never assumed, by each of the last three lairds of Edgerston to their successors, who were chiefs of their name. Mr. Seton's extracts from the late John Riddell, and from Sir George Mackenzie, on the title of Master, should serve to correct many of the impossible uses to which it is put in some of the pedigrees published by Sir Bernard Burke.

There is likewise a designation "Master of Menzies," applied to the eldest son of Sir Robert Menzies of that Ilk, in the "Crown Peerage," which we cannot understand. Neither as the son of a chief, nor as the son of a baronet, can Neil James, younger of Menzies have a right to an appellation that belongs only to eldest sons of Scottish peers. When we remember the historical Masters of Crawford, Atholl, &c., we cannot fail to wonder how such absurdities as Masters (so-called) of Kilgraston, Keltie, Blairgour, &c., can gain a moment's credence. All that Mr. Seton says on "differencing," a point so sadly neglected in these days, "cadency," "heir of line *versus* heir-male," and other subjects closely bound up with the right understanding of armory, is most interesting, and although readers may not always agree with the author on speculative points, yet the great value of his work as leading to a more generally correct practice, cannot be rated too highly. He also exposes very ably the many foolish inventions of modern debased heraldry: "geographical charts," and "forty-feet reflecting telescopes" can scarcely be considered truly heraldic, or even picturesque! The rest of the many excellent points of Mr. Seton's work we must leave to readers to find out for themselves, and their enjoyment thereof will be all the greater for the pleasure of personal research.

A few words will suffice to commend Lodge's "Peerage:"^h it has always been a favourite with the public. The accounts of living and immediate relatives in "Lodge" are full and accurate as a rule; unfortunately, his "Genealogy of the Peerage" appears at rare intervals,

^h "Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage." Hurst & Blackett. 1867.

and is not full, through much more accurate than most accessible works of the kind. Some of the genealogies in "Lodge" are unsatisfactory from their brevity; very few being carried back in other than a summary manner beyond the first peer. Of this condensed style of treatment we may instance the accounts of Elliot, Earl of Minto; and Sempill, Lord Sempill; Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, &c. The Norman portions, where given, of the ancestry of various noble houses, partake of the general vagueness which characterises most of that division of our family history. As yet perhaps it would be difficult to do more than partially rectify this fault, for we have yet much to learn, and unhappily still more to unlearn, in our early Anglo-Norman genealogies. But we could refer to Lodge's genealogical volume, so far as he goes, with the feeling we had the best information "Norroy" had been able to obtain laid before us.

The "Crown Peerage,"ⁱ which we have already incidentally mentioned, will, we feel sure, become a favourite book of reference for the drawing-room table. It is small and compact, and contains just the amount of information wanted in the compass of such a volume. Like most of its contemporaries, it will bear some amendment in little details; for instance, though there is a freshness about the introductory essays on the Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, there are several statements which we should consider open to question. We own to feeling puzzled as to which of the various competitors for the premier barony of Ireland, is the true Richard. In the essay, the Earl of Howth, as Baron Howth (cr. 1177) is stated to be "the most ancient," while in the text we have Michael Conrad de Courey, 30th Lord Kingsale (cr. 1181), given as "Premier Baron of Ireland." Probably neither date is actually correct. In this book, as well as in the "County Families," by the same author, there is much amendment to be desired in the Scottish portions. A certain "Sir John Malcolm" makes a meteoric appearance among the baronets, of whom but little seems known, and that little is not favourable. The "Crown Peerage" only says "This title has been lately revived;" and we observe that "Lodge," while giving a somewhat fuller account of this personage, says significantly, "This title has been lately revived, but when, and upon what grounds is not ascertainable!" The sooner the legality or illegality of this assumption is proved the better it will be for the interests of true genealogy. A leal knight should not present himself in such questionable guise! There are also some

ⁱ "The Crown Peerage, with Baronetage and Knightage." By E. Walford, M.A. Hardwicke. 1866.

minor inaccuracies in regard to the country seats of peers or baronets, and their postal direction. We do not understand what is meant, for instance, by the statement of Lord Morton's seat as "Aberdour Castle, near Bonaw, N.B."—to the best of our belief the former place is on the Firth of Forth, and the latter near Fort William, away by "Moydart and Knoydart," and the mountains of which poor Arthur Clough wrote so well.

The same remark will in great measure apply to Mr. Walford's "County Families." That it is calculated to supply a definite want, we feel well assured, and therefore we have no fear concerning its success. It is an arduous undertaking, but we think a necessary one. There is room for large circulation of a work comprising in one handsome volume the "Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of the United Kingdom." For Mr. Walford rightly appreciates the true standard of heraldic nobility. He remembers the saying of James VI., "The king can make a noble, but he cannot make a gentleman," and therefore we have here the elements for a comprehensive book of reference on the descent and present condition of about ten thousand families of standing by birth and position. There is a great deal to be done in the way of improvement: many genealogical accounts of families are extremely wild and improbable, many names, as was to be expected in so voluminous a work, are misprinted, and not unfrequently apparently contradictory statements are inserted by different branches of the same house. It is evident that the editor stands in need of much help from beyond Tweed; as usual, this division comes worst off as to accuracy. There is a tendency to the use of the formulæ "castle," and "house," which may be an Irish, but is certainly not a Scotch, custom. Whether the chief mansion of a barony be called castle or house, is of no moment as regards the nature of the estate, and by the name of that alone a proprietor is designed. We would say, for instance, that such appellations as Agnew of "Lochnaw Castle;" McTaggart of "Ardwell House;" Campbell of "Boquhan House," &c., are quite incorrect. In England there is more care taken to distinguish between halls, courts, houses, granges, and the like; in Scotland the barony, not the house, confers the designation. Of course many counties, especially in Scotland, are as yet poorly represented, and we are met at intervals by persons of the "Coulthartus" stamp. We trust that each succeeding edition may witness improvement in the adequate representation of counties, and that all sham lairds and baronets will be gradually eliminated.

We are not blind to the shortcomings of Mr. Walford's book,

neither will our criticism of its present state be in any way fettered by the pages in which it will appear. We know that the only criticism a sensible author can desire to see in the columns of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* is one that shall sift his errors and make public his deficiencies, for the wider they are known the more will they be likely to meet the eyes of those who can best correct them. No one looking at the "County Families" can fail to see what must have been the time, thought, and expense bestowed on it even in its present crude state, the work being in bulk little less than a Post Office Directory. All such loose assertions as "this family is of Saxon or Norman origin" we consider worthless; and we cannot believe much in descents from Hereward and Cerdic, or in the claim of "Sir William Broun" to be sprung from "the ancient Counts of Poitou." Such cases commend themselves at once to the "philosophical reader's calm judgment" as highly improbable, if not impossible, and certainly very difficult to substantiate. Notwithstanding these and other such faults, however, we hope to see the "County Families" establish itself firmly, as there is much need of some such publication.

Most counties would admit of additional illustration; for instance, in Argyleshire we miss Macdonald of Sanda, who, though not resident, is yet the representative of one of the oldest families left in Kintyre, after the sweeping invasion of the Clan Campbell in the 17th century. We believe there is another branch still existing, namely, Macdonald of Ballyshear, also of the Kintyre stock, but now landless in its old country. It is not wonderful that, in treating of Gaelic names, occasional errors should creep in, as under Campbell of Strachur, where we have "Sirl Diarmid," an evident misprint for "Siol Diarmid," the tribe of Diarmid, the slayer of the wild boar of Benn-an-Tuire in Kintire. So there is also confusion between "Ardishaig," and "Ardrishaig," besides other errata; yet are there in this book many things to be found that cannot be discovered in the "Landed Gentry." Families of standing that had a prominent position in former editions of Sir Bernard's work appear there no longer, though we are not aware that they have done aught to forfeit a right to consideration. Other families that never were chronicled by "Ulster" are registered by Mr. Walford, so the least we can do is to wish a hearty good speed to his undertaking, with the support of twice ten thousand "County Families," if so many can be found.

THE ACRE AND THE HIDE.

(Continued from Vol. 2, page 739.)

PART II.



THE name of "hide," occasionally written "higid" in old charters, may probably be derived from "hiog" or "higo" (a family), a root equally traceable in "hiwisc," another name applied to a measure of land. As the Lindisfarne glossarist uses "hiogwisc-fæder" and "hiwes-fæder" to express the "pater-familias" of the Vulgate, so the "hide-land" or "hiwisc-land" may be supposed to have represented the "terra familiæ" of Beda, the "holding" of a married man with a family, answering in a certain sense to the continental "mansus," the German "huba" or "hufe," all being measures of a very fluctuating amount of land. The ordinary mansus, according to various Italian authorities quoted by Ducange, was a messuage or dwelling-house—it always implied the existence of a house for the "casatus" or "hus-bond," the "buend" with a "casa" or "hus"—with as much arable land attached to it as would afford employment to a yoke of oxen; but it was of different sizes, and the normal amount of the ordinary or smallest mansus amongst the Franks seems, from Papias and Hincmar, to have been twelve "jugera" or "bunnariæ"—from ten to fifteen statute acres, according to the size of the arpent. By the enactments of the Capitularies, every priest with a church was to receive his manse or house with this amount of land, together with a male slave and a female slave, from his free parishioners. The mansus was usually classed as "ingenuilis," "letalis," or "servilis," according as it had been allotted originally to the full-freeman, the "læt" or "hospes," or to the serf, the obligations always remaining attached to the holding till, after the lapse of ages, they were gradually commuted for quit-rents. The mansus ingenuilis was often of large extent, every holding of this description in the Ardennes, where such mansi were known as "hovæ regales" or "kuenishoben" (king's hufen), amounting to 160 "jurnales;" but as a general rule the free mansus seems to have doubled the extent of the servile or "customary" holding; for, in the Capitularies, wherever the former is assessed at *four*, the latter is rated at *two* pence. Hence when Aventinus describes two kinds of mansi in Bavaria, the "hof" or "curtis," requiring a team of *four* horses, the "hube" or

mansus, requiring a team of *two*, he is evidently alluding to the classes originally rated as above; and a similar distinction in the respective amounts of the freehold and the farm-holding may be traced in many other quarters.^a

The "hufe" or "huba" is, or was lately, a land-measure varying in different parts of Germany from 12, 15, 18, and 24 to 30, and in some instances to 42 "morgen," though 30 is by far the most ordinary number. This was its normal amount in the olden time—"una hoba quod est xxx jugera terræ araturæ"—which was supposed to give employment to a yoke of oxen, and was known as hufe, huba, or mansus. It was a very ancient principle that assigned "a yoke" to the lowest order of proprietary freemen, for the third of Solon's classes was the "zeugitæ" (yoke-men), after whom came the "thetés"—"proletarii," or freemen without property. Some authorities, however, limit the hof or curtis to the plot of ground immediately around the dwelling, always the absolute property of the "bauer," from which he could not be removed; for in the rest of the property he had a right of occupancy, or of usufruct, rather than of ownership, in early times. The plot in question was known in Low Germany as the "toft," a word once familiar throughout the limits of ancient Northumbria, and the proprietorship in it only lasted as long as it enclosed the house and buildings; for it was laid down, "Si quis ædes a villa transportaverit, et aream illam coluerit, tum postea *haker* dicitur (cultivable land) non vero *tofft* vel area." There were in the olden time four descriptions of hufen in Low Germany, the smallest known as the "haker-hufe" of fifteen morgen, an amount in theory not enough to employ a yoke of oxen or pair of horses, but supposed to be cultivated by manual labour,—hacked or hoed up. It seems to have been the equivalent of the priest's manse amongst the Franks, which was managed by one male serf, and may be regarded as a type of the original servile holding. Next in size was the ordinary "land-hufe" or "dorf-hufe" of thirty morgen,

^a Ducange, in voc. Mansus, &c. The French arpent of arable land generally contained a hundred square perches, and was in ordinary cases measured by the greater, medium, or lesser perch of 22, 20, and 18 feet respectively, which would give an extent of 48,400, 40,000, or 32,400 square feet (French measure), according to the length of the perch. Giving 76·736 English inches to the *toise* of six French feet, these arpents may be reckoned, for all ordinary purposes, at five, four, and three roods and a half. There were many other measuring-poles and land-measures in France, but these may be looked upon as, in some sort, the legal or standard arpents for arable land.

the “yoke-land” or usual holding of the bauer or ordinary tenant of the “vill”—or “torp-carl” of the Northmen. As the Bavarian “hof,” or four-horse holding, contained from fifty to sixty “jucharts,” the “hube,” or two-horse holding, must have averaged from twenty-five to thirty, evidently being the equivalent of the Saxon “dorf-hufe;” and both may be regarded as the ordinary holdings assigned in Saxony and Bavaria to the representatives of the “colonus,” “hospes,” or husbandman of early days, and answering to the “mansus letalis.” The “tripel-hufe” of forty-five and the “häger-hufe” of sixty morgen—the “hedged off” or separate hufe—completed the four classes of hufen. The Saxon “hägerman” was of a superior class to the ordinary bauer. He owed a certain stated service and paid a certain fixed rent (“erbzins”) to the “hägerherr” or “hägerjunker” (the lord of the fee) for his holding, which he thus held, as it were, in fee-farm. A new hägerman had “belehnung ansuchen” from the lord of the fee—to obtain his consent and be enfeoffed by him—and to buy out or compensate the heir of the former holder; whilst all “häger-gute,” or property held by this tenure, was under a separate “hägergerichte,” who had his own “häger-recht,” or court. Thus the privileged häger-hufe of sixty morgen, doubling the dorf-hufe of thirty, may be supposed to have represented the mansus ingenuilis under the beneficiary or feudal systems, after pure allodial right or absolute property in the fief had either ceased to exist, or had grown into a hereditary tenancy. The Saxon hägerman would have found his counterpart, in a certain sense, amongst his English kindred in the “privileged” villein, or villein socman, generally a tenant upon the crown-lands, the representative of the less-thegn holding his carucate or half-carucate of land before the Conquest as an “upland man,” “pro uno manerio,” apart and separate from the ordinary geneats or “sharers” in the vill, with a right of hereditary tenancy on fulfilling the obligations of his fief, but without the proprietary right of the “alodiarus,” the tenant in pure socage, or the Kentish gaveller. If he paid his relief and fulfilled his obligations, he was irremovable from his father’s land, whilst he could throw up his tenancy if he chose, and “go where he willed;” but he could not “go where he willed *with his land.*”^b

^b Adelung, in voc. Hufe, Häger-hufe, &c. The Bavarian “juchart” contained 400 square ruthen, the ruthe measuring 10 Bavarian feet, or 9.7225 statute measure. This would give 38,088 square feet to the juchart, or 27 square feet less than 3½ roods. The “hof” would therefore have averaged from 44 to 52 acres, the “hube” from 21

On our own side of the Channel the measures of the Kentish men were of large extent. They reckoned in "sulings" and "juga" (in ploughlands and yokelands); for the jugum, or "gioc ærthe londes" of the charters, was evidently in early days the amount allotted to the yoke of oxen—the quarter-ploughland. In later days the jugum may be said to have usurped the place of the suling; for as every "caruca" or full team, in the vill of Darent, for instance, was bound to plough an acre of demesne, and every jugum was bound to plough a similar quantity, the yokeland evidently employed a full team; and hence when Diceto, Paris, and other authorities identify it with the hide, they are correct, for it will be found to have been identical in extent with the Wessex hide. The amount of acres in the jugum is easily ascertained. As a virgate of ploughing was due from ten acres, three times that amount from thirty acres, and a full acre from the jugum, the latter evidently contained 4×10 , or forty acres. In Oldham there were three juga and a half in the hands of lesser tenants, whose holdings, including an acre of meadow, made up exactly 140 acres, thus again giving forty acres to the jugum. Consequently the old or greater Kentish ploughland, the suling, amounted to 160 acres, and seems as a rule to have contained three juga of "ge-sette" land, in the hands of "customary" tenants known as "neatmen" or geneats, and occasionally as "bondmen"—a word used, not in the servile sense of "bond," but of "buend," or cultivator of the soil—with the remaining jugum in demesne. Thus every hide or suling in Hedenham was bound to plough three acres of demesne; in other words, each contained three juga. In Deniton, rated at a suling, there were three juga with one plough in demesne. In Frenedesley, rated at seven sulings, there were twenty-one juga of gavel-land; Stokes, rated at three sulings, had nine juga of gavel-land; and in a later age, there were in the manor of Mepham eighteen juga let out and six in demesne, quite in the usual proportion. It may be gathered then that the jugum was, strictly speaking, a measure of "gesette" or "gavel" land, three being usually contained in every suling or old ploughland of 160 acres, an amount that agrees exactly with the entry in Domesday, "four hundred acres and a half, which make two solins and a half," thus giving 160 acres to the solin. The acres in question were evidently at the time of the Con-

to 26. Reckoning the old Saxon morgen at half a "langenekre," or a little under 3 roods, the Saxon "hufen" would have contained respectively about 42, $31\frac{1}{2}$, 21, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

quest, and for some time afterwards, "langenekres," as can easily be shown. A "gavel" or rent of a penny an acre seems to have been exacted from the Kentish gavel-land; where the rent was higher, the "firma" and "opera" were less. Thus 7 acres paid 7*d.*, 8½ paid 8*d.* 10*b.*, 30 acres were rated at 30*d.*, and a jugum at 40*d.* Occasionally the holdings were rated at a penny more or a penny less than their acreage; a singular custom, to which I may elsewhere allude, and which seems to have been familiar upon the Continent as the "sachsische frist." Thus the Waldenses, or woodmen, of Darent held a jugum rated at 39*d.*, whilst two juga are elsewhere assessed at 81*d.* At a comparatively later period, the men of Thanet held certain lands of the See of Canterbury by fealty, relief, and a rent and service called "peny-gavel," paying annually for each "swilling" 19*s.* 8*d.*, and for each "fourth of a swilling" 4*s.* 11*d.*, or 59*d.* for a jugum, evidently a penny less than the full amount. Sixty acres were therefore reckoned in the jugum at this period instead of forty; the smaller "legal" acre had superseded the "langenekre," which exactly tallies with the annotation in the old Leiger book quoted by Sir H. Ellis: "A solin, according to the old computation, contained 200 acres;" which, by "the old computation," or reckoning "by English tale," six score to the hundred, would amount to 240. The old Kentish suling, then, was evidently a measure of 160 south-country or 240 north-country acres, and seems to have answered to the large king's hufe in the Ardennes, containing 160 "journalles."^c

The larger measurement does not appear to have been confined to Kent, for it is traceable in the neighbouring county of Sussex. The "leuga" or "banlieue" of Battle Abbey, called the "rape" in Domesday, was reckoned as six hides. "Eight virgates make a hide, four make a "wista" ("hiwisc"). The English leuga measures "twelve quarantines." Thus the Abbey chronicle, which would give 1,440 acres (960 "langenekres") to the leuga or square league, and consequently 240 of the former to the hide, 120 to the wista, and 30 to the virgate. In the measurements of a later time, the wista is identified with the virgate. Some entries in the Survey go far to corroborate this identification of the Sussex hide with the Kentish suling. "Archbishop Lanfranc holds a manor in Malling. It is in the Rape of Pevensey, and in the days of King Edward was assessed at twenty hides; but the Archbishop has only seventy-five,

^c Cust. Rof., pp. 5—10. Somner, Gavelk., pp. 26, 188. Ellis, *Introd.*, vol. i. p. 153.

for the Earl of Moreton has *five* beyond the bounds of the Hundred." In his *twenty* hides, therefore, the Archbishop ought to have had *eighty*, which is inexplicable, unless the existence of a larger and a lesser hide is admitted; and in *twenty* sulings there would have been *eighty* juga, or lesser hides. "Of this manor Walter holds two parts of half a hide, and he has two ploughs in demesne, and a villein and a bordar with one plough." Two parts of half a Wessex hide (twenty lesser acres, or very little more than a gebur's "gyrdland") could hardly afford employment to *three* ploughs, and the half hide must have been the half suling, or wista, which would give eighty acres—a much more probable amount.^d

From the Exeter Domesday it may be gathered, as Kemble has shown, that the hide, at any rate in Western Wessex, contained forty acres, and was divided into four virgates, or "gyrdlands," each subdivided into four "ferlings," or quarters—a measure, says Agard, "confined to this part of England," and therefore only introducing confusion when applied to the north country ploughland. As this lesser hide was identical in extent with the Kentish jugum, the "langenekre" was evidently the standard measure throughout the south country at the era of the Conquest, and thus the Wessex "gyrdland" of fifteen lesser acres, the normal holding of the "gebur," or half-villein, was equivalent to a north-country bovate, or ox-gang, and to the Old-Saxon "haker-hufe." As the old Sussex "wista" was a half-hide in respect to the larger hide or suling—the later "wista," virgate or geneat's allotment, was half a lesser hide—so the Wessex, or lesser hide, was itself a half-hide in respect to the carucate or ordinary ploughland, the medium hide. "In the Hundred of Ailestebba are 73 hides and 8 carucates. . . . The Barons have 16 in demesne, the Bishop of Winchester has 10, Nigel the doctor $4\frac{1}{2}$, and Hervey of Wilton $1\frac{1}{2}$. From 37 the King received 11*l.* 2*s.*, and from 20 hides of Harold's land, in the hands of villeins, the King has no gavel." Thus the Exeter Domesday; and as $73 \text{ hides} + 8 \text{ carucates} = 16 + 10 + 4\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 37 + 20$, or 89 hides, 8 carucates = 16 hides, which shows the Wessex or lesser hide to have been half a carucate, or a half-ploughland.^e

Northward of the Thames, in Essex, in English Mercia, and as far as the Welland and the borders of the old East Anglian kingdom, the hide appears to have answered in extent to the Wessex carucate,

^d Chron. de Bello, pp. 11, 17. Domesday, tom. i. fol. 16 a.

^e Saxons, vol. i. Ap. B., p. 490. Exon. Dom. p. 13.

doubling the Wessex hide, and thus containing 120 lesser Stonteneia is rated at a hide and a half; a hide in demesne, with six villeins each held 10 acres, or 60 acres=half a hide. Heilla is rated at two hides; a hide, a virgate, and 10 acres in demesne, whilst ten villeins each held 8 acres; so that a virgate and 90 acres made up a hide, or 30 acres=a virgate. Ely is rated at ten hides; five in demesne, whilst forty villeins each held 15 acres; so that 600 acres made up five hides, or 120 acres=a hide. Many another similar example might be brought from the Ely Inquest to show that, in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Hertford, and Essex, to which that inquiry principally refers, the normal amount of the hide was 120 acres; nor is it probable that it differed in extent throughout the other shires that remained in the occupation of the Southumbrian Angles. In Worcestershire, for instance, we read of "free hides." Ambersley was "free of old for three hides, as the charters of the church (of Evesham) testify. But in King Edward's time it was reckoned at fifteen hides between woodland and open, and three of these hides are free." In Wessex such an entry would have been differently expressed. In Sherborn manor there were "twenty-five carucates of land that have never paid tax. This land has never been divided into hides." In Stochel "there are two carucates of land that have never been divided into hides." The hide was applied to taxed land, the carucate to free land before it was "divided into hides" for the purposes of taxation; but in Mercia the same measure seems to have been generally applied to taxed and to free land; apparently because the carucate and the hide were identical. There are traces also in this quarter of the larger land-measure, the equivalent of the Kentish suling and the greater Sussex hide; for Agard, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, and quoting an old "Book of Peterborough," estimates the "yardland," or virgate, at sixty acres, as well as at thirty or thirty-two, and the historian of Ely frequently alludes to a hide of "twelve times twenty acres." "Be it known that the great knight's-fee contains four hides, each hide four virgates, each virgate four ferlingates, each ferlingate ten acres." Thus Agard, quoting an entry in the Red Book of the Exchequer, which goes on to say that the carucate was half a hide, thus giving 160 acres to the latter, and identifying it with the Kentish suling and the large Sussex hide; for the mention of the ferlingate marks the original measurement as south-country, and the acres as langenekres. "It is to be noted

down," so proceeds the entry, "that when forty shillings are given as scutage from the great knight's-fee, each virgate pays thirty pence, each half-virgate fifteen, each ferlingate sevenpence halfpenny, and *from an acre a half-penny.*" The original measurement was by south-country reckoning, but the actual assessment was made upon the later standard, for there are *fifteen* halfpence in sevenpence halfpenny, and *fifteen* lesser acres in a ferlingate of ten langenekres. The officials of the Exchequer contented themselves with levying sevenpence halfpenny from every "quarter virgate," without troubling themselves as to whether it was a ferlingate of ten or a bovate of fifteen acres, but in all smaller amounts of land they carefully reckoned by the lesser acre, or the scutage would have been calculated at the rate of only *fivepence* for every ferlingate. A similar calculation raised the Kentish "penny-gavel" from forty to sixty pence from every suling, a change which can hardly have been hailed with much enthusiasm by the Kentish gavellers. And thus it would appear as if a great, a medium, and a lesser hide were very generally recognised about the era of the Conquest throughout Anglo-Saxon England, the medium hide being identical with the carucate of 120 acres.^f

Northward of the Welland, throughout the old kingdom of East Anglia, and beyond the boundaries of East Mercia, the hide is never met with in the Domesday Survey as the ordinary measure of land, the carucate or ploughland, answering to the medium hide of 120 lesser acres, standing in its place, and containing eight bovates or oxgangs, each of fifteen similar acres. Wherever the hide occurs it seems to have represented a much greater extent of land than in Saxon England. In "Christe's Crofte," or the portion of modern Lancashire—of ancient Northumbria—included between the Mersey and the Ribble, the hide contained six ploughlands; and in the Survey, under Leicestershire, the notice twice occurs, "two parts of a hide, that is twelve carucates." In the manor of Melton, in the same county, there were seven hides, each containing fourteen and a half carucates. At the period of the Conquest the Yorkshire thegns were divided into two classes, the holders of six or fewer manors, and the holders of more than that amount of land—the latter class paying 8*l.* as relief to the king, evidently representing the king's-thegn of the rest of England, whilst the others paid three marks, or 2*l.*, to the sheriff, answering to the medial and less-thegn. A

^f Dom. t. i. pp. 77, 175, b. Inq. Eli. pp. 506—7. Exon. Dom. p. 25. Reg. Hon. Rich.

similar rule about relief and other customs prevailed in the shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; in fact it was the regulation of the Danelage, and the hide of six carucates may be supposed to have represented the holding of six manors, whilst the larger hide of which each "part" contained a similar amount may have answered to the larger holding. The "manerium" of Domesday must not be confounded with the manor as we regard it in modern times. It simply meant a property of uncertain extent, including a separate residence, a messuage or manse; every petty thegn holding his ploughland or half-ploughland, whether jointly or separately, "pro uno manerio," as the mark of his "free-right," and to distinguish him as a member of the "gemeinred," or yeomanry, bound to attendance in the courts of the hundred and county, from the "geneat" and the "buendman"—the villeinage, whose world was limited by the boundary of the vill. The other hide in Leicestershire, containing fourteen carucates and a half may, perhaps, be referred to a different source. When the Honor of Richmond was assessed in 30 Hen. II., or about a century after the Conquest, the "tenmantale" had become a mere measurement, and was estimated at fourteen carucates—"14 carucatæ terræ faciunt 10 hominum computationem, id est 1 tenmantales,"—perhaps because that number answered nearly enough for all the ordinary purposes of calculation to the tenth of a hundred reckoned at 12×12 or 144 carucates; and so they would have counted of old in the Danelage. The hide of fourteen carucates and a half would have approached still nearer to the tenth of such a hundred; and if this conjecture is allowable, it may be supposed to have represented a tenmantale.⁵

The Domesday Survey stopped upon the frontiers of St. Cuthbert's territory and Anglo-Saxon Northumberland, where a somewhat different measurement seems to have once prevailed. "Half a carucate of land, that is, fifty-two acres and a half," says the Black Book of Hexham, under the head of Whalton, which would give 105 to the full carucate, thus identifying the old Northumbrian

⁵ Dom. t. i., pp. 235 b, 236, 237, 269 b, 280 b, 298 b, 336 b. Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 22. The great extent of the hide in the Danelage is evident from the passage quoted by Agard from the Book of Dunstable (Reg. Hon. Rich. Ap. p. 9), that in *West Sexlaw* there were nine shires and 80,800 hides; in *Merchlaw*, eight shires and 11,800 hides; in *Danelaw*, eighteen shires and 3,200 hides. Reckoning by carucates, this would give 40,400 to Wessex, 11,800 to Saxon Mercia, and 57,600 to the Danelage, calculating the hide at eighteen carucates—too high an estimate, of course, for Lancashire, Danish Mercia south of the Welland, and East Anglia.

measurement with the Scottish ploughland of 104 acres. The Scottish bovate or oxgang, says Spelman, quoting Skene, "was always a measure of thirteen acres;" two oxgangs, or "a quatrain" of acres, made the Scottish husbandland; and all through Northumberland the virgates, "dorf-hufen," or ordinary farm-holdings of two bovates, seem to have been known as "terræ husbandorum," or husbandlands, sometimes as bondagia (buendages)—the "bondage system," a relic of the olden time, entailing the necessity of finding extra labour, still lingers in the counties of northern England and southern Scotland. To this direction must we turn for vestiges of the old Bernician Angles, Beda's countrymen, for the population of the eastern coasts from Forth to Tees is, perhaps, more thoroughly Anglian than in any other part of England. Why then do we find in this quarter a carucate of smaller extent? The barleycorn, as I have already observed, supplanted the thumb as a standard for measuring the inch, before or during the reign of Athelstan, an innovation that probably lengthened the foot, and consequently the measuring-pole; for the Bremen ruthe of sixteen feet is only fifteen feet two inches, the Geestland ruthe only fifteen feet, English measurement. From the Geestland, or "waste," of Sleswig came the ancestry of the Bernician Angles—so say the legends of their race; and as a carucate of 120 acres measured by the Geestland ruthe would only contain 105 acres of the lesser or north-country standard, it is allowable perhaps to suppose that, in the Northumbrian ploughland of 105 acres, we have a relic of the old Bernician measurements. To point out the reasons why this and other innovations, introduced during the 10th century, stopped short upon the frontiers of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish Northumbria, would be to write various chapters of the history of England before the Conquest. The East Anglian carucate would also seem to have been comparatively of small extent, from the following entry in Domesday: "Lawessele. St. Benet of Ramsey held in the time of King Edward eight carucates of land, with soke, for one manor . . . A leuga long by half a leuga in width." A plot of ground 12 quarentines by 6 (7680 × 3840) would give an area of 720 lesser acres; but a measurement of this description cannot be relied upon except for determining that the ploughland could have contained at the utmost only ninety acres; for there is nothing from which to decide whether the "eight car. terræ" were identical with the whole extent of the manor. Many an old custom probably lingered in

East Anglia, a separate though a subordinate kingdom at the time of its occupation by Guthrum and his Danes, who seem to have interfered but little with the institutions they found there; for they still paid, at the time of the Conquest, the "Saxon" instead of the Danish "major emendatio"—of which more perhaps hereafter.^h

In the "Boldon Buke" and in the "Black Book of Hexham," compiled respectively in the 13th and 15th centuries, the oxgang or bovate by no means appears invariably as a measure of fifteen acres, but varies in extent from seven and a half to thirty-six, though fifteen is the standard amount in the Palatinate, and twelve in Northumberland, the farm-holding, as of old, usually consisting of two bovates. This wide variation may partly be attributed to the description of land to which the measuring pole was applied; the heath, the marsh, the wood, were all measured by different "ruthen" in the country from which the Saxons and the Angles came, and the woodland perch of twenty feet would give an oxgang of nearly sixteen longer, or twenty-four lesser, acres; the measuring pole of twenty-five feet, mentioned in a charter quoted by Bishop Kennet, an oxgang of upwards of twenty-four and thirty-six. In a Croyland charter, undoubtedly a fabrication, but to be relied upon for a correct description of the abbey property, to which it sought to give a title, six carucates at Langtoft are said to have measured 15 quarentines by 9 (9600 × 5760), giving to each carucate 225 Anglian acres; whilst four carucates at Northlang measured 8 square quarentines (5120 × 5120), giving 160 to the ploughland. Here may be traced the long marshland perch; just as the great size of the old customary acre of Staffordshire tells how the arable land of that county was won from the forest of "the Nieder Wude." Oxgang and gyrdland, yokeland, ploughland, and hide, each and all contained a certain stated amount of acres in early times; but their actual extent varied according to the length of the pole by which the acre was measured. Hidage, "penny-gavel," and other similar imposts, gradually introduced a common standard for rating such assessments, and the hide, after the Conquest, was gradually fixed at "a short

^h Dom., t. ii., p. 378. The Scottish ploughland of 104 acres would contain upwards of 130, statute measurement, as the Scottish acre is at present the English, measured by the "fall," "ane metwand, rod, or raip of six ells long." As the old Scottish ell = 37·0598 inches, the acre = 54,760 square feet, or a little over five roods. The Irish acre is the English measured by a perch seven yards long, and contains 70,560 square feet, or a little under six roods and a half. The Scottish and Irish miles are, similarly, the English mile measured by the longer perches.

hundred," or five score acres, for assessing the tallages of the early Plantagenet kings—an amount it still retains, though the "yardland" of thirty acres yet recalls the earlier practice of counting by the "long hundred" of six score.

There was yet another cause, however, for this variation in the size of the oxgang in later times, especially after the Conquest. Rent was represented in early times by "feorm," or rent in kind, and by stated obligatory services attached to the land. The tenant of an oxgang, for instance, was bound to provide as much feorm, and to perform as much service, as the custom of the "vill" required; customs often varying in different shires, even in different manors, but as a general rule remaining at a fixed and stationary amount. As land rose in value, therefore, the custom was not augmented, but the size of the oxgang was diminished; the obligations remained stationary, but they were exacted from a less amount of land; and thus the ordinary farm-holding shrunk by degrees from the large old virgate, the jugum or yokeland, to a gyrdland of a quarter of the original size—sometimes even to an oxgang of an eighth, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The agricultural system in force for many centuries amongst the farm-tenantry rendered such an arrangement comparatively easy. It may be gathered from the survey of the Hexham property, at the era of the dissolution of the monasteries, when the agricultural system of earlier days was fast fading away in England, that in the parish of Sandhow, for instance, the old husbandland was still represented by a "tenement" with farm-buildings, a small close, four acres of meadow "in the inges," and twenty-four acres of arable "in the town-fields," with a right of pasture on moors and commons. To eighteen acres of arable in the "fields" three acres of meadow, to a smaller amount of arable two acres, or less, were allotted in the "inges," always apparently in a certain proportion; and thus the farm-tenant of old, the representative of the Læt, Geneat, Bondman, Villein or Ceorl upon gafol-land, differed essentially in the character of his holding from the yeoman freeholder with his separate homestead—his "hägerhufe." His house, farm-buildings, and close—the "frum-stol and weorthig" of Ini's laws, the "toft and croft" of Scotland and Old Saxony, the sole "erbe," "heredium," or separate inheritance of the children of a man of this class—formed part of the "village"—the collective "ham," "heim," or home of the agricultural population of the "vill." His virgate, or his oxgang, of arable lay far away in the "out-land," in the common field, or "gedal-land;" his portion

of meadow in the common inge, or “gedal-mædu,” often lying along the river-side. In field, in inge, and on the moor or heath, his right was a share-right, according to the custom of the vill or manor,—hence his old name of geneat, or “sharer” in the vill; and as land rose in value, the amount of common, arable, and meadow allotted to each farm-holding, could easily be diminished.¹ And thus the variation in the size of the oxgang, or ordinary measure of the farm-holding, may be attributed partly to the different lengths of the measuring pole, partly to the gradual rise in the value of land.

In conclusion, the hide in Domesday may be regarded, throughout Saxon England, as a measure of assessment rather than of extent; for the Survey was set on foot for the purpose of taxation, and not of superficial measurement. Thus the first entry, “so many hides, or carucates,” generally relates to the actual assessment; the next, “there is arable land for so many ploughs,” to the capacity for assessment; for the arable was the “gafol-yrthe,” regulating the amount of the “gavel,” tax, or hidage. Kemble has contrasted the early “hidage” with the present acreage of a number of south-country districts, drawing certain general conclusions from the result which he applies to the whole of England; but such calculations must always be of very doubtful accuracy. “Winesford is rated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides; there is arable land for 60 ploughs.” “Criche is rated at $10\frac{1}{2}$ hides; there is arable land for 8 ploughs.” Winesford, therefore, which was assessed at only 140 south-country acres, contained nearly *eight* times as much taxable land as Criche, which was taxed for 420 acres, or *three times the amount* of the larger manor. Entries of this description, which are numerous, serve to show that certain properties were very favourably rated, lightly taxed, whilst others were “rack-rented;” but the hide, in all these cases, must be taken to mean a measure of taxation rather than of extent. Again, as a

¹ The customary amount of meadow and pasture allotted to each farm-holding according to its extent, was thoroughly familiar to the compilers of the Survey. In Enfield, for instance, there was “arable land for 24 ploughs, and meadow for 24 ploughs et 25 sol. plus;” the meaning of the latter clause being explained by the entry under Eva, “pratum VIII. Car. et de feno 4 sol.” All the meadow-land beyond the amount required for the plough-oxen—eight originally went to the “caruca,” or full plough-team—was valued as hay-land. So the entry “pastura ad pecuniam villæ,” means enough pasturage for the other live-stock of the vill; “pastura ad pecuniam et xx den. plus,” implies that there was more than enough. The customary amount was evidently too familiarly known to be set down. In Hocington, 6 oxen, 2 horses, 6 cows, $\frac{xx}{iii}$ sheep, and 15 geese, “stocked” a hide.—Reg. Hon. Rich. Ap. p. 10.

measure of taxation, or of the farm-holding, the hide and its subdivisions were calculated upon the arable alone; not so as a measure of extent. Ambersley, for instance, “*fruit numerata pro 15 hidis, inter silvam et planam,*” “between woodland and open,” an expression of frequent occurrence, clearly including *both* descriptions of land in the hide. In short, to calculate by the hide is to use a measure as vague in its meaning as the German *hufe*. Beda, in his “*Ecclesiastical History,*” reckoned by the “*terra familiæ secundum mensuram Anglorum,*” which in the Saxon translation is somewhat vaguely rendered “hide;” and the Northumbrian “*terra familiæ*” was probably the “*terra husbandi,*” the equivalent of the larger south-country virgate, which was sometimes called the “*hiwisc*”—of the *dorf-hufe*, or ordinary farm-holding of Old Saxony. Twenty-eight acres, statute measurement—twenty-five if measured by the Geestland *ruthe*,—would in this case have represented the extent of the “*terra familiæ,*” or ordinary farm-holding in Northumbria; an amount not too small, taking into consideration the additional meadow-land and right of pasturage included in the holding, as well as the vast area of moor and marsh and forest that remained uncultivated a thousand years ago. St. Cuthbert, after riding for hours over the waste between Wear and Tyne, uninhabited during the winter months, was forced to put up for the night in one of the *bothies*, or *shielings*, which the herdsmen occupied in the spring and summer.” Yet even in the historian’s lifetime land was getting scarce in Northumbria,—arable land, that is to say,—which serves to show the little “clearance” that was as yet made in the woodlands. The open land was brought into cultivation, whilst the rest of the country remained very much in its primitive state; and a very wide margin must be left, in all calculations of this description, for “the Waste.”^k

E. W. ROBERTSON.

^k Kemble gives 26,500 acres, including marshland and pasturage, to Thanet, which Beda reckons at 600 “*terræ familiarum.*” Even the *jugum*, calculating it by the Geestland *ruthe* at 50 statute acres, would be too large for the “*terra familiæ*” in this case, so that I think it must have meant the ordinary farm-holding of the *geneat* or husbandman—the *virgate* or husbandland of two *oxgangs*. There is a passage in *Fleta* to which I may as well allude, as it often occasions confusion. In laying down the duties of the “*seneschallus*, or farm-bailiff, he says that the “*carucata*” should consist of *three* fields each of 60 acres, or of *two* fields each of 80 acres. The “*carucata*” is, in this case, not a measure of land at all. It does not mean “a ploughland,” but “the land under plough.”

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

A PROPOSAL FOR THE PUBLICATION OF BISHOP PERCY'S BALLAD MANUSCRIPT.

1. MR. URBAN,—Wherever English literature has been studied for the last hundred years, Bishop Percy's "Reliques" have been household words among ever-increasing circles of readers. The "Ancient English Poetry," from the time of its appearance, greatly influenced our literature. It inspired in a greater or less degree Southey, and Coleridge, and Burns, and Scott, and has been the delight of untold thousands of boys and men. Yet not one in ten thousand of all these readers has ever known how much or how little of the different poems was really ancient, how much was sham antique of Percy's own. By the bishop's own showing, he altered his manuscripts at discretion. His introduction to "Sir Cauline" marks the spirit in which he regarded his authorities; "the whole [poem in his manuscript] appeared so far short of the perfection it seemed to deserve that the editor was tempted to add several stanzas in the first part, and still more in the second, to connect and complete the story in the manner which appeared to him most interesting and affecting." Accordingly, as the manuscript ballad (hitherto unprinted as written) married Sir Cauline to his love—

"then he did marry this King's daughter
with gold & silver bright ;
& 15 sonnes this Lady beere
to Sir Cawline the knight—"

and the bishop thought this ending a most unaffecting one, he wrote some fresh verses, killed both knight and lady in what he considered a pathetic style, and of course abolished the fifteen sons. With a true instinct, Professor Child remarked in his "Ballads" (ed. 1861, vol. iii. p. 172), "It is difficult to believe that this charming romance had so tragic and so

sentimental a conclusion." By way of justification, the bishop tells his readers that "his object was to please both the judicious antiquary and the reader of taste; and he hath endeavoured to gratify both without offending either." Now "in a polished age like the present," as Percy described his own time, a judicious antiquary (unlike Ritson) might possibly be pleased with such treatment of manuscripts as the bishop's was; but in an age which (like our Victorian) has, thank Heaven, lost that kind of polish, a judicious antiquary would get judiciously furious at such tampering with a text, and demand imperatively the very words of the manuscript. After their production he might listen to any retouchings and additions of editors, clever or foolish, but not before. He cares first for the earliest known authority (however late it may be), and its sentiment, not for the "interesting and affecting" alterations made in "a polished age."

This feeling led Professor Child, of Harvard University, years ago to apply to me to find out where Bishop Percy's folio manuscript was, and print it—that manuscript, of which Percy, speaking of his "Reliques," says, "The greater part of them are extracted from an ancient folio manuscript in the editor's possession, which contains near 200 poems, songs, and metrical romances." My request to the bishop's descendants to see the manuscript was (like that of nearly every other applicant) refused, as was also my offer of 100*l.* for the right to copy and print it. But lately a fresh negotiation, through Mr. Thurstan Holland, a friend of Professor Child's, has resulted in my obtaining (for 150*l.*) possession, for six months, of the long hidden manuscript, with the

right to make one copy of it and print it. The manuscript contains 196 pieces (some fragments), in nearly 40,000 lines, and is in a hand of James I.'s reign. The list of its contents at the end of this circular shows how many unprinted ballads and romances it contains—for what Percy printed of the manuscript must be considered unprinted for our purpose—and how incumbent it is on all men who care for such things to get the whole manuscript into type as speedily as possible.* As above said, the sum paid for the right to print the manuscript was 150*l.* The copying and printing of it will cost at least 350*l.* more, and for extras and incidental expenses another hundred pounds should be provided: altogether, 600*l.*

This sum I wish to raise as follows:

1. That men of wealth who care for ballads, and desire that other men less wealthy should enjoy them, shall pay the fine for the right to copy the manuscript by subscriptions of ten guineas each, which shall entitle them to large-paper copies, on quarto sheets of the best paper, of the whole volume, they paying also rateably among themselves half the cost of printing the book; such rateable payment not to exceed ten guineas. I hope it will not be three. The first subscribers for these quarto large-paper copies are—The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Henry Huth, Mr. Henry Reeve, Mr. H. T. Parker, the Duc d'Aumale, and seven other gentlemen.

2. A subscription of five guineas will entitle its donor to a large royal-octavo copy of the whole manuscript, on the best paper, he paying rateably with the ten-guinea subscribers half the cost of printing the book. The first subscribers for these royal-octavo large-paper copies are—Lord Houghton, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, and five others.

For the remaining half of the cost, and the supplying of any deficiency in the first half, I rely on the general literary public, and especially on the members of the Early English Text Society; for without

the conviction that these members would back me, I would never have entered on the undertaking, and the ultimate benefit of it will result to their society.

3. The subscription for octavo copies of the "Percy Manuscript" by persons not members of the Early English Text Society (or for members who wish to secure the prompt raising of the funds required) will be two guineas. For this sum they will receive copies of the whole manuscript in demy octavo, corresponding (as nearly as possible) with the publications of the Early English Text Society. And if the subscriptions allow of it, they, as well as the ten and five-guinea subscribers, will receive copies of the non-serial volumes of the Early English Text Society for 1867, which will comprise books of great value and interest.

The first subscribers for the two-guinea octavo copies are—Mr. Alexander Macmillan, Mr. G. L. Craik, and twenty other gentlemen.

4. The subscription for members of the Early English Text Society will be one guinea, for which each will receive an octavo copy of the whole manuscript, to range with the Society's texts.

The work will be printed by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., and published by Messrs. Trübner & Co., of Paternoster-row, in two volumes, about 1,400 pages. It is hoped that the first volume will be ready for delivery by March 1, 1867, and the second volume by May 1. For the Introductions to, and collations of, the ballads and romances, Professor Child, of Harvard, and J. W. Hales, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, will be responsible, as I shall be for the text itself.

I should add that subscriptions by cheque should be made payable to the Percy Manuscript Fund, and crossed to the Union Bank, Chancery-lane. Subscriptions by post-office order are to be payable to Frederick J. Furnivall, at the Chancery-lane office, W.C. Subscriptions must accompany subscribers' names.—I am, &c.,

F. J. FURNIVALL.

P.S. The amount at present subscribed is 300*l.*, half the money required. More than half the MS. is copied, and nearly a third of it is in type.

3, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.,*
Dec. 13, 1866.

* The two dozen songs, "loose but humorous," as the bishop calls them, marked by him with three crosses in his list, will be printed separately from the other poems, as an appendix that can be detached by anyone who objects to these songs, or wishes to make his volume a drawing-room book. To the student these songs and the like are part of the evidence as to the character of a past age, and they should not be kept back from him.

THE YATES-PENDERILS.

2. MR. URBAN, — When Charles II. wished to be guided from the fatal field of Worcester to that remote part of Staffordshire recommended by the Earl of Derby, Mr. Charles Giffard “willingly undertook the service, having with him one Yates, a servant, very expert in the ways of the country” (Blount’s “Boscobel”). Francis Yates, who had married a sister of the Penderils, was one of the king’s escort in the night-march from Boscobel to Mosley: he is the gigantic figure with the bill who overtops the king on horseback in the tablet over the fireplace at Boscobel. Charles, after his restoration, granted, among other provision for the Penderil family, an annuity of 50*l.* to Elizabeth Yates, widow, and her heirs for ever: his brother and successor granted an annuity of 100*l.* to Nicholas Yates, of S. Mary-le-Savoy, gentleman, only child of Francis and Margaret Yates, of Long Lawn, near Boscobel, deceased, in reward for assistance given to the late king by the said Francis and Margaret.

In a note to his “Collection of Boscobel Tracts” Mr. Hughes says,—

“Were it not that two separate families, whose descendants are surviving, are each traced to Francis and Elizabeth Yates, and to Francis and Margaret Yates, I should conclude that Elizabeth and Margaret were one and the same person, or that Elizabeth might have been the mother of the Francis named in Blount. As it is, I confess myself puzzled to make out the two loyal Sosias.”

The State Papers (Domestic) of the reign of Charles II., lately printed, clear that up. A petition, dated 5th September, 1660, from Edward Martin and Anne, widow of Francis Yates, states that—

“Martin was tenant of Whiteladies, where the king stopt after Worcester fight, put on a shirt of Martin’s, and was disguised; that Francis Yates was privy to the king’s safety, and his wife was the first who gave him meat, which he ate in a blanket; that Yates lent him ten shillings; that he was pleased to take the bill from Yates’s hand, and keep it in his own to remove suspicion; and that Yates attended him from Boscobel to Mosley; and it is further stated ‘that the said Francis had lately died of grief, that he could not present himself to his Majesty.’”

The petition is endorsed, “To consider

their good service and dismiss them with a gracious answer.”

Two years later we find a certificate from the Duke of Buckingham to the services of Francis Yates, in conducting the king thirty miles from Worcester to Whiteladies; and for his being hanged for refusing to confess where he left his majesty. Upon which a warrant is granted to “Elizabeth Yates, relict of Francis Yates, of Brode, co. of Stafford, husbandman, for an annuity of 50*l.*, her husband having been barbarously executed at Oxford for conducting the king from Worcester, when violently pursued.”

A pedigree in Hughes’ “Boscobel Tracts” places both Margaret and Elizabeth as sisters to the Penderils.

It is, I think, clear from the foregoing that Francis Yates, “of Brode, husbandman,” the husband of Elizabeth Yates, assisted to guide the king from Worcester to Whiteladies, and was hung in consequence. Before Charles left Whiteladies for Boscobel the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Derby, “and the rest,” departed under the guidance of Charles Giffard. In all probability Yates accompanied them, and, being captured with “the rest,” was not so fortunate as to escape when Mr. Giffard escaped from “the inn near Benbury, in Cheshire.”

It is also, I think, clear that Francis Yates, of Long Lawn, near Boscobel, the husband of Margaret Yates, who was subsequently active in the preservation of Charles, died very soon after the Restoration, having, in the interim, married a second wife of the name of Anne.

But the perusal of the “State Papers” raises another difficulty. It will be noticed that, according to Blount, Charles Giffard had with him a servant, named Yates. It is not said *his* servant; for we find a petition, dated November, 1660, from Mary Graves, who states herself to have lost 30,000*l.* in the royal service, and mentions her “services to the king, when at Worcester, in sending Francis Yates to conduct him from Worcester to Whiteladies, for which Yates was hanged; and she has ever since kept his wife and four children;” also, in sending “his majesty supplies both before and after Worcester defeat, to her utter ruin.”

I have concerned myself for some years past in the history of “Brode,” known as

Brewood, and its neighbourhood; but I have learnt nothing to show who Mary Graves was, or what was her connection with the neighbourhood, or with the Giffards, or with the family of Yates. The particulars in her peti-

tion would indicate that she resided near Worcester.

Can any of your readers give me any clue?—I am, &c.,

JAMES H. SMITH.

Serjeants' Inn, E.C.

"ANECDOTE OF O'CONNELL."

3. MR. URBAN,—I read with great astonishment your correspondent's (Mr. Fuller) "Anecdote of O'Connell" in your last number. It is so totally unlike all I know or have heard of my grandfather's character, and makes him act with such an amount of baseness, that I felt it due to his memory to inquire into the story.

Had Mr. Fuller given the place and date of the speech he refers to, the matter would be simple enough. As he has not done so, I have made inquiries of parties who must have known of such an occurrence had it taken place; and on their authority I now assert, *that no attack was ever made on Mr. Bland by O'Connell, directly or indirectly.*

Mr. Bland and my grandfather were,

no doubt, very intimate; but I have strong reason to believe that the latter never slept at Derriquin in his life, and he was certainly not in the habit of stopping there in the way Mr. Fuller describes.

I cannot conceive what end Mr. Fuller proposed to gain by placing this story "on record in the pages of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.*" It is not calculated to throw light on any point, supposing it were true, but was certain to cause pain to those who have never, so far as I know, done anything to annoy or injure Mr. Fuller.—I am, &c.,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Derrynane Abbey, Co. Kerry,

Dec. 18, 1866.

CROCODILES IN ENGLAND.

4. MR. URBAN,—The attention of many of your readers has no doubt been attracted by the interesting account of your correspondent, Mr. George R. Wright,* of the finding of an uncommon reptile, supposed to be a young crocodile, near Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire; and many of them will no doubt agree with me in thinking that none of the various solutions of the question, "How came it there?" can be considered satisfactory. It would exceed the limits of a letter of this kind to discuss the probabilities, or rather improbabilities, of the several theories adduced, and I shall therefore content myself with expressing my disbelief in the idea of this having been a preserved specimen, and by stating that in my opinion there can be little doubt that the reptile in question had lived, if indeed it was not born and bred in this country.

A circumstance, however, came under my notice the other day, which may be interesting as having some bearing on the question. Some time after seeing Mr. Wright's paper I happened to go into the Welsh Harp Hotel in the Edgware Road,

where there are a good many preserved specimens of natural history; among these I observed a case containing a reptile, very similar in appearance to that described by Mr. Wright. I at once enquired its history, and ascertained from the persons in the house, who were anxious to give me every information, that it was a young alligator, brought over to this country by Heenan, the well-known American prize-fighter; that it was presented to the landlord alive, and that it lived with them for about six months; indeed, as they said, it might have been alive still, had it not come to an untimely end at the hand of some evil disposed angler, who, seeing it on the bank of the reservoir, terminated its existence with a blow from the butt end of his fishing-rod. From their account it appeared to have been tolerably tame, as although when it first came into their possession it was kept confined, it was after a time allowed to go at large, when it used to crawl about the margin of the large reservoir at the rear of the house, returning regularly for its meals to its old quarters; and they further said that it was well-known to all who frequented the house. The little creature was not well preserved, and it

* See vol. ii., N.S., August, 1866, p. 149.

was therefore very difficult to get a correct estimate of its proportions. As far as I could judge, however, it seemed to be about a third size larger than the crocodile described by Mr. Wright, and figured in your August number.

It seems to me clear from the history of this alligator, and from its having existed for some months in a semi-wild state in this country, that there can be no

difficulty in believing that a creature of similar habits and organisation might also exist under the same or the like conditions, although it would seem that the high authority of Professor Owen is against this view of the subject.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HENRY BELFRAGE.

36, *Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields,*
Dec. 19, 1866.

LURGASHALL CHURCH.

5. MR. URBAN,—During a recent ramble in West Sussex I paid a visit to the interesting village and church of Lurgashall, which latter is now undergoing complete *preservation* and repair. The building possesses several points of high interest, and in its present condition, deprived as it is, both within and without, of its accretions of plaster and whitewash, deserves the careful study of local ecclesiologists. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower and spire on the south side. The chancel (Early English) was rebuilt some years since. It is in the nave that the most remarkable peculiarities are now brought to light. On the north side is a tall narrow doorway, certainly antecedent to the Norman period, and therefore probably of Saxon work. The lower part of the walls is of herring-bone masonry, the finest I have ever seen, and of very high antiquity. On a thin coating of plaster in the interior are the remains of several painted shields, one of which is at present unidentified. One of them is the coat of the family of Dawtrey or De Alla Ripa, of Petworth, and another that of Lewes Priory. The presence of the latter is accounted for by the fact, that Seffrid II., who was Bishop of Chichester from 1180 to 1204, granted this church to the Priory of Lewes, and it continued an appendage to that establishment until the dissolution. Adjoining the south entrance is a kind of open cloister of timber frame,

which is said to have been built for the accommodation of remote parishioners, who therein ate their dinner between morning and evening service. Altogether this is a most interesting church, and the grand and picturesque scenery which surrounds it is equally deserving of notice. The remarkable hill, called Blackdown, is worth a pilgrimage, as, from its bold elevation of 800 feet, it commands certainly the grandest and most varied, if not the most extensive, view in Sussex.

I think the painted shields are of the 13th century. That which I cannot at present make out appears to be 10 roundels, 4, 3, 2, and 1. Glover's Ordinary has no such coat, but if 5 more roundels could be added in an upper row, it might stand for the coat attributed to the county of Cornwall, which was held at this date by the younger brother of Henry III., Richard, titular King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall. He adopted the bezants as a bordure to the lion rampant—his personal coat. The possibility of this unidentified shield having been placed here in his honour, is supported by the fact that some time since, a tile of the 13th century, bearing his arms, was found during repairs in the chancel. It is now in the possession of the rector, the Rev. Septimus Fairles.—I am, &c.,

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Lewes, Dec. 1866.

PRECEDENCE AMONG EQUITY JUDGES.

6. MR. URBAN,—I think it should be recorded in any memoir of Lord Justice Knight-Bruce that he was from 1850 first Vice-Chancellor, and, from and after 1851, first Lord Justice of Appeal. The Act of the 5th Vict. (1841), creating two additional Vice-Chancellors, expressly orders that they "shall, on the death of the present Vice-Chancellor, or on his resigna-

tion," or otherwise, "respectively have rank and precedence next to the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and as between themselves shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment to their respective offices." In July, 1850, died Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor of England; and thereupon Sir J. L. Knight-Bruce, as

senior of the two Vice-Chancellors appointed under the Act of 1841, became first Vice-Chancellor. Shortly before Michaelmas Term, Baron Rolfe was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and created Lord Cranworth. In Easter Term following, on the retirement of Sir James Wigram, Lord Cranworth became second Vice-Chancellor.

Nor did Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce lose his precedence when he and his colleague were, in compliance with the Act of the following year, appointed Lords Justices of Appeal; for the *London Gazette* of the 10th October, 1851, announced the appointment of "Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce and Robert Mounsey, Lord Baron Cranworth, to be Justices of Appeal in Chancery."

It was popularly supposed that Lord

Cranworth's peerage gave him precedence as a judge; but all connected with the Courts of Chancery will recollect that Lord Justice Knight-Bruce always took the precedence in entering and in sitting in court: and in the list of judges at the commencement of each year's *Law Journal* is always described as first Lord Justice of Appeal. Still, on looking back, I find that nearly, if not all, the newspapers of the period, in announcing the appointment of October, 1851, give Lord Cranworth's name first; and the memoir^a published by you last month does not make it clear that Sir James Knight-Bruce had all along precedence of his colleague both in appointment and in court.—I am, &c.

J. H. S.

London, December 18, 1866.

A LEGEND OF CHEDDAR CLIFFS.

7. MR. URBAN,—IN THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November, 1866, you have published an interesting letter from Mr. O'Dell Travers Hill, under the above heading. Mr. Hill is mistaken in assuming that the curious incidents he relates have no other foundation than oral tradition in the locality of Cheddar.

Among many other valuable MSS. belonging to the corporation of Axbridge (one mile from Cheddar), is a MS., apparently written about the 14th or 15th century, from which I give you an extract, and shall be glad to see it made public through the same medium as Mr. Hill's letter. After giving a somewhat curious account of the origin and purposes of royal boroughs (of which Axbridge was one), the MS. proceeds thus:—

"Sometimes, for the sake of hunting, the king spent the summer about the Forest of Mendip, wherein there were, at that time, numerous stags and other kinds of wild beasts. For, as it is read in the life of Saint Dunstan, King Edward, who sought retirement at Glastonbury, came to the said forest to hunt, Axbridge being then a royal borough. The king, three days previously, had dismissed Saint Dunstan from his court, with great indignation, and lack of honor; which done, he proceeded to the wood to hunt. This wood covers a mountain of great height, which being separated in its summit, exhibits to the spectator an immense precipice and horrid gulph, called by the inhabitants Cheddarcliff. When, therefore, the king was chasing the flying stag here and there, on its coming to the

craggy gulph, the stag rushed into it, and, being dashed to atoms, perished. Similar ruin involved the pursuing dogs; and the horse on which the king rode, having broken its reins, became unmanageable, and in an obstinate course carried the king after the hounds; and the gulph, being open before him, threatens the king with certain death. He trembles, and is at his last shift. In the interval, his injustice, recently offered to St. Dunstan, occurs to his mind; he wails it, and instantly vows to God that he would, as speedily as possible, recompense [such injustice] by a manifold amendment, if God would only for the moment avert the death which deservedly threatened him. God, immediately hearing the preparation of his heart, took pity on him, inasmuch as the horse instantly stop'd short, and, to the glory of God, caused the king, thus snatched from the peril of death, most unfeignedly to give thanks unto God. Having returned thence to his house, that is, the borough, and being joined by his nobles, the king recounted to them the course of the adventure which had happened, and commanded Saint Dunstan to be recalled with honor and reverence: after which he esteemed him in all transactions as his most sincere friend."

There cannot be much doubt that the person who penned the MS. from which I have quoted, must have read the biography of St. Dunstan, referred to by Mr. Hill. Both accounts are, in their leading features, very nearly identical. I hope Mr. Hill will give the public more of his

^a See G. M., vol. ii., N.S., p. 833.

"notes" from our public records, of which he speaks in terms of deserved admiration for their value; from which, so to speak, a *new* history of England may be compiled.

In conclusion, I may add that Axbridge is a very ancient borough, municipal as

well as parliamentary; having sent two members to parliament on five occasions; the first, 23rd Edward I.; and the last, 17th Edward III.—I am, &c.,

THO. SEREL.

Wells, Somerset, Nov. 24, 1866.

CÆSAR IN KENT.

8. MR. URBAN,—There is a curious error of the press in the article, "Cæsar in Kent," which I must trouble you to set right. At page 591, line 13 from bot-

tom, for "at once," read "at twice."—I am, &c.,

JOHN ROBSON, M.D.

Warrington, Nov. 12, 1866.

CHAYTOR AND DAWSON FAMILIES.

9. MR. URBAN,—From Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, it appears that Agnes, daughter of Sir W. Chaytor, of Croft, married, 1st, . . . Forster; 2ndly, . . . Dawson of . . . near Ripon; 3rdly, Sir Francis Liddell, of Redheugh, co. Northumberland.

Can any reader of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE state the Christian name of her *second* husband, and at what place near Ripon he resided?

I am, &c.,

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Sephton Rectory, Liverpool.

PARISHES.

10. MR. URBAN,—I have been much struck by Dr. Robson's suggestion in his able article, "Julius Cæsar in Kent," that the existing parishes represent the *Civitates* of the Commentaries. Being an admirer of Mr. Toulmin Smith, and a partaker of his heresies, I have long believed that parochial clergy were appointed to communities already existing, not parochial communities formed for the

convenience of ecclesiastics; and the Latin word *paris*, lengthened by the sibilant Sæxons, has commended itself to my mind as a far more likely root of the word "parish," than the very far-fetched, though more generally received, derivation from *Ποροικια*.—I am, &c.,

ETYMOLOGICUS MUS.

Serjeant's Inn, Nov. 2, 1866.

FAMILIES OF WILLIAMS AND EVANS.

11. MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the following may assist "E. C. A." in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March last, p. 377.

Gwaithvoed Vawr's arms were *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, head, feet, and tail *gules*. Descendants the Powysians.

Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, crowned *or*. ("Owen's British Remains," p. 28.)

Cadwgan ap Bleddyn Lord of Nannan, in Merionethshire, dignified by Camden by the title of "The Renowned Briton." This prince bore *or*, a lion rampant *azure*. ("Burke's Landed Gentry," p. 1465.)

Morgan ap Cadwgan. From this Morgan is stated to have derived 8th in descent, Jevan ap Morgan ap Jevan, of Newchurch, near Cardiff, &c. (*Ibid.* 1465.)

William ap Jevan, an attendant upon

Jasper Tudor, &c., *ibid.* 1465. He had two or more sons, viz., John and Morgan Williams: the last had sons John, Richard (*alias* Cromwell), Walter, and another Richard.

Sir Richard Williams', *alias* Cromwell's, arms were *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*. ("Noble's Memoirs," vol. i. p. 16, ed. i.)

A William ap Jevan, *alias* William Evans, Chancellor of Llandaff, who died in 1589, had arms—1st, three lions rampant; 2nd, two chevrons in a plain field; 3rd, a lion rampant within a bordure gobonated; 4th, as the first. (See Browne Willis, "Survey of Landaff," p. 23.)

Can any reader trace the descendants of either of the above Johns, or Walter, or the second Richard?—I am, &c.,

GLWYSIG.

4, Castle Street, Abergavenny.

Antiquarian Notes.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

ENGLAND.

Yorkshire.—During the past year the Rev. William Greenwell has been prosecuting, with much success, his excavations in the tumuli of the Yorkshire Wolds. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the manner in which Mr. Greenwell conducts his researches ; and, consequently, the enormous mass of facts which he has accumulated will become, when printed and illustrated, of high value, and will probably lead to certain modifications in classifications, which, as they at present appear, can only be considered as provisional. Past generations, with all their enthusiasm, neglected much of what should be the chief consideration of the antiquary, namely, scrupulous attention to facts of all kinds connected with the subjects of their study, while at the same time they were ever running off to all sorts of speculations and theories which often perfectly distracted their readers, and left the really useful evidence confused and inextricable. On the contrary, Mr. Greenwell is cautious in generalising. “In a few years” he observed, after delivering a lecture at York, based upon his excavations, “he looked forward to such careful examinations being made as would throw much additional light on the subject of his lecture.” He added : “On the Wolds the barrows were disappearing under the course of cultivation, and in a few years there would be no remains of burial mounds there. Several had been destroyed (many it is to be feared) from careless and reckless opening by mere curiosity-hunters.”

Mr. Greenwell remarks, that in the Wold district and in other places in the north, there are numerous ancient fortresses and lines of defence, some of which are of great extent, and their purpose it was not easy to understand, on account of the vast army that would be required to hold them. I have on several occasions ventured also to question the soundness of the common belief that these earthworks were ever intended for military purposes : it is, at a glance, evident they never could be held against an enemy except by an immense force ; and then comes the question, what could have been the object of such lines of defence in these particular districts ? To me they seem to have been boundaries of land, and in this point of view they are perfectly intelligible. It may scarcely be necessary to point out to Mr. Greenwell and his colleagues the excellent work of Drs. Davis and Thurnam, on the skulls of the aboriginal and early inhabitants of the British Islands (“*Crania Britannica*”), for it has become indispensable to all engaged in such researches. It may here be remarked that in the museum at York are a considerable number of funereal urns, labelled “from

the Yorkshire Wolds," among which are many Romano-British and Saxon; and some of the latter, if I mistake not, contain burnt bones. It would be most desirable if Mr. Greenwell, when he publishes his own researches, would also give some account of these urns, with illustrations.

Old Malton.—Discoveries have been making for some weeks past at Norton, on the river Derwent, opposite Old Malton, which there is every reason to believe occupies the site of the Roman *Derventio*. It would appear that Norton stands upon a Roman cemetery; and some rather extensive excavations for drainage have brought to light large quantities of those miscellaneous remains usually found in Roman burial-places; individually, perhaps, of no great consequence, but collectively worthy of preservation, especially in connection with what has heretofore been found at Old Malton, and with what may yet be discovered. Two inscriptions have been, in past times, dug up there. One of them (engraved in Mr. Wright's "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon") is a kind of invocation to the Genius of the place, that one Servulus, a goldsmith, may prosper in his business; and the other records, the *Pedites Singulares*, a body of troops, often mentioned in the "Notilia," horse as well as foot. The first of these was, a few years since, in the possession of Mr. Walker, of Malton, who also had several large brass Roman coins dug up at Norton, including Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina Junior and Commodus; and others in past times had been collected by his father. Recently it appears those of the Lower Empire have chiefly been met with. One is a plated or forged denarius of Caracalla. Mr. Walker, in his collection, had an ancient forgery of Geta.

Northumberland.—Dr. Charlton has recently published his translation of a Runic inscription, discovered in 1864, at Baronspike, a range of crags, or huge stones, about two miles to the north-east of Bewcastle Church. It was first noticed in "The Builder," for October 8th, 1864. Dr. Charlton's reading is as follows:—

BARANR : HRAITA AT GILLHES : BUETH
IAS : UAS : TAEUTHR : I : TRICU : RÆB
TE : UAULKS : AT : FETRLANA : NU :
LLANERCOSTA.

Baranr writes (these) to Gilles bueth
who was slain in truce (by) Rob
de Vaulx at Fetrelana now
Lanercosta.

Tradition goes to show that Robert de Vaulx, who founded Lanercost Abbey, in 1169, slew Gille or Gilbert, son of Beuth, Lord of Bewcastle, at a meeting appointed between them. The truth of this story has been questioned; but Dr. Charlton assigns reasons for its validity, which are confirmed by this remarkable inscription. It is in old Norse, and the Runes are purely Scandinavian or Norse. Dr. Charlton remarks it is singular that the crag where the runes are incised should bear the name Baronspike, "that being the name too of the writer of the inscription."

The "Archæologia Æliana" (Part 21, 1866), which contains a full account of this inscription, and an engraving of the Runes, gives an elaborate essay by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, on the Coins of the Danish

Kings of Northumberland, which embraces a searching inquiry into the various classes of silver coins found, some years since, at Cuerdale, in Lancashire, respecting which an illustrated paper, by Mr. Hawkins, appeared in the "Numismatic Chronicle." Mr. Haigh's paper is also well illustrated, and will, no doubt, receive every attention from numismatists on the Continent as well as in this country.

London.—The extensive excavations made during the last nine or ten years in and about London must have intersected foundations of houses and streets upon what we may term the level of Roman London; and from what has been brought to light in previous years, we had every reason to look for discoveries at least equally interesting. The City authorities have had it all to themselves; but we seek in vain for any account of their stewardship. Strict guard has been kept over the approaches to the various excavations, and ever and anon it is stated that the authorities are deeply interested in their antiquities, and take every precaution to preserve them. But if this be true, nothing seems to come of it; and excepting a notice now and then in the papers of an exhibition of miscellaneous objects at the meeting of some society, but little transpires as to what has been brought to light. No report has been issued on the part of the City, and no report is promised. It will probably turn out that, but for a few individuals, including Mr. J. E. Price, Mr. Gunston, Mr. J. W. Bailey, and Mr. Cecil Brent, the world will be nothing the wiser on the subject, and that golden opportunities, as heretofore, have passed away without profit.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society has published an account of antiquities discovered on the site of the old Steelyard in Upper Thames Street, which does credit to the exertions and to the pen of Mr. Price, the author. On a future occasion we may probably refer to some of the more remarkable of these.

Mr. Gunston has kindly submitted to me 584 small brass Roman coins, which were found, together with others, amounting to about 1000, in an earthen vessel, at the depth, it is said, of twenty feet, at the corner of Grove Street, Southwark. Excepting a few of Victorinus, they are all of the Tetrici, father and son. They are of very small module, and present the appearance of having been struck from dies prepared for larger coins, with pieces of metal not sufficiently large to fill the dies.

FRANCE.

Lillebonne.—The researches of the Abbé Cochet, who so worthily fills the office of Inspector of Monuments of the Lower Seine, are so continuously successful, and so numerous, that it is somewhat difficult to keep pace with him, even in referring to all his discoveries.

Lillebonne (the *Juliobona* of the Romans) was one of the chief towns of the north of the province of Gaul, and its monuments yet attest the wealth and splendour of the place. Unlike Rouen and most of the great commercial towns, after the downfall of the Roman rule, it never maintained its position, but gradually decayed, its ruin having been, no doubt, hastened by violence. The theatre yet stands, a grand relic of the taste and luxury of its inhabitants; and marble statues, bas-reliefs, and decorations of tombs, preserved in the Rouen museum and at

Lillebonne itself, are not surpassed for good workmanship by the monuments of any Roman town or city in France; while, at the same time, it would be difficult to point to many such bronze statues as that of the Antinous, now at Paris. There can be no doubt but that other remains of public buildings are yet preserved beneath the soil, as must be evident to any one who has examined the district immediately adjoining the theatre; but it is only from time to time, as a site is wanted for building purposes somewhat remote from what was the heart of the ancient town, that villas and portions of cemeteries are laid open. The latter extended to a considerable distance in several directions; and one of the more recent of the Abbé Cochet's explorations was upon the site of that which bordered the Roman road to Rouen and the south, and about 200 yards from the villa which he excavated in 1864. Here, at the depth of upwards of six feet, he discovered a square, paved chamber of masonry, in which was a funereal deposit of unusual interest, which betokened the high social position and wealth of the person whose ashes rested there.

The various objects about to be described were grouped round a large glass urn, which contained the burnt bones of the corpse, which had been subjected to fire of violent heat. This urn was inclosed in a leaden cylinder, resembling one in the Rouen Museum, which I have figured in the third volume of my "Collectanea Antiqua," p. 62. These cylinders are not uncommon in this part of France, and the ornaments upon them resemble those upon the leaden coffins found in this country, which apparently belong to the 4th and 5th centuries. Six other glass vessels were ranged around this urn, upon the bottom of one of which are the letters *S V B*. Of these the most remarkable is a phial in dark-coloured glass representing a fish: it is highly decorated, and has been gilded. With the objects in glass may be classed some hemispherical *boutons* (resembling boys' marbles cut in half), of which six are white and seven black, in vitreous paste. There was also a circular jeton or tessera, in worked bone, such as the Abbé states he has repeatedly found, usually to the number of three, in Roman graves, a sheath of a poignard or knife in ivory, and the poignard itself in bronze, are among the rarer objects in this rich tomb. The Abbé states it resembles in form the knife engraved in Rich's "Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon," under the word *Secespita*.

The objects in bronze amount to ten, all of which had been either gilt or silvered. They comprise two strigils; two bowls; a cup; a handle with rings, ornamented with lions' heads, and foliage exquisitely worked; a bust representing a youthful male head, the breast draped in the skin of an animal, the eyes in coloured paste, of good workmanship. It looks like a steelyard weight; but M. de Longpérier considers it was used for oil (being hollow), and chemical analysis shows it contained a fatty substance. Two elegant jugs with handles conclude the objects in bronze.

In silver there are two spoons; a small cup, thick and richly decorated with foliage and flowers; and a kind of small oval *lanx* or dish, not unlike what is still used in churches in France for the mass. This last is a very beautiful example of the perfection to which the Romans, and Roman Gauls, had attained in works in silver. It is elaborately

ornamented on the rim, which is extended at each extremity, with masks, altars, small temples, animals, trees, flowers, etc.

Another object, exclusive of two small earthenware vessels, is a *sponge*, which Dr. Bowerbank, from some fragments sent him, pronounces to be identical with the Turkey sponge of commerce. This sponge, no doubt, had accompanied the strigils in the service of the bath during the lifetime of the owner; but who he was, or what his profession might have been, it is impossible to say. It is not, however, at all unlikely that some of the richly-sculptured marbles and stones found at Lillebonne belonged to monuments erected over such graves as this. That they are mostly sepulchral cannot be doubted; and, like the contents of this sepulchre, they indicate the last resting-places of persons of rank—or, at least, of wealth.

Liffremont.—The Abbé Cochet, in his last Report to the Prefect of the Seine Inférieure on the discharge of his archæological functions during the past year, announces a discovery in a very retired situation, where disclosures such as have been made were never looked for, or at all suspected, from the seclusion of the locality—which is Liffremont, a hamlet in the commune of Roncherolles, in the canton of Forges-les-eaux. The Abbé was induced to visit this place on hearing that an altar had been dug up.

This altar, about 3 ft. in height, has sculptured, in high relief, upon three of its sides, figures of Venus and Cupid, Hercules and Mercury. The fourth side has been worn away by long-continued action of the plough. The Abbé found extensive foundations of buildings in the cultivated fields, in the orchards, and in the copses. During the last two years there had been grubbed up for repairs of the high road a wall, upwards of 150 yards in circumference, which had probably been the exterior wall of a small theatre. He found also traces of the foundations of another building, in the woods, 34 yards by 20 yards in extent, of which the walls were about to be rooted up for the roads. The ground was covered with tiles and worked stones, among which were the bases of columns. With the objects which had been dug up were coins of the Higher Empire, and the share of a plough. An orchard adjoining the wood is almost entirely covered with foundations of walls, and there the proprietor has found an aureus, nine denarii, and numerous imperial brass coins; and in the field where the altar was found, remains indicate an extensive villa, or villas, of a very superior kind.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

Dec. 1.—The Croatian Diet demanded the abolition of the military frontier, and the incorporation of Dalmatia with the Croatian kingdom.

Dec. 3.—A great demonstration of the Trades' Societies, in favour of Reform, was held in the grounds of Beaufort House, Kensington. It is estimated that upwards of 23,000 working-men marched in procession from St. James's Park to the scene of the proceedings. The day went off peaceably.

Dec. 4.—A meeting convened by the organisers of the Reform demonstration took place in St. James's Hall, when a long address was delivered by Mr. John Bright, M.P.

Dec. 6.—A monster meeting of Roman Catholics was held at St. James's Hall, for "the promotion of the organisation of the Confraternity of St. Peter." Archbishop Manning, who took the chair, professed to be in no degree alarmed for the fate of the temporal power of the Pope.

Dec. 10-14.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show was held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington; due allowance being made for the effects of the rinderpest, it was successful. Upwards of 150,000 persons visited the show.

Dec. 11.—The French flag upon the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome was hauled down, and the Pontifical flag hoisted in its stead. The French troops evacuated the city.

Dec. 12.—An explosion took place at the Oaks Collieries, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, followed by a second explosion on the following day. Upwards of 350 lives were lost.

Dec. 13.—A terrible explosion took place at the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's pits at Talk-of-the-Hill, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, by which a large number of lives were also sacrificed.

Dec. 14.—The curious ceremony of the re-interment of a portion of Cardinal Richelieu's head in the mausoleum where the body lies, in the church of the Sorbonne, took place with much pomp and circumstance. During the revolution of 1793 Cardinal Richelieu's tomb was removed from the Sorbonne, Paris, the vault which contained his remains was desecrated, and the back part of his skull was cut off and abstracted. Lately the private individual who found himself in possession of the relic determined to restore it. The Government being satisfied with the evidence of the genuineness of the cranium, accepted the offer, and favoured the idea of the solemn demonstration, which accordingly took place as above stated, M. Duruy and the Archbishop of Paris taking part in the proceedings.

Dec. 15.—The Conference of German plenipotentiaries as to a new North German constitution, commenced at Berlin, by a speech from Count von Bismark. The Italian Parliament was opened by the King in person.

Dec. 17.—The Annexation Committee of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies approved, by 13 to 7 votes, a treaty between that Government and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in accordance with which the latter renounces his claims to the Holstein succession, in consideration of the cession to him of a small portion of Holstein and an indemnity of one million thalers.

Dec. 22.—The National Assembly at Athens was opened.

Dec. 26.—The great ocean yacht race, for 18,000*l.*, between the American yachts, *Henrietta*, *Fleetwing*, and *Vesta*, terminated in favour of the first-named vessel. The yachts left New York on Dec. 12, and the winning yacht arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the afternoon of the 26th; the other two early on the following morning.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Nov. 16. Samuel Canning, esq.; William Thomson, esq., LL.D.; James Anderson, esq.; and Samuel White Baker, esq., Knighted.

Nov. 20. William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, esq., to be Governor of Bombay.

Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Vice-Admiral T. W. Carter, C.B., on the retired list, to be Admiral on the same list.

Vice-Admiral Sir T. Sabine Pasley, to be Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Joseph Denman, to be Vice-Admiral.

Captain Astley Cooper Key, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral.

Nov. 23. George Frederic Verdon, esq., Treasurer of Victoria, to be Companion of the Bath (Civil Division).

Captain Augustus Chetham Strode, R.N., to be Captain of the Port of Gibraltar.

Nov. 27. Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, *vice* Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, G.C.B., promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet; Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, *vice* Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles.

Richard Atwood Glass, esq., Knighted by Letters patent.

The Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., to be Dean of Norwich, *vice* George Pellew, D.D., deceased.

Lieut.-General Sir Fortescue Graham, K.C.B., to be Gen.

Vice-Admiral the Earl of Lauderdale, K.C.B., to be Principal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen, *vice* Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, Bart., G.C.B., deceased.

Nov. 30. Sir William Bovill, Knt., to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

John Burgess Karslake, esq., Q.C., to be Solicitor-General.

George Trafford, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of St. Vincent; and William Alexander Parker, esq., to be

Magistrate for the Gold Coast Settlement, Western Africa.

Dec. 4. John Morris, esq., Mayor of Wolverhampton, Knighted.

Richard Malins, esq., Q.C., to be a Vice-Chancellor, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir R. T. Kindersley, resigned.

Dec. 7. Joseph Alleyne Haynes, esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Barbadoes; and George Blankson, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Settlement, Western Africa.

Dec. 11. Capt. James George Mackenzie, R.N., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Islands of St. Christopher and Nevis; and Edward Herbert, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of St. Christopher.

Dec. 14. William Hackett, esq., Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Knighted.

Thomas Spinks, D.C.L., Advocate; and Joseph T. Schomberg, esq.; Harris Prendergest, esq.; George M. Dowdeswell, esq.; Charles G. Prideaux, esq.; Benjamin Hardy, esq.; George Little, esq.; Henry T. Cole, esq.; John Pearson, esq.; Francis Roxburgh, esq.; Thomas J. Clark, esq.; Henry Cotton, esq.; Edward Kent Karslake, esq.; George Druce, esq.; Edward E. Kay, esq.; and Thomas K. Kingdon, esq., Barristers-at-Law, to be Q.C.'s.

James Augustus Erskine, esq., and Anne Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. Haskell, M.A., brother and sister of the Earl of Kellie, to take the rank and precedence of an Earl's son and daughter.

Dec. 18. His Highness Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, to be a G.C.B. (Civil Division).

Gerard Francis Gould, esq., to be Secretary to H. M. Legation at Buenos Ayres.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

November.

Belfast.—C. Lanyon, esq., *vice* Sir H. Cairns, Ch. hds.

Pembroke co.—J. B. Bowen, esq., *vice* G. L. Phillips, esq., dec.

Wexford co.—A. Kavanagh, esq., *vice* J. George, esq., Q.C., Ch. hds.

BIRTHS.

Sep. 16. At Yokohama, Japan, the wife of Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., a son.

Sep. 22. At Graham's Town, the wife of Capt. C. H. Boileau, A.D.C., a dau.

Sep. 27. At Plaines Welhelms, Mauritius, the wife of Chas. D'Oyly Forbes, esq., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, a son.

Sep. 28. At St. George's Kaye, Belize, British Honduras, the wife of Capt. E. Rogers, 3rd W.I. Regt., a dau.

Oct. 14. At Simla, India, the wife of Capt. W. K. Elles, 38th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 16. At Abbottabad, Hazara, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 17. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, India, the wife of Major Hessey, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 24. The wife of the Rev. R. F. Smith, Vicar's Court, Southwell, Notts, a son.

At Soogowlie, the wife of Major W. J. Ward, 8th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

Oct. 27. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Capt. Murray-Aynsley, R.N., a son.

Oct. 29. At Lahore, Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Farrington, a dau.

Oct. 31. At Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of Major H. D. Faulkner, Madras Army, a dau.

Nov. 1. At Rangoon, the wife of Capt. Eardley Childers, a son.

Nov. 2. At Lucknow, India, the wife of Capt. de Vie F. Carey, R.A., a son.

Nov. 4. At Poona, Bombay, the wife of Brigadier-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., a son.

Nov. 5. At Point de Galle, Ceylon, the wife of Lieut. J. Brabazon Pilkington, Ceylon Rifle Regt., a son.

Nov. 6. At the Governor's Cottage, Nuwera Eliya, Ceylon, the Hon. Lady Robinson, a son.

Nov. 8. At Moss-park, Toronto, the wife of Hon. G. W. Allan, a son.

At 3, Residential Houses, St. Paul's, the wife of Rev. J. A. L. Airey, Merchant Taylors' School, a son.

Nov. 13. At Mulberry-house, West Brompton, the wife of Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, a son.

Nov. 14. At Guernsey, the wife of Rev. Carey Brock, a dau.

Nov. 15. At Findon Manor, Sussex, the wife of Brian Barttelot Barttelot, esq., a dau.

At Billing Hall, the wife of V. Cary-

Elwes, esq., of Great Billing, Northamptonshire, a son and heir.

At Great Barford, Bedford, the wife of Rev. William S. Escott, jun., a son.

At 14, Aldridge-road-villas, Westbourne-park, the wife of William Henry Pedder, esq., H.M. Consul at Amoy, China, a dau.

At St. Olave's Priory, near Lowestoft, the wife of Rev. A. Brooke Webb, B.A., incumbent of Herringfleet, a dau.

Nov. 16. At Blackwater, the wife of Major Adams, a son.

At 20, Rutland-gate, Mrs. C. H. Cado-gan, a dau.

The wife of Charles Combe, esq., of Cobham-park, Surrey, a dau.

At 35, Great Cumberland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, a son.

At Downderry, Cornwall, the wife of Alex. D. Norie, Lieut. R.N., a dau.

Nov. 17. At Watleigh House, North Curry, Taunton, the wife of William Barrett, esq., Capt. 2nd Somerset Militia, a son.

At Borley, the wife of Rev. H. D. E. Bull, a son.

At Elmfield, Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. H. A. Cranc, 72nd Highlanders, a son.

At Artarman, Helensburgh, N.B., the wife of W. H. Edye, esq., Capt. R.N., a son.

At Stubton, Newark, the wife of Rev. Wm. S. Hampson, a son.

At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Rev. A. G. Hellicar, a dau.

The wife of Rev. Leonard R. Henslow, Pulham, St. Mary Magdalene, Norfolk, a dau.

At 98, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, the wife of John East Hunter Peyton, esq., of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, a dau.

At Nostell Priory, Yorkshire, the wife of Edmund J. Winn, esq., a dau.

Nov. 18. At Peterchurch, Herefordshire, the wife of Rev. G. M. Metcalfe, M.A., a son.

At South Creake, Fakenham, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. G. J. Ridsdale, a son.

At 15, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the wife of Somerset Saunderson, esq., a dau.

At The Waldrons, Croydon, the wife of Rev. Albert Smith, a dau.

Nov. 19. At Hampton-park, Hereford, the wife of Rev. T. Canning, M.A., incumbent of Tupsley, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. R. Hal-kerston Davidson, of Culross-park, a dau.

The wife of Robert K. Knevitt, esq., of the Glebe, Blackheath, a son.

At 16, Berkeley-square, the wife of Major Mundell, a son.

At the Manor House, Queen Charlton, the wife of Capt. Percy Smith, late 13th Hussars, a son.

Nov. 20. At Belmont, Carrickfergus, the wife of Marriott Robt. Dalway, esq., jun., of Bella-hill, co. Antrim, a dau.

At Dursley, Gloucestershire, the wife of Col. W. P. Purnell, C.B., a dau.

At Silchester, Hants, the wife of Rev. Samuel Slocock, M.A., a son.

Nov. 21. At Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, Lady Blois, a son.

At Plumstead, the wife of Dr. R. Graves Burton, a dau.

At Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Andrew Fraser, Madras Army, a son.

At the Tower House, East Woodhay, Newbury, the wife of Rev. G. Biscoe Oldfield, a son.

At Llandaff, the wife of Capt. Herrick Palmer, R. Glam. L. I. Militia, a son.

At Eastbourne, the wife of J. C. Palmer, esq., a dau.

Nov. 22. At Buxhall Lodge, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. H. Hill, a dau.

At Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. G. Hogarth, a dau.

At Upnor Castle, Rochester, the wife of G. C. Holden, esq., Military Store Staff, a dau.

The wife of Hastings de Robeck, esq., Commander R. N., a dau.

At Fowey, Cornwall, the wife of Rev. John Rule, a son.

Nov. 23. At Buckingham-gate, the Lady Bateman, a dau.

At 6, Cumberland terrace, Regent's-park, the Lady John Manners, a dau.

At New Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of J. De-Heley Mavesyn Chadwick, late 9th Lancers, a son.

At Burgate, Fordingbridge, the wife of Capt. E. H. G. Lambert, R. N. a son.

At Malaga, the wife of W. Penrose Mark, esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, a son.

At Penrith, the wife of Rev. J. Tannahill, a dau.

At Cae'n-y-Coed, Tan-y-Bwlch, Merionethshire, the wife of Rev. W. H. Trendell, a son.

Nov. 24. At Acton Reynald, Salop, Lady Corbet, a dau.

At Hadlow Park, Kent, Lady Yardley, a son.

At Lewisham, Elizabeth Stainton, wife of Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke, R. A., a son.

At Knowl Hill, Berks, the wife of Rev. A. H. Fairbairn, a son.

At Oxendon, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. J. W. Field, a dau.

At Cookham Dean, Maidenhead, the wife of Rev. David Ingles, a son.

At North Otterington, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. F. P. Seale, a son.

Nov. 25. At 9, Seamore-place, Lady Buxton, a dau.

At Biarritz, France, Mrs. Edmund Belairs, of Mulbarton, Norfolk, a son.

At 91, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, the wife of George Du Maurier, esq., a dau.

At Orston, Notts, the wife of Rev. W. J. Mellish, a son.

At Leghorn, the wife of Montagu Parkenham, esq., twins—a son and dau.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. Sleight, a son.

At Penylan, Montgomeryshire, the wife of E. S. R. Trevor, esq., a son.

Nov. 26. At Cambridgetown, Sandhurst, the Lady Theresa Boyle, a dau.

At Windsor, the wife of A. W. Adair, esq., of Heatherton Park and Colhays, a dau.

At Stanton, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. G. S. Bidwell, a son.

The wife of J. Dundas, esq., of Carron Hall, a son.

At 11, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., the wife of Charles Fremantle, esq., a son.

At Rawdon, Leeds, the wife of Rev. Robert Howard, a son.

At Willington, Beds, the wife of Rev. Augustus Orlebar, a son.

At Colney, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Peel Yates, R. A., a son.

Nov. 27. At Sutton Court, Hereford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir E. F. Campbell, bart., a dau.

At Sandford Grange, Essex, the wife of Rev. R. H. Eustace, a dau.

At Canterbury, the wife of F. A. Le Mesurier, esq., R. E., a son.

At Dishworth, Thirsk, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. W. Shield, a son.

At Morant's Court, Sevenoaks, the wife of W. J. Tonge, esq., a dau.

At the Warren, Broadwater, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Wisden, a son.

Nov. 28. At Weymouth, the wife of Rev. John Meek Clark, a son.

At Chedburgh, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. H. K. Creed, a dau.

At 15, Sunderland-terrace, Westbourne-park, the wife of David Elliott Lockhart, esq., a dau.

At Headstone Drive, Harrow, the wife of Percy B. Schreiber, esq., a son.

The wife of Richard Strachey, esq., of Ashwick Grove, Somerset, a son.

Nov. 29. At The Ridge, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, the wife of J. C. Bengough, esq., a son.

At Arborfield, Reading, the wife of Rev. Wyndham C. H. H. D'Aeth, a dau.

Nov. 30. At 2, Upper Hyde-Park-street, W., the wife of Hugh Adair, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Davenham, the wife of Charles H. Francis, esq., of Twemlow Hall, Cheshire, a dau.

At Newbury, the wife of Rev. G. Alarie Moullin, of West Woodhay, a dau.

At Preston Place, Arundel, the wife of Reginald A. Warren, esq., a son.

Dec. 1. At Torr House, Yealmpton, the wife of Major H. J. Frampton, a son.

At Harston, Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Robert Hudson, a dau.

At Hickleton, Doncaster, the wife of Rev. E. Valentine Richards, a son.

At Alphington Manor, the wife of Rev. J. B. Strother, M.A., a son.

At Bearsted House, Maidstone, the wife of Capt. Charles Roper Tyler, 80th Regt., a son.

Dec. 2. At 72, Inverness-terrace, W., the Lady Robert Montagu, a dau.

At Coombe Place, Sussex, Lady Shiffner, a son.

At Gibliston House, Fife, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Babington, a dau.

At Little Risington, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. R. Le Marchant, a son.

At Aldringham House, Suffolk, the wife of Dr. Milburn, a son.

At Alkham, Kent, the wife of Rev. Geo. Pardoe, a dau.

At Coedriglan, Cardiff, the wife of George Thomas, esq., a dau.

Dec. 3. At 37, Brunswick-square, Brighton, the wife of Capt. C. Brome Bashford, 9th Lancers, a dau.

At Harrow, the wife of Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, a son.

At the Grammar School, Bedford, the wife of Rev. F. Fanshawe, a dau.

At Hollybank, Dublin, the wife of R. J. Montgomery, esq., of Benwarden, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Major W. O'Bryen Taylor, a son.

Dec. 4. At Ovington, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. C. J. Evans, a dau.

At Hathershaw, Oldham, the wife of T. Evans Lees, esq., a son.

At 5, Caversham-road, N.W., the wife of Dr. Macgowan, late 52nd Light Infantry, a son.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Crofton J. Uniacke, esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, a son.

Dec. 5. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Lady Decies, a son.

At Cambridge House, Bayshill, Cheltenham, the wife of Major R. Cary Barnard, a dau.

At Upwood Mount, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, the wife of Henry Slingsby Bethell, esq., a dau.

At Denshanger, Stony Stratford, the wife of Rev. Charles James Fuller, a dau.

At 4, Golden-square, the wife of Rev. Stanley Leathes, a son.

At Anglesey, Gosport, the wife of Capt. J. P. Murray, R.M., a son.

Dec. 6. At Hopton Castle, Shropshire, the wife of Rev. Theodore Beale, a son.

At Rookwood, Llandaff, the wife of Edward S. Hill, esq., a dau.

At 2, Temple Villas, Dover, the wife of Capt. Hugh C. Lyle, R.A., a son.

At Crossrigg Hall, Westmoreland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Rigg, a son.

At 14, Rutland-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, a son.

At 72, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Montagu C. Wilkinson, esq., a dau.

Dec. 7. At Crewe-green, the wife of Rev. John Ellerton, a dau.

At Mayfield, Staffordshire, the wife of Rev. A. Evill, a dau.

At Lee, the wife of Rev. Thomas J. West, a dau.

Dec. 8. At Castle-hill, Devon, the Countess Fortescue, a son.

At Wolverton-hall, Worcestershire, the Lady Catherine Berkeley, a son.

At 6, St. Colme-street, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Elliot, a son.

At Shrivenhall, Berks, the wife of Rev. G. W. Murray, a dau.

At 5, Clifton-road east, St. John's-wood, the wife of Rev. J. H. Standen, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Professor Wall, a son.

At Stonely-hall, St. Neots, the wife of T. H. Wilson, esq., a son.

Dec. 9. At Boxted, Essex, the wife of Rev. J. Arkell, a son.

At the Fort, Lisburn, Ireland, the wife of John D. Barbour, esq., a son.

At Gayton Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Geo. Collie, esq., a son.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. Edward H. Courtenay, R.E., a dau.

At Marcham-park, Berks, the wife of C. P. Duffield, esq., a son.

At 51, Ordnance-road, Regent's-park, N.W., the wife of Dr. Robert Ferguson, R.N., a dau.

At Herringfleet Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Major Hill M. Leathes, a dau.

At Warmsworth, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. Duncan McNeill, a son.

At Iwerne Courtney, Dorset, the wife of Rev. F. W. Maunsell, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Otway Wheeler-Cuffe, R.M.A., a son.

At Cottenham, the wife of Rev. William Davies Williams, of Cambridge, a son.

Dec. 10. At Orleton, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, a son.

At 12, Lower Belgrave-street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Julian Hall, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At Claughton, Birkenhead, the wife of John Laird, jun., esq., a son.

At 22, Old Burlington-street, the wife of Rev. John Oakley, a dau.

Dec. 11. At Shireoak Parsonage, Mrs. E. Hawley, a son.

At The Lawn, Witham, the wife of Capt. Luard, R.N., a dau.

At Latheronwheel, Caithness, the wife of Major Stocks, of Latheronwheel, a dau.

At Sandford, Dublin, the wife of Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, a son.

At Belvedere, Erith, the wife of Rev. J. G. Wood, twin daughters.

Dec. 12. At Glyncollen, Glamorgan-shire, the wife of Capt. Dangerfield, Royal South Gloucester Militia, a dau.

At Allertree, near Derby, the wife of Rev. M. K. S. Frith, a son.

The wife of Rev. E. G. Peckover, of Christ's Hospital, a son.

At Westbrook House, Upway, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Nowell Salmon, V.C., R.N., a dau.

Dec. 13. At Winchester, the wife of E. C. Ainslie, esq., Capt. 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Charles Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, a dau.

Dec. 14. At Cedar Villa, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of C. F. Collier, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4. At Murree, Lieut. Edwin Colnett Corbyn, B.S.C., Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjab, to Ellen Harriette Ross Barstow, second dau. of the late Major-General John Anderson Barstow.

Sept. 19. At Adelaide, South Australia, Dominick Gore Daly, esq., eldest son of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Hon. William Younghusband, formerly Chief Secretary of the Colony.

Oct. 15. At Kirkee, Bombay, Major George R. Westmacott, B.S.C., to Edith Lydia Josephine, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Croker, M.A., of Croom, co. Limerick.

Oct. 16. At Mussoorie, India, Major Neil Edmonstone Boileau, B.S.C., Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, Peshawur Division, to Katie, only dau. of the late R. Bettesworth Flemyng, esq., of Dublin.

Oct. 18. At London, C.W., Alfred Luard, esq., of Corringa, London, C.W., second surviving son of the late Charles B. Luard, esq., of Blyborough Hall, Lincolnshire, to Edith, second surviving dau. of James Johnson, esq., of London, C.W.

Oct. 27. At Bombay, Capt. T. Norris Baker, Bengal Army, to Anna Townsend, eldest dau. of the late Major Gahan, Bengal Army, and granddau. of the late Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

Oct. 29. At Mobile, Alabama, U.S., Frederick J. Cridland, Consul for the States of Alabama and Florida, to Harriet

Aurelia, dau. of Francis Marion Cutler, esq., of Avon, New York.

Nov. 5. In Calcutta, Charles E. Lance, Judge at Burrisal, third son of the Rev. Edwin Lance, rector of Buckland St. Mary, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. B. Portman, rector of Staple Fitzpaine.

At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, John J. Rowan, eldest son of the Rev. R. W. Rowan, of Mount Davys, Ahogill, co. Antrim, to Mary A., eldest dau. of George Wright, Esq., Colonial Treasurer of P. E. Island.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Edward Codrington, Lieut. R.N., son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Jasper Hall, Coldstream Guards, to Fanny Page, dau. of the Rev. J. H. Chichester, rector of Arlington, Devon.

At Harmondsworth, Middlesex, R. W. B. Crowther, esq., Capt. 1st Royals, to Harriet Ellen, fourth dau. of E. B. Gibbon, esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

At St. Paul's, Cheltenham, Capt. Thos. Munro McDonell, 6th Madras Cavalry, to Marion Clowes, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Clowes, vicar of Knutsford.

Nov. 9. At the British Consulate, Frankfort, and on the following day at St. Augustine's, Wiesbaden, Capt. Carl Berger, 72nd Regt. (Baron Raming), Austrian Army, to Mary Eleanor, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. R. Henderson, C.B., Madras Engineers.

Nov. 12. At Dublin, Gordon, only son of Robert Archdall, esq., of Archdall Lodge, Bundoran, to Louise, only dau. of Francis Green Tincler, esq.

Nov. 13. At Greenhithe, the Rev. John M. Ashley, M.A., to Ellen, youngest dau. of Thomas Tibbetts, esq., of Greenhithe.

At Rossorry, Robert Creighton, esq., R.N., of Derraree, co. Fermanagh, to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Dr. John West, R.N., of Enniskillen.

At Pontesbury, Philip Henry Soulbieu, eldest son of the Rev. P. S. Desprez, B.D., vicar of Alvediston, Wilts, to Mary Hannah, only child of Henry Pateshall Wilding, esq., of Holly Bank, Salop.

At Ayot St. Peter, Hertfordshire, Richard Horner Paget, esq., M.P., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset, to Caroline Isabel, second dau. of H. E. Surtees, esq., M.P., of Dane End, Herts, and Redworth, co. Durham.

At West Alvington, Devon, the Rev. Alfred Earle, vicar of West Alvington, to Frances Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Roope Ilbert, esq., of Bowring-sleigh and Horswell, Devon.

At Chapel Allerton, the Rev. John Ellershaw, curate of St. Stephen's, Westminster, elder son of John Ellershaw, esq., of Kirkstall, to Elizabeth Caroline, only child of Major W. Pilsworth, late 67th Regt.

At Denham, Col. Fytche, of Killoskehane Castle, H.M.'s Commissioner of the Tennasserim and Martaban Provinces, to Maria Achshah, eldest dau. of N. G. Lambert, esq., of Denham Court, Bucks.

At Hawkhurst, Kent, the Rev. W. R. Greenhill, curate of Hawkhurst, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Dr. Harris, of Highfield, Hawkhurst.

At Isleworth, the Rev. Hen. R. Woodrooffe, curate of Ryton, to Elizabeth Marion, eldest dau. of William Coventry Oak, esq., formerly of Blandford, Dorset.

Nov. 15. At Glasgow, Thomas, second son of Robert Hannay, esq., of Rusko, Kircudbrightshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Peter MacDowall, M.A., of Alloa, N.B.

At Trinity Church, Bow, the Rev. F. F. Gough, to Ann Maria, widow of the Rev. John Jones, late Missionary at Ningpo, China.

Nov. 17. At East Moulsey, Sidney J. Hervon-Heritage, esq., C.E., son of the late Rev. Robert Hervon-Heritage, of Dublin, to Jane Georgiana, dau. of the late George Pont, esq., of Romsey, Hants.

Nov. 20. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, H. Rowland Spencer Chatfield, of the 86th Regt., youngest son of the Rev. Allen William Chatfield, M.A., vicar of Much March, Herefordshire, to Henryetta Buxton, youngest dau. of the late Henry Wrench, esq., of Old Windsor Priory.

At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton,

the Rev. John Fernie, rector of Yelden, Beds, to Elizabeth Chester, dau. of the late Henry Jones Palmer, esq., and widow of Joseph Atkinson, esq., of Liverpool.

At Pitminster, Taunton, Sir John Le Marchant, of the R.H.A., eldest son of Le Marchant Thomas Le Marchant, esq., of La Hays-du-Puits, Guernsey, to Agnes Maria, dau. of Sir J. Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., and widow of Peter Valentine Purcell, esq.

At Farnborough, Henry Raymond Pelly, Capt. R.E., to Frances, dau. of the late George Ferguson, esq., of Houghton Hall, Cumberland.

Nov. 21. At Edinburgh, Douglas John Kinneir Macdonald, esq., of Sanda, Argyleshire, eldest son of the late Rev. Douglas Macdonald, of Sanda, vicar of West Alvington, Devon, to Jane Martha MacNeil, eldest dau. of John Alexander Mackay, esq.

At Dublin, M. Conway Poole, esq., Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Colonel Poole, Madras Army, to Azelie Frances, second dau. of Thomas Thompson, esq., of Holywoodcett, co. Dublin.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Staff Commander G. B. F. Swain, R.N., to Ellen Jane Cannon, youngest dau. of Captain Pases, R.N.

Nov. 22. At Lymington, Hants, Lieut.-Col. Charles Osborne Creagh, 86th Regt., eldest son of the late General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., to Harriet-Frances, eldest dau. of F. H. Crozier, esq., of Lymington, granddau. of the late Rev. Sir George Burrard, bart.

At Greenwich, Lieut. William Hopkinson, Bengal Army, to Louisa, dau. of Richard Cattarns, esq., of Greenwich.

At Huntshaw, Devon, Esdaile Lovell Lovell, esq., late Capt. 8th Hussars, to Arthurina Maria Drake, dau. of the Rev. C. D. M. Drake, rector of Huntshaw.

At Withersfield, Suffolk, the Rev. T. Edward Marshall, son of the late Joseph Marshall, esq., of Waldersea House, Wisbeach, to Harriett Jeanetta, only dau. of the Rev. William Mayd, rector of Withersfield.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, William Mitford, esq., Capt. 65th Regt., only surviving child of the late Col. W. V. Mitford, to Emily, only surviving dau. of Gen. Sir George Petre Wymer, K.C.B.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas P. Parr, esq., late Capt. Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of Thos. Parr, esq., of Grapenhall Hayes, Cheshire, to Agnes Darby, only dau. of the late Major George Darby-Griffith.

Owen Phibbs, esq., eldest son of William Phibbs, of Seafield, co. Sligo, to

Susan Elizabeth, third dau. of William Talbot Crosbie, esq., of Ardferit Abbey, co. Kerry.

At Reading, D'Arcy Harrington, only son of the late William Preston, esq., Captain R.N., of Borde Hill, Sussex, to Harriett, youngest dau. of the late T. Vipau, esq., of Sutton, Isle of Ely.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, William Walsh, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., only son of John Walsh, esq., of Walshfield, co. Wexford, to Harriet Stephen, widow of James Rowe, C.E., of Calcutta.

At Gloucester, the Rev. William Ward-Jackson, M.A., of Normanby Hall, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, only dau. of Charles H. Minchin, Esq., of Old Trafford, Manchester.

Nov. 24. At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Walter Barnard Byles, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Byles, to Georgiana, third dau. of Francis William Russell, esq., M.P.

Nov. 27. At Cossey Hall, Sir Matthew Sausse, late Chief-Justice of Bombay, to the Hon. Charlotte Fraser, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat, K.T.

At Hove, the Rev. Robert John Elliott, to Jenny, youngest dau. of the late John Tucker, esq., of Brighton.

John Henry, eldest son of Sir John Kennaway, bart., to Fanny, elder dau. of Archibald F. Arbutnot, esq., and grand-dau. of Field-Marshal Viscount Gough.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Allen Page Moor, M.A., to Eliza Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Cecil Wray.

Nov. 28. At Wensley, Col. the Hon. Augustus M. Cathcart, to Jean Mary, only dau. of Lord Bolton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Kinnersley, esq., of Binfield Manor, Berks, to Jane, sole surviving dau. of the late Edwin Allies, esq., of Canford, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 29. At Ickworth, Bury St. Edmund's, Viscount Dunlo, eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty, to Lady Adeliza Hervey, eldest dau. of the late Marquis of Bristol.

At Stannington, Northumberland, Thomas Salkeld Bramwell, esq., to Lillian Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Henry Shum Storey, esq., of Arcot Hall, Northumberland.

At New Hampton, the Rev. John Fitz-Wygram, third son of the late Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram, bart., to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.

At Ballinacough, co. Tipperary, Capt. Walter Carr Mackinnon, 87th Foot, to Nannie, dau. of the late Daniel Barrington, esq., of Limerick.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Henry J. Matthew, to Julia Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of M. Browne, esq., of Cambridge.

Dec. 1. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, W. A. Browne, esq., LL.D., of H. M.'s Civil Service, to Caroline Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late J. White, esq., and granddau. of J. White, esq., of Campbellton, Argyshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Love, esq., of Shoreham Castle, Kent, to Ann Shirley, only dau. of the late Richard Bowles, esq., of Shoreham.

Dec. 4. At Westbury-on-Trym, Charles Holloway, esq., of Midsomer Norton, to Elizabeth Catherine, only surviving dau. of the late Edmund Pomeroy Gilbert, esq., and grandniece of the late Lieut.-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, bart., G.C.B.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Mark Wm. Lyndon, esq., of Fulham, Middlesex, to Cordelia Adela, second dau. of Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, esq., of Remenham-house, Bucks.

At Christ Church, Paddington, the Rev. W. G. Wrightson, of Bishop Auckland, to Friscilla Anne, eldest dau. of Alfred Head, esq.

Dec. 5. At the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, William Hackett, esq., Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, to Frances Elizabeth Maria, dau. of the late W. Bryant, esq.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Charles William Beverley McKenzie, 71st Highlanders, to Selina Janet, dau. of the late Alexander Gray, of Trinidad.

At Edinburgh, Major Cecil Rice, 72nd Highlanders, son of Edward Royd Rice, esq., of Dane Court, Kent, to Frances Anne, only dau. of Mark Napier, esq.

Dec. 6. At Perth, Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart., M.P., to Harriett Sarah, fourth dau. of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, bart.

At Sparsholt, Winchester, A. A. Berens, esq., of Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire, to Louisa Winifred, fifth dau. of the Rev. Edward Stewart, vicar of Sparsholt.

At Old Windsor, the Rev. William V. Kitching, vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk, to Isabella Mary, second dau. of the late John Shepherd, esq., Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., to Elizabeth Anne, elder dau. of David Roberts, esq., of Tanyrallt, Abergele.

At Wymering, Hants, Wm. R. Slacke, Lieut. R.E., second son of the Rev. Wm.

R. Slacke, of Newcastle, co. Down, to Harriette Earl, second dau. of Col. H. A. White, R.E.

At Old Windsor, the Rev. Edward Tapsfield, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to Katherine Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Shepherd, esq., Deputy-Master of the Trinity House.

At Ilston, George Turner, esq., of Alexton Hall, son of George Turner, esq., of Beacon Downes, Devon, to Henrietta Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir Arthur Hazle-*r*igg, bart.

Dec. 8. At Donnybrook, Dublin, Richard A. Gorges, esq., R.M. Artillery, to Louisa Martha, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Solomon Richards, of Solsborough, co. Wexford.

Dec. 10. At St. Botolph's Church, London, Maximilian Hodgson, son of the late Rev. Maximilian Geneste, M.A., of West Cowes, I. of Wight, to Sarah Harriet, only child of the late Gen. Sir William Macbean, K.C.B.

Dec. 11. At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Blanchard, M.A., of Bridlington Quay, Yorks., to Caroline Bird, dau. of Major-Gen. Faber.

At All Saints', Norfolk-square, Hyde-Park, Stanley Crozier, esq., Captain 43rd Foot, to Ellen Harriette, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Highmoor.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-

Col. Samuel Long, of Bromley-hill, Kent, to the Hon. Eleanor, eldest dau. of Edward Stanley, esq., of Crosshall, Lancashire.

Dec. 12. At Henley-in-Arden, Lieut.-Col. F. Wells, to Georgina Mary, third dau. of G. R. Dartnell, esq., of Arden House, Warwickshire.

Dec. 13. At Oakfield, Ryde, Capt. E. Ker Vaughan Arbuckle, 3rd Buffs, son of Gen. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A., to Margaret Helen Georgiana, dau. of Harry Scott Gibb, esq., of Woodlynch, Ryde.

At Bedale, Thomas Hood Cockburn Hood, eldest son of John Cockburn Hood, esq., of Stoneridge, Berwickshire, to Caroline Theodosia, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. G. Beresford, rector of Bedale.

At Hound, Southampton, William Waller Hooper, esq., of The Laurels, Woolston, to Mary Turner, second dau. of John Buchan-Hepburn, esq., of Clune, N.B.

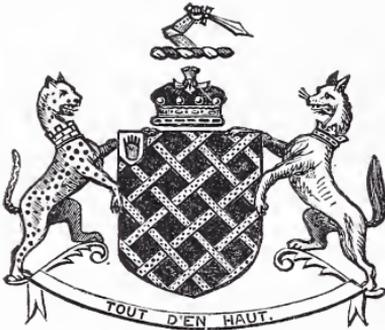
At Lee, Kent, Alfred Lewer, esq., M.D., R.H.A., son of Edward Lewer, esq., of Merly Hall, Dorset, to Bessie, eldest dau. of Col. H. J. Shaw, Governor of the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

At Llantisilio, John Sampson, son of J. Jobson Smith, esq., of Sheffield, to Mary, elder dau. of the late Edward Hughes-Parry, esq., of Llangollen-fechan and Pentrefelin, co. Denbigh.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil aestimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]



LORD BELLEW.

Dec. 10. At Barmeath, co. Louth, aged 68, the Right Hon. Patrick Bellew, Lord Bellew, of Barmeath, in the Peerage of Ireland, and an Irish Baronet, P.C.

His lordship was the elder son of the late Sir E. Bellew, Bart., by Mary Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Strange, Esq., of Rockwell Castle, co. Tipperary, and elder brother of Mr. Richard Montesquieu Bellew, who was formerly M.P. for co. Louth, and at one time a Lord of the Treasury. He was born in London, Jan. 29, 1798, and succeeded his father as 6th baronet in 1827. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Louth, Colonel of the Louth Militia, one of the Roman Catholic Commissioners on National Education, and a Trustee of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. His lordship, who was a Liberal in politics, represented the county of Louth in the Parliaments of 1831 and 1835. In 1838 he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Ireland, and in 1843 he was raised to the dignity of a peer on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell. The family of Bellew descend from one of the oldest of the Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland, and have resided in that country since the reign of Henry II. The baronetcy was conferred, in 1688, on Patrick Bellew, Esq., of Barmeath, son of Sir John Bellew,

Knight of Willystown, who was M.P. for co. Louth in 1639.

The late peer married, in 1829, Anna Fermina, daughter of the late Don José Maria de Mendoza y Rios, of Seville, by whom (who died in 1857) he has left issue, besides four daughters, an only son, the Hon. Edward Joseph, now 2nd Lord Bellew, late Major Louth Militia, who was born in 1830, and married, in 1853, Augusta Margaret Gwendaline, only daughter of the late Col. George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, co. Kilkenny, by whom he has issue four sons.

SIR C. H. J. RICH, BART.



Dec. 12. At 12, Nottingham Place, Marylebone, W., aged 53, Sir Charles Henry John Rich, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Charles H. Rich, Bart., of Shirley House, Hants, by Frances Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Lethbridge, Bart., and was born at Bossington House, Hants, Dec. 22, 1812. He succeeded his father as third baronet in 1857, and was patron of the vicarage of Claxton, Norfolk.

The original surname of the family of the late baronet was Bostock, and he was descended from the ancient family of Bostock of Bostock, co. Chester. The Rev. Charles Bostock, LL.D., of Shirley House, Hants, married, in 1784, Mary Frances, the only child and heir of Gen. Sir Robert Rich, Bart., of Rose Hall, Suffolk (whose baronetcy, which had been conferred by Charles II., in 1675, became extinct on the death of Sir Robert in 1785), when he assumed by sign manual the surname and arms of Rich in lieu of his

patronymic. He was created a baronet in 1791, and left at his decease in 1824, besides four other sons and a daughter, Charles Henry, who succeeded as second baronet, and was the father of the baronet now deceased, and George, who was Chamberlain of the Household to the viceregal court of Ireland, during the government of the Marquis Wellesley, and obtained the honour of knighthood.

The late baronet married, in 1855, Harriet Theodosia, daughter of the late John Stuart Sullivan, Esq., M.C.S., of Devonshire Place, London, by whom he has left surviving issue, besides two daughters, an only son, Charles Henry Stuart, who was born in 1859, and who now succeeds to the title as fourth baronet.

THE KNIGHT OF GLIN.



Nov. 24. At Glin Castle, co. Limerick, aged 53, John Fraunceis Eyre Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin.

The deceased was the head and representative of one of the oldest branches of the Geraldines in Ireland; he was the elder son of the late John

Fraunceis Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Glin (who was High Sheriff of co. Limerick in 1830), by Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eyre, of Westerham, Kent, rector of St. Giles's, Reading. He was born in 1813, and succeeded his father in 1854. He married, in 1835, Clara, only daughter of Gerald Blennerhassett, Esq., of Riddles-town, co. Limerick, and has left a family, of whom his eldest son, Desmond John Edmund Fitz-Gerald, the present Knight of Glin, was married, in 1861, to Isabella, second daughter of the Rev. Michael Lloyd Apjohn, of Linfield House, co. Limerick, and has issue.

The Knighthood of Glin dates as far back as the earlier part of the 13th century. A then powerful Geraldine chief, John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, called "John of Callan" (ancestor, by his first wife, the heiress of the Decies and Desmond, of the Fitz-Geralds, Earls of Desmond), married, secondly, Honora, dau. of Hugh O'Connor, of Kerry, and had by her four sons, Gilbert Fitz-John, first of

the White Knights; Sir John Fitz-John, first of the Knights of Glin; Maurice Fitz-John, first of the Knights of Kerry; and Thomas Fitz-John, ancestor of the Fitz-Geralds of the Island of Kerry. With regard to the three eldest of these sons, their father, John of Callan, Lord of Decies and Desmond, by virtue of his royal seigniorship as a Count Palatine, created each of them a Knight; and their heirs male have been so styled in acts of Parliament, patents under the Great Seal, and all legal proceedings up to the present time. The second of the sons thus raised to knighthood was Sir John Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald, to whom his father gave the castles of Glyncorbury and Beagh, in the co. of Limerick, and he was the first Knight of Glyn, or, as now spelt, Glin. From this first Knight the title and estate of Glin have, during a period of more than six hundred years, passed in honoured succession, and almost always from father to son, through a goodly line of twenty-four Knights, down to the Geraldine Knight of Glin, now deceased.

F. L. BALLANTINE-DYKES, Esq.



Nov. 26. At Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, after a short illness, aged 65, Frecheville Lawson Ballantine-Dykes, esq., of Dovenby Hall.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Joseph Dykes-Ballantine, esq., of Crookdale Hall, who assumed the additional surname of Dykes on his marriage with Mary Dykes of Dovenby Hall, daughter and heir of Frecheville Dykes, esq., of Wardhall, Cumberland. He was born at Dovenby Hall, in the year 1800, and educated at Eton and at Oriol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1827.

The deceased gentleman was a staunch Liberal in politics, and took an active part in electioneering contests at Cocker-mouth. On the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, Mr. Dykes was a candidate for the representation of the borough of Cocker-mouth. The other candidates were Mr. Aglionby and Mr. Green; and, after

a keen contest, Mr. Dykes was returned at the head of the poll. At the election in 1835, he was again returned. On this occasion, however, he was second on the list. In February, 1836, Mr. Horsman was brought forward, and Mr. Dykes accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in his favour. Mr. Dykes was High Sheriff of the county in 1842, and for many years a justice of the peace. He was Lord of the Ancestral Manors of Dovenby, Papcastle, Gilerux and Grange, Warthole, Ireby, Crookdake, and Allerby, and also held the Grandmastership of the Masonic Province of Cumberland and Westmoreland, having succeeded the late Sir James Graham in that capacity. In masonic matters he always took great interest, not only provincially but generally.

The Dykes family, to which the deceased belonged, is one of the oldest in Cumberland. The name is supposed to have been derived from Hadrian's Roman Wall, upon the line of which was Dykesfield, where the family of Dykes or Del Dykes resided before the Norman Conquest. The family seat was afterwards removed to Wardhall, in the same county, which still remains in their possession; but the residence has since been changed to Dovenby Hall. In the reign of Henry VI., William del Dykes, who represented the county in Parliament, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Leigh, of Isell, who, through the lines of de Morville, d'Estrivers, d'Engayne, and de Meschines, was directly descended from Emma, daughter of Arlotta (mother of William the Conqueror) and Harlowen de Conte-ville, or de Burgo, who was sixth only in direct male line from the fifth son of Charlemagne. Many of the Dykes family have rendered the State good service in their time. Leonard Dykes (19th Charles I.) was treasurer for the king's forces for the county and garrison of Carlisle. His son, Thomas Dykes, was a devoted Royalist. Of him it is recorded that, "after the defeat of the party, he concealed himself for some time in a large mulberry-tree near his house, where food was conveyed to him by his wife and daughter. This tree is still in existence. He eventually fell into the hands of the Republicans and was imprisoned in Cockermouth Castle, where he is stated to have died. When offered his liberty and property if he would recant, his reply was

'Prius frangitur quam flectitur'—since adopted as the family motto." His wife, Joyce Frecheville, who was tenth in descent from Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, and eleventh from the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., was also by another line descended in direct line from the Conqueror. In the lapse of years, the connections of the Dykes' family, by marriage with other county families, became very extensive; and it may be remarked that the quarterings of the deceased's arms amount to forty-two in number. A daughter of William del Dykes (*temp.* Henry IV.) married to Robert Brisco, of Crofton; and the Penningtons, the Irtons, the Hudlestons, the Salkelds, the Lawsons of Brayton, and the Lamplughs, the Broughams, the Ballantines, &c., were among the latter connections of the family. In 1764, Lawson Dykes, upon marrying Jane, daughter and heiress of John Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdale Hall and Ireby, &c., took the name and arms of Ballantine, in addition to his own, by sign manual, and was grandfather of the subject of this notice.

The deceased married, in 1844, Anne Eliza, eldest daughter and co-heir of Joseph Gunson, Esq., of Ingwell, and now, on the decease of her uncle, Samuel Irton, Esq., of Irton Hall, Cumberland, (some time M.P. for West Cumberland), senior representative, as his eldest niece, of the ancient family of that name, who have been seated at Irton Hall, in direct succession, from the time of the Conquest. By this lady the deceased has left surviving issue ten children. His eldest son, Frecheville Brougham, died 13 June, 1866 (see G. M. vol. ii. p. 134); his eldest surviving son and heir to his estates is Lamplugh Frecheville, who was born in 1854.

The deceased was buried in the family vault at Plumblund, on the 5th December.

THE REV. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D.

Nov. 20. At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 38, the Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Canon of Christ Church.

The deceased was the only son of the late Right Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man (who died in April, 1847, shortly after his consecration, see GENTLEMAN'S MAGA-

ZINE, June 1847, p. 656), by Maria, daughter of William Waddington, esq., of St. Remy, Nonancourt, France. He was born July 24, 1828, and educated at Rugby, where he was for some time captain of the school; he subsequently entered at University College, and afterwards was elected to a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, where he subsequently became fellow and tutor. He took the degree of B.A. in 1851, having obtained a first-class in mathematics at the Michaelmas examination of that year, and proceeded M.A. in 1854. In 1856 he was appointed a master of the schools, and in 1857 a mathematical moderator. In 1862 he was nominated to the office of select preacher. In 1864, on the promotion of Dr. Stanley to the deanery of Westminster, he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the regius professorship of ecclesiastical history, and canonry of Christ Church, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Stanley to the deanery of Westminster. He was a good preacher and lecturer, and his loss is severely felt in the university. In politics he was a moderate Liberal. He took a great interest in all university questions, and was a frequent speaker in congregation.

The late Professor Shirley was well known in the literary world as the editor of "Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif," and also of "Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III.," both of which works were brought out by him under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, in 1858 and 1863 respectively.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, writing to the *Guardian*, thus speaks of the deceased:

"A man like Dr. Shirley deserves to have better justice done to him. In him the University of Oxford and historical study generally have sustained a severe loss. Dr. Shirley was one of the few who were left to maintain the ancient character of the university as a seat of learning, instead of a place of boyish amusement or at most of boyish education. He was a scholar of the old and right sort, a man who went to the fountain head, a man who not only had read much, but who understood what he read, and who could make it available to others. His edition of the 'Fasciculi Zizaniorum,' his exposition of the true history of Wickliffe, was a most valuable contribution to the history of the church of England, and at once marked him out as thoroughly qualified for the post which

he afterwards held. His later works, 'The Prefaces to the Letters of the Reign of Henry III.,' entered on a wider field and displayed still higher powers. I have sometimes dreamed of a History of England in which each particular period should be allotted by common consent to some scholar who had made that period his special business. In such a division I had always, in my own mind, allotted to Dr. Shirley the history of the great struggle of the 13th century; what he had written on the subject in his prefaces showed him to be fully capable of doing justice even to so great a theme."

Dr. Shirley, who was a cousin of Earl Ferrers, and heir presumptive to that title, married, in 1855, Philippa Francis Emilia, only child of the late Samuel Knight, esq., of Impington Hall, Cambridge, by whom he has left surviving issue two sons and three daughters.

The funeral of the deceased took place in the Latin Chapel, in Christ Church Cathedral, on the 27th of November, in the presence of many of the heads of Colleges, professors, and other distinguished members of the university.

W. COTTON, ESQ., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Dec. 1. At Walwood House, Leytonstone, Essex, aged 80, William Cotton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

The deceased was the third son of the late Joseph Cotton, Esq., of Leytonstone (who was formerly a director of the East India Company, an Elder Brother, and afterwards Deputy-Master of the Trinity House), by Sarah, daughter of the late John Harrison, Esq., of Chigwell, Essex, and was born in September, 1786. He was descended from the Cottons of Cheshire, whence his great-great-grandfather removed to the neighbourhood of London, and lived at Walwood, in the same house which the subject of this memoir purchased from the Crown in 1814.

Mr. Cotton was educated at the Grammar School of Chigwell. His very early religious impressions led him to desire to prepare himself for Holy Orders; but the fulfilment of this wish was prevented by family circumstances; and in his fifteenth year he entered the counting-house of his friend, Mr. Charles Hampden Turner, with whom he entered into partnership in the year 1808, when he was also admitted to a share in the firm of Huddart & Co,

founded in the beginning of the century by his father's friends, Sir Robert Wigram, Captain, afterwards Sir John, Woolmore, and C. H. Turner, esq., for the purpose of setting up, and working out the machinery invented by Captain Joseph Huddart for the manufacture of registered cables. His business habits soon obtained for him the chief management of this great establishment; and here, in his early days, he began to develop that active interest in the welfare of all who were brought into contact with him, and that care for the social and spiritual wants of his fellow men, which was his distinguishing characteristic in his maturer years. At that time, and especially in the year 1814, he took great interest in the London Hospital, then at a low ebb; and to his personal superintendence and untiring exertions it is indebted for its present high position among the metropolitan hospitals. His attention was also directed to the spiritual wants of the rapidly-increasing population of the East of London. His evidence, at a later period, before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the division of parishes, is a valuable record, both of his matured opinions and life-long exertion in this field of usefulness.

In a letter to John Bowdler, dated 1813, he suggested the formation of the Church Building Society, although this was not actually accomplished till after an interval of ten years, at a meeting held at the City of London Tavern, with his father, Capt. Joseph Cotton, in the chair. In the meantime the free church of St. Peter's, Stepney, was the first fruit of his own exertions and those of several of his friends, and was amongst the first, if not *the* first, of the many churches built in England by private exertion during late years. He was one of the original founders of the National Society; and in 1821 he became a Governor of Christ's Hospital, and took great interest in all the improvements introduced into that noble foundation. In 1822 he was elected a director of the Bank of England. Here he had a fitting field opened to him for the exercise of his great financial powers, especially in the year 1844, when it was his duty, as the then Governor of the Bank, to settle with the late Sir Robert Peel the details of the present Bank Charter. In order that he might carry to its completion the Act, with whose details he was so thoroughly

conversant, he was elected governor for a third time. At this period, too, his mechanical genius showed itself. The necessity of weighing the whole of the gold coinage of the country, and the well-nigh impossibility of doing this by hand, led him to conceive the idea of the automaton weighing machine. This fully answered the hopes of its inventor, and is still in use.

Whilst thus engaged in laborious, and often anxious, public business, he yet found, or made time, to co-operate in every good work which was then in progress for the spiritual or social improvement of the poor of London. He was the originator of the public baths and wash-houses; took a leading part in the first model lodging-houses; was the late Bishop Blomfield's right-hand man in carrying out his great scheme for building fifty additional churches in the metropolis; was the originator of the affiliated Bethnal Green scheme; was constant in his attendance at the committee meetings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of which he was a member for above half a century, and for many years treasurer, and in that capacity remodelled and improved the whole plan of the Society's operations. He also took a leading part in the formation of King's College, and was one of the original council in the formation of the Colonial Bishopric Fund, an offshoot from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with which he had been long connected; and in his maturer years gave the same careful superintendence to Guy's, St. Thomas's, and King's College Hospitals, which he had in his early days bestowed on the London Hospital. St. Thomas's Church, Bethnal Green, was entirely built and endowed at his expense, as a memorial to his son Joseph Edward, whose death in 1841 was the first break which occurred in his family circle. The share which he would have given to this his third son as his outfit, had he lived to manhood, he devoted to the building and endowment of this church; and a similar gift, on the death of his second daughter Phoebe, was the origin of St. Paul's, Bow Common, which he erected on his own property at Limehouse, at the commencement of those building operations which will soon collect a large population on the land once occupied by the firm of Sir Joseph Huddart & Co., of

which he was at that time the sole representative. For many years he kept this manufactory at work, mainly that he might not throw a large body of mechanics out of employ. The substitution of iron for hempen cables in the merchant service having limited the manufacture of cordage, and rendered the concern no longer the profitable business which it was in his earlier days, he at last induced the government of the day to purchase the magnificent machinery, as originally designed and constructed by Captain Joseph Huddart,—still perfect and unsurpassed in the accuracy of the work which it produced. He was unwilling that it should be broken up, and knew it was only fitted for a national dockyard. Liberal offers from the Russian Government had been previously rejected by him, as he was unwilling that such splendid machinery, which he believed to be of national importance, should leave the country. It was at last erected at Deptford; but the local prejudices of the master rope-makers were too strong to be overcome. They reported against the machinery which had for nearly half a century been successfully worked by a private firm; and the result was that these magnificent creations of Captain Joseph Huddart's mechanical genius were condemned, broken up, and sold for old iron.

Mr. Cotton was a J.P. and D.L. for

Essex, and filled the office of high sheriff in 1837. He was also, for some time, chairman of Petty Sessions at Ilford and Stratford, and subsequently chairman of Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford, and took a leading part in county business for many years. He continued a director of the Bank of England (the Father of the Bank), till March, 1866, when he retired, in consequence of his inability to attend and take the accustomed oath of office on the appointed day.

Mr. William Cotton married, Feb. 4, 1812, Sarah, only daughter of Thomas and Barbara Lane, of The Grange, Leyton, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters: Wm. Charles, late student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, some time chaplain to the Bishop of New Zealand, and now rector of Frodsham, Cheshire; Henry, also student of Ch. Ch., now at the Chancery Bar, whose nomination as Queen's Counsel was made the week after his father's death; Joseph Edward, who died Feb. 6, 1842; and Arthur Benjamin, also of Ch. Ch., now incumbent of St. Paul's, Bow Common. All three brothers were at Eton: the two first obtained the Newcastle Scholarship, and all three obtained a first class at Oxford. His elder surviving daughter, Sarah, married, in 1846, H. W. Acland, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 25, 1866. On board H.M.S. *Adventure*, on his passage to Japan, Captain James Campbell Fielding, H.M.'s Ceylon Rifle Regt., having survived his wife but twenty days.

Aug. 6. At Tahiti, Society Islands, aged 46, Alexander Salmon, esq., Member of the Council of Administration.

In Auckland, New Zealand, aged 36, Charles Bethell Worsley, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Pennyman Worsley, vicar of Thurlby, near Bourne, Lincolnshire.

Sept. 28. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 65, William Henry Yaldwyn, esq., of Blackdown, Sussex. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Yaldwyn, esq., of Blackdown (who died in 1807), by Martha, dau. of R. Searle, esq., of London, and was born in the year 1801. He was J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1842, and was also a member of the Legislative Council of Queensland. The title of "Esquire" was granted to John Yaldwyn, of Blackdown, by Patent Royal, at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Camden gives the descent of five generations of the Yaldwyns of Blackdown, and of Sutton, Cheshire, commencing with William Yaldwyn, who was killed at Agincourt, A.D. 1415. The late Mr. Yaldwyn married, in 1830, Henrietta Mary, dau. of Henry Bowles, esq., of Cuckfield, Sussex, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, William, now of Blackdown, who was born in 1835.

Sept. 30. At Campbelltown, Tasmania, aged five months, Susan Annie Kenneth, only child of the Rev. Kenneth William and Annie Kirkland; also, on the 2nd Oct., at the same place, aged 27, the Rev. Kenneth William Kirkland, incumbent of St. Luke's, Campbelltown, son of the late Kenneth William Kirkland, esq., of Glasgow.

Oct. 6. At Government House, Cape Town, aged 49, Catherine Mary, the wife of Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony. She was the eldest dau. of F. J. Templar, esq., and married in 1833 to Sir Philip Edmund Wodehouse, by whom she has left issue. The deceased lady was very generally beloved by the colonial public, from her having shown warm and constant interest in the affairs of the colony. Her funeral was arranged as a private one, but a large number of colonists attended

to express their sympathy. Both Houses of Parliament presented addresses of condolence.

Oct. 21. At Calcutta, on his way home, John Nugent FitzGerald, esq. He was the second son of the late T. T. FitzGerald, esq., D.L., of Ballinapark, co. Waterford, and was an officer H.M.'s 37th Regt.

Oct. 29. At Ditton, Lancashire, aged 78, Capt. Joseph Ramsay, R.N. He was the eldest son of the late Joseph Ramsay, esq., Master R.N., of Sunderland, formerly Commander of the *Queen Charlotte*. Capt. Ramsay was born at Sunderland in 1786, and entered the Navy in 1799, on board the *Monmouth*. He was made Lieut. in 1808, and was shortly afterwards appointed first Lieut. of the *Castilian* sloop of war. He was subsequently with Sir Michael Seymour in the *Hannibal* (74) when she captured *La Sovereign* and *La Etoile*, two out of twelve French frigates that attempted to escape from Brest Harbour, just before the peace. The *Hannibal* was one of the blockade squadron at Basque Roads. He went on half-pay in 1814, and was promoted through seniority to the rank of Commander in 1848. He married in 1815, his cousin Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Robert Ramsay, esq., of Ditton, Lancashire, by whom he has left issue two sons and five daughters.

Oct. 31. At Tredithy, Cornwall, aged 86, Admiral William Hext. He was the second son of the late Francis John Hext, esq., of Tredithy, by Margaret, dau. of Elias Lang, esq., of Plymouth, and was born in the year 1780. He entered the navy in 1791, on board the *Scout*, and in 1793 joined the *Russell*, which formed part of the force under Lords Howe and Bridport in the actions of May 28, 29, and June 1, 1794, and June 23, 1795. He was created a lieutenant while serving in the *Impétueux* (1794), as a reward for his conduct displayed on the occasion of a recent munity. In 1802 he became second of the *Clyde*. In 1804, while detached on a six-oared cutter, on his own responsibility, and with much danger and difficulty, he detained and brought out from the river Ems, a neutral, laden with masts, destined for the enemy, an action which was sanctioned by orders afterwards received. In 1804 he had command of the *Sheerness*, hired cutter; and in the following year was appointed senior of the *Santa Margarita*, in which vessel he was engaged

in Sir Richard Strachan's action off Ferrol, and signalised himself no less by his valour than his skill as a sailor. He further served on the East India station in the *Barracouta*, *Culloden*, *Blanche*, and the *Wilhelmina* hospital ship at Poulo-Penang. Captain Hext being superseded in the *Wilhelmina* returned home, and was not again employed until 1813, when, in the *Unicorn*, he assisted in escorting the outward-bound trade to Portugal, and conveying some merchantmen to Gibraltar. In 1814, while in the *Vesuvius*, he was instrumental in saving the crew of a Spanish merchantman and a transport with Spanish troops on board. His subsequent services in the River Gironde were warmly acknowledged by Admiral Penrose. The deceased obtained post rank in 1841, and in 1862 was promoted admiral. Admiral Hext was a magistrate of his county for nearly fifty years, and was universally respected for his probity and firmness, and in private life for his unvarying kindness of heart, uprightness of life and conversation, and unostentatious hospitality. He succeeded to the family estate of Tredithy on the death of his elder brother, the Rev. Francis John Hext, in 1842. The late Admiral married, in 1812, Barbara, dau. of James Read, esq., M.D., of Tremear, Cornwall, and by her, who died in 1852, has left issue two sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in the estate of Tredithy by his elder son, Francis John, late of the 83rd Regt., who was born in 1817, and married, in 1852, Mary Frances Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Joseph Graves-Sawle, bart.

Nov. 2. At Granada, West Indies, of fever, William L. O'Donnell, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Michael O'Donnell, esq., of 37, Rutland-square, Dublin.

Nov. 3. At Eve Leary Barracks, George Town, Demerara, aged 21, Walter Ferrier Riddell, Ensign 2nd battalion 16th Regt. He was the son of Major-General William Riddell, C.B., of Camiaston, Roxburghshire, by Margaret, dau. of Capt. John Wilkie, Bengal Army, and was born in 1845.

Nov. 10. At George Town, Demerara, of the yellow fever, Charles Platt, esq., Lieut. 16th Regt., son of the Rev. George Platt, vicar of Sedbergh, Yorkshire.

Nov. 12. At Inkerman House, Prince Edward's Island, aged 41, Susan Ellen Gray, wife of Col. the Hon. John Hamilton Gray.

At Barnstaple, Devon, Isabella, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. John Allen Ridgway, formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

At Theresa-place, Hammersmith, aged 80, John L. White, late Capt. 68th Regt.

Nov. 14. At Brighton, of consumption, aged 24, Mr. Paul Gray, artist. A native of Dublin, Mr. Gray came to London about three years ago, when he was a lad of one-and-twenty, with scarcely a friend in the whole metropolis. His peculiarly gentle nature soon earned him friends, whilst his incontestable talent quickly obtained recognition and reward. The first works which brought his name prominently before the art-loving public were his illustrations to Mr. Charles Kingsley's "Hereward," and from that time he was a diligent contributor to *Once a Week*, and several of the other leading illustrated magazines. The large cartoons in the new series of *Fun* were all by Mr. Gray, and some of them—such as "Gone from the Helm," and "Buoyed with Hope," were republished in a separate form. Tenderness and delicacy, purity and grace, were the characteristics of his work. Fame and fortune seemed fairly within his reach when his health, always delicate, failed him. Intense application to work, for which he had the most sacred reasons, may have accelerated his death, but nothing could have long retarded it. At last he was persuaded to rest, but he took up his pencil once more to draw a design for the benefit of a brother artist's widow; that was his last work. The deceased was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Kensal Green.

Nov. 15. Suddenly, off Point de Galle, on board the s.s. *Nubia*, Lieut. Arthur Bagley, R.N., mail agent between Suez and Calcutta.

Nov. 16. At Mansfield, aged 87, Mr. Henry Spencer, the oldest pensioner in England. The deceased was one who volunteered from the Surrey Militia into the 35th Regt. in 1797, and in 1799 went out to Holland under the command of the Duke of York. He was in the battle of the 19th of September in the same year, and again on the 2nd and 6th of October, when he received a bayonet wound in the right leg. In 1800 he took part in the capture of Malta, and in 1805 did duty with a flying camp. The following year, under the command of General Sir J. Stewart, he marched against the French army in Calabria. On the 4th of July, 1806, he was engaged in the battle of Maida, and had his right thigh fractured and hip dislocated, which caused him to be laid up in hospital at Messina for ten months. He was discharged October 5th, 1807, with a pension of 9d. a day, which, at various times, was increased to 1s. 6d. a day. The old hero was interred at Mansfield Cemetery, and as a mark of

respect was carried to the grave by some Peninsula and Waterloo veterans.

Nov. 17. At Kelleythorpe, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, aged 53, Thomas Hopper, esq., Capt. 8th E.Y.R.V.

At 6, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, Henry Tyrwhitt Smith, M.D., second son of Ashcough Smith, esq., of Leesthorpe Hall, Leicestershire.

At Cornist, near Flint, North Wales, aged 53, the Rev. William Smith Thomson, M.A. He was educated at Jesus Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1839.

Nov. 18. At Moreton-Pinkney Manor, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Sarah Sempill. She was the dau. of the Right Hon. Hugh, 14th Lord Sempill, by Maria, dau. of Charles Mellish, esq., of Ragnall, Notts, and heir presumptive to her sister Maria Janet, the present Baroness Sempill.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 70, William Dewes, esq., solicitor.

At Blackheath, Alexandrina Rose Falconar, widow of George Horne Falconar, Capt. in the Scots Greys, of Woodcote, East Lothian, N.B.

At Fulbourn Rectory, Cambridgeshire, aged 78, the Rev. Francis Russell Hall, D.D. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810 as tenth wrangler, proceeding M.A. in 1814, and B.D. in 1821. Shortly after taking his degree Mr. Hall was elected a fellow of St. John's, and in 1826 was presented to the college living of Fulbourn St. Vigors. He was the author of a large number of theological and polemical works.

At 21, Portman-square, aged 3 weeks, Eric, the infant son of George Hanbury, esq.

Aged 63, Margaret Denton, wife of the Rev. William Hutton, of Beetham House, near Milnthorpe, Westmorland.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Captain Walter Stirling Ommanney, late of H.M.'s 2nd Madras Cavalry, third son of the late Sir Francis Ommanney.

At 8, Blandford-square, aged 58, Edward Yardley, esq., one of the magistrates at the Marylebone Police Court. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Yardley, esq., of Shrewsbury, by Catharine, dau. of James Bowen, esq., of Whitechurch, co. Pembroke, and was born at Paley, Salop, in 1808. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he was wrangler and fellow in 1830; he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, in 1834, and went the Oxford circuit. In 1846 he was appointed one of the magistrates at the Thames Police Court, from which, upon the death

of Mr. Secker, some six years ago, he was transferred to the Marylebone district. Mr. Yardley married, in 1832, Elizabeth, dau. of John Taylor, esq., of Everley, co. York.—*Law Times.*

Nov. 19. At Funtington Parsonage, near Chichester, aged 77, Sophia, widow of the late James Woodman, M.D., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Sibley, rector of Walcot, Bath.

At Weybridge, aged 68, Harriet, widow of the Rev. G. J. Cornish, vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and prebendary of Exeter.

At Witham, Essex, aged 59, Charles Douglas, esq., solicitor.

At Edinburgh, William Farquharson, eldest son of Francis Farquharson, esq., of Finzean.

At Leamington, aged 66, Harriet Anna, dau. of the late Rev. William Hughes, rector of Bradenham and Pitchcott, Bucks.

At 10, Albert-street, Regent's-park, aged 65, the Rev. Edward Pakenham Thompson, rector of Myros, co. Cork.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of James Yeames, esq., late Consul-General for the Russian Ports of the Black Sea.

Nov. 20. At Ashbrook, Londonderry, aged 65, William Hamilton Ash, esq. He was the elder son of the late William Hamilton, esq., of Ashbrook (who assumed the name of Ash on succeeding to his uncle's estates, and who died in 1821), by Elizabeth Harriet, dau. of — Henderson, esq., of Castle Dawson, co. Londonderry; he was born in 1801, educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1822, and was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Londonderry, and a magistrate for cos. Donegal and Tyrone. He married in 1827 Lady Douglas Emma, dau. of the late Hon. John Douglas, and sister of the 17th Earl of Morton, and by her, who died in 1857, has left issue an only child, Caroline Hamilton, who married in 1853, J. B. Beresford, esq., of Learmount, co. Londonderry.

At the Haven, Ealing, aged 81, Julia Priscilla Baker, widow of the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Whitburn, Durham.

At Bagnères de Bigorre, France, from the effects of an accident, aged five years and four months, John Wilbraham, youngest child of the Rev. Charles Harbord Heath, rector of Bucknall-cum-Bagnall, Staffordshire.

At Hope End, Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 69, Thomas Heywood, esq. He was the third son of the late Nathaniel Heywood, esq., of Manchester, by Anne, dau. of Thomas Percival, esq., M.D., of that city, and was born in 1797. He was a

J.P. and D.L. for co. Hereford, High Sheriff of that county in 1840, and a magistrate for co. Worcester. He married in 1823, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of John Barton, esq., of Swinton, co. Lancaster, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Thomas, late Capt. 16th Lancers; he was born in 1826, and married first in 1853 Mary Emily, dau. of the Archbishop (Beresford) of Armagh (she died in 1858), and secondly, in 1862, Sophie Grace, dau. of the late Col. St. George, of Headfort, co. Galway.

At Stokesley, aged 62, John Page Sowerby, esq., J.P.

At Brighton, aged 63, the Rev. William Stamer, D.D., rector and patron of St. Saviour's, Bath. He was the secondson of the late Sir William Stamer, bart., of Dublin, by Martha, dau. of John Rawlius, esq., of Finglass, co. Dublin; he was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, proceeding M.A. in 1826, B.D. 1833, and D.D. 1838, *ad eund.* Oxon in the same year. He was officiating minister of Seal and Kemsing, Sevenoaks, Kent, from 1829 to 1838, surrogate for the diocese of Bath and Wells, and became rector of St. Saviour's, Bath, in 1840. Dr. Stamer married first in 1826, Anne Margaret, dau. of the late Jeremy Lock, esq., major 2nd Regt., Bombay service (she died in 1833); and secondly, in 1841, Eleanor Louisa, dau. of R. Houlditch, esq., of Edenham House, Hampstead.

Emma Louisa Mary, relict of Monsieur des Jardins, wife of the late R. Williams, M.D., and dau. of the late J. G. Phillips, esq., M.P., of Cwmgwilly, Carmarthen.

Nov. 21. At Penryhn, suddenly, aged 59, T. Rogers, esq., J.P. for Falmouth.

Nov. 22. At 5, Buckingham-gate, after a lingering illness, the Countess of Dunraven. Her ladyship was Augusta, third daughter of the late Thomas Gould, esq., a Master in the Irish Court of Chancery, and married in 1836 Edwin Richard Wyndham, third Earl of Dunraven, by whom she has left surviving issue an only son, Viscount Adair, and also four daughters.

At Gayton Hall, Norfolk, aged 77, Eliza Tucker, widow of the Rev. G. Barnes, M.A., rector of Grindstone.

At Bonishall, co. Chester, Marcella Louisa, wife of the Rev. John Chaloner, of Newton Kyme, co. York, and second dau. of the late Thomas Legh, esq., of Adlington Hall, Cheshire.

At Annaverna, co. Louth, Elizabeth Hickman, relict of the late W. D. Farrer, esq., of Brockley Park, Stradbally, Queen's co.

At Ipswich, aged 22, Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. C. H. Gaye, M.A.

At Sindlesham House, Berks, aged 86, Thomas Rickman Harman, esq.

At Fordingbridge, Hants, aged 55, Francis Meynell, esq., late 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Edinburgh, George Ramsay Ogilvy, esq., of Westhall, Sheriff Substitute of Forfarshire at Dundee.

At Aberdeen, Commander John Pickthorn, R.N. The deceased, who was a native of Devonport, entered the Navy in 1796 on board the *Alexander*, in which vessel he served for some time off Cadiz, took part in the battle of the Nile, in the blockade of Malta, and in various operations along the coast of Italy. He afterwards served on the Mediterranean and Home Stations, and subsequently on the coast of Spain, in the West Indies and the Channel, and became a Commander on the reserved half-pay list in 1852. He married the only dau. of John Russell, esq., Master-Attendant at North Yarmouth.

At 4, Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris, aged 79, Emily Georgina Susannah, widow of James Miles Reilly, esq., of Clooneavin, Warrenpoint, Ireland, barrister-at-law.

At Brompton, aged 44, the Rev. William Brownrigg Smith, M.A., F.R.G.S. He was educated at St. John's Coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, and proceeded M.A. in 1848; he was Head-Master of the London Freemen's Orphan School, Brixton, and late Sunday evening lecturer at Clapham Parish Church. Mr. Smith was the author of "Excerpta ex Luciano," "Satires and Epistles of Horace," and other works.

At 7, Petersham-terrace, Queen's-gate, aged 40, Josephine, Lady Waugh. She was the dau. of Dr. W. Graham, of Edinburgh, and married in 1844 Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, F.R.S., R.E., Bengal, formerly Surveyor-General of India.

Nov. 23. At Stamford, aged 48, James Atter, esq., solicitor. The deceased was a native of Stamford, where he was born in the year 1817. He was admitted solicitor in 1839, and in 1862 was appointed Clerk of Lieutenancy for Lincolnshire; he was also clerk of the peace for the Holland Division of Lincolnshire; coroner and town clerk of Stamford, &c. —*Law Times.*

At Craig-Dhu-Varren, Portrush, Ireland, aged 66, John Claudius Beresford, esq. He was the only surviving son of the late John Claudius Beresford, esq. (who was a privy councillor in Ireland,

many years alderman of Dublin, and who served the office of Lord Mayor), by Elizabeth M'Kenzie, only child of Archibald Menzies, esq., of Culdares, co. Peebles, and grandson of the late Hon. and Right Hon. John Beresford, Chief Commissioner of Customs in Ireland, and brother to the 1st Earl of Tyrone. He was born in 1799, and married, in 1836, Catherine, only dau. of the late Lieut. Wm. Cuddy, 69th Foot. By the death of Mr. Beresford a pension of 4,500*l.* a-year reverts to the Crown.

At the Vicarage, Old Windsor, aged 25, Isabella Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. J. St. John Blunt.

At Paris, Maria Bowes Macdonell, widow of Gen. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., and fourth dau. of the late Hugh Macdonell, esq., of Florence.

At East Witton, Yorkshire, accidentally, Mr. Chisholm, a jockey. A race was being run for a gold cup by three horses, and in the second heat a horse named Carnizette, ridden by the deceased, swerved at a sudden turn in the course, and at a tree which was lying a little way off. Chisholm was thrown off, and, pitching his head against the tree, he was killed on the spot.

At Hinton Lodge, Bournemouth, aged 25, Louisa Maria, dau. of the Rev. Arthur William Gregory, of Corley, Warwickshire.

At 46, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park, N.W., aged 73, the Rev. Hy. Hatch. He was educated at King's Coll. Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1821, and subsequently became Fellow; he was rector of Sutton, Surrey, from 1831 to 1858.

At Park Villa, Tiverton, Devon, aged 71, W. H. Hodge, esq., J.P.

George Meyler, esq., of Dundrum House, co. Dublin, late captain 65th Regiment.

At Alton Manor, Derbyshire, aged 72, James Milnes, esq.

At Mordington House, Berwickshire, Archibald Colin Campbell-Renton, esq., of Lamberton. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Robert Campbell, esq., of Lamberton, by Susan, dau. and heir of the late Archibald Renton, esq., of Mordington. He was born in 1819, and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his brother, John Campbell-Renton, esq., in 1856. The deceased was a magistrate for co. Berwick, and formerly Major 42nd Highlanders; having lived and died unmarried, he is succeeded in his estate by his brother, Major Charles Frederick Campbell, late of the 87th Highlanders.

At 23, Dawson-place, Bayswater, Jacobina Maria, relict of Lieut.-Gen. John Tulloch, C.B., late of H.M.'s Indian Army (Bengal).

At St. Thomas's Parsonage, Stepney, William Christopher Valentine, esq., of 2, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's inn.

Nov. 24. At Castle Horneck, Penzance, Cornwall, aged 67, Samuel Borlase, esq., of Pendeen and Castle Horneck. He was the son of the late John Borlase, esq., of Castle Horneck and Pendeen (who died in 1814), and was born in the year 1798. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall, and married first in 1826 Caroline Borlase, daughter of William Wymond, esq., of Tresungurs; and secondly, in 1847, Mary Anne, dau. of William Copeland, esq., of Chigwell, Essex; and has left by the former, with other issue, John, now of Castle Horneck, a Capt. in the Miners' Artillery Militia, who was born in 1829, and married in 1854 Mary, dau. of the Rev. Michael Nowell Peters, M.A.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, Col. Guy Prendergast Clarke. He was the second son of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Clarke, bart. (who died in 1808), by Margaret, dau. of Thomas Prendergast, esq., of Dublin; he was born in 1802, and entered the army as ensign 84th Foot in 1820. He subsequently joined the 77th Regt., and became Brevet-Major in 1841, and a Col. unattached in 1854. He married, in 1847, Sophia, relict of Capt. William Walker, and dau. of John Tyrwhitt, esq., of Pentre Park.

At the Rectory, Ampthill, Beds, Mary, the wife of W. Collingwood, esq., M.R.C.S.

At the Vicarage, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Jas. Horsburgh, aged 76, Amelia, widow of the late John Stuart Edwards, esq., of Stanton Lacy, Salop, formerly of the Broad Heath, Radnorshire.

At Glin Castle, co. Limerick, aged 53, John Fraunceis Eyre FitzGerald, Knight of Glin. See OBITUARY.

At Paris, aged 65, M. Sulpice Paul Chevalier, the caricaturist, better known as "Gavarni." He was born at Paris in 1801, and was originally an engine-maker. It was only at 34 that he obtained an engagement to sketch the fashions of the day for a weekly journal. He speedily acquired a considerable reputation, and undertook the management of the *Journal des Gens du Monde*. From that time his position was assured, and he began a series of lithographic sketches exhibiting cleverness and philosophy, and which, at a later period, he continued in the *Charivari*. He received the Cross of the Legion

of Honour in 1852. To him we owe the illustrations in "Juif Errant" of Eugène Sue, in the "Diable à Paris," and in the works of Balzac. He also produced a great number of water-colour drawings of great merit. Among his compositions may be mentioned the "Lorettes," the "Artistes," the "Coulisses," the "Débardeurs," the "Bals Masqués," the "Chicards," the "Balivernes de Paris," the "Enfants Terribles," the "Impressions des Voyages," the "Maris Vengés," &c. It is related of him that in 1849 he intended to come to live in London, but that his spirits all at once gave way at the spectacle of the terrible misery he witnessed. The frequenters of taverns, thieves, street-sweepers, the beggars of St. Giles and Whitechapel, became the subjects of his pencil; but even rags themselves acquired a kind of dignity under his touch. It was in Paris, however, that he delighted; in Paris he remained, and it is Paris life in its gaiety and pleasures that is chiefly reflected in his light and facile compositions. He took the name of Gavarni after a sketch by him of the Circus of Gavarni, one of the most beautiful situations of the Pyrenees, which appeared originally in the "Musée des Familles." Of late Gavarni gave much attention to the study of aërostation.

At Aylestone Hill House, Hereford, Eliza, widow of the late Col. R. B. Jenkins, of the Bengal Army.

At Clifton, Guernsey, aged 51, Thomas Wroot Midwood, Deputy-Commissary-General to the Forces.

At Lennox Castle, N.B., aged 15 months, Rosa, third dau. of Col. Oakes, C.B., 12th Royal Lancers.

Nov. 25. At West Brixton, Surrey, aged 70, Charles Chester, esq., solicitor.

At Bucklands, Dover, aged 75, the Rev. Charles Fielding.

At Oakley Park, co. Kildare, aged 81, Richard Maunsell, esq. He was the son of the late John Maunsell, esq., of Oakley Park, by his first wife, Anne, dau. of Edward Webster, esq., of London, and was born in 1785. He was a magistrate for cos. Kildare and Dublin, and was high sheriff of the former county in 1850-1. He married Maria, dau. of John Woods, esq., of Winter Lodge, co. Dublin, and by her (who died in 1850) has left, with other issue, John, a barrister-at-law, and M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, who now succeeds to the family estate.

At Sleaford, aged 57, Maurice Peter Moore, esq., F.S.A. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Rev. W. Moore, D.D., rector of Spalding and vicar of Moulton, and was born in 1809. The

deceased gentleman, who was head of the firm of Moore and Peake, was admitted a solicitor in 1831, and was for many years clerk of the peace for the Kesteven division of Lincolnshire. He married, in 1834, Anne Gardiner, dau. of the late Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq., of South Kyme, and sister of the late Anthony Wilson, esq., of Rauceby Hall, who was M.P. for S. Lincolnshire in 1857-9, and High Sheriff of the county in 1854. By her (who died in 1839) he leaves issue an only dau., Russell, married to Col. Lowe. — *Law Times*.

At Glenloin, Dumbartonshire, aged 77, James Robertson, esq., of Glenloin.

At Horbury - crescent, Notting - hill, Anna Priscilla, widow of Major-General Charles Ramsay Skardon, Bengal Army.

Nov. 26. At Coltishall, Norfolk, aged six weeks, Frederick Henry, infant son of Capt. C. W. Archdale.

At Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, aged 65, Frecheville Lawson Ballantine-Dykes, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Titchfield, Hants, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Commander Edward Thomas Crouch, R.N.

At Cheltenham, Augusta, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Domville, rector of Winforton; and widow of Capt. John Russell Domville, R.A.

At 108, Eaton-square, aged 69, George Lenox-Conynghame, esq., late chief clerk of the Foreign Office. Mr. Conynghame was a supernumerary clerk as early as July, 1812, so that he had been upwards of fifty years attached to the Foreign Office. He was *précis* writer to Viscount Castlereagh from 1817 till 1819; succeeded to a senior clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1834, and was appointed chief clerk in 1841.

At Clifton, Julia Emilia, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., &c.

At Crudwell Rectory, Wilts, aged 58, the Rev. William Maskelyne, M.A. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and proceeded M.A. in 1832; he became rector of Crudwell (of which he held the patronage) in 1839; he was also chaplain to Earl de Grey, and patron of the vicarage of Hankerton.

At Binton Hall, Salop, aged 66, the Rev. William Vaughan, M.A., rector of the Third Portion of Pontesbury, in that county. He was the eldest son of the late John Vaughan, esq., of Chilton Grove, Salop, by Jane, dau. of Edmund Littlehales, esq., of Shrewsbury, and was born at Shrewsbury in the year 1799. He was educated at Shrewsbury and at St. John's.

College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825. He was appointed in 1828 perpetual curate of Astley, which he resigned in 1861; in 1830, rector of the Third Portion of Pontesbury, both in the county of Salop. He married, in 1836, Jane, younger dau. of Humphrey Fletcher, esq., of Minskipp Lodge, Yorkshire, by whom he has left one son and one dau.

Nov. 27. At 2, Upper Portland-place, Lady Churston. Her ladyship was Caroline, 3rd dau. of the late Sir Robert William Newman, bart., by Mary, dau. of R. Denne, esq., and married, April 16, 1861, as his second wife, John, Lord Churston.

Aged 45, Matilda, wife of the Rev. William de Bentley, and second dau. of Timothy Bourne, esq., late of Cloughton, Birkenhead.

At Manor House, Lyndhurst, aged 77, Henry Combe Compton, esq., of Minstead Manor. He was the eldest son of the late John Compton, esq., of Minstead, by Catherine, dau. of the Rev. John Richards, of Longbredy, Dorsetshire, and was born in 1789. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford; he was M.P. for South Hampshire, 1835-57, and uniformly supported the Conservative party. He was a deputy-lieutenant of Hampshire and a magistrate for Hampshire and Wiltshire, and patron of three livings. Mr. Compton married, in 1810, Charlotte, dau. of William Mills, esq., of Bisterne, Hampshire, and is succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Henry, a deputy-lieutenant of Hampshire, who was born in 1813.

At Congresbury Vicarage, Annette Gibson, wife of the Rev. Joseph Haythorne.

At Kirkmichael House, Ayrshire, N.B., Mrs. Shaw-Kennedy.

Nov. 28. At Dimland Castle, Glamorganshire, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Carne, Lady of the manors of Nash and Lesworney. She was the elder dau. and eventually heir of the late Capt. Charles Loder Carne, R.N., of Nash Manor, by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Rees Davies, rector of Llanmaes, co. Glamorgan, and married, in 1800, the Rev. Robert Nicholl, M.A., of Dimlands Castle, who assumed the name of Carne in 1842, on succeeding to the estates of Nash, in right of his wife. By this gentleman, who died in 1849, the deceased lady has left surviving issue besides a dau., two sons, Mr. Robert Charles Nicholl-Carne, now of Nash Manor, and Mr. John Whitlock Nicholl-Carne, of Dimlands and St. Donat's Castle, co. Glamorgan.

At the Manor House, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, aged 82, Stephen Eaton Eland, esq.

At 8, Arundel-terrace, Brighton, Sarah Frances, relict of the late Capt. John Milner, of Preston Hall, near Maidstone, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Cooke Tylden-Pattenson, of Ibornden, and rector of Frinsted and Milsted, Kent.

Very suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Benjamin Thomas, of Llanelly.

Nov. 29. At the Château de Brabante, Auvergne, aged 83, M. de Brabante. See OBITUARY.

At St. Nicholas, near Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 63, the Lady Charlotte Jane Dundas, youngest dau. of Lawrence, 1st Earl of Zetland, by Harriet, 3rd dau. of Gen. John Hale.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 93, Joseph Dart, esq., many years; principal secretary to the East India Company.

Off Malta, aged 35, John Henry Gumbleton, esq., of Fort William, Lismore, late of the 60th Rifles.

At Chipping Hill, Witham, Essex, aged 79, the Rev. W. Hull, formerly incumbent of St. Gregory's, Norwich.

At Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwickshire, aged 86, Henry Eyres Landor, esq.

Aged 60, the Rev. Edward McAll, M.A. He was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1834; he was for 26 years rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight, and late rural dean.

At Send, Surrey, aged 77, George P. Manners, esq., late city architect of Bath.

Aged 85, William Stephens Meryweather, esq., of Woodcote, Surrey, and Pavilion-colonnade, Brighton.

At 46, Berkeley-square, aged 40, Humphrey Francis Mildmay, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq., of Shoreham Place, Kent (who died in 1853), by his first wife, Anne, dau. of Alexander, 1st Lord Ashburton, and was born in 1825. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in 1854; was a J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and for co. Hereford. In 1859 he was elected member for co. Hereford, and continued its representative in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, until the general election in 1865. He married in 1861, Sybella Harriet, dau. of George Clive, esq., of Perristone, co. Hereford.

At 4, Granville-park-terrace, Blackheath, aged 57, William Miller, esq., Chief Cashier of the Bank of England. The deceased entered the service of the Bank in 1829, and was appointed chief cashier on the retirement of Mr. Matthew Marshall in 1864.

At Frascati, Black Rock, co. Dublin, John Plunkett, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Major-General J. Tylden, R.A.

At Torquay, Emma Margaret, dau. of the late John Walmesley, esq., of The Hall of Ince, Lancashire.

Nov. 30. At White Staunton, suddenly, the Hon. Mary Henrietta Elton. She was the eldest dau. of Richard Walter, 6th Viscount Chetwynd, by his first wife, Mary, only dau. of the late Robert Moss, esq.; was born Jan. 5, 1826, and married, July 19, 1855, Robert James Elton, esq., of White Staunton, Somerset.

At Oakenshaw, Lancashire, aged 75, John Mercer, esq., F.R.S., J.P.

Aged 76, Captain George Pelly, of the late E.I.C.'s service.

Dec. 1. At 10, Westbourne-street, Hyde-Park-gardens, aged 76, Col. Sir George Everest, C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery, F.R.S. He was the eldest son of the late Tristram Everest, esq., of Gwernvale, Brecon, and was born in 1790. He was educated at the Royal Military Schools of Great Marlow and Woolwich, entered the military service of the East India Company in 1804, and served at the siege of Kalinjer in 1812. He was Surveyor-General of India and superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey of India from 1830 to 1843, when he retired from the service with the rank of colonel. He was knighted and made a C.B. (civil division) in 1861. He married, in 1846, Emma, eldest dau. of Thomas Wing, esq., of Gray's Inn and Hampstead.

At Hardwick Hall, co. Durham, aged 72, Christopher Bramwell, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Bramwell, esq., of Bishopwearmouth, by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Nicholson, esq., of that place, and was born in the year 1793. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Durham, and married in 1824, Mary, dau. of Henry Addison, esq., of Penrith, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Henry, born in 1828.

At West Parley, aged 60, Mary Theodosia, wife of the Rev. Henry J. Buller.

At Walwood House, Leytonstone, aged 80, William Cotton, esq. See OBITUARY.

At 15, Ladbroke Villas, Kensington-park, aged 80, Maria, widow of Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, of Bramall Hall, Cheshire. She was the dau. and heir of William Davenport, esq., of Bramall Hall, and married, in 1810 (as his second wife), Rear-Admiral Sir Salusbury Humphreys, K.C.H., C.B., of Weedon Lodge, Bucks, who assumed in consequence the name and arms of Devonport. By his marriage with the heiress of Bramall, Sir Salusbury left at his decease in 1845, besides two daus., five sons, of whom the eldest,

William Davenport, succeeds to the family estates.

At Stoke Damerel, Mary, wife of Major-Gen. C. Gostling, and dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Gaspard Le Marchant.

At 16, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Christian Erskine, widow of Charles Stirling, esq., of Cadder House, Lanark.

Aged 34, Charles Hampden Turner, esq., of Rooksnest, Godstone. He was the elder son of the late Charles Hampden Turner, esq., of Rooksnest (who died in 1812), by Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Wilson, esq., of Eshton Hall, co. York, and was born in 1830. He was a magistrate for Surrey, and formerly a captain in the Grenadier Guards, and served with distinction in the Crimea. Having lived and died unmarried, he is succeeded in his estates by his brother Henry Edward, who was born in 1842.

At Eshton Hall, co. York, aged 63, the Rev. Henry Currier Wilson. He was the second son of the late Mathew Wilson, esq., of Eshton Hall (who died in 1854), by his cousin Margaret Clive, only dau. and heir of the late Mathew Wilson, esq., of Eshton Hall. He was born in 1803, and educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and proceeded M.A. in 1828; he was appointed rector of Marton-in-Craven, near York, and vicar of Tunstall, in 1828, which he resigned in 1858.

Dec. 2. At Middleham, Ringmer, Sussex, aged 76, Frances, widow of the Rev. John Constable.

At Edenkyle, Dunoon, Argyllshire, Ellen, wife of Col. Creagh.

At 4, Dundas-street, Edinburgh, Hugh Fraser, esq., writer to the signet. With him has terminated the male line of one of the old Fraser stock, and the next heir-male to Lovat, after the present Strechin branch. The Frasers of Struy for about 250 years held an honourable position in the county of Inverness, and were one of the few families who at no period became Presbyterians. His mother was a dau. of Torbreck, known in Inverness as "Lady Struy," and, with other members of the family, was born in the mansion-house of Merkinch. Mr. Fraser was educated at the Inverness Academy, and having been for a long time agent for the town, was closely connected, in business and otherwise, with many in the burgh. — *Inverness Advertiser*.

At Selattyn, Mr. T. J. Nicholas, M.A., Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge.

At 10, Adelaide-road north, aged 72, John Sewell, esq. He had been Clerk of the Chamber to the corporation of London for a period of 57 years.

Dec. 3. At Wood Park, Devonport, aged 55, William Arundell Chubb, esq.

At Cotham, Bristol, aged 81, Commander Alfred Dale, R.N. He was the son of the late Thomas Dale, esq., M.D., of London, one of the founders, and for many years a registrar of the Literary Fund Institution. He entered the navy in 1799, and became midshipman in the following year. In 1802 he sailed in the *La Dédaigneuse* to the East Indies, where he was captured, while in charge of a prize, in December, 1803. He remained a prisoner until July, 1805, and in the following year was promoted to an acting-lieutenancy on board the *Pitt*, and assisted in the expedition against Copenhagen. He was afterwards present at the bombardment of Flushing, and subsequently served on the Mediterranean and Cape stations. He was paid off in 1816, and became a commander retired in 1856.

At Killeleagh, co. Down, aged 72, the Rev. Edward Hincks, D.D. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Dix Hincks, Professor of Hebrew and Head Master of the Classical School in the Belfast Academical Institution. Deceased was born in Cork in 1792, and graduated in the Dublin University in 1812, and took a fellowship in the following year. He had been rector of Killeleagh since 1826. He contributed numerous valuable papers, especially on Egyptian hieroglyphics and Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, to the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, the Asiatic Society, and the British Association. He was always distinguished for true liberality and independence of mind, and he felt strongly the necessity of reform in the Irish Establishment, which he ably advocated in the diocesan conference held by the Bishop of Down and Connor.

At Fraserburgh, N.B., aged 65, John Park, sen., esq., shipowner, and a J.P. for co. Aberdeen.

At Margate, aged 29, James, youngest son of the late S. W. Solly, esq.

At Maretimo, co. Dublin, aged six years, John Chishenhall, second son of William Robert Cusack-Smith, esq.

At Vassall-road, North Brixton, aged 78, Phœbe, widow of the Right Rev. Dr. Weeks, Bishop of Sierra Leone.

Dec. 4. At Cliff House, Bournemouth, aged 93, Lady Charlotte Baillie-Hamilton. Her ladyship was the youngest and only surviving child of Alexander, 9th Earl of Home, by his 3rd wife, Abigail Brown, dau. of John Ramey, esq., of Yarmouth. She was born July 20, 1773, and married, April 16, 1797, the Ven. Charles Baillie-Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, &c.

(eldest son of the Hon. George Baillie, brother of the 7th Earl of Haddington), by whom she had a numerous family.

At Canterbury, Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B.

At Beaulieu, Jersey, John Robert Budgen, esq., of Ballindoney, co. Wexford. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Budgen, esq., of Ballindoney (who died in 1852), by Lydia Sarah Geneveva, only dau. and heir of Edward Nourse, esq., of Stansted Hall, Essex, and was born in 1791. He entered the army in 1807 as Ensign 95th Regt. (now Rifle Brigade), and served through the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, and retired with the rank of captain. He was a magistrate for co. Wexford, and a J.P. and D.L. for Surrey. He married, in 1823, Williamza Caroline Mary, dau. of the late Col. Loranzo Moore, and granddau. of the late Sir Stephen Jansen, bart., by whom he has left issue Thomas John, born in 1824, who succeeds to the family estates.

At Wakes Colne Hall, Essex, of bronchitis, aged seven months and two weeks, Henry Ernest Philip, only child of Henry and Annie Katherine Skingley.

At Maker Vicarage, Cornwall, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Trelawny. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and proceeded M.A. in 1824; he was appointed vicar of Maker in 1843.

At her residence in Piccadilly, suddenly, of convulsions, during her confinement, the Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild. She was Evelina, younger dau. of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, by Charlotte, dau. of his uncle, Baron Charles Rothschild, of Frankfort, and was married, in 1864, to the Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. The deceased lady and her infant child were buried in West Ham Cemetery.

At Surbiton, aged 73, Capt. Henry Tryon, R.N. He entered the navy in 1809, as ordinary on board the *Sirius*, and assisted at the capture, in Sept. 1809, of the town of St. Paul, Ile de Bourbon, together with all the shipping in the harbour, consisting of the French frigate *La Caroline*, two prize Indiamen, and a brig of war. He contributed, also, in July, 1810, to the reduction of the Ile de Bourbon itself, and in the following month took part in a series of operations which terminated in the self-destruction of the *Sirius* and *Magicienne*, and the capture of the *Néréide* and *Iphigenia* frigates. In the following December he aided at the conquest of the Mauritius. In May, 1811, he joined the *Havannah*, and was engaged successively in the Channel, Adriatic, and

North America, and where he saw much active service, and was wounded at the cutting-out of some vessels off Tremiti, and obtained a gold medal from the Austrian government for his conduct at the capture of the strong fortress of Zara, after an investment of thirteen days. While on the American station, he was present at the attack upon Baltimore, and was again, in December, 1814, wounded and taken prisoner in a cutting-out affair on the river Potomac. He regained his liberty at the peace, on March 18, 1815, and became retired commander in 1864. ¶

At Holloway, aged 93, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Levi Walton, perpetual curate of Wendling and Longham,

Dec. 5. At Sidmouth, Devon, aged 55, Lady Davy, relict of Gen. Sir William G. Davy, C.B., K.C.H. Her ladyship was Sophia, eldest dau. of Richard Fountayne-Wilson, esq., of Melton, Yorkshire, by the third dau. of the late George Osbaldiston, esq., of Hutton Bushel, and was born in 1811. She married, in 1840 (as his second wife), Gen. Sir William G. Davy, C.B., who was knighted in 1836, and died in 1856.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged three years and eight months, the Hon. Louisa, second dau. of Lord Decies.

After a painful illness contracted in India, aged 25, Arthur T. Biscoe, Capt. R.A. (late Bombay), eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson, of Cheltenham.

At Shawford House, Hampshire, aged 82, Gen. Edward Frederick, C.B. He was the eldest son of Sir Charles Frederick, bart., K.B., by Lucy, dau. of Viscount Falmonth, and was born in 1784. The deceased, who was heir presumptive to the baronetcy of his cousin Sir Richard Frederick, bart., married, in 1841, Miss Mary St. John, by whom he has left issue three children.

At Wyndham House, Yeovil, aged 40, John Glyde, esq., solicitor. The deceased was a native of Yeovil, and was articled with H. Watts, esq., solicitor of that town, and commenced practice in 1850. He was a churchwarden of the parish church, and also a member of the Freemasons' Society. His amiable conduct had won him the highest respect of his fellow-townsmen. This is the fourth death in Mr. Glyde's family within as many weeks.—*Law Times*.

At 16, Chester-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Marion Buchanan Hay. She was the younger dau. of the late David Carrick-Buchanan, esq., of Drumpellier, county Lanark, and married, in 1824, John Hay, esq., of Morton, co. Fife.

At 21, Argyll-street, aged 81, Lieut.-

Gen. Richard Thomas King, R.A., of Hythe, Kent. The deceased obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in Sept., 1803. He served in a mortar-boat in the Faro of Messina for two months in 1810. He advanced into the United States with Sir George Prevost's army, and commanded a battery against Plattsburg. He became a Lieut.-Gen., June 27, 1864.

At Castle Park, Lancaster, aged 60, Mary Anne, relict of the late J. C. Satterthwaite, esq.

At 16, Acacia-road, London, Adelaide Strickland, third dau. of the Rev. Weever Walter, late vicar of Bonby.

At Hare Hatch Lodge, Berks, aged 84, Frances, widow of John Adolphus Young, esq., and dau. of the late W. H. Haggard, esq., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 6. At The Glebe, Bangor, co. Down, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Richard Binney, LL.D., and dau. of the late Edward Hardman, esq., of Dublin.

At Blatchborough Bradworthy, near Devon, aged 44, Arundell Calmady Hotchkys, esq. He was the eldest son of Charles Henry Hotchkys, esq., of Blatchborough, by his first wife, Arabella Philippa, dau. of the late Admiral Calmady, and was born in Dec., 1822. He was educated at Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, was a magistrate for Devon, and married, in 1852, Maria Louisa, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sheridan.

At Highfield House, Leeds, aged 43, Frederick, youngest son of the late John Eilershaw, esq., of Headingley.

At St. Leonard's, aged 45, James Guthrie, esq., of Craigie, Forfarshire. He was the only son of the late Alexander Murray Guthrie, esq., of Craigie, by Margaret, dau. of John Makgill, esq., of Kembuck, co. Fife, and was born in 1821; he was educated at Haileybury Coll., and was formerly in the Civil Service at Bengal.

At Barton Mere, Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. Charles Jones, formerly vicar of Pakenham, Suffolk. He was the only son of the late Mr. Henry Jones, of Kington, co. Hereford, by Bridget, dau. of Mr. Miles, of Old Radnor. He was born in London in the year 1793, educated at the Charterhouse and at Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and proceeded M.A. in 1819; he was appointed vicar of Pakenham in 1845, but resigned in 1861. He married, in 1822, Mary, only dau. of Thos. Quayle, esq., of Barton Mere, by whom he has left two sons, the Rev. Harry Jones, incumbent of St. Luke's, Berwick-st., and the Rev. Charles W. Jones, vicar of Pakenham.

At Mentone, Alicia, wife of William

Powis, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Halterworth, Romsey, aged 51, Charles Reeves, esq., surveyor of the Metropolitan Police and County Courts, Guilford-street, and Whitehall.

At the vicarage, Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 78, the Rev. John Wallis, M.A. He was educated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and proceeded M.A. in 1821, was appointed vicar of Bodmin in 1817, and official of the archdeacon of Cornwall in 1840.

Dec. 7. Suddenly, aged 55, Edmund Fry, for many years an active member of the Peace Society.

At 8, Finsbury-square, of typhus fever, aged 56, Henry Jeaffreson, M.D., fellow and senior of the College of Physicians, and senior physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Steeple Aston, aged 73, John Lechmere, esq., Commander, R.N., of Ludford Park, Herefordshire, and Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire. He was the second son of the late Vice-Admiral Lechmere, of Steeple-Aston, and was born in 1793. He entered the Navy in 1805, became lieutenant in 1815, and a commander on the retired list in 1860. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Oxon, and a magistrate for co. Hereford. Mr. Lechmere, who was great-nephew of Lord Lechmere, Baron of Evesham, who died in 1727, married, in 1823, Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the Hon. Andrew Foley.

At Bengoe, Herts, aged 79, Sophia, widow of Dr. Edward Percival, of Bath, and youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Col. George Gledstones.

Dec. 8. At Castle-lill, Devon, in childbirth, aged 40, the Countess Fortescue. The deceased lady was Georgina Augusta Charlotte Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Lieut.-Col. George Lionel Dawson-Damer, by Mary Georgiana Emma, second dau. of the late Lord Hugh Seymour. She was born 13th June, 1826, and married, 11th March, 1847, Hugh, 3rd Earl Fortescue, by whom she has had a numerous family.

At Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, of pneumonia, Major Thomas Edward Anderson,

At Goodmanham Rectory, aged 43, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Blow, M.A.

At Havelock House, Havre-des-Pas, Jersey, aged 42, the Rev. Robert Thompson Branson, of Sparrow's Herne House, Bushey. He was educated at Pembroke Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853; he was appointed rector of Testerton, Norfolk, in 1857, and was for 12 years curate of St. Peter's Church, Bushey-heath.

At Upton, co. Wexford, aged 29, Isaac William Bryan, esq., of Upton, barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late Loftus Anthony Bryan, esq., of Upton, formerly High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, who died in 1865. The deceased was born in 1836, and educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees in due course; he was called to the bar at Dublin in 1858, was a magistrate for co. Wexford, and an elector of the University of Dublin.—*Law Times*.

At Leigh Lodge, near Worcester, Major Frederick W. Hardwick, formerly captain in the 10th Bengal native infantry.

At the residence of his son, the Rev. J. A. Frere, Shillington Vicarage, Hitchin, aged 87, James Hatley Frere, esq.

At Barnstaple, aged 81, John Marshall, esq., of Barnstaple, banker. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thos. Meryon Marshall, M.A., by Sarah, dau. of Philip Sydenham, esq., and was born in 1785. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Devon, and married, in 1828, Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Docker, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John Philip Sydenham, born in 1830.

At Fairlawn House, Northaw, Herts, aged 74, Sarah Baker, relict of the Rev. John Ashfordby Trenchard, D.C.L., of Stanton Fitz Warren, Highworth, Wilts.

Dec. 9. At Oxford, after a short illness, aged 21, William Scott Ridley Greenhill, of Trinity Coll., son of Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings.

At 40, Eaton-place, aged 73, Mary, relict of Colonel J. S. Rochfort, of Clogrenane, Carlow, M.P., and sister of the late Gen. Lord Downes, G.C.B.

Dec. 10. At Barmeath, co. Louth, aged 68, the Right Hon. Lord Bellew.—See OBITUARY.

Dec. 12. Aged 53, Sir Charles Henry John Rich, bart.—See OBITUARY.

Dec. 13. Boys Robert Aldham, esq., solicitor, of King's Lynn.

Dec. 14. At the Hoo, Welwyn, aged 73, the Dowager Lady Chesham. The late Catherine Susan, Dowager Lady Chesham, was the eldest dau. of George, 9th Marquis of Huntly, by Catherine, second dau. of the late Sir Charles Cope, bart., and was born 29th Dec., 1792. Her ladyship married, 18th June, 1814, the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, fourth son of George, 12th Earl of Burlington, and uncle of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, who in 1858 was created Baron Chesham. By her the late peer (who died the 10th Nov., 1863) had issue William George, his successor in the title, and two daus., Lady Dacre and the Countess of Strafford.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large Towns.

| Boroughs, &c. | Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866. | Persons to an acre (1867). | Deaths registered during the week. | Births registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). | | | | Rain-fall in inches. | Deaths registered during the week. | Births registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). | | | | Rain-fall in inches. |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Highest during the week. | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the values. | Weekly mean of the values. | | | | Highest during the week. | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the values. | Weekly mean of the values. | |
| NOVEMBER 24. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,782,360 | 46.5 | 4023 | 2900 | 54.1 | 26.5 | 39.9 | 0.42 | 4133 | 2996 | 52.4 | 24.4 | 40.8 | 0.11 | | |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,067,536 | 39.3 | 2135 | 1435 | 50.6 | 29.5 | 39.2 | 0.44 | 2128 | 1459 | 49.3 | 28.0 | 38.7 | 0.02 | | |
| Bristol (City) | 163,680 | 34.9 | 120 | 68 | 54.1 | 27.9 | 41.8 | 0.26 | 129 | 67 | 52.3 | 24.4 | 42.4 | 0.00 | | |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 335,798 | 42.9 | 216 | 155 | 51.0 | 27.5 | 40.0 | 0.48 | 211 | 158 | 49.4 | 27.5 | 40.6 | 0.17 | | |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 484,337 | 94.8 | 327 | 285 | 50.0 | 32.4 | 43.4 | 0.82 | 416 | 291 | 48.8 | 33.0 | 42.0 | 0.09 | | |
| Manchester (City) | 358,855 | 80.0 | 227 | 208 | 49.3 | 27.0 | 38.2 | 0.66 | 274 | 196 | 49.0 | 31.0 | 39.4 | 0.20 | | |
| Salford (Borough) | 112,904 | 21.8 | 84 | 39 | 49.4 | 26.8 | 39.7 | 0.58 | 113 | 66 | 48.8 | 30.3 | 40.5 | 0.18 | | |
| Leeds (Borough) | 228,187 | 10.6 | 202 | 126 | 50.5 | 27.0 | 39.4 | 0.24 | 143 | 143 | 50.0 | 25.5 | 39.4 | 0.12 | | |
| Hull (Borough) | 105,233 | 29.5 | 83 | 52 | 46.7 | 29.0 | 38.0 | .. | 89 | 53 | 47.7 | 29.0 | 40.2 | .. | | |
| Edinburgh (City) | 175,128 | 39.6 | 89 | 100 | 46.8 | 26.8 | 38.9 | 0.10 | 127 | 101 | 47.7 | 29.0 | 41.8 | 0.10 | | |
| Glasgow (City) | 432,265 | 85.4 | 367 | 244 | 50.9 | 30.5 | 41.3 | 0.60 | 352 | 274 | 48.8 | 27.2 | 41.8 | 0.07 | | |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 318,437 | 32.7 | 173 | 188 | .. | .. | .. | 0.09 | 151 | 188 | 53.4 | 28.8 | 42.6 | 0.21 | | |
| DECEMBER 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,782,360 | 46.5 | 3760 | 3125 | 59.0 | 24.0 | 43.7 | 1.18 | 4088 | 2808 | 55.7 | 26.0 | 42.2 | 0.99 | | |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,067,536 | 39.3 | 1970 | 1584 | 56.3 | 30.9 | 46.9 | 0.99 | 2074 | 1389 | 55.0 | 28.6 | 43.4 | 0.60 | | |
| Bristol (City) | 163,680 | 34.9 | 94 | 82 | 57.8 | 28.1 | 46.6 | 2.78 | 111 | 62 | 55.2 | 30.9 | 45.4 | 1.66 | | |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 335,798 | 42.9 | 223 | 159 | 58.1 | 31.2 | 44.3 | 0.78 | 255 | 134 | 56.7 | 27.2 | 43.8 | 0.38 | | |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 484,337 | 94.8 | 317 | 284 | 56.4 | 35.6 | 46.1 | 0.82 | 355 | 298 | 52.5 | 33.1 | 44.5 | 0.29 | | |
| Manchester (City) | 358,855 | 80.0 | 222 | 201 | 57.0 | 29.0 | 41.3 | 1.20 | 291 | 195 | 52.5 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 1.25 | | |
| Salford (Borough) | 112,904 | 21.8 | 69 | 59 | 56.9 | 30.1 | 43.0 | 1.20 | 83 | 58 | 52.4 | 29.0 | 41.3 | 1.24 | | |
| Leeds (Borough) | 228,187 | 10.6 | 210 | 158 | 59.0 | 24.0 | 42.5 | 0.77 | 206 | 106 | 53.5 | 28.0 | 42.2 | 0.95 | | |
| Hull (Borough) | 105,233 | 29.5 | 77 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Edinburgh (City) | 175,128 | 39.6 | 113 | 97 | 54.7 | 29.0 | 40.2 | 0.90 | 131 | 111 | 48.7 | 30.0 | 40.6 | 0.80 | | |
| Glasgow (City) | 432,265 | 85.4 | 301 | 266 | 51.9 | 29.1 | 41.7 | 1.59 | 345 | 256 | 47.7 | 29.0 | 40.1 | 2.28 | | |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 318,437 | 32.7 | 164 | 175 | 57.1 | 30.0 | 44.8 | 0.78 | 142 | 161 | 53.2 | 26.0 | 42.0 | 0.51 | | |

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From November 24, 1866, to December 23, 1866, inclusive.

| Day of Month. | Thermometer. | | | Barom. | Weather. | Day of Month. | Thermometer. | | | Barom. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | | | | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | | |
| Nov. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | | Dec. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | |
| 24 | 40 | 48 | 47 | 29. 86 | fair | 9 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 30. 04 | fair, rain |
| 25 | 44 | 49 | 46 | 29. 36 | rain, fair | 10 | 44 | 50 | 40 | 29. 96 | do. |
| 26 | 46 | 50 | 47 | 29. 72 | fair | 11 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 30. 21 | foggy |
| 27 | 46 | 49 | 43 | 29. 83 | rain | 12 | 50 | 54 | 50 | 29. 78 | rain, cloudy |
| 28 | 38 | 44 | 42 | 30. 11 | fog | 13 | 53 | 57 | 46 | 29. 29 | do., hvy. rain |
| 29 | 41 | 47 | 43 | 30. 15 | do., fair | 14 | 42 | 46 | 42 | 29. 38 | fair, rain |
| 30 | 38 | 42 | 35 | 29. 99 | fair | 15 | 42 | 50 | 43 | 29. 31 | rain |
| D.1 | 35 | 40 | 38 | 29. 90 | fair, foggy | 16 | 43 | 49 | 42 | 29. 65 | fair, cloudy |
| 2 | 35 | 46 | 45 | 29. 74 | h. rn., clo., rn. | 17 | 46 | 52 | 44 | 30. 09 | rain, do. |
| 3 | 46 | 52 | 55 | 29. 71 | rain, clo., rain | 18 | 44 | 50 | 48 | 30. 27 | fair |
| 4 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 29. 64 | do. | 19 | 38 | 52 | 42 | 30. 29 | fog, fair |
| 5 | 56 | 56 | 53 | 29. 74 | do. | 20 | 38 | 42 | 43 | 30. 39 | do. |
| 6 | 54 | 57 | 55 | 29. 83 | heavy rain | 21 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 30. 24 | cloudy |
| 7 | 51 | 54 | 44 | 29. 54 | rain, cloudy | 22 | 39 | 43 | 46 | 30. 30 | fog, rain |
| 8 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 30. 17 | fair | 23 | 43 | 47 | 43 | 30. 31 | rain, cloudy |

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|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| N.22 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 | 1 5 pm. | ... | 106 |
| 23 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 | 1 5 pm. | 215 16 | 106 |
| 24 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 | ... | 106 |
| 26 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 1 5 pm. | 215 | 106 |
| 27 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | 215 | 106 |
| 28 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 50 | 3 pm. | ... | 105 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 29 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 250 | 1 5 pm. | ... | 20 22 pm. 106 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 30 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 5 pm. | ... | 106 |
| D.1 | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 | ... | ... | 22 pm. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | x.d. | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 | ... | ... | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. d. |
| 4 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | x.d. | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | ... | 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. |
| 5 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 215 | 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 6 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 50 | ... | 216 | 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 7 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 4 5 pm. | 216 | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | Shut. | 104 5 |
| 10 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 | ... | do. | 18 23 pm. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
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| 12 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 | ... | do. | 106 |
| 13 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | do. | 106 |
| 14 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 3 7 pm. | do. | 106 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 15 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | do. | 20 5 pm. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 17 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 88 | 88 | ... | 8 pm. | do. | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 | 89 | ... | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 | ... | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 19 | 89 | ... | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 50 | 6 pm. | 25 pm. | 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 20 | 89 | ... | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 | ... | 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 21 | 89 | 90 | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | ... | ... | 107 |

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.*—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

LLANTHONY PRIORY.

“ Llanthony ! an ungenial clime,
And the broad wing of restless time,
Have rudely swept thy massy walls,
And rockt thy abbots in their palls.
I loved thee by the streams of yore,
By distant streams I love thee more ;
For never is the year so true
As bidding what we love adieu.”

Walter Savage Landor.



IN the deep vale of Ewyas, about an arrow-shot in breadth, encircled by the Hatterell Hills, which belong to the chain of the Black Mountains that reach across the northern angle of Monmouthshire, there dwelt, more than thirteen centuries ago, a solitary monk, occupying his humble cell, then decorated only with moss and ivy. The character of the surrounding scenery was suitable to the nature of his lonely retreat. The mountains were clothed to their tops by lofty trees, and under their shade the middle of the valley was ever inclement, from the snows in winter, and from a deluge of rain in summer. The torrents, descending from the hills, tore away masses of rock, uprooted the trees, and occasionally blocked up the narrow passage through the glen.

The lonely inhabitant of the vale was no insignificant person ; for it afforded an occasional retreat to him who has been known for so many ages as the patron saint of Wales, the pious St. David, a brief sketch of whose life may not be unacceptable to our readers on the

present occasion. St. David was born of illustrious parentage on both sides (claiming descent through his mother from the well-known British kings Vortimer and Gwtheyrn, commonly called Vortigern), about the middle of the 5th century, at Menevia—the Latin version of Mynyw—and called St. David's to this day, from having given birth to the illustrious saint. For ten years he studied under Paulinus, until circumstances decided him to adopt a life of seclusion, which he carried into effect by founding a religious community, with very rigid rules, in the valley of Rhos, near the present St. David's. There he would probably have ended his days, had not an event occurred which changed his course of life, and eventually raised him to the pinnacle of his fame. At the commencement of the 6th century, Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon, and Primate of Wales, convoked a general synod at Llanddewi Brevi, in Cardiganshire, in order to refute Pelagianism, the growing heresy of that day. The synod was numerously attended by laymen as well as ecclesiastics, and before long it appeared that the orthodox party were getting the worst of it. In the emergency, Paulinus, who was present, remembered his old pupil, whose character for sanctity and learning had already attained a great repute, and proposed to seek his assistance. Two messages failed to draw the holy man from his retreat, when the Primate, accompanied by the Bishop of Bangor, repaired to his abode, and at length succeeded in bringing him with them to the synod. "The fame of the saint," says Leland, "on this occasion flew before him, and persons of the highest celebrity contended for the honour of offering him the first salutation." Nor were the expectations of his friends disappointed. St. David, in a strain of pious eloquence, confuted, by unanswerable arguments, the opinions of his adversaries; and Giraldus Cambrensis tells us "the heresy immediately vanished, being utterly dissipated and destroyed." The enthusiastic acclamations of the assembly followed this signal triumph, and Dubricius himself, as if suddenly convinced of the superior worthiness of the Menevian recluse, insisted upon transferring to him the primacy of the Welsh Church. This the saint resolutely declined; nor was it until Dubricius' generous proposal was forced upon him by the general voice that he reluctantly consented to accept his high reward. During his forty years' primacy—in which he proved himself, as his biographer terms him, "a mirror and pattern to all, instructing both by word and example, excellent in preaching, but more so in works, a doctor to all, a guide to the

religious, a life to the poor, a support to orphans, a protection to widows, a father to the fatherless, a rule to monks and a model to teachers, becoming all to all, that so he might gain all to God"^a— he was enabled to find time occasionally to steal away from the busy cares of Church and State, and to indulge the darling predilections of his heart, by a retreat to the secluded vale of Ewyas, and there, amidst that wild scenery, in his moss-grown cell, to offer up his prayers, morning, noon, and night, in behalf of the Church entrusted to his care, and of the flock he loved and served so well.

After the death of the saintly David the cell gradually fell to decay, and remained in that state for several centuries, when a singular instance of sudden conversion from the military to the eremitical life, shortly after the Norman conquest, revived the sanctity of the place, and prepared the way for its greater fame. Towards the close of the 11th century, a military retainer of Hugh de Laci (son of Walter), one of the companions of the Conqueror, whose simple name of William has alone been preserved, happened to find himself at the close of a November day, when wearied with the chase, in the wild vale of Ewyas. The awfully profound character of the scenery produced a corresponding effect upon the soldier's mind, and disposed him to reflect on the vanity of all worldly pursuits compared with the heavenly peace to be obtained as a hermit amidst the rocks and woods. No sooner had this pious thought penetrated his soul than it was carried into effect. To use the language of the old chronicler, "the knight laid aside his belt, and girded himself with a rope; instead of fine linen, he covered himself with hair-cloth; and instead of his soldier's robe, he loaded himself with weighty iron; the suit of armour which before had defended him from the darts of his enemies he still retained, in order to harden him against the soft temptations of the devil. In this way he took up

^a St. David is said to have founded nineteen churches in South Wales, and some in England besides, such as St. Mary's, Glastonbury, according to some writers; and to his saintly character he added a high reputation for theological learning. He died at an advanced age, A.D. 544, in the cathedral city of St. David, where he was buried, and where his shrine continued for centuries the object of such special veneration that two pilgrimages to it were held to be of equal efficacy with one to Rome. Hence the monkish verse,—

"Roma dabit quantum, dat bis Menevia tantum."

St. David is numbered in the triads, with Teilo and Catwg, as one of "the three canonized saints of Britain."

of the building, as its present ruins well testify, was owing to the taste and judgment of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, and Prime Minister to Henry I., of whom William of Malmsbury records that he was "a prelate of great mind, and spared no expense towards completing extensive edifices of surpassing beauty; the courses of stone being so correctly laid, that the joint deceives the eye, and leads it to imagine that the whole wall is composed of a single block; and this is seen especially in the buildings which he erected at Salisbury and Malmsbury." Giraldus supplies us with a beautiful anecdote regarding the way in which Roger managed to interest the king and queen in the welfare of the Priory. After a visit to the vale of Ewyas, upon his return to court he narrated to Henry and Maude how much he was charmed with the nature of the place,—the solitary life of the fraternity, the strictness of their canonical obedience, and the severity of their devotion, without murmur or complaint. He then launched out into a panegyric upon the grandeur and majesty of the church itself, defying the whole kingdom to produce any building comparable with it, or the king's treasure to erect another like it. With a churchman's skill he gradually explained himself by informing the royal pair that the hills, like the noblest cloisters in the world, encircled the valley as though it were a nave, and were consecrated by the offerings of daily and nightly prayer to God.

Ernesi was elected by the brotherhood the first prior of Llanthony, and he must have been well fitted for his task, as he is said to have been "frequent in prayer and preaching, constant in fasting, courteous in entertaining strangers, and in every respect qualified for the government of his flock; for that which he taught in words, he confirmed by good works." It is generally supposed that the order adopted by the brotherhood was that of the Cistercians, who had some famous houses in England, and one especially of great beauty, built in the following reign, on the borders of Devon, and still known by the name of Forde Abbey. But this was not the case; they rejected the Cistercian rule, "because these brethren lived singly and exclusively, and were desirous of amassing wealth." Neither would they adopt the rule of the order of the Black Monks, "lest they should be censured for affecting superfluities;" but on the principle of the *via media* being the safest, they chose the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, "for their moderation in living, their reputation for the exercise of charity, and for the decency of their habit, which seemed

to avoid the two extremes of pride and hypocritical meanness in apparel.”

A pleasing anecdote is recorded by the chronicler of Llanthony in respect to the self-denial of the hermit-soldier William, showing how entirely he had overcome that master-passion of amassing wealth which is so common to the clergy and laity alike of all ages. It appears that Queen Maude, on her visit to Llanthony, “was aware of the sanctity of the aforesaid William, and how he always rejected the offers of wealth which were made to him. She once desired he would give her leave to put her hand into his bosom; and he at length with great modesty submitted to her importunity; she thus conveyed a large purse of gold between his coarse shirt and iron bodice, and by this pleasant subtilty thought to administer some relief. But oh! the marvellous contempt of the world! What a rare example did the saint exhibit in proving that the greatest happiness consists in having little or nothing! He complied indeed, but unwillingly, and only that the Queen might employ her devout liberality in enriching the church of Llanthony.”

The Priory had scarcely been built when the brotherhood, which consisted of forty monks gathered from the monasteries of Merton and Trinity near London, and also from one at Colchester, received an important addition to its members in the person of Walter de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, and Captain of the Royal Guards. This Walter had received the Castle of Grosmont from his relative, Brian de l’Isle, grandson of Dru de Balun, who came over with the Conqueror, and built the famous castle of Abergavenny. Brian’s two sons proved to be lepers,^b which caused him to place them in the priory of Abergavenny, take the cross, and sail for Jerusalem, leaving Walter de Gloucester his heir. Walter, convinced like the knightly William of the worthlessness of all earthly things, placed his only son, Milo, in possession of his vast property, and entered the Order of St. Augustine, “resolved,” as the Chronicle relates, “to spend the rest of his life, under a canonical habit among the poor of Christ, at Llanthony.” He was buried in the Chapter-house; and the stone fragment of a knight’s leg, booted and spurred, together with the lid

^b It is pleasing to find from the Charter of King John to the daughter church of Llanthony Priory, near Gloucester, that Roger, Earl of Hereford, grandson of the above-mentioned Walter, made a provision for thirteen lepers in that city, doubtless in commemoration of the afflictive disease under which Brian’s two sons were once suffering.

of a stone-coffin, which were discovered a few years ago in a heap of rubbish adjoining the Chapter-house, and which now adorn the north wall of the ruins, bears testimony to the visitor in the present day of the presence of one knightly monk at least who lived and died within those sacred walls during the brief period of its existence.

About this period another individual entered the vale of Ewyas, desirous of retiring from the world, and winning in solitude that peace of mind for which he long had sighed. This was the famous Robert de Betun, who succeeded Ernesi as second prior of Llanthony, and later was forced to resign it for the more responsible post of Bishop of Hereford. Robert had long entertained a predilection for the famous Priory of Llanthony, and when he opened his mind to an eminent dignitary, he received an immediate approval of his pious design. We cannot refrain from quoting here an account which his biographer gives of his first visit to the Priory, not only on account of the romantic nature of the narrative itself, but also of its fidelity, as anyone may well judge who has had the misfortune to be benighted on the hills which overtop the vale of Ewyas. "On the latest day appointed for his return, in order that he might the more completely disengage himself from all worldly affairs, the holy Robert arrived at the foot of the mountains called Hatterel. A dark night had now closed in the day; a wintry snow covered the road. There, fervent in spirit, he left his companions and horses unable to breast the passage of the hills; he betook himself to his feet and threw aside his shoes, not, as they supposed, that he might the more firmly plant his feet on slippery ways, but because he was loathe to approach the abode of living martyrs without some sign of martyrdom. Before him was a narrow path, full of windings, rugged with rocks, and blocked up with snow. On his right hand were beetling crags, which appeared on the point to fall; on his left yawned a dark abyss, into the depths of which whoever fell vain is the hope of their being seen again. As often, therefore, as his foot slipped, he rolled over and over until he was caught by the friendly trees. After having taken breath, he would rise, stretch out his arms as if he were swimming, and having shaken off the snow would creep upon his hands and knees to the upper regions. At length he attained the mountain-top, where he sat down by an upright cross to take breath and refresh himself for the remainder of his toil. The tempter, however, is at hand. He hears beside him, as it were, the gentle hiss of serpent, and a voice whispering, 'How can a free man act

thus,' &c. But as soon as he perceives the snares of the devil, he makes the sign of the cross, and exclaims, 'Depart from me, most wicked suggestions! The Lord is my helper. I will not fear the snares of the devil.' And then taking the apostolic shield he added, 'The sufferings of this present world are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed.' With these words all temptation vanished like smoke. Then the good man went forward and found the descent worse than the ascent. For as he slipped, first on one side, then upon the other, now falling upon his back, now on his face, and had anyone seen him just then, he would have appeared in a most pitiable plight. As soon, however, as he arrived at the spot where he could hear the bells chiming for service in the church below, then at length, refreshed by the heavenly sound, he performed unwearied the remainder of his journey. Just before break of day, the guest knocks at the Priory gate, and is admitted. The news of his arrival is made known to the brethren, who come out to meet him with lanthorns. Supposing him to have been beset by robbers, they bring him to a blazing fire, they wash and cherish him with their tears, and spread a table for the morning meal. After having refreshed the inner man, he tells the brethren in detail the adventures he had met with by the way; but he describes the thorns and thistles into which he had fallen as roses and lilies. All grief is turned into joy; and, fearing the danger of delay, he places himself at once in the hands of Ernesi, the prior, and two of the canons, and is admitted into the regular society of the holy brothers at Llanthony."

In the meanwhile Hugh de Laci, the founder of the monastery, died A.D. 1131, at Weobley, in Herefordshire, where he had built a castle of some note, the remains of which exist to this day. On his death-bed he had given an estate to the church of Llanthony. The brethren determined to erect at Weobley a religious house in honour of their patron, and Robert de Betun was selected to superintend the work. During his absence Ernesi died, and so great was the fame of Robert that he was at once chosen as the second prior of Llanthony by the unanimous voice of the brethren. He had scarcely accepted office, when a rumour reached his ears that he had been nominated to the vacant see of Hereford. The ancient saying, *nolo episcopari*, was truly verified in his case, and so he sought the assistance of his diocesan, the Bishop of Llandaff, beseeching him to withhold absolution from his vows. This was successful for a time;

but in the meanwhile Pope Innocent interfered, and Robert at length submitted to the papal command. The parties met in the chapter-house at Llanthony, where an affecting scene, which is graphically described by William of Wycombe, took place. He relates how the prior wept with the brethren, and on his knees supplicated their indulgence for abandoning his flock, at the same time begging pardon for any faults he might have committed; with bare feet he presented to each a scourge, imploring them to inflict salutary discipline upon his bare back. His biographer then shows how he prevailed upon Robert to allow him to become the "companion of his travel, the solace of his toil, and the minister of his obedience;" and concludes with these touching words:—"At length we depart, full of sorrow indeed, and sighs; but when the holy man attained the summit of the Hatterell mountain, and looked back upon the holy place behind him, he likened himself to a second Adam driven from Paradise into exile. With difficulty he is dragged away from the spot, and with difficulty regains his composure of mind. We his fellow-travellers carefully suggest topics of conversation till the good man had breasted the hill, and safely descended on the other side."

From the frequent mention of the mountain-road as the approach to Llanthony, we must conclude that the valley was then impassable by the course of the Hondeni, or Honddu, as far as Llanhiangel Crucorney—(*i. e.*, "the Church of the Angel with the Horn," or St. Michael)—near to which village access is now obtained to it; and this difficulty must have been occasioned by the thick woods which then blocked up the vale.

Upon the death of Henry I. the kingdom was torn asunder by political convulsion; and all our historians record the deplorable condition of England during the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Queen. Religious establishments were especially marked for plunder; and the situation of Llanthony in the midst of these troubles was most distressing. The Welch border was left unprotected, and the internal disputes amongst the Welshmen carried anxiety and persecution into the peaceful vale. A contemporary chronicler records the following incident, which eventually caused the ruin of the Priory, and its removal from the vale of Ewyas to the town of Gloucester:—"A neighbouring Welshman, when he and his family were terrified on all hands by the threats of their enemies, fled with his household to Llanthony, to seek refuge in that consecrated place; but his enemies, pursuing him with inexorable malice,

waylay him in the outward court, and there furiously attack him. He flies with the females of his family into the innermost offices; the women seize the refectory (which we may mention is in as perfect a condition now as when this incident took place more than seven centuries ago), and are not ashamed to sing and profane that place with their light behaviour. What can the soldiers of Christ do? They are surrounded by the weapons of their foes: arms without, frights within; they cannot procure sustenance from abroad to satisfy their hunger, nor can they attend divine service with accustomed reverence, in consequence of the vain insolence of their ungrateful guests. Martha bewails, because she is not permitted to provide convenient food. Mary laments, because she is deprived of more holy repasts; and great confusion arises, together with a fear of being led astray by the charms of their uninvited guests."

The brotherhood are in sore distress and know not what to do, until relieved by their former prior, Robert, then Bishop of Hereford. "To him," says his biographer, "the state of the kingdom caused great anxiety; while the state of Llanthony Priory, fixed amongst a barbarous people, sorely vexed his mind. He hears that provision had failed them; that they are in a state of starvation; and that no convoy could safely reach them. He is full of grief, as though he had murdered them all by his neglect in not having anticipated the day of necessity while he had the power, and by his supineness in not having provided for them in the time of peace a refuge for future trouble. He summoned the brotherhood to his presence and delivered to them his houses, a chapel, cellars, and other necessary offices; and of his episcopal revenue he imparted as much as they required." For some years the main body of the brethren resided at Hereford under the protection of the good bishop, who, as the state of affairs in England grew worse and worse during the reign of Stephen, applied for assistance to Milo, Earl of Hereford, son of the Walter who had formerly resigned the world for the cloisters of Llanthony. Milo yielded to the bishop's importunity, and assigned to the brotherhood some land called Hyde, near the city of Gloucester, on the left bank of the river Severn. And there they built, within thirty years after the foundation of the Priory at Llanthony,^c a church and monastery, called by the same name, and

^c In Abbot Froucestre's MS. Chronicle of the Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester, the following notice occurs:—"On the 8th of the kalends of June was founded the

dedicated in honour of the Blessed Mary. The chronicler declares that the name of the original Priory was given to the new one in order to prevent any doubt, in after years, as to "which was really the mother and which the daughter, which the church and which the cell," moralising in the following way: "It is true the patron did not give the site to the Church of St. John in Wales, but he gave it to the monks belonging to that church. And what constitutes a church? Not the stones, but rather the faithful professors in Christ. Nevertheless, I will give offence to no man; I stop my mouth, and will not say a word more."

At first the new monastery was only intended as a temporary retreat for the brethren, till brighter days should dawn after the storms of civil war had passed away. Thirteen canons were always to reside at Gloucester for the performance of divine service, according to the rules of the order; and Earl Milo wisely insisted that the thirteen selected should be the choicest of the flock. For a time their conduct was most exemplary: "transplanted from the wilderness, they were not unmindful of their former religious course of life, and dispersed far and wide the fragrant odour of a good name." But too soon the apostolic declaration that "the love of money is the root of all evil" became painfully manifest amongst the brethren at Llanthony the New. They had riches heaped upon them in vast profusion; they were courted by visits of the great; they neglected their vows, disregarded the primitive practice of the Mother Church, and fared sumptuously every day. Geraldus, when speaking of the Priory at Gloucester, exclaims in the bitterness of his heart, "I wish she had never been born;" adding, "as if by Divine Providence it were destined that the daughter church should be founded in superfluities, whilst the mother ever continued in that laudable state of poverty which she had ever loved."

Very touching is the lament of the old chronicler respecting the neglect and desolation of the ancient mother in Monmouthshire, which became, in fact, a refractory cell to the luxurious daughter at Gloucester. "When the storms were blown over and peace was restored to Church and State, and everyone might go safe about their own business, then did the sons of the church at Llanthony at Gloucester tear up the bonds of their mother church, and refused to

serve God there, as their duty required. For they used to say there was a good deal of difference between the city of Gloucester and the wild rocks of Hatterel, between the river Severn and the brook of Honddu, between the wealthy English and the beggarly Welch; there, fertile meadows; here, barren heaths. I have heard it affirmed that they wished every stone in this ancient foundation were a good big hare. They have said, to their shame (and by their leave I will let it out), that they wished the church and all its offices sunk in the bottom of the sea. And because it would be most monstrous that so ancient a monastery should be entirely deserted, therefore they send hither their old and useless members, who can neither profit themselves nor others; but who might say with the Apostle, 'We are made the offscouring of all things.' They permitted the monastery to be reduced to such straits that the inmates had no surplices—sometimes they had no breeches, and could not, with decency, attend divine service; sometimes one day's bread must serve for two; whilst the monks of the daughter church at Gloucester were revelling in abundance and wealth. They could even make sport of our woes, and when anyone was sent hither would ask, 'What fault has he committed? Why is he sent to prison?' Thus was the mistress and mother-house called a dungeon and a place of banishment to men, as if guilty of every crime."

S. Clement, the fifth prior of Llanthony, in the early part of the reign of Henry II., was the last who seems to have had any feelings of respect for the mother church, as after his death it never recovered any part of its dignity, and quickly fell into decay and ruin. The chronicler of the Priory can scarcely find terms sufficiently eulogistic to express his sense of Clement's acquirements as a scholar, his ability as a divine, and his devotion as a Christian. For he set about reforming the irregular habits of the brotherhood at the daughter church, and succeeded for a time in placing it upon a footing with the best of the monastic institutions in the country. Nor did he fail to show great affection for the mother church in Monmouthshire, as he vigorously attempted, much to his praise, to raise her from her prostrate condition. Every year he compelled the whole of the fraternity, save thirteen monks and the sub-prior, who were left at Gloucester as bound by the charter of Earl Milo, to migrate with him to Llanthony in the vale of Ewyas, and spend several months in that retired spot. This good work, however, was not accomplished without great opposition on the part of the unworthy

members; until at length, wearied with the remonstrances of the disaffected, he desisted from exacting the unwelcome custom, with the bitter but emphatic words—"We shall all go to hell for the sake of St. John."

Thus the glory of the mother church gradually passed away; and of its subsequent history, during the three following centuries, scarcely anything is known. In the reign of Edward IV., a royal licence was issued to "unite the Priory of Llanthony the first in Wales, and the Priory of Llanthony near Gloucester." It recites how the mother church had been wasted, destroyed, and ruined by sudden assaults and expulsions of the brotherhood, so that divine service, and all regular observance of their order, had long ceased; and requires that the prior of Llanthony in Gloucestershire shall appoint four canons to perform masses and other divine offices for ever in the mother church in Wales. And this continued until the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., when John Ambrus, then prior, with John Nelland and others, subscribed to the royal supremacy A.D. 1534. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Llanthony Priory, with the adjoining property, was granted to one Richard Arnold, who sold it to Auditor Harley, by which means it came into the hands of the earls of Oxford. From them it passed to Colonel Wood, of Brecon, who sold it to the late Mr. Walter Savage Landor, the poet and author of "Imaginary Conversations," in whose family it still remains.

With the mother church in Wales, fell the unworthy daughter in Gloucester, and it was doubtless such conduct as we have seen prevailed amongst the brotherhood there so speedily after its first establishment, which mainly contributed to the downfall of all the monastic institutions throughout the kingdom, at the time of the Reformation. On the death of Milo the founder, it passed, by the marriage of his eldest daughter Margaret with Humphrey de Bohun, into the hands of that great family, many of whom are buried in the church of the Priory; and from thence, by the marriage of Eleanor de Bohun with Thomas Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III., and the marriage of their only daughter, Anne Plantagenet, with William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, into the no less distinguished family of the Bouchiers. Anne, Countess of Ewe, is the last who was buried there—(her parents lie in Westminster Abbey, as the exquisitely beautiful brass on the tomb of Eleanor de Bohun testifies to this day),—having left by will dated October 16th, in the

17th year of Henry VI., the sum of 20*l.* yearly during twenty years for the benefit of the church.

The following record of the monuments in Llanthony Priory is from a MS. in the library of Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., M.P. of Surrenden Dering, Kent:—

“Milo, the ffounder of the Chyrche of our blessed Ladi of Llanthony withoute Gloucestre, Erle of Hereford and Constable of England, lyithe honorably in the middist of his Chapter-house of Llanthony. . . . Nyghe to the veri ffoundre Milo, on his left-hande, lithen Humfre of Bohun IV., sonne and heire of Margaret, the first begotten daughter of Milo. . . . Nyghe unto Humfre IV., lithen Henri of Bohun (son of Margaret, Princess of Scotland). . . . At the ffote of Humfre IV. lithen Maude, daughter of the Erle of Ewe in Normandie, first wiff of Humfre of Bohun. . . . Nyghe to Robert Braci, the Prior of Llanthony, lithen Henri of Bohun Knight, sonne and heere of the Erle of Hereford, and brother of Humfre V. Nyghe unto Henri, lithen Humfre of Bohun IX., son of Humfre of Bohun VIII. In the middle of the Quier before the hye alter lithen Humfre of Bohun, 2nd lord, Erle of Hereford and Essex, Lord of Brian and Constable of England; and on the left hand lithen Maude of Avenbury his (second) wiff. Of their sowles and all cristen our Lord have mercie upon. Amen.”



PORTRAIT OF RICHARD II.



THE following letters relate to the recent recovery, by Mr. Richmond, R.A., of the most ancient royal portrait, with one exception, in England, *viz.*, that of Richard II., belonging to Westminster Abbey. It was painted towards the latter end of the 14th century, and probably by an Englishman. This relic, it would appear, early suffered ill-treatment; but it was reserved for one Captain Broome, in the 18th century, to complete what the elder *restorers* had begun to destroy, and time had spared. The captain, of whom Walpole says that he lived near the Parliament Houses, spared neither pains nor paint in obliterating whatever was interesting or valuable, by his own irreverent innovations. It was desirable to get rid of Broome's bad picture, even at the risk of finding beneath it a worse performance; but, fortunately, its removal

has resulted in the recovery of a portrait precious alike as a faithful historical record and as a work of art.

10, *York Street, Portman Square, Dec. 8th, 1866.*

MY DEAR MR. DEAN,—The picture of King Richard II., which you in chapter confided to me, to be released from the load of paint (falsely called restoration) which all but obliterated it, I return to you freed from an amount of solid repainting which was nearly co-extensive with the whole painted portion of the panel.

For the shoes alone of the figure portion, and the ends of the cushion on which the king is seated, were the only parts that had not been repainted, and with these exceptions the original picture was entirely painted out.

My first care, assisted by Mr. Henry Merritt, was so to remove all the false work that not a particle of the true should be brought away with it, and this we were able to effect to a surprising extent, because while the original picture was painted in tempera, either of size or yolk of egg, all the repaintings had been made in oil colour, and the old work shunned, as it were, a mixture with the new, and was therefore more certainly, if not more easily, detached from it, than if the repaints had been made with a vehicle that would have blended with the old work.

The crown which the king now wears was buried beneath two others; the orb and cross and sceptre had likewise been twice covered over.

In the first instance, with plaster about the eighth of an inch in thickness, which was then gilded and highly burnished; in the second instance, by paint alone, in imitation of chasing and jewels.

The number and general shapes of the jewels agreed with those found on the original crown, so that these forms (one would think) had been traced by the first restorer on the burnished surface of the plaster crown, and were afterwards thickly painted over (in the beginning of the last century) by Captain Broome.

To remove all this paint and plaster was a work of much difficulty, for we detected drawing of a very delicate kind under the plaster, and the operation of cutting off the false work, without injuring the most delicate lineaments of the true, was beautifully executed by Mr. James Chance. That which could not be wholly avoided was, that in taking off the plaster, particles of the original gilding were brought away with it, but only particles, and happily not a single form was injured, so that you now see the crown, orb and sceptre in shape as the painter left them, but the gilding and colouring are faded and impaired, and probably it was for this very reason that a wholly new crown, ball and sceptre were added.

But it would be tedious if I related more of these matters here. A daily account of our labours was regularly noted down, at my request, by Mr. Merritt. These notes I now send, and if I may be permitted to offer a suggestion about them, it is that they may be deposited among your archives, for they will be interesting at some future day.

Without Mr. Merritt's great skill and experience, I should have been powerless at several stages of the work, for difficulties arose in the process of cleaning which had to be met by as much courage as caution.

To Mr. Merritt (in a general way) I award the courage, and lay claim to the caution myself; but with what skill these have been exercised, you, Mr. Dean, must judge.

This is already a very long note, but I must add one paragraph more to it, to thank you and those members of the Chapter who acted with you, for assigning to me the very honourable and interesting, though somewhat perilous, office of recover-

ing this most valuable picture from under the load of wretched paint that had covered it so entirely and for so long, rendering a really precious specimen of the art of the 14th century no better than a sign-board.

I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Dean,
Your faithful and obliged servant,

Geo. RICHMOND.

To the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

Deanery, Westminster, Dec. 17, 1866.

DEAR MR. RICHMOND,—I have been charged by the Chapter with the agreeable duty of conveying to you our grateful sense of the services which you have rendered to Westminster Abbey, and to the history of Art, by your successful restoration of the ancient portrait of King Richard II.

When I first communicated to the Chapter your generous proposal of undertaking this anxious labour, you may believe that it was not without due consideration of the grave responsibility incurred, that we consented to submit this precious relic, handed down to our care through so many vicissitudes, to a process attended with so much risk and difficulty.

But we were satisfied that an offer of this kind, coming from such a quarter, ought not to be rejected; and we were confident that, in your hands, our character and the portrait of the King would be entirely safe.

That our expectations have been more than justified, I need not say. Whilst we seemed, through your interesting account, to follow the gradual re-appearance of the original lineaments of the youthful Prince under your careful touch,—aided by the knowledge and skill of Mr. Merritt and Mr. Chance, to which you have rendered such ample justice,—you will readily understand the peculiar gratification with which we saw the whole portrait brought before us, for the first time, in its full beauty. We appreciate the judgment with which this delicate operation has been performed, no less than the boldness with which it was attempted. And we trust that you will feel with us that the anxiety and toil of so many weeks will be, in part at least, rewarded by the consciousness that you have restored to the Abbey the earliest authentic likeness of one of the Kings of England, and the earliest specimen of art from the long line of your own illustrious predecessors, the British Painters.

We shall take the first opportunity of consulting with our accomplished architect, Mr. Gilbert Scott, as to the fittest spot for the final resting-place of this valuable treasure; both for the sake of the picture itself, and for the sake of exhibiting it, in the most favourable light, to the people of England, of whom, as you well remember, King Richard II. avowed himself, in the happiest moment of his life, to be the natural leader.

Meanwhile, during the repairs of the Abbey, it will remain in the Jerusalem Chamber, where every facility of access will be given to those who wish to inspect it; unless you can suggest any other locality where you think that, in the present eagerness to witness the success of your great experiment, it may be more conveniently seen.

But, wherever it is fixed, it will be a satisfaction to us to know that its restoration will be for ever associated, and in its ultimate situation by a record as permanent as

the picture itself, with the honoured name of George Richmond. The narrative of the process will be preserved in our archives for the instruction of future students, and we trust that you will consider it as your title to the constant inspection of the works of art now or hereafter to be enshrined in the Abbey which you love so well.

I remain, yours faithfully and gratefully,

ARTHUR P. STANLEY.

Dean of Westminster.

To George Richmond, Esq., R.A.

Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A., the Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery in Great George Street, Westminster, writing to the *Athenæum*, of November 17th, 1866, describes the picture as follows:—

“The king is seated on a throne, crowned, with sceptre and globe, and attired in regal costume: the size of the figure considerably larger than life.

“It is now ascertained that the painting (which was recently seen at the South Kensington Portrait Exhibition, No. 7 of the Catalogue) was not the genuine picture, but the result of successive coatings of false paint, so laid on as not only to obscure, but materially to alter the drawing and to disguise the character of the original representation. Scarcely any of the colours composing this mask of re-paint seem to have been more than 150 years old. It has been entirely removed; and I rejoice to state that the real old picture, painted in tempera, and apparently from the life, about the year 1390, has been revealed underneath it, in an almost perfect state of preservation.

Instead of a large, coarse, heavy-toned figure, with very dark, solid shadows, strongly-marked eyebrows, and a confident expression (almost amounting to a stare) about the dark-brown sparkling eyes, we now have a delicate, pale picture; carefully modelled forms, with a placid and almost sad expression of countenance; grey eyes, partially lost under heavy lids; pale yellow eyebrows, and golden-brown hair. These latter points fully agree with the king's profile in the well-known little tempera diptych at Wilton, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke. The long thin nose accords with the bronze effigy of the king in Westminster Abbey; whilst the mouth, hitherto smiling and ruddy, has become delicate, but weak, and drooping in a curve, as if drawn down by sorrowful anticipations even in the midst of pageantry. Upon the face there is a preponderance of shadow, composed of soft brown tones, such as are observable in early Italian paintings of the Umbrian and Sieneſe schools executed at a corresponding period. Indeed, the general appearance of the picture now forcibly recalls the productions of Simone Memmi,

Taddeo Bartoli, Gritto da Fabriano, and Spinello Aretino; but more especially those of their works which have suffered under a similar infliction of coatings of whitewash or plasterings of modern paint.

Many alterations seem to have been made by the restorer in various parts of this figure of King Richard, and well-devised folds of drapery quite destroyed through ignorance. The position of the little finger of his left hand, holding the sceptre, was found to have been materially altered. The letters R, surmounted by a crown, strewn over his blue robe, were changed in shape, and the dark spots on his broad ermine cape were distorted from their primitively simple tapering forms into strange twisted masses of heavy black paint. The globe held in his right hand, and covered with some very inappropriate acanthus leaves, was at once found to be false, and beneath it was laid bare a slightly convex disc of plain gold, very highly burnished. This, however, was not an original part of the picture. A plain flat globe with its delicate gilding was found still lower; and it was then ascertained that the head of the sceptre and the crown on his head had in like manner been loaded with gold and polished. Beneath these masses of solid burnished gilding, bearing false forms and ornaments unknown to the 14th century, was found the original Gothic work, traced with a free brush in beautiful foliage upon the genuine gold surface lying upon the gesso preparation spread over the panel itself, and constituting a perfectly different crown as well as heading to the sceptre from those hitherto seen. The singular device of a fir cone on the summit of the sceptre has disappeared entirely. The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background, coated over with a coarse bronze powder, and not even gilded, was found to be a false addition. It was moulded in composition or cement, possibly as early as the reign of the Tudors. Not only did it stand condemned in itself by clumsiness of workmanship and a reckless fitting together of the component parts, but it was found to have extensively overlaid some of the most beautiful foliage and pieces of ornamentation. The picture is painted on oak, composed of six planks joined vertically, but so admirably bound together as to appear one solid mass. The back is quite plain.

“The large, clumsy frame was found to have concealed a considerable portion of the picture; and by removing it the carved end of the chair, on one side, and the lower part of the curved step in front, were laid open to view. Unfortunately, the right side of the picture, beneath the frame, had been wantonly mutilated by hacking, as if with an adze or hatchet, which rendered the chair on this side much less perfect. The raised diaper-work was continued under the frame, and, in the

upper left-hand corner, had been curiously patched by two square pieces of inferior workmanship, which were let in as if to make good some incidental flaw.

“The earliest record we meet with of this picture is a short critical description among the MS. notes collected by Vertue for a history of the Arts in England, first undertaken by him in the year 1713. Subsequently to this, in 1718, Vertue made a large engraving of the whole picture, as then seen in the choir of Westminster Abbey, for the Society of Antiquaries, who published it in their first volume of the ‘*Vetusta Monumenta.*’ Vertue was at that time the appointed engraver to the Society, and executed this work not from the picture itself, but from an evidently inaccurate drawing, done by Grisoni, at the expense of Mr. Talman, a well-known architect. On the commencement of repairs in the choir of the Abbey, in 1775, the picture was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber, and there remained in obscurity till the time of the great Manchester Exhibition, in 1857, where it was once more publicly seen. Meanwhile, Mr. John Carter, the well-known antiquarian architect, having observed differences between the picture as it then existed and Vertue’s engraving after Grisoni, determined to make a fresh drawing, and to issue a new print of it. This he accomplished in a spirited etching, published, in 1786, in his well-known ‘*Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting,*’—which, indeed, may be accepted as a faithful record, excepting the background, of the picture as it recently appeared. During the period between the publication of these two engravings many alterations seem to have been made in the picture. A certain Captain Broome, a picture dealer and restorer, was allowed to operate upon it about 1726. He is expressly mentioned in Walpole’s ‘*Anecdotes*’ as having restored the picture *after* Talman’s drawing had been taken. He appears to have repainted the face, altered the eyes, and added some absurd *straight* shadows, as falling from the shafts of the cross and sceptre upon the *curved* surface of the ermine cape. Vertue made a second engraving of this picture about 1730 for Rapin’s ‘*History of England,*’ in which, after making several gratuitous alterations and deviations from the original, he adopted Captain Broome’s innovations, and the objectionable shadows became a conspicuous feature. In his former engraving after Grisoni no shadows appear upon the front of the cape, the left hand is more correctly drawn, and the face wears a much milder expression. In Vertue’s earliest MS. note, however, he specially remarks on the eye; and indeed a small sketch which he made on the same page shows that the eye remained in its original form up to that

period. Grisoni had failed to study and accurately copy what was then before him. The first alterations in the ornamentation of the crown and sceptre were of a much earlier time. They were executed upon the burnished gilding, and probably belonged to the 16th century. On clearing away the thickly-loaded burnished gilding, the original crown was found, still punctured with small round holes, forming patterns,—a peculiarity which appears to distinguish illuminated paintings executed towards the end of the 14th century.

“A system of decorating flat backgrounds with minute architectural ornaments prevailed almost universally at this period. We see it adopted in Italian works, more especially by dotted patterns on gold within the nimbus and on suspended draperies, from the time of Giotto to Gentile da Fabriano. The highly-enriched pictures on the east wall of St. Stephen’s Chapel, Westminster, executed in the reign of Edward III., and the compartment paintings, with sacred subjects, on the roof of the canopy of the tomb of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey, afford striking proofs of the perfection to which this degree of ornamentation was carried. Nor should we omit to notice the fine metrical history of King Richard, executed at the close of his reign, and now preserved in the British Museum. In the latter, all the illuminations admitting of landscape backgrounds have the sky invariably replaced by minute architectural patterns of various colours and singular brilliancy.”

Mr. Scharf bears the following testimony to the value of Mr. Richmond’s labours on this valuable relic of the 14th century. “Mr. Richmond’s power of distinguishing false art from the true, and his jealous protection of all the finer points in the picture as soon as discovered, were of the greatest possible importance; whilst Mr. Merritt’s extreme caution, judicious treatment, and thorough knowledge in the application of means to remove these masses of false colour—without in the slightest degree affecting the delicate tempera painting lying beneath—kept everything within due bounds. As a spectator of the whole proceeding, whilst thoroughly concurring in Mr. Richmond’s views, and having already, in an official capacity, expressed a similar opinion, as to the former condition of the picture, to the Dean of Westminster, I bear willing testimony to the zeal and energy with which that distinguished artist has laboured—bestowing day after day of his valuable time—upon the picture; and I rejoice to think of the moral courage which has grappled with so serious an undertaking, and that the work has terminated in such perfectly satisfactory results.”

It should, perhaps, be added here that Mr. Scharf took two tracings

from the picture itself at the opposite extremities of the proceedings. One, with the diaper background and its full load of repainting, before operations had commenced, and the other, when the restorations had been completed and the picture was ready for removal to the Abbey. These tracings belong to the National Portrait Gallery. Reduced copies of the head of the King, in both states, have been executed from them, under Mr. Scharf's direction, in lithography, and are published in the current number of the "Fine Arts' Quarterly Review."



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.



IN a notice^a of Miss Meteyard's first volume of "The Life of Josiah Wedgwood,"^b Sylvanus Urban gave a sketch (necessarily brief) of the history of the fictile art in Europe, as exemplified by existing remains: of its flourishing condition in the classical periods of antiquity; of its decay with the fall of the Roman Empire; of its degradation in the middle ages; and of its resuscitation towards the commencement of the 18th century. In order to form some notion of the influence of Wedgwood in permanently raising the potter's art in this country to the highest degree of excellence, it is essential to understand its condition and prospects when first he brought his mind and hand to bear upon it with a resolution of the most unbending and determined kind; and at the same time, it is necessary that the value and importance of the art should be understood; and that its connections not only with the luxuries but with the daily wants of life, be felt and estimated. We shall not go over this ground again; but shall attempt to follow the authoress in this the second part of her work, and endeavour to give some idea of its character and value. There is a peculiar difficulty in this: the subject is highly interesting; no one of taste or feeling could take up this volume of upwards of six hundred pages, and lay it aside unread; but its great merit and interest consist not so much in special striking scenes which strongly move the sympathies, as in the narrative which lays before us the entire course, from the cradle to the grave, of a remarkable man, a great benefactor to his country and

^a See p. 144, vol. ii. 1865.

^b "The Life of Josiah Wedgwood, from his Private Correspondence and Family Papers." By Eliza Meteyard. Vol. II. London: Hurst & Blackett, 1866.

to the world ; who, in the midst of difficulties of no ordinary kind, devoted himself to a useful object, pursuing it steadily, industriously, and perseveringly ; who, when success smiled upon his labours, and when fortune filled his purse, did not relax and sink quietly into the lap of ease or indolence ; but who, with wonderful fortitude and energy, succeeded only to start afresh in a new course, and saw in victory



Engraving for a Tile.—Mayer Collection.

nothing but a prelude to new conquests. With quiet satisfaction we follow him in these pages into the recesses of the closet and laboratory, into the workshop ; we accompany him abroad and witness his indefatigable researches ; we hear him in communion with the choicest spirits of the day ; we see him courted by the good, the rich, the noble, and even by royalty ; and, unseduced by anything beyond the darling passion of his life, we still find him, as ever, the same plodding and industrious man, contriving and inventing ; yet all the while feeling for others and extending with his means his sphere of benevolence. Lastly, we see him at home with his family and friends in all the true and elevated enjoyments of social life ; and if at any stage of Miss Meteyard's work we close the volume, it is only to re-open it as early as possible with continued pleasure, with increased admiration of the hero of her tale, and with additional conviction of the great industry and ability with which

she has mastered the somewhat rude and disjointed materials at her command, and woven them, in the best taste, into a charming history.

We left Wedgwood in partnership with Bentley full of anticipation of reward for his labours; but not yet reaping fruits adequate to the anxiety and toil he had bestowed. We meet him again when he is seeking porcelain clay in South Carolina and Florida, and simultaneously introducing the carbonate and sulphate of baryta in the body of pottery—the result of a long series of experiments, and one of his greatest triumphs.

He had able advisers and colleagues in these and other experiments, and in the mechanical contrivances which he was ever originating. Among these were Drs. Darwin and Fothergill, Bentley, Brindley, Whitehurst of Derby, and Vigor of Manchester, all men of note, whose names are well known in the annals of the arts and sciences. Dr. Darwin constructed for him a model of a windmill to grind colours; but Darwin foresaw the close approach of an agent which he justly called “unconquered;” and Miss Meteyard observes:—

“Meanwhile a mightier power than a changeable and ungoverned element was about to lend its giant-aid to industrial arts under improved conditions, which made it virtually a new creation or development of latent force; and Dr. Darwin, generously casting as it were his own mechanical labours and speculations aside, advised his friend to look in this direction. Mr. Wedgwood, as a matter of course, must have seen Savery’s steam-engine, or as it was then called, fire-engine, at work at Soho, when there in the spring of 1767; and he may have heard Mr. Boulton regret its defective condition; but at any rate it is quite evident that by the same period of the year 1769, the name of Watt and his improvements of the steam-engine were already well-known to the philosophers of the midland counties. What follows does the utmost credit to Darwin’s generosity, candour, and the previsions character of his intellect. “I should long ago have wrote to you, but waited to learn in what forwardness Mr. Watt’s fire-engine was in. He has taken a partner, and I can make no conjecture how soon you may be accommodated by him with a power so much more convenient than that of wind. I will make packing boxes and send you my model that you may consult the Ingenious. I am of opinion it will be a powerful and a convenient windmill, but would recommend steam to you if you can wait awhile, as it will on many accounts be preferable, I believe, for all purposes.”

In 1768 the celebrated cream-ware had attained such favour that it was largely exported to almost all parts of the world. “The demand for the *S A Cream-colour*, alias *Queen’s ware*, alias *Ivory*,” writes Wedgwood to Bentley, “still increases. It is really amazing how rapidly the use has spread almost over the whole globe, and how universally it is liked. How much of this general use and estimation is owing to the mode of its introduction, and how much to its real utility and beauty, are questions in which we may be a good deal interested for the govern-

ment of our future conduct. The reasons are too obvious to be longer dwelt upon. For instance, if a royal or noble introduction be as necessary to the sales of an article of luxury as real elegance and beauty, then the manufacturer, if he consults his own interest, will bestow as much pains, and expense too, if necessary, in gaining the favour of these advantages as he would in bestowing the latter. I had with me yesterday an East Indian Captain, and another gentleman and



Engraving for Tea Ware.—Mayer Collection.

lady from those parts, who ordered a good deal of my ware, some of it painted and gilt, to take with them for presents to their friends, and for their own use. They told me it was already in use there, and in much higher estimation than the present porcelain. The Captain said he had dined off a very complete service just before he left India. Don't you think we shall have some Chinese missionaries come here soon to learn the art of making cream-colours? ”

But art, like most other things, has its stages of growth, its trials, its failures; and *cream-colour* was not always the colour of cream. “Old dowagers, rubicund squires, and their fat housekeepers, who knew nothing of the varying qualities of clay, differences of temperature, or the results of momentary errors in firing, made occasionally loud lament. ‘Sur,’ writes the fat housekeeper, sometimes addressing Mr. Wedgwood as ‘Mr. Wegwood,’ or ‘Mr. Wagwood, at the house of Mr. —, a shoemaker, Charles-street,’ ‘the yallow pye-dyshes ain’t likes the last, sur—they are more yallower.’ The politer dowager informs Mr. Wedgwood that the cream-cups or compotiers in the crate just sent have not the true tint; and the red-nosed squire, whose writing has been chiefly confined to signing commitments for vagrancy or poaching, growls forth in an ill-spelt epistle his opinions respecting

his last punch-bowl or venison-dishes. In answer to these sort of complaints, Mr. Wedgwood's equable temper is a little stirred sometimes. 'With respect to the colour of my ware,' he writes to Cox in the postscript of an invoice, 'I endeavour to make it as pale as possible to continue it *cream-colour*, and find my customers in general, though not every individual of them, think the alterations I have made in that respect a great improvement; but it is impossible that any one colour, even though it were to come down from heaven, should please every taste; and I cannot *regularly* make two cream-colours, a deep and light shade, without having two works for that purpose. Nor have I any clay to make with certainty a very light colour for tea ware.'"

To Miss Meteyard is due the merit for giving, for the first time, the dates of production of the various bodies, such as *cream-colour*, *cane ware*, *mortar material*, &c. She has also defined the several kinds of bodies, and has shown not only the true formula of the *jasper-body*, as made by Wedgwood, but many of the other processes by which he accomplished such masterly results. While most of these details may possibly not interest the general reader, they cannot but be acceptable to the manufacturers, who will doubtless, in more ways than one, find Miss Meteyard's researches of practical and lucrative benefit. But those who may get impatient of particulars which help to show the causes of the success of our great potter, soon find themselves again in the historical narrative, amused and instructed by the copious and curious information, which is rendered doubly attractive by the earnest and agreeable style in which it is written, and the numerous illustrations which aid so effectively the descriptive text. We give two, selected from several, of Sadler's (of Liverpool) engravings for the ornamentation of the cream-coloured ware. The first, representing a tile, is one of the early attempts to introduce a variety of colours: the ruins to the right are tinted ruddy brown; the wall beyond a grey white; the foliage a dull red; and in the extreme the blue sea. Sadler's engravings are noted for depth and clearness, the work of excellent workmen, many of whom have justly received a niche in these volumes. Some were trained by Sadler himself, and others were procured from London, York, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the two latter towns being at this period famous for their engravers, among whom were Bewick and Pollard, the latter at a subsequent time being largely employed by Wedgwood. As the cream-colour body progressed towards perfection, Wedgwood, instead of allowing others to furnish designs for the pottery he sent in to be printed, substituted original subjects, the cost of which constituted an important item in

his yearly expenses; and it would appear that, as a rule, he had a fresh design for every dozen plates of a dinner-service, and distinct ones for each dish, tureen, and centre-piece.

For a considerable period Wedgwood had paid attention to the fine ceramic works of antiquity, directly where he could, but chiefly from prints and casts. An introduction to Lord Cathcart, through Earl Gower or the Duke of Bedford, helped him not only to the use of foreign publications, but to further assistance from some of the most accomplished men of the day in relation to the fine arts, and among them to Mr. Hamilton, afterwards Sir William; and from this period in his career we see Wedgwood directing his energies to rival the masterpieces of Etruscan and Grecian ceramic art. In 1768, Lord Cathcart was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Empress of Russia, and Wedgwood received an order to supply printed as well as enamelled dinner and dessert services for his lordship's outfit. Lord Cathcart evidently took a warm interest in Wedgwood: they became personally acquainted, and we perceive him through this source introduced to much that must have made him better acquainted with the antique standards of art.

In 1773, Catharine of Russia, who had been struck by the beauty of Wedgwood's copies of the antique, introduced to her notice by Lord Cathcart, and who had probably seen other specimens of his skill upon the tables of the ambassador and her nobles, gave an order for a vast cream-ware service, upon which should be enamelled pictures of British scenery, every piece bearing a different view; and as this service was for the "Grenouillière," which formed part of the Palace of Tzarsko-selo, near St. Petersburg, the figures of a child and a frog were ordered as the distinguishing mark. The magnitude and novelty of the order created some little anxiety. It would take two or three years to complete; and how were so many landscapes and buildings to be prepared by artists—every piece having a different subject? And then the cost could not be less than 1000*l.* or 1500*l.*! But it was soon found that this estimate was far below the expenses that would be incurred; and representations were made to this effect, but the Empress had set her mind upon the service, and it was to be made regardless of cost. "I thank you," wrote Wedgwood to Bentley, "for the good account from St. Petersburg; the Empress has again proved herself to be what we had before all the reason in the world to believe she was, a woman of sense, fine taste, and spirit. I will have some real views taken and send them to you, from Trentham, Keel, Lawton, Booth, Swinnerton, Shutboro', Ingestry, Etruria, and many other places. The consul

should not talk of *doing them as much lower as we can*. If his mistress heard him she would rap his knuckles. We could do them as much lower as he pleases; but to do them in the manner the Empress wishes to see them, and as we (I mean the consul and all of us) may receive due honour from the execution of the noblest plan ever yet laid down or undertaken by any manufacturer in Great Britain, the price agreed upon is cheap beyond comparison with anything I know, and you will, I make no doubt of it, convince the consul of it *in due time*."

Nobility and gentry competed in offers of views of their country



Cup and Saucer, Russian Service.—Mayer Collection.

seats, and in securing for them the larger dishes or vessels; and the details of the preparations of this extraordinary service form a peculiarly interesting feature in this attractive volume. When its completion was sufficiently advanced, it was arranged for show in Greek Street, Soho; and for a considerable time the Russian Service was one of the most popular sights in London. We are able to form some notion of the splendour of this work from specimens of duplicate pieces, a few of which were reserved, together with some of the larger vessels which had been blistered in making, or which, from any other cause, were not entirely perfect; but so rare have these become, that it would be very difficult now to point to examples beyond those in the collection of Mr. Mayer, which form part of a small tea service; indeed, they are said to be the only specimens known in this country. They exhibit the general style of composition and effect; yet they can give but a faint idea of the splendour of the great dinner and dessert service.

"Both cup and saucer," Miss Meteyard writes, "are of somewhat Johnsonian size, and fitted for a generation who spent hours at the tea-table, sipping the beverage as flies do honey, whilst scandal, politics,

or gossip moved their tongues. The body is of a highly-toned cream or light saffron colour; and the form the old oriental. The edge and other lines are the pale black of Indian ink, which against the other colours assumes a purple hue; the inner antique border the same; the wreath or outer border, amaranth, or dark mauve, for the flowers with the leaves, green. The result of this mass of pale purplish black is very



Saucer, Russian Service.—Mayer Collection.

striking, and imparts to the charming landscapes somewhat that of the effect of an autumnal sunset. The subject of the landscape on the saucer is that of a castle standing amidst woodland. A river of importance, exquisitely shown, winds about it in sylvan reaches; and in the foreground are two gentlemen, or keepers, on their way home from shooting; one shows the game to the dog, whilst the other converses, probably with the master of the domain. The cup, which, though small, is extremely elegant, is edged with the same purple black border. Within are the oak leaves referred to, composed of different shades of green. The landscape on the outside of the cup is said to be a scene amidst the Welsh hills; for on the side, not shown by the artist, green hills and their blue distances are prominently seen. From a list yet extant of the table and dessert services prior to enamelling, we

learn that neither tea nor breakfast ware formed any portion of either. But Mr. Mayer in becoming possessor of these beautiful specimens, learnt that they had formed a portion of certain supplementary pieces, painted, at the request of Mr. Wedgwood, for gifts or personal use."

The price paid by the Empress for the entire service (952 pieces) is stated to have been 3000*l.*, certainly an inadequate sum when the cost for decorations amounted to 2359*l.*; but it is very probable that the consul and Russian officials concealed from Catharine all circumstances which would have tended to excite her generosity towards the great potter, for she was very capable of generous acts. As Miss Meteyard remarks, "Catharine was no niggard; her vices, her duplicity, her cruelty, her ambition, shed nothing but infamy around her name, but she could do royal and noble acts when she pleased; and she thus differed from many of the other royal tyrants of the day, in not adding meanness to her sins."

The next stage in Wedgwood's brilliant career is accomplishing, after long trials and under the usual difficulties, the manufacture of what is called the jasper ware, a porcelainous body of exquisite fineness, and adapted for a wide range of works, including cameos, intaglios, busts, and statuettes, of which many fine examples are extant; but becoming more and more prized, and difficult of access, except in our public museums. As before remarked, we owe to Miss Meteyard the knowledge of the ingredients of this and other bodies invented or improved by Wedgwood in their relative proportions; in fact, the working formulas. From this date, 1777, till Wedgwood's death, the finest things in the jasper body were manufactured, useful as well as ornamental; but earlier by some years, extensive series of medals, busts, and cameos, were made in this ware; and the practised eye will find no great difficulty by the aid of the volumes in giving dates to these various works, in tracing their various degrees of perfection, and, in short, chronologically arranging them. Some of the finest and most classical figures, of which numerous examples are given in this volume, were modelled by Flaxman, who was now extensively employed by Wedgwood; and many of whose works can be identified with certainty from letters or invoices, though most of the last seem to have been lost. "Bentley had already made other attempts to carry out the highest artistic work; he had looked around him for a modeller: that modeller was Flaxman. Wedgwood's words are memorable. 'I am glad you have met with a modeller, and that Flaxman is so valuable an artist. It is but a few years since he was a most supreme coxcomb, but a little more experience may have cured him of this foible.' This

must allude to Flaxman's competition for the gold medal of the Royal Academy, and his subsequent disappointment. Reynolds, who knew comparatively nothing of sculpture, and too often depreciated its merits, showed little judgment in his award of the prize to an inferior artist like Englehart. Time proved that Flaxman's certainty of success arose from no overweening conceit of his own merit, but from an intuitive perception, however offensively expressed, of his possession of high artistic power. But as yet the world saw only an untutored stripling in whom self-reliant genius wore the appearance of vanity."

The Jasper Tablet on our next page, representing the Apotheosis of Homer, has been attributed, apparently with good reason, to Flaxman. It serves, though but faintly, to convey to those of our readers who are yet ignorant of Wedgwood and his works, the great perfection to which Wedgwood had raised the potter's art. There are far more extended compositions of Flaxman and others, adapted for chimney-pieces, and into one of these the subject of the above tablet was introduced. These bas-relief chimney-pieces, at first opposed by the architects, eventually obtained, from their beauty and elegance, considerable patronage; but it is questionable if very many are yet extant *in situ*. There is one in Derbyshire, said to be very splendid, executed expressly for Lord Scarsdale; and one at Longton Hall, of which the central ornament is the Apotheosis of Virgil, and supplies an illustration given on page 159. The Adamsons (the Adelphi architects), Sir John Wrottesley, and others, were among the first to adopt the terra cotta ornaments in buildings, interiorly and exteriorly; but it does not appear these examples were extensively followed. Sir Wm. Chambers persuaded the Queen that the tablets were not fit for chimney-pieces; but more refined tastes, as regards these particular ornaments, prevailed, and posterity has endorsed Wedgwood's opinion, that they only wanted age and scarcity to make them worth any price. It was on the occasion referred to that he wrote: "*Fashion* is infinitely superior to *merit* in every respect; and it is plain from a thousand instances, that if you have a favourite child you wish the public to fondle and take notice of, you have only to make choice of proper sponsors. If you are lucky in them, no matter what the brat is, black, brown, or fair, its fortune is made. We are really unfortunate in the introduction of our jaspers into public notice, that we could not prevail upon the architects to be godfathers to our child. Instead of taking it by the hand and giving it their benediction, they cursed the poor infant by bell, book, and candle; and it must have a hard struggle to support itself, and rise firm under their maledictions."

The world had now for some years recognised our great potter's

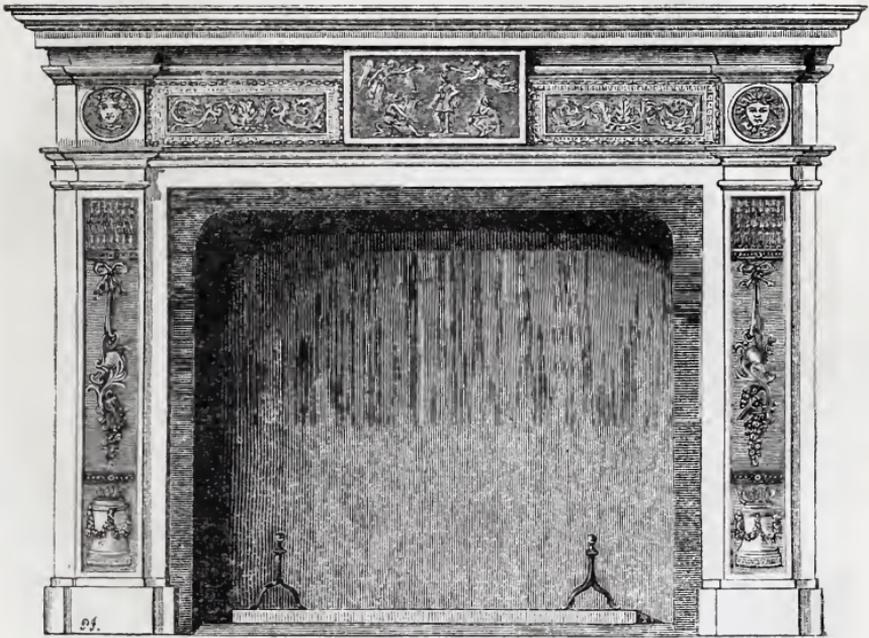
skill, and was always ready to receive favourably every new invention or improvement. Almost yearly a novelty was produced with some striking feature stamped with fine conception and good taste; but in



Jasper Tablet. Apotheosis of Homer.—Mayer Collection.

many of the series of his productions were grades of quality to suit various markets, and to adorn and furnish the board of the cottage as well as the tables of the mansion and the palace. There yet may be found, here and there, the remains of tea services in black basaltes; but the choicest works in this material, such as busts, vases, with bas-reliefs, cameos, medallions, &c., are become scarce; and the seals, which seem to have been made by hundreds of thousands, are so rare that they are now bought up and treasured as rarities. The last were subjected to imitations by unscrupulous adventurers, who passed them off as Wedgwood and Bentley's with great success; the tea services were also imitated and sold in large quantities; but they are nearly all to be instantly detected by an eye familiar with the genuine, from their

inferior material and workmanship. The well-known Tassie was a rival, but an honourable one, as well in seals as in cameos, before the perfection of the jasper body. Wedgwood said it was a credit to emulate such a man; and many of Tassie's portraits in wax of eminent personages of his time were afterwards copied by Wedgwood. But copying was never resorted to unless legitimately, and from the necessity



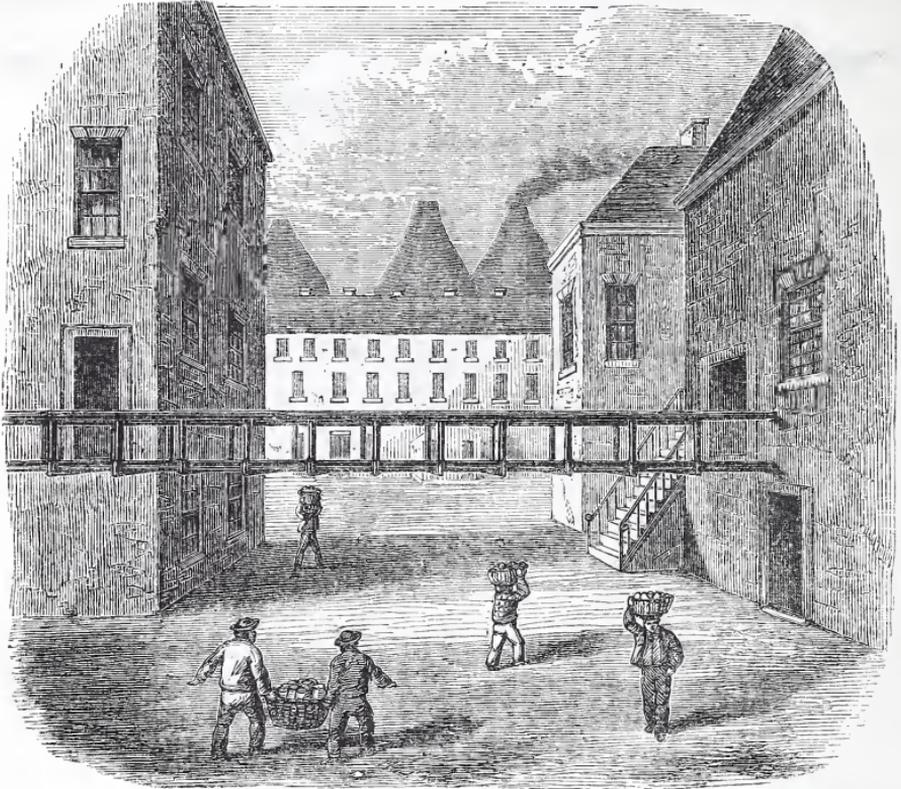
Chimney-piece, Longton Hall, Staffordshire.

that arose, owing to the enormous demands from all parts of the world. The fame of Wedgwood rests upon his own unflagging industry, his genius, and his noble-mindedness and liberality.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, the publishers, we have been allowed to select a few of the engravings from the hundreds which adorn this sumptuous volume and add so much to its value; but as it is quite impossible to do more than give, by a selection, a faint notion of what Miss Meteyard has achieved by the prodigality with which her work is illustrated, we must refer our readers to these volumes as the only means for affording a fair notion of a treasury of art so fertile and splendid. As an example of the high perfection of one branch of Wedgwood's profession, Flaxman's medallion of Mrs. Siddons may be indicated. For force, grace, and expression it cannot be surpassed; it is lifelike, and at once it conveys the impression the

great actress must have made as "Lady Macbeth," one of her favourite and best characters.

The Chessmen, also by Flaxman, are perfect gems of miniature sculpture. Then we come to pedestals, tripods, vessels for the table or sideboard, graceful in form, and of infinite variety in elegant patterns ;



Interior of Wedgwood's Works at Etruria.

and at last approach what may be called the period of artistic perfection, embracing the last ten or twelve years of Wedgwood's life, and including his successful copy of the celebrated Portland vase, referred to in our former notice. It is truly a rich and varied collection, ranging from the finest vase of classic form, varied by modern art which rivals the antique, to the most elegant personal ornaments, which royalty would now be proud to wear.

A work such as this would have been incomplete without an introduction, not only to the home-life of its hero, but also to those adjuncts and appliances which formed the habitations and conduced to the recreation of the toiling mind. Whatever has been connected with the good and great is naturally prized by all who esteem them ; and

thus the surroundings of Wedgwood—his house, his park, and his workshops are all objects of interest which serve to bring, as it were, the man more vividly before our eyes. Thus Miss Meteyard introduces us to views as well as descriptions of the chief places connected with Wedgwood from his cradle to his grave; and, among others, to the works at Etruria (which, by the way, are well described by a writer in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, for 1794); and from these illustrations we select one, quoting the words of the authoress:—

“Even at this day the works at Etruria are picturesque: they must have been much more so in the days of their great master, when the immediate neighbourhood had still its patches of heathland and pleasant field-paths; and mines and iron furnaces had not defaced the soil and filled the atmosphere with smoke. A conspicuous object, on entering the works, is a weather-worn flight of wooden steps, which lead up to what was Mr. Wedgwood's private office or counting-house. Here he probably wrote the majority of his letters to Bentley, and here the friends conferred when the latter came on his brief visits to Etruria. These old steps must, so long as they last, be an object of intense interest to those who can fully understand the part Wedgwood played in the industrial and artistic history of his country. Like all other master-potters, he ascended many hundred steps a-day to his various workshops and rooms, and the peculiar thud or stump of his wooden leg was a well-known and welcome sound. He had always a kind and cheery word for his people, a sympathising look, an approving nod; and it is handed down that no sound was more welcome through the long day's labour than that which gave the sign of the good master's approach.”

To the Authoress and to the Publishers these volumes do very great credit and honour. The public is also deeply indebted to Mr. Joseph Mayer for collecting, as he has done, the works of Wedgwood, and for rescuing from what seemed imminent destruction the manuscripts which Miss Meteyard has used with so much good taste and success.



THE RISE OF THE PLANTAGENETS.

BY THE REV. BOURCHIER W. SAVILE.

CHAPTER I.



TOWARDS the close of the 9th century there dwelt, not far from the mouth of the Loire, a worthy Breton named Torquatus, who belonged to a class which in our own country, and in our own time, would be termed that of a small country squire. His name savours of a Latin origin, and as in all probability he was descended from some Roman soldier, who had settled in Gaul after one of the many invasions with which that country had been visited by the conquerors of the world, it is

possible that this Torquatus was in reality a descendant of that stern old Roman whose name has been rendered famous on account of having ordered the execution of his son.

Of this incident, so repulsive to our natural feelings, so terribly characteristic of that grand race in its palmy days, and so suggestive of the contrast presented by its degenerate descendants, history records as follows:—

In the year 344 B.C., T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, of the Patrician family of the Manlii, obtained a great victory over the Latins, not far from Mount Vesuvius, which was mainly won by the self-sacrifice of his colleague, P. Decius Mus. Previous to the engagement, when the two armies were encamped opposite to each other, the consuls published a proclamation that no Roman should engage in single combat with a Latin on pain of death. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the young Manlius, son of Torquatus, provoked by the insults of a Tuscan noble, named Mettius Geminus, accepted the challenge, killed his opponent, and bore the spoils of conquest in triumph to his father. Death was the reward he obtained for this act of patriotism and valour. The consul could not overlook this breach of discipline; and his unhappy son was executed by the lictor in presence of the assembled army. This severe sentence rendered Torquatus an object of detestation among the Roman youths as long as he lived; and the recollection of his unnatural severity was preserved in after ages by the expression, *Manliana imperia*, in condemnation of a father's slaughter of so noble a son.

Three centuries later another Torquatus was consul of Rome at the time of the Cataline conspiracy, and mainly assisted Cicero in the suppression of that great danger to the republic. Another of the same name sided with Pompey, and fought against Cæsar at the battle of Dyrrachium, B.C. 48. The last mentioned in Roman story was living at Milan at the time when the Emperor Claudius made his expedition to Britain, A.D. 43. His fame appears to have been of a very different nature from his great namesake, as it rests solely upon his surpassing powers as a "wine-bibber." Pliny in his "Natural History," relates that he obtained the surname of Tricongius by drinking three congi of wine at a sitting, and as this amounted to nearly eighteen English pints, it would have procured him high rank among the "six-bottled" gentry of the last century.

From some branch of this numerous family we may fairly assume that our Torquatus sprung; and since he was the undoubted

patriarch of the still greater race of Plantagenet, all who can claim descent from the latter may indulge the idea of inheriting the blood of the sternest of those stern old Romans, whose vigour, combined with policy, conquered the civilised world.

In course of time, Torquatus, whom Sir F. Palgrave designates "an Armorican peasant, and a rustic backwoodsman," who lived by hunting, and handled his own plough, like another Roman once distinguished in a similar manner, entered the service of Charles, King of France, commonly called "the Bald." Rising gradually in the service of his sovereign, he was promoted from the station of a simple yeoman, to the high dignity of Count or Earl of Anjou, A.D. 878. Mazeray, when mentioning that this title was not assumed by any of the blood royal until the age of Louis XIV., about seven centuries later, observes that the dignity of count ranked as high as that of duke from the time of Hugh Capet to Philippe le Bel, A.D. 1066—1314, adding: "Anjou then was divided into two counties, the one beyond the Maine, whose capital was Châteauneuf, which was given to Robert the Strong; the other on this side the Maine, having Angiers for its principal town, was granted to Torquatus, a Breton gentleman who was invested with the earldom by the same king."

Of Tertullus, the only son of Torquatus, and his immediate descendants, we know but little. Tertullus is said to have been ambitious, and from the name, which is likewise of Latin origin, as that ^a belonging to one of the Christian fathers shows, we may conclude that Torquatus was desirous of perpetuating his claim to Roman descent. Tertullus appears to have promoted the family interest by his marriage with Petronilla, the king's cousin, and sister of Hugh Capet, the founder of the race which terminated its career a thousand years later amidst the frenzy of the first French Revolution. With his royal bride Tertullus received an ample dowry, which subsequently contributed in no slight degree to the elevation of this rising family.

Ingelger, son of Tertullus and Petronilla, may be considered as

^a Tertullian was unquestionably a Roman, but there are doubts respecting the nationality of the "orator" Tertullus, who was retained by the High Priest to plead against St. Paul at Cæsarea. Calmet considers the name to mean in the Greek language, liar, impostor, from *τεπατόλογος*, "a cheat." The English editor of Calmet disapproves of this etymology, and suggests another equally fanciful in its place—pronouncing it the "true appellation. Ter-Tullius, 'thrice Tully,' *i.e.*, extremely eloquent, varied by Jewish wit into Tertullus."

the second hereditary earl, marquis, consul, or count of Anjou; for all these titles are equally assigned to him in the "*Gesta Consulium Andegavensium*." Yet as Palgrave truly observes, "The ploughman Torquatus must be reckoned as the primary Plantagenet; the rustic Torquatus founded that brilliant family, who, increasing in dignity, influence, and power, afford a most remarkable exemplification of ancestral talent perpetuated from generation to generation." Ingelger was the father of Fulke, the first earl of that name, and the progenitor of many other Fulkes, respectively distinguished as the Red, the Good, the Black, the Rude; and last, but not least, Fulke who became king of Jerusalem, and whose eldest son, by his marriage with the Empress Maude, conveyed the British crown, together with the earldom of Anjou, to their first-born, Henry II. The latter thus combined in his person descent, through his mother, from Alfred the Great, as well as being the first of that illustrious race which for nearly four centuries swayed the sceptre of England. Nevertheless when John, the Monk of Marmontier, dedicated his "*History of the Earls of Anjou*" to King Henry, whose territories at the time extended from the border of Scotland to the Pyrenees, he invited his august patron to glory in the humble origin of his ancestor, the yeoman Torquatus. The fact that such an appeal could be made with safety to Henry affords a tolerably sure proof of intellectual greatness, and tends to confirm the opinion of Hume, who pronounces him "the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and abilities, and the most powerful in extent of dominion of all those who had ever filled the throne of England."

Fulke, the son of Ingelger, and his successor in the earldom of Anjou, commonly called the Red, is noted for having obtained, through the liberality of King Raoul, the remaining moiety of the county of Anjou beyond the Maine, which had been originally granted to Robert "the Brave," and whose heirs were thus deprived of their patrimony by this "free handling" of a neighbour's goods.

Fulke "the Red" was succeeded by a son of the same name,^b who

^b It is curious to trace the fondness of the Normans for retaining the same name through many generations. Warine de Meez, a descendant of Charlemagne, who came to England with "The Conqueror," had a son called Fulke Fitz-Warine, and no less than nine Fulkes in succession from father to son bore the same name. The Barony of Fitz-Warine, created A.D. 1295, was conveyed by an heiress into the family of Bouchier; and we may trace that historic name through twenty generations, from Sir Robert de Bouchier, grandfather of the first Lord Chancellor not a cleric, unto the present day.

was likewise known by the preferable epithet of "the Good." In addition to this honoured title, he appears to have been an apt scholar, better deserving probably of the title than Henry Beauclerc, judging from the admirable reply which he gave to Louis IV., King of France. It is related that this sovereign, who was known to have laughed at Fulke for singing hymns and anthems among the choristers at Tours, received the following pithy epistle from his learned vassal: "Dost thou not know, my lord, that an illiterate king is a learned ass?"^c

Towards the close of the 10th century, Geoffry, surnamed Grise-gonelle, son and successor of Fulke the Good, assisted Hugh Capet in his victory over the falling house of Charlemagne, and received as his reward the hereditary title of Grand Seneschal of the kingdom of France. This office, which among other singular customs entailed the duty at state banquets of serving the meats at the king's table on horseback, appears to have comprehended all the functions and powers both of the grand-master of the household, and constable of the kingdom, and was only second in dignity to that of the dukedom of France, an honour which Hugh Capet once held before exchanging it for the throne. It continued for nearly two centuries with the descendants of Geoffry Grise-gonelle until the reign of Louis le Gros, A.D. 1135, who bestowed it on his favourite Anseau de Garlande; but Fulke, 10th earl of Anjou, who subsequently became king of Jerusalem, resenting the injury, Louis, who greatly needed his services, restored it to Fulke and to his posterity after him. Thus the office of Grand Seneschal of France may be said to have existed in the Plantagenets until the last of that race—the young earl of Warwick, was pitilessly put to death by Henry VII., A.D. 1499.^d

Geoffry Grise-gonelle was succeeded by his second son Fulke,

^c *Gesta Comitum Andegavensium.*

^d Proof has been recently discovered of the King of Spain having refused his consent to the marriage of his daughter, the unfortunate Catherine of Aragon, with Arthur Prince of Wales, the elder brother of Henry VIII., until the last of the Plantagenets had ceased to exist. See "Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." Edited by James Gairdner, Esq., p. 113. Letter from De Puebla, the Spanish Ambassador to King Ferdinand. Various attempts have been made of late to clear the character of Richard III. from the aspersions cast upon them by the Tudor chroniclers, and most of them with success. The same cannot be said of his successor Henry VII. The deeper we carry our researches into the history of that unhappy period, the baser the character of the murderer of the last of the Plantagenets must appear to every unprejudiced mind.

commonly called "the Black," Maurice, the elder son, having predeceased his father. This Fulke was the first who assumed the name of Plantagenet, which during the five succeeding centuries was indelibly written by the great men who bore it in the stirring annals of England, France, and Spain; and which down to our own time is fondly remembered and proudly mentioned by the scattered Saxon race throughout the known world. Curious to say, the name of Plantagenet, which subsequently became so celebrated, was originally used as a term of reproach. Fulke the Black having contrived the death of his nephew, the Earl of Brittany, his confessor sent him as a penance to Jerusalem attended by two servants,—one was to lead him to the Holy Sepulchre, and the other was to strip and whip him through the streets, something in the same way as his more illustrious descendant Henry II. was flagellated by the monks of Canterbury after the murder of Thomas à Becket. The name itself is derived from the Latin *planta* and *genista*, the classical terms for the only shrub grown in Palestine which was suitable for such salutary work. This plant was probably introduced into Europe by the said Fulke on his return from his penitential pilgrimage, as it still continues growing luxuriantly on the banks of the Loire, which flows through the country formerly belonging to the Earls of Anjou. The origin of the name of Plantagenet is commonly attributed to Geoffry, the father of Henry II., from his accustomed habit of wearing a sprig of broom in the crest of his helmet, and this opinion has been endorsed by both Lord Lyttleton and M. Thierry. But the authority of Mazeray^e leaves no doubt that the name was first borne by Fulke the Black, great-great-grandfather of Geoffry Plantagenet, the husband of the Empress Maude, and originated as we have stated above.

Other authors record this incident in the life of the "black" Earl somewhat differently. William of Malmsbury omits all notice of his having contrived the death of his nephew, pronounces him to have been "a man of irreproachable integrity," and adds that towards the close of his life, having "discharged all his secular concerns, he made provision for his soul by proceeding to Jerusalem, where, compelling two of his servants by an oath to do whatever he commanded, he was by them publicly dragged naked, in the sight of the Turks, to the Holy Sepulchre. One of them had twisted a withe

^e See Maz. Mus. Brit. Bibl. Harl. 4630 Plut. lvii. F.

about his neck, the other with a rod scourged his bare back, whilst he cried out :—‘ Lord, receive the wretched Fulke, thy perfidious one, thy runagate ; regard my repentant soul, O Lord Jesus Christ.’ At this time he obtained not his request ; but, peacefully returning home, he died some few years after.”^f

The last was not the only visit which Fulke the Black paid to the holy city. In truth, he is said to have made the pilgrimage so often as to have acquired the epithet of “ le Palmier ” in addition to that of Plantagenet, from the number of palm-branches which he brought at each return from Palestine, a mode of devotion very prevalent in that age, and which during the following century resulted in the Crusades, when Europe may be said to have gone mad in the vain and useless attempt to recover Jerusalem from the Moslem power.

These frequent pilgrimages to Palestine compelled Fulke to delegate the government of Anjou to his son Geoffry during his absence. This Geoffry, who was known by the title which had been given three centuries earlier to the grandfather of Charlemagne, viz., that of *Martel*, “ the hammer,” on account of his extreme violence towards his neighbours in general, and the Earl of Poitou in particular, conducted himself with such excessive barbarity towards the people temporarily entrusted to his care, and with equal haughtiness towards him who had conferred the honour, that when his father required him to lay down the government, he was arrogant enough to set an example, which was not unfrequently followed by his descendants, of taking up arms against him. The blood of the old Earl boiled with indignation ; but, in the course of a few days, by adopting wiser counsels, he succeeded so well in subduing the haughty spirit of his son, that after carrying,—by way of humiliation, as the laws of chivalry then required,—a saddle on his back for some miles, Geoffry cast himself at his father’s feet, beseeching him to pardon his disobedience. Fulke at first scornfully repelled his kneeling son, exclaiming two or three times :—“ You are conquered at last.” To which Geoffry dutifully replied :—“ I am conquered by you alone, because you are my father ; by all others I am utterly invincible.” This spirited answer so pleased the old man, that raising his son from the ground, he reinstated him in the government of the Earldom, at the same time cautioning him for the future to make a more moderate use of his power.

^f Chron. of William of Malmesbury. B. iii.

About four centuries later a similar scene took place in the Netherlands between Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and his more renowned son Charles the Bold, which we purposely introduce in order to show the change of customs between these two eras. On Good Friday, A.D. 1465, a very solemn preacher delivered a discourse in the house of the Duke of Burgundy in Brussels upon clemency and mercy, which, as the chronicler states, "was very pitiable to hear." On the following day Charles, the Count of Charolais, attended by the knights of the Golden Fleece, and many other great lords, came before his father, and throwing himself upon his knees, said:—"I beseech you, my redoubted lord and father, in honour of the passion of our Saviour, to pardon what I have done amiss; for what I have done was in defence of my own life, and for the preservation of yourself, and of your subjects." Charles then proceeded in "discreet and noble language" to explain at length the motives from which he had acted, his father "holding him all the while by the arm, and looking him steadfastly in the eyes." When he had finished, Philip raised him and "kissed him upon the mouth," saying:—"Charles, my son, I pardon all the offences you have ever committed against me to the present hour; be my good son, and I will be your good father." As he spoke the father shed tears, and "most part of those who were there wept also," while the chronicler happily records "how the good Duke had pardoned the maladroitness of his son." §

Notwithstanding the good advice of the old Earl of Anjou to his professedly penitent son, it soon appeared that moderation was not in the nature of Geoffry Martel. Having made captive in open battle the Earl of Poitou, who was his liege-lord, and loading him with chains, Geoffry compelled him to yield the city of Bordeaux and some neighbouring towns, and to pay an annual tribute for the rest. Death speedily relieved him of his captive, and in order to render still more secure the possessions which he had already won by war, Geoffry selected as his bride the step-mother of the deceased Earl.

This unseemly marriage, however, appears to have acted upon Geoffry's future success as Capua did with Hannibal, or Cleopatra with Antony. For after having captured Tours from Theobald, Earl of Blois, he proceeded to encroach upon the territory of the Duke of Normandy, which brought him at once into contact with

§ Kirk's "History of Charles the Bold," lib. i. ch. iv.

William, the future "Conqueror," who was already considered the most powerful prince of the age.

William, hearing that Geoffry had captured his castle of Alençon through the treachery of the inhabitants, proceeded to retaliate, and possessing a spirit as intrepid and as fierce as his own, but directed by a sounder judgment, he eventually became the victor. William of Malmsbury relates that as they were on the point of meeting in combat according to the custom of the age, the Duke sent forward Roger Montgomery and William Fitz-Osborne, who subsequently became two of the great Barons of England, to reconnoitre Geoffry and his suite. On their approach Martel began to rage and fume, and to threaten that he "would show to the world at large how much an Angevin could excel a Norman in battle;" at the same time describing the colour of his horse and the device which he intended to use on his coat of arms, in order that William might easily find his opponent in the battle-fray. Though this proud boast was amply verified in later times, when the Angevin and Saxon races were welded into one, as the great victories at Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt sufficiently prove, it remained unfulfilled on the present occasion. For the next day Geoffry Martel showed "none of his usual boldness," as the chronicler expresses it, but, adopting the old adage that "discretion is the better part of valour," he beat such a hasty retreat that it resembled more the nature of a flight. The inhabitants of Alençon on hearing this at once surrendered to William, covenanting for their personal safety, and then, as was usual in those times, at once enlisted under the Duke's standard, and became faithful worshippers of the rising sun.

The Earldom of Maine was another of the prizes, which, originally seized from its lawful possessor by Geoffry Martel, was partly recovered by the successful duke. Hubert, who had been dispossessed of his earldom by Geoffry, applied to William for assistance, who offered him one of his daughters in marriage. Hubert dying before this was accomplished, bequeathed the earldom to his intended father-in-law, which gratified him much, as he had long been desirous of possessing a country so close to his own Duchy of Normandy.

It cost "the Conqueror," however, no small trouble to maintain possession of the territory which had been thus left him by will; for Walter, Earl of Pontoise, who had married Biota, sister of the deceased earl, laid claim in right of his wife to the whole of the

country. Favoured by the nobility of Maine, who delivered to him Mans, the capital of the Province, with the help of Geoffry Martel, under whom he bound himself to hold it in fief, Walter thought himself secure of possessing his wife's lawful inheritance. In this he would have succeeded had it not been for the treacherous act of William, a deed which has covered his memory with perpetual shame. Having invited Earl Walter and his wife to Falise, he took advantage of the opportunity to rid himself of his inconvenient guests by a dose of poison.^h On their death, William recovered Mans by the voluntary surrender of the inhabitants, who thus succeeded in averting "the Conqueror's" wrath before it was too late. Happy would it have been for William if this horrible crime could not be laid to his charge; but his own death, which happened twenty-four years later, his complete desertion by all who had fattened upon his bounty, and the dreadful scene which occurred at his funeral, seem to have anticipated the retribution which awaits all the guilty slayers of their fellow-men.

"That high All-seer which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in earnest what I begged in jest.
Thus doth He force the swords of wicked men
To turn their own points on their masters' bosoms."—*Shakspeare.*

Odericus Vitalis, who was in Normandy at the time, has vividly depicted the scene on that memorable occasion: "A king once potent and warlike, and the terror of numberless inhabitants of many provinces, lay naked on the floor, deserted by those who owed him their birth, and those he had fed and enriched. He needed the money of a stranger for the cost of his funeral, and a coffin and bearers were provided at the expense of an ordinary person for him, who till then had been in the enjoyment of enormous wealth. He was carried to the church amidst flaming houses, by trembling crowds, and a spot of freehold land was wanting for the grave of one whose princely sway had extended over so many cities and towns and villages. His corpulent stomach, fattened with so many delicacies,

^h Odericus Vital. lib. iii. c. 8; and iv. c. 14. In addition to this foul act of "the Conqueror," there is little doubt but that he was equally guilty of poisoning Conan, Duke of Brittany, who threatened an invasion into Normandy while William was on the point of invading England. William could employ no other means of parrying this threatened attack than by procuring Conan's gloves and helmet to be poisoned by one of his chamberlains. This atrocious scheme was unhappily too successful.— See the "Continuator of William of Jumieges," lib. vii. c. 33.

shamefully burst—to give a lesson, both to the prudent and the thoughtless, on what is the end of all fleshly glory. Beholding the corruption of that foul corpse, men were taught to strive earnestly, by the rules of a salutary temperance, after better things than the delights of the flesh, which is dust, and unto dust must return. There is but one lot for rich and poor; both become the prey of death and corruption. Trust not then, O sons of men, in princes who deceive; but in the true and living God, who created all things. Turn over the pages of the Old and New Testament, and take from thence numberless examples, which will instruct you what to avoid and what to desire. Expect nothing from iniquity, and covet not the goods of others. ‘If riches increase, set not your heart upon them.’ ‘All flesh is grass, and the glory thereof as the flower of the field. The grass fadeth, and the flower thereof perisheth; but the Word of the Lord remaineth for ever.’”

Such was the end of William “the Conqueror,” poisoner of the Duke of Brittany, as well as of the Earl and Countess of Pontoise. To this last crime he was induced by that prominent sign of the times—viz., an unholy longing for other men’s goods. It does not, however, appear that William was entirely master of Maine until the death of Geoffry Martel, which event took place A.D. 1061. Had that prince, who was his constant and implacable enemy, lived only five years longer, the apprehensions of leaving the Duchy of Normandy exposed to danger on that side would assuredly have deterred William from his designs on England, and the course of history might have been entirely changed. Geoffry, however, dying without issue, bequeathed his dominions to his nephew, of the same name, commonly known as Geoffry Barbu, eldest son of Ermengardis and Geoffry, Count of Gatenois; but this youth being entirely devoted to a religious life, and wisely preferring the welfare of his soul to the cares of state and the calls of ambition, ceded his rights to his younger brother, Fulke, commonly called “the Rude,” fourth earl of that name, and ninth in descent from their progenitor, Torquatus.

(To be continued.)



PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO BOOK-ILLUSTRATION.



THE handsome pyramid of photo-illustrated volumes standing before us suggests the thought that photography, having passed through several stages or ages of application, is about to enter upon a "book-illustration period." Glancing around the room in which we are writing, we get the idea of a sort of progressive series of formations in the photographic history of the past fifteen years: we have on our walls and in our portfolios a primary formation, of heterogenous nature, comprising all sorts of subjects, done by all sorts of processes, and in various states of preservation. Then there is the stereoscopic series, now extinct; and then the *carte de visite* formation, on the decline; lastly we have the book-picture age, just dawning. Not that photographs so applied have any claim to novelty, for from the earliest days of their history there has been a desire to employ them for the purpose, and from time to time they actually have, in greater or less numbers, done duty as book-illustrations. But in the youth of the art,—for art it must be allowed to be when it is applied to an artistic purpose,—there were one or two serious difficulties to interfere with its extensive use in this direction. In the first place, there was the difficulty of procuring impressions from negatives in numbers large enough to furnish an edition of a book; and in the second, there was the ugly question, which the sight of every photograph brought to the lips,—*will it last?* A picture that was likely to become a meaningless sheet of stained paper in the course of a few months was not much use as a book-illustration; and this contingency was but too palpable. Then it was that, with a view to making sun pictures at once more permanent and more easily producible, attention was directed to the practicability of converting the photograph into a matrix from which impressions could be worked in some permanent ink or pigment. The idea of doing this was, indeed, almost coeval with the earliest attempts at photogenic drawing; but it was not till about the middle of the century that anything like tangible success was obtained. Since the year 1850 there have been several processes invented, having for their result the production of *fac-similes* of photographs in printing-ink. They have been mostly variations upon two systems, one of which aims at producing a metal plate engraved in intaglio or in relief from a photograph, and the other at converting the photograph into a grease picture to be applied to the ordinary lithographic process. The first of these

may be thus epitomised: a plate of metal is coated with a solution of gelatine and bichromate of potash, a compound which becomes insoluble in water when exposed to sunlight; a photographic *cliché* being laid upon a plate thus prepared, the whole is exposed to light. The portions of the gelatine upon which the light falls are rendered insoluble, while the unexposed portions retain their solubility, and are washed away. An etching-fluid is afterwards applied to bite the unprotected portions of the plate, and a printing-surface is thus produced. Then a process was imposingly introduced under the name of "photo-galvanography." In this also the gelatine and potash-salt solution were employed to give an impression in relief from a photographic negative, and from this an electrotype was taken, which served as an intaglio printing-plate. A company was formed to work this process commercially, but it soon came to grief, and the process has been a matter of history ever since. Photo-lithography also depends upon the above-mentioned peculiarity of a solution of bichromate of potash and gelatine. In its case a sheet of paper is coated with the solution, and exposed to the action of sunlight, shining through a negative. Upon being removed the sheet is covered all over with a greasy ink, and then immersed in water; the parts that have not caught the light have the gelatine and its covering ink all washed away, while the exposed portions remain untouched, with the ink upon them. Here, then, is a picture in printer's ink, precisely similar to a lithographer's transfer, ready to be transferred to the stone, and reproduced by the ordinary lithographic process. But these processes, especially the latter, have one very weak point: they will not produce half-tints and gradations of shade. They will copy a line-engraving or anything that has no soft shading, but they play sad havoc with those exquisite shadings upon which the beauty of photographs so much depends, and hence they have not as yet fully answered the wants of book-illustration.

A more hopeful process has been introduced within the past few years, called after its inventor Mr. Woodbury. In it a gelatine picture in relief is obtained, as for the photo-galvanographic process; this is pressed by hydraulic power into a metal plate, and an intaglio design is produced. Transparent ink or colour is worked into the interstices of this plate, and a sheet of paper, being pressed upon it, takes off the ink, and a perfect transcript of the original negative is obtained. In ordinary engravings variation of tint is produced by large or small spaces covered with opaque ink; in a photographic print the shadows are the result of various intensities of reduced salts of silver;

but in Woodbury's process they are produced by varying thicknesses in the body of the transparent ink. The picture is actually a relief picture, although the relief is not sufficiently high to attract attention. This process gives shading almost as delicately as photographs themselves. We have not heard of it lately: let us hope it has not shared the fate of some of its predecessors.

All substitutes having virtually failed, there was no alternative but to revert to the photograph pure and simple where it was desirable to employ photography for book-illustration. In the meantime some advances were made towards removing the difficulties that formerly stood in the way of doing this. Chemicals and materials cheapened considerably—a circumstance which we, no doubt, owe to the demands to which cheap portraiture gave rise: more systematic, and therefore more rapid means of multiplying impressions, came to be introduced; and a better knowledge of the chemical nature of the photographic image led to the adoption of fixing processes, giving hopes of greater permanency; and thus the stigma of instability which once attached to the character of the photograph became, to some extent at least, removed.

The class of illustration to which photography can be applied is obviously limited. It cannot create, it can only copy; its results are descriptive rather than suggestive. Its subjects must be real, and we cannot therefore illustrate poetry or fiction by it. It is true, many attempts have been made to produce and multiply artistic compositions by its aid; but successful as those have been in their way, they have only been regarded as curiosities—seldom, if ever, as works of art. The use of photography as an illustrative art thus becomes restricted to the representation of natural scenes and objects, and artistic or architectural works. Hence the books which can be successfully illustrated by it are mostly of the topographical or descriptive class. Its application to portraiture, in the manner in which we see it applied in some of the volumes before us, is no exception to this rule.

The works which it illustrates not being of ephemeral nature, but quite the contrary, it becomes important to renew the question as to the permanency of photographs. On this point there has been much discussion: it has been asserted upon high authority that a photograph properly prepared will *never* fade, the material composing it being as durable as the ink of an engraving. On the other hand, grave doubts have been often expressed upon the point; and it has been urged that all photographs are more or less liable to fade. Our own experience will not help us to solve the question. We have pictures hanging

upon our walls that we took from ten to twelve years ago, and that show not the slightest symptoms of fading: they are as fresh and bright as when they came from their fixing bath. And we are sorry to say that we have pictures but a few months old—not of our own taking—that have already assumed the jaundiced tone that photographers well know seals the doom of a print. A photograph will certainly fade if one of two or three precautions are neglected. The formation in the print of a sulphurous salt of silver, which no washing will remove, is one prime cause of failure; but the printing process which involved this evil has, we think and hope, now fallen into disuse. Another is the imperfect removal of chemicals, consequent upon insufficient washing. This is the grand cause, the one which we have most to fear, and to which we may ascribe the fading of half the photographs that are sold. A third cause results from the use of an acid-generating material as the cement used for mounting the pictures, or from the existence of some deleterious chemical in the paper upon which they are mounted. Where these causes of failure are, from carelessness or economy, unheeded by the photographer, fading is inevitable; but if proper means and care be taken to provide against them, there seems no good reason to doubt but that photographs will remain unchanged, if not for ever, at least for very many years. Can the respective publishers of the beautiful books before us guarantee permanency in the pictures they offer us, so far as the above causes of fading are concerned? We trust they can.

Taking the books from the pile before us in chronological order, the first that claims our attention is “*The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society.*”^a The Royal Society, the mother of all subsequent and similar bodies, has had its history written several times—why should not the Horticultural have its also? But the volumes in which the story of the first has been told are clad in a plain and sombre garb, while that before us is decked forth in a luxury of ornament that would have shocked the staid historians of the parent community. From the birth of the society, on the 7th of March, 1704, in a room in the house of Mr. Hatchard, the celebrated publisher in Piccadilly, Mr. Andrew Murray carries us through its various vicissitudes and fortunes down to the time of its connexion with the International Exhibition of 1862. The book is furnished forth with all the adornments of high-class typography, with borders of various colours and designs surrounding every page, and woodcuts of the finest execution scattered through

^a “*The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1862-63.*” Bradbury & Evans-1863.

the text. The photographs, twelve in number, are from the camera—that is the correct terminology we presume—of Mr. Thurston Thompson, and it would be difficult to decide whether they most ornament the book, or the book ornaments them. They are all views of the gardens and buildings as these appeared during the Exhibition, and they represent the prettiest portions of Captain Fowke's generally ugly structure. In spite of all that has been said about the unartistic nature of photographs, a comparison of some of those in this book with kindred woodcuts on the adjacent pages, shows that there is a "spirit" in the natural picture which no effort of illustrative art could exactly render.

Next comes the "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain and Ireland."^b Pen and light-pencil have been happily wedded in these interesting gift-books. How well the work has been performed may be inferred when we learn that the former has been wielded by William and Mary Howitt, and the latter set to its work by such adepts as Bedford, Sedgfield, Thompson, Wilson, Fenton, and others. In each volume we have some five-and-twenty exquisite photographs of venerable piles, whose names are as household words upon our lips; and each subject is made the theme of from ten to twenty pages of well-told history and description. Some of these pictures are so artistic that they almost shake our faith in the assertion that photographs are not suggestive. We may especially notice, for example, the view of "Kenilworth Castle from the Brook," which forms the frontispiece to the second volume, the view of "Holy Cross Abbey" in the same volume (with its sky "sunned down," as photographers call it), and one or two little "vignetted" head and tail pieces. This vignetting is so effective, that it is worth introducing more frequently. A noteworthy feature in these and some of the other books before us, is that the photographs are interspersed in the text, like ordinary woodcuts, and not, as is mostly the case, mounted on separate leaves, as plates: this is an advantage which a *reader* of books will appreciate. We would suggest to those who trim the edges of the prints, whether anything is gained, or rather whether something in appearance is not lost by rounding the top corners of some of them. These dome shapes were so hackneyed in the stereoscopic age, that they give one the idea that the prints are the halves of used-up stereograms: the clean square edge is much prettier.

^b "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain and Ireland." First and second Series. A. W. Bennett. 1864.

Mr. Stephens' "Flemish Relics"^c is a work of the same character as the last mentioned. The photographs are fifteen in number, of full-page dimensions, and comprise views of the familiar architectural monuments of Belgium, such as the Town Hall of Brussels, the Cathedrals at Tournay, Mechlin, Antwerp, &c. The photographer's work has been done by Messrs. Cundall and Fleming, who may be congratulated upon the success with which they have secured several interiors, free from the offensive glare which windows generally produce in this class of subjects. The attempts to introduce clouds into the skies of some of the pictures, are clumsy and injudicious: this sort of dodging, if necessity arises to do it at all, should at least be done creditably. Clouds form an important feature in every landscape, and their absence is one of the distinctive characteristics of photographed views: such a perfect balancing of the sensitiveness of the photographic chemicals, as will admit of clouds impressing their delicate shades upon the plate without detriment to the darker parts of the picture, is a cynosure yet to be reached: in the meanwhile let us be content with clean white or shaded skies.

"The Oberland and its Glaciers: Explored and Illustrated by Ice-axe and Camera,"^d—two tools that have not much in common, yet they have conspired to produce one of the best books we have yet seen illustrated by photography. Alpine scenery has been "done," and done nobly, by some of the foremost continental photographers, and works on Alpine travel are by no means scarce. But in this work the two are combined in a most successful manner. The photographic journey was undertaken specially for the purpose of procuring the illustrations which we find in it, and, as a consequence, there are many little bits of scenery, elucidating certain parts of the text, which would escape the eye of an operator who had no such specific purpose in view. The text of the book, from the pen of Mr. George, editor of the *Alpine Journal*, is admirably adapted to the character of the work. The narrative portions are smart and racy; the descriptive clear and concatenated. Those to whom the question "What is a glacier?" is an enigma, may appeal with satisfaction for a reply to the twenty pages wherein Mr. George discusses the question, and gives a terse summary of the exploded and established theories—by-the-by, the old theory of Charpentier has just been revived in a

^c "Flemish Relics; Architectural, Legendary, and Pictorial. Gathered by F. G. Stephens." A. W. Bennett. 1866.

^d "The Oberland and its Glaciers. Explored and Illustrated with Ice-axe and Camera." By H. B. George, M.A. A. W. Bennett. 1866.

communication made during the past month to the French Academy of Sciences. Mr. Ernest Edwards' photographs claim our good opinion, not only from their intrinsic merit, but also from the difficulties experienced and overcome to procure them. He worked the wet process, carrying with him tent and chemicals, and he expresses the nervous anxiety which at times he felt lest during his developing operations the camera, left to itself, should make a forced excursion down a crevasse. At one time he and his camera were obliged to be held fast (he by the coat-tails) during the taking of a picture, lest both should disappear for ever. These incidents, by increasing the trouble of the means, enhance the value of the ends. Since every possible pound weight should be spared from a tourist's personal effects, we cannot consistently recommend the addition of this volume to the contents of a knapsack; but we can and do recommend its perusal to all who meditate an Alpine excursion, or who have ever in their lives made one. There is, too, a very large section of readers who, either from taste or of necessity, are never likely to see the grand works of nature that are wrought with snow and frost; for such, we take it, the book was largely intended, and by such it should be read.

In the volume of "Memorials of the Rev. J. Keble"^e we have some thirty photographs of places with which the author of the "Christian Year" was associated. The volume is rather an album of scraps, pictorial and literary, than a complete work; indeed, the writer of the notes, which seem to be secondary to the photographs, regards the book in the light of a help to the reader of any life of the poet, inasmuch as the *disjecta membra* he has brought together constitute such material as might, and possibly would, be neglected in any but an exhaustive biography. The photographs themselves, seeing that they represent ordinary houses and churches, are obviously more interesting than beautiful: they are on the whole well executed (by Mr. Savage, of Winchester), but there are here and there bungling efforts to hide defective skies by imitation clouds—as we have noticed in another work. There is a peculiar feature about these sham clouds, in addition to their utter dissimilarity to any form of cloud known to meteorologists—it is that they always accommodate themselves to the outline of the objects projected against the sky: this betrays their character. The author of the literary portion is the Rev. J. F. Moor, incumbent of Ampfield. The volume is handsomely printed and consistently ornamented.

^e "The Birth-place, Home, Churches, and other places connected with the author of the 'Christian Year.'" Winchester: Savage. London: Parker. 1866.

Dr. Lonsdale fills up a hiatus in art biography by his "Life of M. L. Watson,"^f the famous sculptor of the Eldon and Stowell monument at Oxford, the Frieze in Threadneedle-street, the Flaxman statue in the University College, London, and other works. He undertakes his task out of admiration for his subject, and because no one else would step forth to rescue his hero's history from oblivion. The vicissitudes of Watson's life, his early struggles, his artistic if not his pecuniary triumphs, the remnants of his private correspondence, afford abundant materials for the work, and these have been turned to good account in producing a book no less interesting than valuable as a contribution to biographical literature. Dr. Lonsdale enters warmly into all the circumstances of his favourite's life, and speaks boldly, and therefore we suppose authoritatively, upon the conduct of great men who did Watson injustice. The volume is just long enough to tell what is worth knowing, and just short enough to be read without a feeling of tiring. Photography plays an important part in it, for it has been employed to give representations of the chief of Watson's works. Photographs are generally happy at sculpture, and seldom more successful than in rendering bas or alt-reliefs. There are several of these in the book: "Sleep and Death bearing off the body of Sharpedon," "Lucifer and Cain," and several others, which, although not the best of their class, are nevertheless depicted with a semblance of relief which no engraving process can realize. But the "art" has not done justice in all cases: the Flaxman statue is marred by awkward illumination, and the Eldon and Stowell monument still more so, for, from its situation (in the Library of University College, Oxford), it is so mangled with cross lights and shadows that it looks almost ludicrous in the picture. But if the monument is in a bad place to be photographed, it is in a bad place to be seen.

The present year, scarcely a week old when we commenced this article, is nevertheless impressed upon the title-pages of two of the volumes of our pyramid. The first of these that we open is a "Blue" one externally, is the work of a "Blue," and is a sort of New Year's offering to "Blues," old and young. It claims to be a concise history of Christ's Hospital,^g from the origin of the order of St. Francis to the present day; and its dimensions, equal to those of a shilling monthly, justify the claim. But though concise, it is by no means scanty in

^f "The Life and Works of Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson, Sculptor. By H Lonsdale, M.D." Routledge and Sons. 1866.

^g "Annals of Christ's Hospital, from its Formation to the Present Time." Lothian and Co. 1867.

matter or stunted in style, for it tells a good deal, and that in a plain and easy manner. To render the book the more fitting as a memento for old "Blues," it is illustrated with half-a-dozen photographs of famous parts of the hospital buildings. These pictures will, no doubt, serve this purpose; but if we had a son destined for consignment to that noble institution, we would rather keep them out of his sight, lest their gloomy aspect should inspire his youthful mind with forebodings of a nature to interfere with his cheerful departure from home. Not that this gloominess is the sole fault of the photographer: his art has been true to its nature, and has simply reproduced in form and *in spirit* the scenes and objects before which the camera was planted. The edifice may be venerable, but the bump of veneration is hardly developed in heads "from seven to ten years old."

A veteran law reporter must naturally have in his note-books a mine of matter for Biographical Sketches^b of those with whom in his lifetime he has been brought into connection. Mr. W. H. Bennet does not pretend to complete biographies; but he has culled from his jottings a heap of scraps concerning Lords Ellenborough, Eldon, Truro, Campbell, Lyndhurst, and Sir Samuel Romilly; and with these for the stones of his structure, he has collected matter from ordinary sources to form a cement, and has united his fragments into continuous sketches of the lives of those distinguished chancellors and judges. The photographic portraits which accompany the sketches do not claim much remark: they are all copies of familiar paintings or engravings. The book will chiefly interest those who are in any way connected with the legal profession. A good share of the list of subscribers to the work consists of such.

Portraiture has been, and to the last will be, the most popular application of photography. The desire to possess the likenesses of those whom we love or admire has always been a passion of the human mind; and since in late years the production of portraits has been so marvelously facilitated, this possession of them has risen to a necessity. Where is the house having the smallest pretensions to comfort that has not a photographic album in some sacred corner, filled with portraits of friends and relatives, and with those of popular favourites or famous characters? The rage for this hero-worship dates from the introduction of the *carte-de-visite* form of portrait, some five or six years ago; and one of the consequences of the enthusiasm, we take it, was

^b "Select Biographical Sketches from the Note-Books of a Law Reporter." By W. H. Bennet, Barrister-at-Law. Routledge and Sons. 1867.

the starting of a serial publication for the dissemination of Portraits of Men of Eminence;¹ accompanied with memoirs of their lives and labours. This serial commenced in the year 1863, and has been regularly continued up to the present time. Its originator and first editor was the late Mr. Lovell Reeve, whose name appears upon the titles of three out of the four volumes that have been already completed. Each volume contains no less than twenty-four portraits, of *carte-de-visite* size, and each portrait is accompanied with from four to six pages of text, embodying the principal events in the public life of the individual portrayed. The portraits, in all cases we believe, are from the atelier of Mr. Ernest Edwards, and they have been "sat for" expressly for this work. That the majority are the work of one photographer is evident from the pervading similarity of style; for the works of a photographer, strange as it may seem, have as distinct an individuality as those of an artist; the same accessories, too, constantly recur in different portraits; but some of the pictures seem hardly up to the general standard of the whole collection, which leads us to suppose they are by another hand. The portraits are as a rule easy in pose and well illuminated, with a few exceptions, which we are quite ready to ascribe rather to the sitter than to the photographer. Having had some experience in photographic portraiture, the writer can testify to the trouble which the little idiosyncracies of some sitters give to the operator. There is really considerable art in sitting for a portrait so as to avoid a "spooney" look on the one hand, and a "stagey" look on the other: any attempt on the part of the sitter to call up an expression of face indicative of what he considers to be his personal characteristic, generally ends in producing a caricature. The very fact of sitting for a portrait, and the doubts about your facial appearance, induce an unnatural expression. The writer has essayed to obviate this by placing a looking-glass in such a position that the sitter can see his or her face during the taking of the picture; and the result has been, especially with ladies, perfectly successful. If Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall could have seen themselves as others now see them in the picture before us, we venture to think they would have altered their pose and expression. But perhaps we mistake their intention; they may have wished to appear as if playing a charade, in that case the result is well and good. On the whole, Mr. Edwards has succeeded admirably in procuring easy-looking portraits, without resorting to a

¹ "Photographic Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science, and Art, with Biographical Memoirs." Lovell Reeve and A. W. Bennett. 1863 to 1866.

sort of "stock" pose for all sitters, as some "photographic artists" are wont to do. The work, if carried on, and we hope it may be, will form a valuable repository of illustrated biography, and an inexhaustible field of research for any future Lavater.

In the year 1862, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it will be remembered, made an extensive tour in the East; and in order to preserve faithful reminiscences of the scenes and objects he witnessed, he wisely commissioned one of the first photographers of our day, Mr. Francis Bedford, to accompany the expedition. A vast number of large and highly interesting photographs were secured, not merely of scenes which had been repeatedly done before, but of some places not accessible to less auspicious artists. Mr. Bedford subsequently obtained permission from his Royal Highness to publish the results of his labours; but from the size and costliness of his pictures, they were within reach of very few purchasers. In the volume lately issued by Messrs. Day & Son,^k the more interesting and important of them have been reduced to convenient size by Mr. Bedford; and, accompanied by a sufficient amount of descriptive letter-press, they make a very admirable book for reading or reference. The pictures number forty-eight, and they are of the highest class of excellence. True, they have been reduced, but the reduction has been done so carefully, that no one but an experienced photographer could detect it, and if any microscopic details have thus been lost, there are yet more left than any unassisted eye can discover. As photographs we regard some of them as the best that any of the books above noticed contain: the scenes represented require no comment of ours to enhance their interest. Turning over the book at random, we light upon views of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, the Lake of Gennesareth, Damascus, Baalbek, the Colossi of Thebes, and many other places of like interest; every picture has its own separate description, written in a style to suit any comprehension, and without attempt at elaboration. This may not satisfy a biblical critic, but it satisfies all the wants of the book. There is one regret which we feel, and it is one which we have often felt in looking over such pictures as these: it is the small angle that a photographic lens includes. What a grand thing it would have been if Mr. Bedford could have embraced in his views about twice the extent of horizon he has! The means of taking panoramic scenes is the one thing needful to perfect landscape photography. It has been done, but on a very limited scale. Mr. Sutton's

^k "The Holy Land, Egypt, &c., &c.: Forty-eight Photographs taken by Francis Bedford." Day and Son.

plan, successful as it was in his own hands, no doubt proved too cumbersome and too troublesome, with its curved plates and circular apparatus, for ordinary out-door work. In our "Scientific Notes of the Month" mention is made of a scheme for taking such views on a flat plate; it is spoken highly of, but looks doubtful to a photographer's eye. Let us hope that if it is not itself successful, it may lead to something that will be,—and that we may ere long have to review a book of panoramic views.

Our pyramid's base, which we have at length laid bare, is a handsomely appointed folio, entitled "Marmor Homericum,"¹ and consisting of a series of photographs from designs executed in inlaid marbles of different colours, the work of the Baron H. de Triqueti. Such work is intended for a kind of mural decoration of a very permanent order. The designer has selected a Homeric tableau to illustrate his views: Homer reciting his verses to a listening audience forms a centre-piece, and scenes from the Iliad and Odyssey the borders, the corners being filled with medallions in bas-relief. The picture is wrought in marbles of different colours, cut out according to the requirements of the drawing and inlaid; the details of the figures being engraved, and the lines filled up with coloured cement. Having executed a specimen, it has been photographed, first *en gros* and then *en détail*, and here we have the result. The designs are well conceived and boldly carried out. Of the fitness of the material we cannot judge. The photographs are of ordinary character and of average excellence. The best is the last: it is from a medallion in sculpture,—“Penelope at her web, secretly destroying during the night the work of the day,”—and is so well illuminated that it is all but stereoscopic.



THE ARMS OF THE BONAPARTES.



OUR heraldic and antiquarian readers may possibly be glad to peruse the following document, relating to the family of the Bonapartes, as it gives a very different account of their extraction from that which is generally believed in England. Its genuineness cannot be actually proved to demonstration, though we have no doubt of it, as it comes into our editorial hands from an officer of rank, whose brother served twenty years ago in the Mediterranean, and who obtained it from a schoolfellow in the

¹ "Marmor Homericum." Day and Son, 1863.

Island of Minorca. If its contents are true, they will certainly form an interesting contribution to what may be called our Bonaparte literature; and if not true, at all events the document may give occasion to a useful and interesting discussion, to which the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE shall be readily opened.

The document runs as follows:—

“Don Antonio Furio, Member of the Royal Academies of Belles Lettres of Barcelona and Majorca; of Literature, Archæology, and Fine Arts; also Corresponding Member of the Economic Society



of the Friends of the Country in Valencia, and General Chronicler of the City of Palma, nominated by the Most Illustrious Constitutional Municipality of Palma, Capital of the Balearic Islands.

“I hereby certify that the books and documents which shall anon be quoted clearly authenticate the origin, rank, dignity and extinction of the noble family of Bonapart, in the Island of Majorca:—1st. In a book kept in the archives of Palma, where are preserved the armorial escutcheons of the noble families of the Island, we see recorded those of Bonapart, which, with his metals and colours, are described and painted in the following manner: Bonapart bears quartered the right azure, with six golden stars placed two by two; the left gules, with a golden lion rampant, and a sable eagle scard issuing from it,^a as here represented.

^a This description being somewhat at variance with the sketch furnished by our correspondent, we have consulted the “*Armorial Général, contenant la description des Armories des Familles Nobles et Patriciennes de l’Europe,*” where we find the following blazon recorded under the name of Bonaparte:—*Parti d’azur à six étoiles d’or, 2, 2, et 2; et de gu. de lion d’or; au chef d’or, ch. d’une aigle iss. de sa.*—S. U.

“By the contents of this book it is proved that the family of Bonapart came from Genoa to Majorca, in which island its members were considered as noblemen, and they filled several of the most distinguished offices. A few years back the same coat of arms was to be seen in one of the courts of the Convent of the Most Pure Conception of the Order of St. Agostino in this city, and also in one of the front altars of the church in the convent of St. Geronimo, in the same place. The same armorial bearings were also engraved upon the sepulchre of this family, in the cloister of the convent where resided the preachers of the Order of St. Domingo in this capital, as can be seen in the original Book of Tombs of the same convent, established in the 17th century, where the following passage is to be found:—‘Claustre capella de N^{tra} S^{ra} de Gracia, o’ San Bres Marter en el Claustre, Sepultura olim de Bonapart, Consta per las armas que haen dita capella.’^b

“From another book of sepulchres, still more ancient, written in 1559, kept in the archives of the above-named convent, both the antiquity and the nobility of the Bonaparts interred in this convent are clearly authenticated; and as it may be looked upon as a register of knights and gentlemen, we shall give the title of the book, as well as the contents of page 96, which related to the said family:—‘Sepultura^c de Personas de be;’ and further on, in the above-quoted page, there is, ‘Bonapart’s tenen son carner ab paveses en el Claustre de Nostra Señora.’^d

“Our histories also bear record to the nobility of the Bonapart family as well as to its distinguished members, among whom is reckoned the learned jurisconsult, Don Hugo Bonapart, who from this island went to that of Corsica, where, in 1411, he was made Regent of the Chancery of that place; and inasmuch as he settled down at Corsica, I know not why, he was inscribed in the Golden Book of France.

“Nevertheless, the family of Bonapart did not at that time become extinct in Majorca, for it is proved by Don Vicente Mut’s his-

^b The translation of these words from the Majorquin dialect into Spanish has it thus *Claustre*, Chapel of our Gracious Virgin, or St. Blas. Martyr in the cloister, ancient sepulchre of the Bonaparts, as it is averred by the arms seen in the said chapel.

^c Sepulchres or interments of persons of distinction.

^d The Bonaparts have their sepulchres with shields and paveses in the cloister and chapel of Our Lady the Virgin.

torical accounts of this island, in the ninth book and 259th page, published in 1650, that the people rose *en masse* to place a check upon the excesses of the knights, taking up arms, and making oath for the restoration of the liberty of the country and the extermination of the tyrants, who governed for the Emperor Charles V. The nobility, as was their duty, embraced the party of the Emperor; and as the commoners (*i.e.*, men bound by oath) were superior in numbers, the King's followers petitioned him to put a stop to the hostilities and compromise matters.

“One of those who signed this petition, in 1521, was Bantista Bonapart, and N. Bonapart was found among the slain in one of their numerous encounters. It is not known whether that family became extinct during the insurrection of the commoners; but certain it is that the above-named Don Vicente Mut, in the last chapter of his narrative, places its extinction in 1650—saying: ‘Eighty-four lineages of knights have disappeared or become extinct (although up to this day there are some of them alive), being descendants of other houses and having the same names and surnames—such as Alberti, Annadoris, Angelats, Achilo, Bertran, Bertomen, Berenguer, Borasa, and Bonapart.’

“This has always been considered as a register of the noble families become extinct; neither history nor public monuments furnish us with any more information upon the subject now under our consideration.—Signed, ANTONIO FURIO. Palma, September 2nd, 1842.”

It should be added that there was formerly a carving of the well-known eagle on the entrance door which led to the tomb of the Bonaparte family at Majorca.

Y. P.

MODERN LATIN POETRY.



IF any utilitarian deigns to honour THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE with a glance, he will be disposed to ejaculate, "Mercy on us! an article on modern Latin poetry! We have indeed for some time past tolerated 'Nugæ Latinæ' with such patience as we could command. But this is

'Nugis addere pondus,'

to give us an article, which must be a heavy one, upon modern Latin poetry, of all abominations in the world!"

"Strike but hear!" we answer. Nor do we feel any disposition to offer an *apology* for such an article, or for believing this branch of composition to be worthy of some slight degree of attention from educated men. We are prepared to justify its cultivation, and to vindicate its utility.

It is an opinion which we hold most impartially. We are critics, not versifiers. We have indeed learnt in years past, like "young Crummet" in Sidney Smith, that "Crum" is long and "pēt" short; we have written "longs and shorts," Alcaics and Sapphics, &c., which would for the most part both "scan" and "prove." But, for ourselves, we have long put away what our utilitarian friend would deem such childish things. We are "the old gentleman" now; our faculties sharp enough for criticism, though they have lost their keen edge for composition; and we heartily reprobate the spirit of dilettanteism. We too hold with the poet—

"Turpe est difficiles habere nugas,
Et stultus labor est ineptiarum."

We have before us a very amusing collection of Macaronic poetry, containing, besides some *jeux d'esprit* of merit, a poem called the "Porciad," every word of which begins with the letter P; another, "de laudibus Calvitii ad Carolum calvum, Imperatorem," every word of which begins with C. All such elaborate trifling we heartily *abominate* in the classical sense of that word. 'Απέπρωσα!

But with all due horror of "dilettanteism," we hold that the cultivation of Latin poetry does not necessarily imply dilettanteism, even in the present day; still less implied it at the beginning of the modern period. It might be sufficient to refer to the fact that Hallam always devotes to the writers of Latin poetry some pages of his well-considered and admirable criticisms in his "History of Literature."

It is also obviously possible to take a sort of dilettante interest in Latin composition without being amenable to the charge of dilettanteism. Who would dream of bringing the charge of dilettanteism against the Head-Master of Shrewsbury School, still less against the foremost man of the House of Commons, the most laborious of English financiers, against one of the greatest of our Indian viceroys, the Marquis Wellesley, against our latest historian of the Roman empire? All these are men whose lives have been dedicated to earnest work of some kind or other, and of whom it will never be said that they have lived in vain.

The fact is that in the case of these men—the most successful cultivators of Latin poetry—the taste is accounted for in part by the possession of a more vigorous mental organisation than is given to most of us. Latin versification had been the occupation of their boyhood at Eton or at Harrow; and the habit remained even when the necessity for it had passed away,—remained, because the practice of it had been (to speak in the language of the Stagirite) an unimpeded, and therefore a pleasurable, exercise of their powers, which rejoiced in the consciousness of their own successful activity. The finer and more perfect mental organisations carry more of their boyhood and youth into the years of manhood and of age, than it is given to most men to retain. There is a certain lingering youthfulness about them to the last; and, therefore, the pursuit of their boyhood remains the recreation of their manhood, in those hours when their faculties are resting from the severer labours of their daily life. It is not so with most of us, certainly. Many of us seek our recreation in rest rather than in a change of occupation. The professional lawyer in Cicero's "De Oratore" says:—"Hoc ipsum nihil agere me delectat." Others, like the late Sir R. Peel, a more strenuous idleness impels to the Moors, or, like the younger Pitt, to the hunting-field. But there are some men who have perhaps not sacrificed to "gymnastic" as much as Plato would have prescribed,—men who have not much of the "muscular Christian" about them, who find their pleasure, their delight—a pleasure and a delight to which those of hunting are as shadows—in the cultivation of the Latin muse, whom they began to woo in their boyhood.

"Ay, ay!" says an utilitarian, "that is just what it all comes to! To use the well-known language of Mr. S. Weller, jun., it is their '*particular vanity!*' But cannot you say anything better in favour of the taste and the habit than this?"

We think we can, though what we have said would be enough to vindicate for the taste and habit a place among the legitimate objects

of human interest,—that they afford an occupation in which men of the highest culture find a congenial recreation. But it is very justly observed by Emerson, that “the balance of insanities is the sanity of the world.” And as old Horace says:—

“Levis hæc *insania* quantas
Virtutes habeat sic collige.”

The fact is, that composition in the language of antiquity (to borrow the phrase of Aristotle) is the very *ἐνέργεια* of classical scholarship. And what has been said of the connection between manners and character—that in manners we see the character, as it were, in motion, and so from the harmony of its movements are enabled to judge of its inward harmony (just as we derive an impression of feminine or knightly grace from movements at perfect ease through the mazes of some intricate dance)—may be applied to composition in its relation to scholarship. It is scholarship in movement, developed in its highest and most perfect, because most difficult, activity. He who attains to excellence in classical composition, has reached a point in scholarship to which the study of all the philological treatises ever written would never alone have raised him. He has lived among the ancients so long that he is at home among them, and moves among them as one of themselves, with perfect ease and with perfect grace.

Now, if the old adage, “Honos alit artes,” is to be applied still; if England (in spite of Lord Clarendon) still intends to cherish that classical scholarship which holds the key to the treasures of antiquity, the “Wisdom of the Ancients,”—to say nothing of their wit, their oratory, and their poetry,—Latin composition, as one of the highest developments of ripe scholarship, must still receive from the educated part of the public its due meed of honourable recognition. Excellence in classical composition, as in other things, is attainable by few. But it will cease to be laboured after and pursued, if it be no longer appreciated and encouraged. And if so, then scholarship itself must inevitably suffer.

And if scholarship suffers, the public interest suffers also. That the public is interested in the maintenance of a high standard of classical scholarship, is shown by the testimony of a most impartial witness, formed in a thoroughly different school from ourselves—the American writer Emerson. In his “English Traits” he remarks, with great truth, on the beneficial influence exercised on the tone of English *journalism* by the high classical culture of its educated contributors. Even in the *Daily Telegraph*, and the rest of the cheap daily and

weekly press, the civilising influence of classical education is constantly traceable.

Let us not be understood to claim for Latin versification more than can fairly be conceded to it. No language but a man's own mother tongue can afford free scope for the full expression of all his deepest feelings, his beliefs, or thoughts on the problems of his own day, for the utterance of himself. If, like Charles Lamb, who wished we had a "grace before and after reading Shakspeare," we were to give thanks for literary mercies, there are few for which we ought to be more thankful than for the Providential guidance which led Dante to abandon his original intention of writing the "Divine Comedy" in Latin.^a

But we must bring these prefatory remarks to a close. Let us, however, notice the great difference between the Latin verse of earlier days and that of our own. That of our own times consists almost entirely of translations, a change which has come, within our own memory, into our schools and universities; and one, in our own opinion, not to be regarded with unmingled satisfaction. But the verses of Sannazaro,^b of Vida,^c and of Buchanan,^d are original compositions. As writing for the whole world of lettered men, they wrote in Latin, as the language of the lettered world's literary commerce. The new literatures of their own languages had not yet the prestige which centuries of popularity have now secured for them. These earlier Latin compositions are, therefore, rightly included by Hallam in the "History of Literature." They stand on a totally different footing from the translations of our own day, though these, too, have an interest of their own. We subjoin a passage of Sannazaro. It is a passage not free from faults that even a school-boy could point out. It is, perhaps, not the most beautiful passage that might have been chosen as a specimen of his style. But it has, what most of these Latinists have not, what much of his own poetry has not—*reality*. And it has a certain pathos too. Indeed, we may certainly allow to him that "*acer spiritus et vis*" which is the

^a It is interesting to notice the passage in Dante's "Convito" (i. 13), where he speaks of his affection for his dear native language ("questo mio Volgare"); and to compare it with Milton's College Exercise (composed in his 19th year), in which he does honour to his

"Native language, that by sinews weak
Did move his first endeavouring tongue to speak."

^b Sannazarii Poemata. Venetiis, 1752. Parisiis, 1725.

^c Vidæ Poemata. Londini, 1732.

^d Buchanani Poemata. Hallæ, 1834.

salt of poetry, though, unfortunately, some of the passages which display this most strongly are unfit for quotation.

After telling his lady correspondent, Cassandra, how he first attempted pastoral poetry, then sacred poetry, then his "Piscatory Eclogues," then his "Elegies"

"Molles elegos, miserabile carmen,"

then tried his hand at compositions of a miscellaneous character—

"Quæque aliis lusi numeris, dum seria tracto,
Dum spargo varios per mea dicta sales,"

he refers to his faithful services in war, under his patron, the King of Sicily, whom, after the ruin of the nobility, he followed in exile into France, even to the borders of the Ocean, having twice crossed the frozen Alps, and ends with the following truly elegiac lament:—

"Et jam miramur, longo si pressa labore
Amisit vires parvula vena suas ?

Ergo, tanta meæ quum sint dispendia vitæ
Facta ; potes nostram quisque dolere vicem,
Quod non ingenio, quod non profecimus arte,
Quod mea sit longo mens prope victa situ ;
Quod mala subrepens imos, ceu pestis, in artus
Irruerit, fracto corpore, segnities ;
Nec pote jam lapsæ studium revocare juventæ
Ingenii quum sit tanta ruina mei.
Tu saltem, bona posteritas, ignosce dolori
Qui facit, ut spreto sit mea fama loco,
Musarum spolierque bonis, et nomine claro
Vatis, et hæc ultro credar habere mala.
Prosit amicitiaæ sanctum per sæcula nomen
Servasse, et firmam regibus usque fidem.
Vosque vel ignavo vel tardo parcite, amici,
Cui natura suas dura negavit opes ;
Dum tamen ambitione mala atque libidine turpi
Et caream invisæ crimine avaritiæ."

Far different from Sannazaro is his contemporary, Vida of Cremona, whose great talents, skill in description, and elegant and classical language are highly eulogised by Mr. Hallam, who, rightly in our judgment, concurs with Scaliger in rating him, as a poet, far below Sannazaro. But we will reserve our quotation from him for a separate article which we meditate on Latin religious poetry.

Our readers will willingly dispense with a specimen of Fracastorius, the greater contemporary of these two writers. His poem is on a

medical subject, a malady not to be named to ears polite. Yet the work is spoken of (we know not how far justly) as combining "the most delicious poetry with the precision of truth."

George Buchanan, the "one man of genius" whom Dr. Johnson allowed to Scotland, is recognised (as Mr. Hallam informs us) by Scaliger as "unus in tota Europâ omnes post se relinquens in Latinâ poesi." We subjoin a taste of that poetry. It would be easy to find, in many obscure versifiers whom no one would think of disinterring, passages in more exact conformity with the classical standard; but it would not be easy to find one more truly poetical.

CALENDÆ MARIÆ.

"Salve voluptas et nitidum decus
Anni recurrens perpetua vice
Et flos renascentis juventæ,
In senium proferantis ævi.

Cum blanda veris temperies novo
Illuxit orbi primaque sæcula
Fulsere flaventi metallo
Sponte sua sine lege justa,

Talis per omnes continuus tenor
Annos tepenti rura Favonio
Mulcebat, et nullis feraces
Seminibus recreabat agros.

Talis beatis incubat insulis
Felicis auræ perpetuus tepor,
Et nesciis campis senectæ
Difficilis querulique morbi.

Talis silentum per tacitum nemus
Levi susurrat murmure spiritus
Lethenque iuxta obliviosam
Funereas agitat cupressos.

Forsan, supremis cum Deus ignibus
Piabit orbem, lætaque sæcula
Mundo reducet, talis aura
Æthereas animas fovebit.

Salve fugacis gloria sæculi,
Salve secundâ digna dies nota,
Salve vetustæ vitæ imago
Et specimen venientis ævi."

Perhaps for some few abnormal beings Latin verse, as such, has attractions; just as to that (we hope mythical) "Don" of the Common-room legend there was "no such thing as bad *Port*, though some *Ports* might be better than others." We cannot go so far ourselves. But

we find room for a specimen of Henisius, though Hallam introduces his name in connection with the too true remark, that "the habit of classical imitation has weakened all individual originality in these versifiers." Yet the following verses on a theme of sorrow, for which he not inappropriately invokes the halting muse of the Scazonic metre, as Milton has also done in his poem beginning,

"O musa gressum quæ volens trahis claudum,"]

have much of beauty, and as much of feeling as belongs to the compositions of a litterateur. We do not expect the songs of a litterateur to "gush from the heart." The passage is styled, "Querela de obitu amici."

"Miselle vates, lacrymisque lugende
 Suspiriisque, quotquot exprimi possunt
 Ex ore et imo pectoris penetrali
 Adhuc moraris illius sequi Manes
 Cujus suavi nunc carebis amplexu
 Et ore semper?
 At ille toto jam remôtus it mundo,
 Totisque terris, in virentibus campis,
 Ubi suavis sibilat tepor ventî
 Favoniusque lenis instrepat ramis
 Et aura pulchros frigerans parit flores
 Et fons per herbas candido strepens lacte
 Puros lapillos inter, irrigat terram
 Lenemque somnum Manibus piis suadet.
 Polusque dulci delicatior somno
 Molles rosarum desuper pluit nimbos
 Et liliorum lacteas nives spargit."

It is hardly worth while to refer to our own Milton. His Latin poems have a right to preserve a place among his works, but they are on everyone's shelves, and they are, what we should expect to find them, forcible and readable. Passing by Grotius and others, we come to Casimir Sarbievius,^e the Jesuit. Mr. Hallam remarks of him, that "he had read Horace, till the style and tone became spontaneous." But he charges him with "centonism." Perhaps he hardly does justice to this writer, who seems to us to have the merit that belongs to but few of these writers of Latin poetry, that he is *readable*. Mr. Hallam himself allows that he never becomes prosaic. To us many of his lyrics seem very spirited, especially the appeals to the chivalry of Poland, to whose sons he calls to quit them like men in the struggle which Christendom had to maintain with so much difficulty against the Turk.

^e Casimiri Sarbievii Lyricorum. Libri IV. Antverpiæ, 1631.

There will be much in his religious erotics and æsthetic Mariolatry with which the plain Englishman cannot sympathise; but it is scarcely possible not to sympathise with Casimir's feelings as a patriot, and as a Pole, at a time when Poland felt herself to be the advanced guard of Christendom—*προκινδυνεύουσα τῷ Βαρβάρῳ*. He sings with the double inspiration of the patriot and of the poet-preacher of a new Crusade.

We extract the opening of his Ode to Liberty, which contains passages quite in the modern, not to say our own English, spirit.

AD LIBERTATEM.

“ Quænam revisas limina dulcius,
 Mavortiarum maxima gentium
 Regina, Libertas, Polono
 Orbe magis Litavisque campis ?
 O providentis filia consili,
 O faustitatis mater et otii
 Beata nutrix, O Polonæ
 Primus honos columenque gentis,
 Quæsita multo sanguine gloria
 Reperta multo ! Regibus altior
 Ipsâque majestate major,
 Et patriæ melior magistra
 Felicitatis, leniter attrahe
 Frænos, et imâ nube super levem
 Suspende currum, qua refusus
 Vistuleas tibi propter undas
 Hinc Lecchus atque hinc Littavus aureis
 Collucet armis, qua tibi civium
 Tranquilla tempestas ovantes
 Implet agros, prohibetque *tota*
Late videri.^f Non tibi sedimus
 Servile vulgus, sed genus inclyti
 Mavortis æternus Deorum
 Sanguis, Hyperboreoque clari
 Ab usque Leccho, legibus additum
 Optare Regem, fallere nescii
 Quemquam, nec invidere nati
 Extera, nec metuisse, sceptrâ,
 Suoque magni. Publica clarius
 Virtus per omnes emicuit gradus,
 Cum magna libertatis umbra
 Sceptrâ simul populumque texit.
 Tunc non coactis nobile viribus
 Omne obsoleto vitat in otio
 Latere robur, tunc aperto
 Ingenium volat omne campo.”

^f We do not pretend to be able to make sense of the words in italics.—S. U.

We make room also for an extract from Santolius^g or Santeul. Mr. Hallam, though he confesses that he "had not read Santeul's poetry," speaks of him, on the testimony of French critics, as "one of the best Latin poets whom France had produced, characterised by nobleness of thought."

"Hanc sed enim observent legem, ne pulsa reducant
 Numina; nil falsâ religione tegant.
 Non ideo incipiet retro sublapsa referri
 Res vatum! Hoc damno carminis auctus honos!
 Naturæ speciem mendax obscurat imago;
 Aut vera aut veris fac propiora canas.
 Virgo verecundos tenui velamine vultus
 Celat, et hinc blando gratior ore nitet.
 Sic pulchrum pulchro Verum velabis amectu;
 Auro inclusa micat splendida gemma suo.
 Scilicet is Vatum labor est, ut seria ludis
 Turpibus involvant dedecorentque jocis!
 Quid faciant miseri, si non cantetur Apollo,
 Pierii colles, Pieridesque Deæ?
 Tum demum applaudunt sibi si rationis egentes
 Obtrudant cantus et sine mente sonos:
 Sed majora Deus præbet spectacula quam quæ
 Insanis Error ludit imaginibus
 Inspice res intus; mille argumenta ministrant,
 Magnaque vel minimis gratia rebus inest."

It is a reproof, and a well-deserved one, of the classicists, who certainly suffered themselves to be "half heathenised" (as some one has not unjustly remarked) by their darling ancients.

We have before us also the "Gardens" of the Jesuit, René Rapin.^h To those who join to a love of Latin verse, as such, an interest in horticulture, this graceful poem will no doubt be attractive, though, as Mr. Hallam justly remarks, "his subject or his genius has prevented him from rising high. He is the poet of gardens; and what gardens are to nature, that he is to mightier poets."

It is interesting to notice in this Latinist, the beautiful idea of nature "trying her prentice hand" on humble productions, while practising herself for some *chef d'œuvre*; an idea which Burns has popularised and made common coin. Mr. Hallam quotes the following lines, where the convolvulus is celebrated as the

"Dulce rudimentum meditantis lilia quondam
 Naturæ, cum sese opera ad majora pararet."

^g Jo. Baptistæ Santolii Opp. Ed. secunda. Parisiis, 1698.

^h Renati Rapini Hortorum Libri iv. Ultrajecti, 1672.

We have given as yet no place to compositions of our own countrymen. Yet we have before us "Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta,"ⁱ printed at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, in 1692; and a "Delectus alter" of 1698, printed in London; besides the poems of Umbricitus, 1729, and many others. The "Musæ Anglicanæ"^j are not spoken of very respectfully by Mr. Hallam, though he acknowledges that they "display some liveliness of invention." It is characteristic of these "Anglican Muses," that one of the poems gives a curious and humorous account of the breaking up of a Conventicle, from which we give an extract:—

"Interea rostrum divinæ nuncius iræ
Scandit ovans, positisque in lævum dactylotheçis,
Ter glaucos huc atque illuc circumrotat orbes;
Ter tussitque screatque, et ter levat æthera versus
Sudantes digitos; summisso murmure tandem
Incipit, atque humiles imitatus voce susurros,
Tanquam aliquid Divi admotam garriret in aurem.

* * * * *

Jamque inflans bucas et pollice stans erecto
Plenius ora rotat, jactisque ad sydera palmis
Subsilit, et valido pulvinum concutit ictu.
Nec mora, nec requies; Meretricem protinus alto
Culmine Romanam turbat, penitusque nefandam
Ex imâ vellit radice superstitionem.
Cancellos, sanctosque choros, altaria, tædas
Diripit, atque ipsam pariter cum sindone mitram,
(Panniculos Antichristi de veste petitos.)
Interea sudatque fremitque et pulpita quassat,
Tamquam ageret quod suadet agendum; nec minus ipsum
In Carolum distringit amaræ spicula linguæ;
Illum etiam Papæ addictum, sedisque Latinæ
Cultorem inclamat, pravisque in devia ferri
Consiliis, prorsus divini luminis orbum."

Musæ Anglicanæ, p. 89.

In the later volume we have poems by Addison on the barometer, on the puppet-show, and the game of bowls (no inappropriate subject for a Fellow of a College), and another on the wars of the Pygmies and the Cranes. In the same volume we have three Elegies and an Eclogue of Milton. We have two other thoroughly English if not Anglican subjects by Friend of Christ Church, one on Cock-fighting, the other on a Country Wake; and a third by Knapp of Magdalen College, on Bull-baiting.

ⁱ *Musarum Anglicanarum delectus alter.* Londini, 1698.

^j *Musæ Anglicanæ.* Oxon, 1692.

The Latin verse of our own Johnson (we say "our own," for he owed to Sylvanus Urban his first introduction to the world of letters) is stamped with the force of his own character, though as Boswell said, "some of his sonorous hexameters were not Virgilian lines." Johnson, however, has expressed in his own vigorous English, his dislike, his most just dislike as we think it, for those mere

"Mechanic echoes of the Mantuan song."

Let us refer our readers, especially those intolerant of "Nugæ Latinæ," to some spirited Alcaics in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, in the last century, which state so well the aim of the monthly periodical, as being to instruct by amusing,

"Fatigatamque nugis
Utilibus recreare mentem."

We must, however, grace these selections with a passage from Vincent Bourne's^k "Corolla." Cowper could speak of "Viny Bourne," as "a better Latin poet than Tibullus, or Propertius, and not inferior to Ovid." Without endorsing the grateful pupil's perhaps too partial criticism of the usher of his form at Westminster, we need not hesitate to speak of him as (so far as we can judge) the only writer, with the exception of Sannazaro, Casimir, and Buchanan, who has achieved *excellence* in original Latin verse; the only one whom, "lazy, indolent reviewers" as we are, we care to read for the intrinsic merit of his verse, independent of any interest in the literary history of the writer himself. One of the four great names in this branch of composition, then, is our own, while Italy, Poland, and Scotland claim the others.

COROLLA.

"Herbulæ, adeste;
Vos quoque flosculi
Et simul omnes
Intertextite
Mille colores
Milleque odores.

Sic redimite
Phyllida nostram,
Ut neque Flora
Vestra decentior
Aut dea sit ju-
-cundior aspici.

At neque longam
Sic redimitæ
Phyllidi gratiam
Mille potestis
Addere flores
Addere flosculi !

Quotquot odores
Quotquot honores
Ver breve vobis
Impetrat, idem
Sol aperitque
Claudit et idem ;

^k Poetical Works of Vincent Bourne. Talboys. Oxford, 1826.

Quosve recludit
 Forsan et alter, et
 Alter ab altero
 Proximus, et qui
 Nascitur illo
 Urit, adurit.
 Interit annus
 Et subit alter,
 Quem novus urget
 Et novus alter
 Intereuntem
 Interiturus.
 Sed florescere
 Cernit eâdem
 Phyllida formâ

Quique recedit¹
 Quiqui supervenit
 Alter et alter.
 Non datur ætas
 Omnibus una;
 Nec decet omnes
 Una superbia.
 Cedite Phyllidi
 Cedite flosculi!
 Cedite; sed ce-
 dendo dierum
 Quo fuga ritu
 Pergit, eodem
 Dicite, et annos
 Ire, perire."

We are not insensible to the excellence of many of the compositions in the "Musæ Etonenses." We should have been glad to have found room for a poem on "Scandal," by Canning, and for some one of the copies of school-boy verses that furnished at Eton the omen and presage of the greater after-triumphs of the Marquis Wellesley. It is interesting to see the octogenarian ex-viceroy collecting these his "Primitiæ,"¹ and giving expression, in Latin verse, to the feelings of Age—

"Nec turpis senectæ
 Nec citharâ carentis!"

These poems, however, belong almost to our own day, which, as far as Scholarship is concerned, is the age of translation, as distinguished from the age of composition.

Of the old school ourselves, we, Sylvanus Urban, lament the discontinuance of original Latin composition. Original composition in the classical languages seems to us of great value as affording to the youthful scholar scope for the development of his own individuality, and calling forth faculties greater than those which are tasked by successful translation. Yet we acknowledge the soundness of the reasons which have led those who conduct education to prefer translations to original composition as an exercise and test of scholarship. Translation is a discipline the yoke of which it is most important the future scholar should bear in his youth. But the youth of promise at our great schools should also be accustomed to feel what there is in himself of native power, to try whether he has not wings to soar with. We

¹ Primitiæ et Reliquiæ. Auctore Hon. Marchione de Wellesley.

demur to Archdeacon Drury's opinion, "Acrioris ingenii vis in *interpretando* postulatur;" while we doubt not it is true that "Plus exigitur calliditatis in electione ac constructione verborum; exquisitior patet doctrinæ concinnitas in accomnodando linguæ obsoletæ non sua idiomata."

The flowers of our modern Latin poetry (we speak of those of native growth) have been collected in the "Musæ Oxonienses"^m by the editors of the "Arundines Cami,"ⁿ the "Anthologia Oxoniensis,"^o and the "Sabrinæ Corolla."^p The latter is dedicated by the "Tres viri floribus legendis," to the muses of antiquity, with the prayer that they may not forsake Britain altogether. A similar apprehension is expressed by the editor of the "Anthologia Oxoniensis."

But those who examine these anthologies, and Mr. C. Merivale's version of "Hyperion,"^q and the Translations of Lord Lyttelton,^r published in company with Mr. Gladstone, will not feel inclined to despair of the future of scholarship in England. There are flowers here which the world should, as Milton says, "not willingly let die." And we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have collected and preserved them.

We have left ourselves little space to do justice to these anthologies. Those who can appreciate finished scholarship, cannot fail to find in them much to interest, to entertain, and to delight. They are well worthy of a place on the shelves of those who still delight in the language of antiquity, and in the classical studies of their earlier days. But the handsome volume in which Mr. B. Quaritch has brought out Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Gladstone's translations deserves special notice. It is almost an edition *de luxe*, and it is a book not undeserving of a place on the drawing-room table; and certainly some of these translations have great merit, to say nothing of any interest that may attach to compositions to which Mr. Gladstone dedicated some of his few hours of leisure.

Among Mr. Gladstone's contributions to this volume it may be interesting, in connection with the antecedents of his life, to notice that the best are a translation from the Italian of Manzoni's fine

^m Musæ Oxonienses. J. Vincent, Oxford, 1840.

ⁿ Arundines Cami. Ed. tertia, Cantabrigiæ, 1846.

^o Anthologia Oxoniensis; edidit W. Linwood, M.A. Longmans, 1846.

^p Sabrinæ Corolla. Bell & Daldy, Ed. altera, 1859.

^q Keatsii Hyperion. Latine reddidi C. Merivale. Macmillan, 1863.

^r Translations by Lord Lyttelton and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 2nd Edition. B. Quaritch, 1865.

poem on the death of Napoleon, and a translation, after the manner of the mediæval hymns, of the well-known "Rock of Ages," which we subjoin :—

"Jesu, pro me perforatus
 Condar intra Tuum latus.
 Tu per lympham profluentem,
 Tu per s̄anguinem tepentem,
 In peccata mi redunda
 Tolle culpam, sordes munda.

"Coram Te, nec justus forem
 Quamvis totâ vi laborem,
 Nec si fide nunquam cesso,
 Fletu stillans indefesso ;
 Tibi soli tantum munus ;
 Salva me, Salvator unus !

"Nîl in mânû mecum fero,
 Sed me versus Crucem gero ;
 Vestimenta nudus oro,
 Opem debilis imploro ;
 Fontem Christi quæro immundus
 Nisi laves, moribundus.

"Dum hos artus Vita regit ;
 Quando nox sepulchro tegit ;
 Mortuos cum stare jubes,
 Sedens Judex inter nubes ;
 Jesu, pro me perforatus,
 Condar intra Tuum latus."

We have no concern at present with Mr. Gladstone's English translations from the Latin, Greek, or Italian ; but should this book be republished, we should recommend the omission of the last stanza of his version of Catullus's ode in imitation of Sappho,

"Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum, est."

Lord Lyttelton's translations, both into Greek and Latin, are worthy of the Senior Classic of his year, nor (which is something more) are they unworthy of the originals. Not to speak of the Greek version of the Lotus-eaters, he has given Latin translations of the "Godiva" and the "Enone ;" the latter a poem full of passages of great difficulty^s as well as of great beauty, and one which well deserved to be, as it were, translated back into the language which supplied the materials worked

^s Lord Lyttelton feels and confesses this difficulty. He prefaces his translation

up by the Laureate, with a power not inferior to that of those great ancient masters themselves.

We give a translation of a passage to which it is, perhaps, impossible to do justice in Latin—

“*Ida meam, genitrix, mors advenit, accipe vocem.
Desiit : et Paridem, promisso munere lætum,
Vidi ego tendentem cum optato brachia pomo ;
Sed Pallas, nudos semota ubi constitit artus
Efulgens, humerosque hastâ trajecta nitentes,
Dum super in niveosque sinus iramque genarum
Excubias agerent immoto lumina vultu,
'Te colito ; te nosce ipsum : ' (sic casta Dearum)
'Te regito ; hâc itur summi ad fastigia regni.
Nec tamen hunc libeat sectando quærere finem :
Sponte aderit. Sapiens unus, cui ponere rectam
Vivendi steterit normam, qui ducere norit
Venturi impavidum securus temporis ævum.”*

Among the books deserving notice here are the “*Prolusiones*”^t of another old Etonian, Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan, who has lately passed away. This little volume, which has reached a second edition, contains, besides a Latin Essay which gained the Bachelors’ Prize at Cambridge, several of his school-boy verses. They do no discredit to Eton. It

with the modest heading, “*Ut potui eximium hoc carmen Latine reddidi.—L.*” But we think that a somewhat reverse approximation to the full rendering of the following lines was possible.

“*To live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear,
And, because right is right, to follow right.*”

And again,

“*Till the full grown will
Circled through all experiences, pure law
Commeasure perfect freedom.*”

We must also express our dissatisfaction with the rendering of the best line in the “*Godiva* ;”

“*Thus she rode on, clothed over with chastity.*”

by

“*Sic ait et vestem sumsit sibi nuda pudorem.*”

Johnson said that Chesterfield was only a wit : “*a wit among lords, not a lord among wits.*” Lord Lyttelton, we need not say, is something more than “*a scholar among lords.*” But we must wield our censorial *virgula* with stern impartiality, or our expressions of high admiration for the translation of “*Cenone*,” as a whole, will be worth little indeed.

Prolusiones. Auctore Raleigh Trevelyan, A.M. Macmillan, 1865.

would have been well, however, if the donor of the prize for the poem on the Death of Nelson had not stipulated for 300 *verses at least!* In our opinion, however, Mr. Trevelyan excels in original composition rather than in the art of translation.

The versions and other poems of the "Fasciculus"^u of Messrs. Gidley and Thornton are of very unequal merit, and in spite of some good renderings, as, for example, that from Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity" at the close of the volume, we regret that we cannot assign them a place at all on a level with the "Translations of Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Gladstone," or the "Arundines Cami," or the "Anthologia Oxoniensis."



NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. XII.

NOT seldom clad in radiant vest,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn ;
Not seldom evening in the west
Sinks smilingly forsworn.

The smoothest seas will sometimes prove
To the confiding bark untrue :
And if she trusts the stars above,
They can be treacherous too.

Th' umbrageous oak, in pomp outspread,
Full oft, when storms the welkin rend,
Draws lightning down upon the head
It promised to defend.

But Thou art true, Incarnate Lord,
Who didst vouchsafe for man to die ;
Thy smile is sure, Thy plighted word
No change can falsify.

UT crebrò rutilis cincta coloribus
Se profert meditans insidias dies :
Ut sæpè occiduas adproperans aquas
Rides, Hespere, perfidum.

Nec rarò Oceanus væ ! malè credulis
Tranquillâ ratibus fronte dolos movet,
Passi et perfidiam fallere sæpiùs
Nòrunt æquora navitæ.

Pompâ quercus item luxurians comæ,
Si quando tonitru concutitur polus,
Spondens hospitium, fulgura desuper
Arsurum in caput intulit.

Humani at generis summe Pater, Deus,
O pro terrigenis Qui poteris mori,
Tu si quid miserans annuis, integram
Præstas pollicitus fidem.

E. WALFORD.

^u Fasciculus. Ediderunt L. Gidley et R. Thornton. J. Parker & Co., 1866.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

A PLEA FOR SMALL BIRDS.

1. MR. URBAN,—I hope you will allow me the use of your columns to denounce what may be called the national vice of bird-killing. It is one of those vices which society does not care to recognise as a vice, because it is so common, and is tolerated or winked at. Where is the parent who does not take his children, for amusement, to find birds' nests, and to carry home with them the eggs and the young? Thus, among children, this hideous sin is universally indoctrinated as something harmless and pleasing! Thus the hardening of the heart is taught with the child's first lessons in reading and with its prayers; and it grows up callous to all the finer feelings of humanity, and becomes in its turn "a breeder of sinners." In a walk of two or three hours on a fine Sunday morning about two years ago, I saw from ten to twenty parties of boys and young men, actively engaged in birds' nesting. At a moderate calculation they destroyed that day full a thousand eggs and young; and this slaughter went on, and yet goes on, in the summer seasons daily, although Sunday is the favourite day with the large class of uneducated idlers. Even in some schools in Kent, I am told, the children are urged to destroy the young of small birds, to support by so doing the principles of those cowardly adults who at the festive board produce the heads of their victims as something worthy of boast, as may be seen by referring to the printed rules of the sparrow clubs. One of these, established not far from Dartford, is before me. Its objects are thus coolly set forth: "That this club be established for the purpose of destroying sparrows, bullfinches, chaff-finches, blackbirds and thrushes, which abound in and about the various parishes." Then come the

"rules" regulating the number of heads to be produced at their nights of meeting, &c.; the whole preceded by the names of the chairman, treasurer, and secretary, who, no doubt, glory in thus seeing their names in print. But the killing of birds goes on throughout the year. In the winter months, when they at times become deprived of food, then their enemies, men and boys, are upon them; and with merciless severity, as if they were hunting noxious animals, shoot them down, or net and trap them. Those who catch them on a wide scale in nets are, I am told, persons who mostly live by poaching, but who somehow ever contrive to avoid legal punishment, and are countenanced at times for frauds of a certain kind, such as stealing evergreens at Christmas for the decoration of shops, houses and churches. These persons can at any time produce for your table a hare or a brace of pheasants, and for a sparrow-shooting match will catch you any number of birds. I have seen them at work at night with nets, catching the birds roosting in the ivy of the Strood National Schoolrooms, and, very recently, in the ivy of the church. They can earn money easier in this way than by hard, honest working.

Can we wonder at the increase of the insects which destroy our fruits, and at the great loss sustained by those who have extensive orchards and gardens? The birds are the only possible agents to counteract the deadly unseen insects which are every hour being bred almost everywhere. Nature has formed the bird's eye for detecting insects where the eye of man is useless. Wholly destroy the birds, and the fruit is wholly destroyed. At Hartlip, some years ago, in the face of truth and facts, the sparrows

were exterminated entirely as being injurious! The orchards were immediately covered with the webs and nests of innumerable caterpillars and other insects; and in two years it was calculated that over 1000*l.* was lost in consequence of this insane slaughtering. But far more startling instances could be adduced; and yet we see no steps taken to stay the evil! I, Sir, look more to youth than to the hardened man, who has steeled himself into erroneous convictions, and will never part with them but with life. It is not so with boys: they are to be reasoned with; and if the country gentry and clergy would make friends of them and

explain the nature and use of birds, and their importance in the great scheme of Providence, I am assured they would soon be induced to be protectors instead of destroyers of the birds; and they would thus find doing good much more grateful and profitable than working evil.

“Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque
dolosas
Tollite; nec volucrum viscatâ fallite virgâ:
Perdite si qua nocent; verum hæc quoque
perdite tantum.”

I am, &c.,

C. ROACH SMITH.

Strood, January, 1867.

“ANECDOTE OF O'CONNELL.”

2. MR. URBAN,—I very much regret that the above anecdote^a should have given pain to the grandson of O'Connell; but you will agree with me that the natural pride of a man jealous for the fame of so great an ancestor has led him to put an interpretation upon my words which was neither implied nor intended by me. You would not have inserted my anecdote, and I would not, most certainly, have sent it to you, had I supposed that Mr. O'Connell would have been so hurt by it. I heard the story from the late Mrs. Bland, in the presence of others, and she was a woman who entertained anything but a dislike to Dan. As to the number of times he stopped at Derriquin, it is not worth while to discuss the point. The two men were intimate; and I know that the very earliest recollection I have—as a small boy—is that of seeing Dan at Derriquin.

I gave the anecdote as an instance of the ready wit and humour of the greatest man that Kerry has produced—a man rarely equalled for both qualities—one

never surpassed for self-sacrifice and chivalrous devotion to principle, and who left a name upon which I would not willingly, even if I had the power, cast any imputation.

Mr. Bland and O'Connell were, I believe, *very early friends*—were, in fact, fellow-students at the Temple, both being intended for the law; and though their politics differed widely in after years, they retained their friendship to the last. At my grandfather's funeral, no one outside the circle of his immediate relatives was more visibly moved than Dan.

I conclude, MR. URBAN, by again expressing my regret that I should have inadvertently done what it certainly was not in my mind to do.—I am, &c.,

JAMES F. FULLER.

Killeshandra, Jan. 8, 1867.

P.S.—My mother, who is still alive, and who was told the above anecdote by *her* mother, can fully confirm all I have stated.

KING CHARLES'S BIBLE.^b

3. MR. URBAN,—As it may be interesting to the readers of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to have a fuller account of King Charles's Bible, and of the evidence upon which I rest my claim to its being the one given by the king to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold, I venture to ask space in your pages for the following particulars.

The Bible is a quarto volume, hand-

somely bound in gold stamped leather. The royal arms with the initials C.R. are impressed on the middle of each cover, and the rest of the space is filled with a pattern of the tudor rose, the thistle, and the fleur-de-lis. The book was originally tied together by two broad blue ribbons, but one of these has been torn from the cover. The Bible shows evidence of having been in constant use. The date is 1629, the 4th year of King Charles's reign. On a blank leaf at the end of the volume

^a See *ante*, p. 90.

^b See vol. ii., N.S., July, 1866, p. 70.

is written, "Juxon, Compton, Gloucestershire."

There is a curious genealogy from Adam to Christ in the commencement, a shield, with a separate device, being given to each of the 12 tribes. There is also a map of the countries mentioned in the Bible, in which the Mediterranean is

called the "Middle Earth Sea." In this sea there is depicted a mermaid combing her hair, and holding in her hand a glass; also Jonah's whale, Leviathan, and four ships. The Israelites are represented in the act of passing through the Red Sea, followed by the Egyptians, and below the verse from 1 Corinthians, chap. 10., "They



were all baptised unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." The map is filled with illustrations of the chief events in the Old and New Testament, with passages of Scripture written underneath; but some of the illustrations are so small or so badly engraved, that it is difficult to discover what they mean.

The history of the Bible from the time it passed into Bishop Juxon's hands to the present date is as follows. Bishop Juxon (in this neighbourhood he is never known by his title of Archbishop) retired at the time of the Commonwealth to his estate at Little Compton, a small village about a mile and a half from my house. The Bishop was on terms of close intimacy with the Joneses of Chastleton, who

were staunch royalists; and, as I mentioned in my former letter, he performed Divine Service according to the Church of England every Sunday during the Commonwealth at Chastleton House.

Bishop Juxon died in 1663, at Lambeth, and was succeeded in his estate by his nephew William, who had been created a baronet in 1661. Sir William Juxon married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Walter of Sarsden. His eldest son, by whom he was succeeded, married Susanna, daughter of John Marriott, Esq., of the county of Suffolk, and died without issue in 1739; his widow afterwards married Viscount Fane, whom she also survived. Lady Fane died in 1792, and was buried at Little Compton. On her

marriage with Lord Fane, however, she left this country, and on that occasion gave the royal Bible to Mr. John Jones of Chastleton, who had lately succeeded to this estate.

Mr. John Jones died in 1813, leaving the property of Chastleton first to his brother, Arthur, for his life, and then to my father, John Henry, 2nd son of W. Whitmore, Esq., of Dudmaston, on condition of taking the additional name and arms of Jones.

The two Mr. Jones, John and Arthur, both considered the Bible as one of their greatest treasures. You will thus see that there can be very little doubt indeed as to the authenticity of the Bible, coming, as it did, to us in so direct a line from Bishop Juxon.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM WHITMORE JONES.

Chastleton House, Moreton-in-the-Marsh,
Dec., 1866.

LAZAR HOUSES.

4. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, Mr. Hoste (see vol. ii. n.s. p. 499), has requested further particulars relative to the history and numbers—past and present—of English Leper or Lazar Houses. I beg to inform him that in Camden's "Britannia" mention will be found of between forty and fifty hospitals of lepers, situate in the following counties: Essex, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Berks, Gloucester, Derby, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Cheshire, Middlesex, Durham, and Yorkshire. In Allen's "Guide to London" allusion is made to a "Lock Spital, or Lazar House," that formerly stood in Kent-street, Southwark; the same work also states that the present St. Giles and Seven Dials was originally a quarter for lepers, which is the reason of its early vile reputation.

Martin, in his "Natural History of Somerset," speaks of a hospital for lepers founded at Shirburn by Bishop Pudsey, and also alludes to a bath and hospital for lepers, or *lazars*, that was established at Bath. Mr. Nall, in his "Guide to Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft," makes mention of two lazar houses having formerly stood near the town of Yarmouth.

In the "Antiquarian Itinerary" an

account will be found of the hospital of St. James, at Dunwich, Suffolk, and also of one at Tunford, Kent, together with some interesting particulars of St. Nicholas' hospital at Harbledown, near Canterbury, and an illustration of the *font*. The latter naturally suggests an inquiry, as it would seem unlikely that any family relationships would exist in places of that description. In Usher's "London and Persepolis," however, it is recorded that "the lepers in Persia are yet allowed—horrible as it may seem—to live together, contract marriages, and thus perpetuate the curse through an entire race."

So also Miss H. Martineau, in her "Eastern Life," states, concerning the "lepers, sitting at the Zion Gate, that all their lives long they have no society beyond their own miserable company; and these intermarry, so that there are children born into their cursed life—born to give their parents something to hope for a few years, and then to show the disease, and die by inches under it."

It is also remarkable that "Lazar Houses" were most frequently found in the "Eastern Division" of England.

I am, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

Accrington.

MR. BOUTELL'S HERALDRY.

5. MR. URBAN,—The very gratifying terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my "Heraldry," induce me to hope that I may be permitted to address to you a very few words in explanation of the passage in my third edition, page 471, which contains the expression "Eagle of the German Emperors."

I have used this expression on the authority of the Roll of Arms of the xiiith century, No. 6589 of the Harleian Collec-

tion, now printed in *Archæologia*, xxxix, and most ably edited by Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A. This Roll commences thus:—

"L'Empereur de Almaine: d'or vng egle espany ove deux testes sable."

"L'Empereur de Constantinople: gules crusuly d'or vn crois passant d'or a 4 rondells d'or en les 4 quarters et in chescun rondell vn croiseè."

"Le Roy de Almaine: d'or vn egle displaye sable."

Then follow the armorial ensigns of the Kings of England, France, &c.

Mr. Walford's remarks on this "early example of the double-headed eagle for the Emperor of Germany (*sic*), associated with the single-headed eagle for the King of Germany," are most interesting. He refers to a MS. copy of M. Paris' "Historia Minor," in the British Museum, of about 1250, . . . in which this eagle occurs several times unmistakably for the Emperor of Germany (*sic*): and, in a note on this passage Mr. Walford adds:—

"My attention was directed to these very early examples of the heraldic use of the eagle with two heads for the Emperor of Germany by Sir Frederick Madden."

In my own very brief notice of foreign heraldry, I felt bound to speak of the double-headed eagle in like manner, as the ensign of "the Emperor of Germany."—I am, &c.,

CHARLES BOUTELL.

Penge, January 10, 1867.

P.S.—My work is published, not by Messrs. Longmans, but by Mr. Bentley.

SPENSER AND THE EAST LANCASHIRE DIALECT.

6. MR. URBAN,—The biographers of Edmund Spenser state that after he had taken his degree at Cambridge he retired for some time into the North of England and resided with his friends. During this sojourn he composed his "Shepherde's Calendar;" and tradition says that this was done at what is now a farm-house, near Hurstwood, once the residence of a branch of the Townleys. The dialect of this part of East Lancashire is somewhat peculiar; inasmuch as it contains a large admixture of words derived from the Danes and Northmen who conquered and colonised this portion of the county of Lancashire. I therefore examined the "Calendar," with a view of ascertaining whether any peculiarities of the dialect could be detected, and I soon found abundant proof that Spenser's countrymen and shepherds made a liberal use of the East Lancashire dialect. A somewhat hasty perusal furnished the following list; only two or three of the terms in which are to be found in the South Lancashire dialect as given by Collier (Tim Bobbin), Bamford, Heywood, and Picton.

List of Words at present in use in East Lancashire, all of which occur in Spenser's "Shepherdes Calendar"—

1. Brag=to boast; "he's allus braggin." N.B. The Lancashire dialect has no final *g*, when pronounced by natives.
2. Balk=to hinder; "he balked him."
3. Brent=brunt=burnt, as by fire.
4. Carking=complaining, finding fault.
5. Chaffered=bargained; "chaffered for it."
6. Conna=can not.
7. Crank=lively, well; "as crank as ever."

8. Cuddie=Cuthbert; "Kester o' Kuddys."

9. Daffadowndillies=daffodills, yellow flag.

10. Doleing=crying, with a low wail.

11. Gang=to go; "t'back parlor bell rings; Billy, gang ye."

12. Gate=road, way, river-course; "goin a gate wi' him."

13. Greeting=whining, like a dog.

14. Haveour=behaviour, good manners, "make thi haveour to em."

15. Kirk=church, as church-kirk.

16. Lever=liefre=rather, "ayd lever go."

17. Ligg=lig=to lie down.

18. Melled=meddled=touched; "he melled on me."

19. Mickle=size; "whot a mickle he is."

20. Mizzle=to rain slowly, to leave a company one by one.

21. Narre=nar=nearer, "a nar road."

22. Perk=pearck=brisk, lively; "he's us pearck us a robbin."

23. Quick=wick=alive; "it's wick yet."

24. Smirk=smart, nice, smiling; "he smirked away like a fop."

25. Snebbe=to snub=to insult.

26. Sich=such; "sich a gettin up stairs."

27. Sic=such like, the same as before.

28. Sithens=since then; "I've nod bin sithens."

29. Thilk=each one; "I love thilk lass."

30. Thewed=managed, contrived.

31. Tickle=easily let off; "its us tickle us a mausetrap."

32. Tooting=looking slyly about.

33. Totty=trembling, half drunk.

34. Wend = to go, to travel slowly.

35. Wimble = brisk, lively, moving rapidly about; "he's us wimble us a hummabee."

36. Woode = crazy, mad.

To these might be added, "Kenst = knowest thou?"; "Yond = out there;"; "Chips = small pieces of wood, or paper;"; and many more. I therefore think that there is here another strong argument in

favour of the conjecture that the poet Spenser was resident in, and most probably a native of East Lancashire. The illustrations which I have ventured to give of the peculiar meaning of some of the terms do not occur in the "Shepherd's Calendar," but the poet uses them in the same sense.—I am, &c.,

T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S.

Pickup Terrace, Burnley.

BELPHAGOR.

7. MR. URBAN,—Some remarks in "The Month," prefatory to an Italian legend called "Old Misery," tempt me to say a few words respecting the ancient story of "Belpagor," which Niccolò Machiavelli, of political celebrity, has wrought into a *novella*.

This story might, at a first glance, appear to be open to the condemnation of those people who, as "The Month" observes, anathematize such productions at once as "irreverent and profane." But, on taking a nearer view, I think it may be redeemed from such a judgment. Belpagor himself is by no means an orthodox devil, neither are the infernal regions, from which he issues forth to find a wife, a scriptural hell, but a mixture of Dante's "Inferno" and the Orcus, or Hades, or Hell, of the Greeks and Romans.

Then the story has been considered as an undeservedly hard hit at the fairer portion of creation.

I do not think Machiavelli after all does take such a very bad view of women. There appears to have been much more jesting at the expense of shrews in the mediæval times than now; and Onesta is nothing more than a shrew, only Belpagor was not so fortunate as Petruchio in taming her. The shrew was an institution in those days, and even writers of the present day (for instance, the author of a paper on Sandwich, in "Once a Week") throw a stone at her. Added to which, as far as my opinion goes, I have always considered that Shakespeare enun-

ciated a great truth, or perhaps I should more properly say, insinuated one. Katharine made twice as good a wife as Bianca. However, this is beside the question, and has nothing to do with Machiavelli. Dunlop says of Belpagor, "He is only unfortunate . . . nor did anything occur during his abode on earth that testified the power of woman in leading us to final condemnation." And Roscoe says, "part of the humour of the story seems to consist in Belpagor's earthly career being cut short before he had served the full term of his apprenticeship."

The story is a very old one, and was originally told in a Latin MS., now lost, but which is stated to have been in the library of St. Martin de Tours.

Another Italian novelist, named Giovanni Brevio, gave an edition of the story in 1545. Machiavelli's was not printed until 1549, eighteen years after his death, and it is supposed that both writers took the incidents from the Latin MS. Also Straparola gave an edition of it.

So it does not seem like a modern devil-story would: there is a mediæval halo (!) about it.

In conclusion, I suppose it is superfluous to mention that in these few lines I have made use of information obtained by others, in order to assist in bearing out the point I wish to establish, that the epithet "profane" can scarcely be applied to such quaint old myths as Belpagor.

I am, &c.,

Nox.

ARMS OF THE PROTECTORATE.

8. MR. URBAN,—"CURIOSUS" (in vol. ii. p. 638), writing as an advocate of "the sciences of genealogy and heraldry," is yet heedless enough to assert, that "the man who said 'Take away that bauble,' quartered his own arms with those of England."

This, surely, is a very inaccurate statement. The "arms of England" are generally understood to be the three golden leopards, passant guardant, on a field of gules, which are still displayed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Protector Oliver did not quarter his personal arms

with these; nor were they used at all during the Commonwealth. At that period, St. George's Cross was substituted for the royal leopards or lions; but neither did Oliver *quarter* his own arms with that. His personal coat was placed over the arms of the State in an escutcheon of pretence, just as the coat of Nassau was subsequently placed surtout by King William III., and the armorial insignia of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Hanover by George I. and his successors.

I find the following account of the heraldry of the Protectorate in that useful manual, Parker's "Annals of England," 1857, iii. 8:—

"The royal arms were systematically defaced during the period of the Commonwealth, and the States' arms substituted, being, after the reduction of Scotland, the cross of St. George, first and fourth; the saltire of St. Andrew, second; and [the harp] of St. Patrick, third. The

Cromwells placed their arms, a lion rampant guardant argent, on an escutcheon surtout, sable."

In which I have corrected the word "that" of St. Patrick, to "the harp." In the next page I observe that mention is inadvertently made of "the saltire of St. Patrick," instead of St. Andrew.

If heraldry can claim rank as a science at all, that rank certainly is mainly dependent upon precise accuracy. Its knowledge or its utility, as an accessory of history and biography, is very little if at all advanced by mere flourishes of trumpets, or romantic legends, or enthusiastic sentiments; but those who are desirous to recommend it to that popular acceptance which in their opinion it well deserves, must be careful to frame their statements with scrupulous exactitude.—I am, &c.

J. G. N.

REV. LEONARD TWELLS.

9. MR. URBAN,—In reply to an inquiry on p. 781 of the 1st vol. of your New Series, allow me to say that some short account of Rev. Leonard Twells (erroneously styled *Matthew Twells*) is

contained in Nichol's "Bib. Topog. Britannica," vol. iii., No. ii. Part i., p. 189, of "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," from which it appears that he died Feb. 19, 1741-2.—I am, &c., L. L. H.

KNOBBERDS.

10. MR. URBAN,—Can any of your readers help me to the meaning of the word "Knobberds"? It occurs in a bill of diet supplied to the Privy Council at the Star Chamber, Westminster, in the thirty-seventh year of Elizabeth. I imagine it to be some fish, as the context runs

thus: "in shrimps xvjd., in xij whitinge xiijs., in xij knobberds ijs. vjd." &c. &c. If you can assist me in the matter, I shall feel greatly obliged.—I am, &c.

GEORGE MANNERS.

Croydon, Jan. 23, 1867.

CHURCH RESTORATION.

11. MR. URBAN,—It is seldom I am induced now to take up my pen as an antiquary, but I still have my thoughts leaning that way, especially as I have walked through forty-two counties in England and Wales.

While engaged on the "Magna Britannia" for Lysons, I visited professionally Exeter Cathedral. Amongst other drawings made there for that work, I executed one from the monument of Bishop Stafford, which effigy was surmounted with a canopy beautifully executed in alabaster, which in time had

become much injured. That was in 1821. About twenty-five years afterwards I again visited the Cathedral, and observing to the verger, with regret, that it still remained nearly in the same state, he made this remark: "Ah, sir, since that time it has been restored, but malicious and unfriendly persons to the Church of England have reduced it to the same state as when you drew it for the County History."—I am, &c.,

THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

Nov. 16, 1866.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

Histoire du Règne de Henri IV. By M. Auguste Poirson. (Prix Gobert de 1857 et 1858). Vols. 1—3. Third Edition. (Paris: Didier.)

M. POIRSON belongs to that school of historians which has shed for the last thirty years such lustre upon French literature. Like M. Michelet (we mean the Michelet of the time anterior to the Revolution of 1848), M. Guizot, M. Augustin Thierry, and M. Henri Martin, he has earned a well-deserved celebrity by industry combined with undoubted merit as a writer; and the work we purpose noticing to-day will occupy a permanent place among the best productions of the kind which modern France can boast of.

The “*Histoire du Règne de Henri IV.*” has already reached its third edition; strictly speaking, therefore, it is not a new book; but the alterations introduced into it by the author would amply justify a *compte-rendu*, if it was ever necessary to apologise for drawing the attention of the public to a work of standard merit.

We must remark, in the first place, that M. Poirson, whilst carefully revising his narrative, has taken particular pains to improve the style. Critics were unanimous in finding fault with it for a certain heaviness—a want of artistic skill, which spoiled the general effect of the composition. “*L’ostéologie d’ Henri IV.*,” one journalist said, “*et ses muscles aussi sont au complet; j’y voudrais encore son sang, les battements de son cœur, sa vie nerveuse et ses saillies.*” There is, no doubt, some danger for the historian in dwelling too much upon the setting of the jewel; one is tempted to make undue sacrifices to mere taste, and occasionally even accuracy is compromised when it cannot be made to look dramatic. But M. Poirson was the last man to fall into that defect; and he has, with the best possible grace, adopted the suggestions offered to him by his reviewers. The question of style, however, is, after all, a secondary one in a work of history; and it is to the subject-matter itself that we would call, in the next place, the attention of our readers.

What was the state of Europe and of France when the last Valois king expired at St. Cloud? The royal authority, seriously compromised by the vices of Henry III., had passed, so to say, into the hands of the Guises. “The treaty concluded in April, 1589, certainly restored some strength to the Crown; but the dagger of the monk Jacques Clément had struck its fatal blow before any decisive measures could be taken against the rebels, and on behalf of the pacification of the State. Henry IV., whom the fundamental law of the nation called to the throne, was necessarily doomed to see his rights contested for a certain time, at any rate. . . . His adversaries attacked his title from the civil and political stand-point. They excited the population against him in the name of two ideas equally false.

1st. That heresy disqualified him from reigning over France. 2nd. That, named king, he would immediately make use of his authority for the purpose of destroying Catholicism." If we now consider what the disposition of the *noblesse* was at that time, we shall see that it had no kindly feeling towards the Crown; in fact, it seemed as if the days of feudalism were about to be revived, and the national unity broken up once more. The provincial parliaments, composed chiefly of the creatures of the Guises, scarcely took the trouble to conceal their factious temper; whilst the want of police, the heaviness of taxation, and the distress consequent upon a protracted civil war ruined the nation and increased everywhere the spirit of discontent. We thus see clearly the magnitude of the task which Providence had reserved for Henry IV., and the difficulties he had to overcome.

Before dealing with the events of the reign, M. Poirson has devoted an introductory chapter to a discussion of the principles of public law raised by the accession of the King of Navarre. Is it true, first, that the *Ligueurs* could claim, on behalf of their pretensions, not only right in general, but the axioms of public law which obtained in France at that epoch? No; for the Catholics had not even the excuse that, in fighting against him, they were standing up for the defence of their religion. Henry of Navarre had given ample proof of his intentions to maintain perfect liberty of conscience; and the solemn declaration which he made on the third day of his reign was sufficiently explicit on that score. It was further alleged by some that the *Ligueurs* had given to themselves new political institutions, which they were determined to uphold. But, as M. Poirson observes:—

"They merely proclaimed as their king the old Cardinal de Bourbon, uncle of Henry IV., under the name of Charles X.; and recognised the Duke de Mayenne as Lieutenant-General of the Crown of France. Thus they retained the monarchical form of government, far from inventing or selecting anything new: they vitiated, it is true, the old institutions in two different ways. The order of succession followed since the days of Philip de Valois was overthrown—that order by which, at the successive extinction of each branch of the royal family, anarchy and confusion had been prevented. The *Maire du Palais*, Mayenne, was invited to seize upon the supreme authority, and the *Ligueurs* encouraged the Guises to usurp the crown over the Bourbons, just as they had helped them lately to dethrone the Valois. Such were the beautiful innovations introduced by the rebels, and for the success of which they did not hesitate to light up once more the torch of civil war."

It is impossible to justify the *Ligue* on the plea that it acted in conformity with some exceptional statute or decree.

"By their votes of October 18th and November 5th, 1588, the States-general assembled at Blois had, it is true, excluded Henry de Bourbon from the succession to the throne, and declared him guilty of *lèse-majesté divine et humaine*, notwithstanding the opposition made by Henry III. But, in the first place, that assembly was the result of corrupt elections, and it was publicly sold to the Guises. Supposing, besides, that their votes were legal: still the sentence of proscription directed against the Bourbon king remained null. For, according to the constitution then in force, the votes of the States-general had no power beyond that of expressing a mere wish: they only became law when the king had adopted and sanctioned them by his edicts. Now the last edicts of Henry III. recorded his alliance with Henry de Bourbon, and the acknowledgment of this prince's rights to the throne." (Poirson, vol. i. p. 5.)

The sentence of excommunication fulminated by the Pope, is another fact which the supporters of the *Ligue* make much of. Here, too, M. Poirson finds them guilty of illegality; for it is well known that the Gallican

Church never consented to recognise as valid the bulls which the Pope alone published: the Holy See had not the right of placing the kingdom under interdiction, and the temporal authority of monarchs was declared to be absolutely beyond the control of the Church.

We need go no further in our refutation of the claims falsely set up by the *Ligue*—not only M. de Chateaubriand, but several other influential writers, have endeavoured, nevertheless, to stand forth as its apologists, and they have, in the name both of democracy and of absolutism, undertaken the task of justifying what was, in point of fact, the “Reign of Terror” of the 16th century. The best answer to such rash theories is to be found in M. Poirson’s excellent book.

The first volume begins with the accession of Henry IV. to the throne, and takes us as far as the declaration of war against Spain, in the commencement of the year 1595. It contains a stirring narrative of the struggles which the king had to go through in order to reconquer his dominions inch by inch; and when the war was over, we see the disgraceful selfishness which led the principal chieftains of the *Ligue* to sell their support, their courage, and their allegiance to the new sovereign. M. Poirson remarks (p. 643) that the morality of these rebels and the sincerity of their religious faith may be judged from the course they adopted towards Henry IV. after his abjuration of Protestantism. “If religion had been their true motive of opposition, it is quite clear that they ought *then*, at least, to have submitted unconditionally. They all, on the contrary, taxed their obedience at the most enormous sums of money. For all, therefore, religion was only a pretence, and the means of satisfying their ambition; they turned rebels and *liqueurs* in order to obtain offices and high positions which they could not have had otherwise. Thus Vitry, in stipulating with the king, received the governorship of Meaux, the promise of a commission as captain of the guards, and a sum of 168,890 livres (618,137 francs of the present day); La Châtre required his confirmation in the dignity of marshal of France, the governorship of Orléanais for himself, that of Berry for his son, and 898,000 livres (3,209,974 francs). Brissac did not give up Paris to Henry IV., he sold it, on consideration of the title of marshal, besides 1,695,000 livres (6,205,164 francs). Villars surrendered the city of Rouen, it is true; but at what price?—the government of part of Normandy and the post of Admiral of France; to say nothing of more than 3,470,800 livres (12,703,128 francs).” It would be tedious to go through all the items of these shameful bargains; but we may just say here that the sum total which the king had to pay amounted to more than 32,000,000 livres, or 118,000,000 francs, being equivalent to 4,720,000 pounds sterling. There was no option, however, and Henry IV. deemed himself happy in thus settling with the chiefs of the French nobility, although, hearing a sermon preached on the text, “Render to Cæsar the things which be Cæsar’s,” &c., he observed, with much truth: “Ventre saint-gris, on ne m’a pas fait comme à Césâr, car on ne me l’a pas rendu à moy, on me l’a bien rendu!”

What a gloomy description historians give us of the state of the country during those troublous times. Nine towns levelled with the ground, two hundred and fifty villages burned, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand houses destroyed, the greater part of the churches plundered and demolished, the country districts ravaged by the soldiers of all factions, commerce

interrupted, manufactures at a standstill, the public debt amounting to 245,000,000 francs.

It was impossible, nevertheless, for the monarch to think yet of peace, and the power of Spain must be crushed at any rate. The account of the final reduction of the *Ligueurs* in the provinces and of the war against Philip II. and the Duke of Savoy, occupies the chief part of M. Poirson's second volume; we have also a narrative of the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the edict of Nantes, a history of Biron's conspiracy and death; and we are introduced to the first acts of Sully's administration. When this great man entered the council of finances, two things had to be done: the most urgent was the procuring of three or four hundred thousand crowns, which were absolutely necessary to carry on the war; in the second place, the new minister had, of course, to become acquainted with all the details of his office: to see how the taxes had been raised, what they produced actually, what they were capable of producing. It will easily be supposed that in the course of this inquiry, Sully had to battle against opposition on all sides; and it was with the greatest difficulty, and only by dint of the utmost energy, that he succeeded in his arduous task. Some idea may, perhaps, be formed of the malpractices which had gradually crept into the administration of the finances, when it is known that by the mere suppression of everything which bore a suspicious or downright fraudulent character, the minister got together 50,000 crowns, that is to say, 1,500,000 livres, which, according to the present value of money, would be worth 5,490,000 francs (219,600*l.*—Poirson, vol. ii. p. 257).

We are thus led to say a few words on the home policy of Henry IV., his administration, and the measures he introduced for the development of the arts of civilisation. All these points are most completely and clearly examined in the third volume of the work we are now noticing. It may be remarked, in general, that the government of Henry IV. had no resemblance with the absolutism which was established by Richelieu and completed by Louis XIV. At first sight, it might appear that our assertion is contradicted by the facts, for the legislative as well as the executive power was notoriously in the hands of the sovereign; he fixed every year the amount of taxation, and even settled by edicts and decrees questions of general utility as they presented themselves. But all this was only theoretically true: occasions continually arose when the nation had to be consulted on financial difficulties and on disagreements occurring between the several orders of the state. Then the reforms, the required measures, were immediately voted by the deliberating assemblies convened for the purpose, and the king had only the task of providing for the carrying out of the resolutions determined upon.

The only point which we cannot see in the same light as M. Poirson is the conversion of Henry IV. to Roman Catholicism. It seems beyond a doubt that the famous sentence "Paris vaut bien une messe," attributed to the king, has no authority whatever; at the same time the whole episode of the conversion itself was nothing but a farce from beginning to end, and the most extraordinary—let us say the most deplorable—part in it was that which Sully consented to play. It only shows how thoroughly tired everybody was of civil dissensions, and how eagerly people caught at the event which seemed most likely to put an end to them. Considered in

itself, the abjuration of Henry IV. was a lamentable piece of hypocrisy on all sides; but we believe that, had it not taken place, the King of Navarre could never have ascended the throne of France.

We shall revert to M. Poirson's important work as soon as the concluding volumes are published.

Handy-Book of Rules and Tables, for Verifying Dates of Historical Events, and of Public and Private Documents, &c., &c. By John J. Bond. (London: Bell & Daldy.) 1866.

A Calendar for the Correction of Dates; both in the Old Style and in the New Style, &c. By John Gairdner, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

BEFORE the publication of Sir Harris Nicolas' "Chronology of History" (which still remains one of the most valuable reference books for the table of every historical student), attention to accuracy in the dates of historical documents was almost impossible. Historians and editors of records, before that time, had regarded as of no account the difference between Old Style and New; the various times for the commencement of the year:—and the actual terms of the "Regnal Years" of our own sovereigns had not been so much as thought of. The book had many faults and many defects; yet none so great as to banish it even now from our desks. For ancient chronology and foreign computations of time, for example, it is of little value; and Professor De Morgan's "Book of Almanacs," Mr. Drew Snooke's "Brief Astronomical Tables," and Von Gumpach's "Helfsbuch der Rechnenden Chronologie," show what has been done, and what might have been done for the universal verification of dates; just as Ideler's Manuals do for ancient and foreign modes of computing time. Mr. Bond's new work, just as Sir Harris Nicolas' did, concerns itself most with the English mediæval modes; and so far it is of especial value. In a note at the end of his preface, Mr. Bond challenges a comparison with Sir Harris Nicolas' work, in certain respects; and as we have compared the two books, we are able to say that in those respects, Mr. Bond undoubtedly bears away the bell. For the student of English history, and the searcher in the public records, Mr. Bond's book is indispensable;—we could not give it higher praise.

Perpetual calendars have been for the most part ingenious toys, used as such for a time, and then laid aside and forgotten. Mr. Bond's *ought* to have been an integral part of his book; but it is very slightly attached to his book, and is sure to be lost soon; and though it is, like several others, very clever in its principle, in use it is very awkward. You must find out the Sunday letter in the book, and then take out the calendar and set it; when you want a far more expeditious means of procedure.

This is provided by Dr. Gairdner's "Calendar for the Correction of Dates," which is one of the simplest of the simple amongst such contrivances; the principle of which can be learned in a minute, and which can be put in use in the title of a second. Apparently complex, it is the most uncomplicated thing of its kind. There are no "Sunday letters," no "Golden numbers," nothing to distract the wayfarer in the land of dates. There are seven days in a week; each century must begin on one of them; each year in each century also must begin on one of them; and each month in each year! *Voilà tout!* By two or three touches of a small rotating disk, you fix the

initial week-day for century, year, and month, and you have the calendar of that month.

If the intelligent publishers of this exceedingly clever "Calendar" would issue a new edition of it, larger in size, and—instead of having a rotating disk, and a fan-like form—with parallel perpendicular columns, and a sliding bar for the week-days, it would be an absolutely perfect "daily indicator" *for all time, past, present, and to come!*

De l'Humanité. Par le Docteur Bodichon. (Bruxelles: A. Lacroix, Verboekhoven, et Cie.) 1866.

IN this age of bookmaking it is positively refreshing to light upon a work that has not been intended for popularity, and could only have originated from severe and solitary thought. Dr. Bodichon will surely "fit audience find not few;" he has not cared to make either the title, style, or subject-matter of his book attractive: he has simply and honestly given the world the carefully sifted opinions of many years, and wishes them to be accepted for what they are worth. The book is difficult to deal with from a critic's point of view. One is startled with the downright sincerity of it. It is not the author or the author's achievement that occupies one's thoughts, so much as the man and the conditions of life, mental and moral, of which his book is the result. If a writer's character is to be guessed from his work, we have here one of those fine but isolated thinkers who have nothing in common with the foibles of humanity, and write from an Olympus of scientific thought.

The writer starts from the creation of the world, and gives us some curious speculations as to the origin of the various races, the different geological eras, and those other large questions, the solution of which employs so much time and ingenuity. But what interests us far more than the writer's cosmogony, and strikes us as being far more valuable to the world of thinking men, are his moral theories. These theories will be found to form a sequent whole which will guide the reader through the mazes of the book like the silken clue of Ariadne. The unthinking reader might indeed lay down Dr. Bodichon's work with the complaint that it wanted coherence and plan. But if we have any reason to trust in our own judgment, never was a book so clearly mapped out and so conscientiously filled in as this *De l'Humanité*.

The leading idea of the book may be stated in a very few words, and yet so consistent is the author, and so is he persuaded of the truth of his own theories (without which persuasion, who indeed were a theorist?), that there is not a page which does not do the duty of an outwork to the citadel.

Humanity has been treated much as the foot of a Chinese woman, and only wants the removal of a ligature or two to grow into fair proportions. The greatest enemies to progress have been those giants and slaves, whom Dr. Bodichon emphatically calls "*les fils de démon*," such as the Scyllas, the Tamarlanes, the Catharines, the Pizarroes, the Napoleons of all history. The saviours of humanity, or "*fils de Dieu*," have been the men of science, of invention, of sanctity, of progress, such as Melancthon, Wilberforce, Washington, Watt, Stephenson. There is no panacea to the existent evils but freedom and positive science, and no country promising itself so fair a future as America.

These are some of the principal points in the writer's text, and it will be worth while to consider them as borne out in his chapter on the first Napoleon. It must be remembered that Dr. Bodichon's book appears from a Belgian press, and that every page breathes of the most uncompromising liberalism, or anti-Bonapartism. We certainly find this monograph on the first Napoleon as racy a bit of history as we have read for many a day. Take the following quotations :—

“He was promoted by the Bourbons and became their assassin; he was by turns Jacobin, terrorist, *trimmer*, republican, upholder of universal suffrage, upholder of the law of primogeniture, democrat, aristocrat, Corsican towards France, Frenchman towards Corsica, Mussulman, Christian, the sword of democracy against aristocracy, and, *en revanche*, that of the aristocrat against the people. He approved of him who has assassinated one of his enemies; gave a reward to the would-be assassin of Wellington; violated the secrecy of letters, and the rights of the people, regarding men numerically only. He called himself a rock hurled into space, without responsibility to God or man; he was the concentration of the spirit of egotism; he invariably sacrificed men, principles, intellect and material things to his own passions, and invariably with prodigious art. This art would alone suffice to make the first Napoleon one of the most extraordinary spectacles in humanity. The East was always the country of his dreams. There men are nonentities. They are subservient to a master; and thus, as he said, ‘on peut travailler en grand’ His hatred against free thought extended to the salons of society. He called Tacitus a writer of romance, and Gibbon a chatterer, because they stigmatised the crimes of emperors. He was the enemy of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Necker, of de Staël, of T. B. Gay, of Gall, of Montlosier, and, in fine, of all dead or living writers who possessed an independent spirit. He wished to whitewash Roman history in order to exalt *Cæsarism*. He patronised a host of penny-a-liners and journalists, such as Montgaillard, Fontanes, Lacépède. He suppressed those plays that were likely to arouse free thought and human dignity. . . . As a general, he was full of craft. As a ruler, he was full of lies. After Trafalgar, he announced, ‘that the bad weather had occasioned the loss of some ships.’ On leaving the army in Russia, he said, ‘that the soldiers had abandoned their general.’ To deceive his fellowmen was one of his most constant and most complete enjoyments. Everything with him was calculation and mathematical precision. . . . One of the largest intellects on record; making of war an amusement, not a personal policy; without belief, religious, moral, or politic; profoundly despising human nature; the greatest known egotist, possessing a prodigious genius in craft, mystification, in administrative and ruling power, a giant who has caused France and Europe to retrograde; by his acts and influences—Bonaparte is the most complete and powerful incarnation of evil that has ever taken human shape.”

The writer adds :—

“I have never sought to publish this monograph in France, because every thought which does not recognise this man as a demi-god is not permitted to appear in print. The powers that be permit us to discuss the nature of God, of Christ, and not of Napoleon the First!

“Progressionists ought to make a pilgrimage to Waterloo, not to glorify the defeat of the French army, but to contemplate the spot where the enemy of the human race fell a victim to his own excesses.”

The writer gives some extremely acute and suggestive pages to the subject of Algeria, which are all the more valuable as he was one of its first colonists.

The colony of Algeria is by no means a strong point in French vanity, and we fancy that no one states the case for and against better than the present writer. Neither siding with the vehement *philo-Arabe*, nor with the anti-colonist party, nor wholly with the *philo-Kabyle* or Berber, he calmly

surveys every side, and gives his opinions with that downright conciseness which characterizes the whole book. Was there ever so bungling a system under the sun as the government of poor victimised Algeria, with its governor-general, who is of no more account than a humble *avocat*, unless he be a sort of Warren Hastings, with its *bureaux Arabes*, where the Bach Agha browbeats the Agha, and the Cheik cheats the Caid, and every one puzzles the unlucky *chef* out of his wits, with its military divisions, its impost-ridden commerce, and its unhappy division of administrative labour? The Algerian press clamours, and with reason, for the privilege of representation in the Chambers; the colonists send groans and remonstrances with every fair wind to Marseilles; the Arabs show their discontent by burning villages and farms by wholesale; the locusts are driven inward by the sirocco and devastate the country; so that what with one thing and another, Algeria is by no means a haven of rest. Whilst hoping for better times, we can but regard Dr. Bodichon's book as one of the most remarkable productions of Algerian soil, and indeed one of the most remarkable books of the century. The thoughts are bold, suggestive, and matured, whilst the style in which they are clothed is picturesque, striking, and logical. The leading spirit of the work is pure, unartificial, philosophic humanity. Sympathy with the suffering, encouragement to all pioneers of civilisation, a passionate love of liberty and justice, a deep craving after something higher and better than mere utilitarianism—these are the more striking characteristics of Dr. Bodichon's writings; and, though a Frenchman, he writes justly and enthusiastically of England. With regard to the author's doctrines of the pernicious effect of too much poetry and art, we are wholly at issue, but for them we refer the reader to the entire work, of which the following passage gives a key:—

“La vraie civilisation n'est pas l'élégance d'un sentiment, d'une passion, d'une classe de citoyens; c'est l'aisance générale, à peu près égale; c'est la viabilité multipliée, la sécurité pour tous: la chou poussant plutôt que la rose; c'est un million dépensé à faire construire mille maisons, plutôt qu'un seul palais, ou cent mille paletots de coton, plutôt que cent habits chamarrés d'or.”

Beethoven's Letters (1790—1826). From the Collection of Dr. Ludwig Nohl, and that of Dr. L. R. Von Köchel. Translated by Lady Wallace. (Longmans. 1866.)

BEETHOVEN'S letters, though of very inferior interest, artistically, to those of Mendelssohn, translated by the same hand, are nevertheless a collection which the world of art could not well afford to do without. They give a mirror of this most great, most human, and most unhappy of composers, which no one—musical or unmusical—could read without strong interest. Imprudent kindness to the unfortunate, roughness to the stupid, and unsympathising severity towards the ill-disposed, and a hearty jocularly towards his intimates alternating with complainings which, were it not for his affliction, we should call querulous,—these are what we find in the letters of a man whom the world has long decided to be one of her greatest. There is little of the æsthetic in Beethoven's letters; what there is occurs chiefly in those addressed to ladies. They are mainly personal, and often would be but the merest common-place were Beethoven a common man. Sometimes he sets a short letter to music throughout, prefixes a musical address, or subjoins a musical postscript; sometimes indulges in playful distortions of

names, or puns upon them; or addresses a man as "Confounded little quondam musical Count," or "Samothracian villain." Many of the letters are of interest, as bearing upon the business arrangements connected with the great composer's art productions,—arrangements in which the artist, as usual, was frequently a victim,—while the paper written to be opened after his death, in which the great master deprecates the harsh judgment of the world—not upon his works, respecting which he betrays no misgiving, but upon his temper—and pleads his tantalising affliction, is one of the most touching documents ever penned. There is almost nothing of self-criticism, and literally nothing in the shape of criticism of others; and yet no one who would thoroughly understand Beethoven, can well hope to do so without perusing this collection. If after persuing it the reader should fail to conclude that the great artist in sound was one of the most worthy, as well as the most gifted of mortals, it will be, we think, from an inability to make allowance for the effects upon a naturally excitable temperament of one of the cruellest of afflictions which could fall upon a man whose soul was in music, and whose bodily infirmities robbed him of the power of hearing.

Chronique Latine de Guillaume de Nangis, avec ses Continuations.
Nouvelle Edition, publiée par la Société de l'Histoire de France. Par H. Géraud. (Paris: Renouard.)

THE edition of Guillaume de Nangis published by the Société de l'Histoire de France, is not the first we have of that old chronicler, but it is the most complete, and it has the additional merit of being far handier than the ponderous folios of d'Achery's "Spicilegium" and the "Recueil des Historiens de France." Let us, therefore, thank M. Géraud, and the learned society whom he represents, for the elegant volumes with which they have presented us; and in order that we may the better feel the importance of the chronicle so judiciously edited, let us in the first instance try to ascertain who Guillaume de Nangis was.

Whilst preparing a biographical account of the old annalist, M. Géraud had at his disposal a very limited stock of materials. D'Achery's preface is remarkably meagre on the subject; we find quoted likewise two memoirs contributed by Lacurne de Sainte-Palaye to the Transactions of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, and an unpublished notice by Germain Poircier. These sources, combined with some additional details collected by M. Géraud himself, constitute all the authorities which are available for a life of Guillaume de Nangis; and we may judge how unsatisfactory they are, when we reflect for a moment that they have all been derived from an old memorandum of payments drawn up during the 13th century, and found by Dom Poircier. Guillaume tells us that he is a monk; he also gives us his name in full, but such is the whole amount of his information. When was he born? What were his parents? What social position did they occupy? No one can tell. The name Gulielmus de Nangiaco does not even prove that he was a native of Nangis. We know tolerably certainly that he belonged to the Benedictine order, and that he resided habitually in the abbey of St. Denis. From the date of the document discovered by Dom Poircier we ascertain Guillaume de Nangis to have filled the post of keeper of the records at St. Denis between 1289 and 1299; he did not live, apparently, long after the year 1300, for all the printed editions, and most of

the MSS., give that date as the last in his chronicle. We may also remark that Guillaume's name does not occur in the old account-books of the abbey of St. Denis subsequently to the year 1299. It would be perfectly useless to go here into the controversy which this circumstance has occasioned, especially as those who find fault with the date 1300, do not venture to add more than three years to the life of the annalist. It will be better to turn at once to the works themselves.

“L'histoire de ses ouvrages,” says Sainte-Palaye, “n'est pas aussi stérile que celle de sa vie.” By way of confirming this assertion, we shall enumerate the productions bearing the name of Gulielmus de Nangiaco. 1st. A history of St. Louis and of Philip the Bold, in Latin; 2nd. A Latin chronicle, extending from the creation of the world to the year 1300, also in Latin; 3rd. A small chronicle of the kings of France, in French. With respect to the history of St. Louis, we may say that it is not an original work, the annalist professing to have availed himself of the labours of other writers, particularly Geoffroi de Beaulieu, confessor of Louis IX., and Gilon de Reims, monk of St. Denis. The chronicle composed by the latter writer is now lost, but we have not much reason to regret it, if Guillaume has transcribed it as faithfully as he has done the narrative of Geoffroi de Beaulieu. The life of Philip III. deserves, perhaps, greater confidence still. Here the historian related, not what he knew from hearsay, but the facts that had been taking place under his own notice; and concerning which, therefore, he could hardly be supposed to fall into any mistake. Some critics have found fault with Guillaume de Nangis on account of the confused character of his narratives, and the intricacy of his style. This remark, M. Géraud observes, cannot apply to the Latin chronicle. Here the language is both simple and clear, and if, for the times which have preceded him, he is generally sparing of details, it is quite the reverse when he treats of contemporary events. He merely relates, and never passes judgment; he abstains from praise, even when praise would be certainly quite justifiable. His dislike of flattery, which Dom Poircier had already noticed, is quite evident in the dedication to Philip the Fair of the lives of St. Louis and Philip the Bold. He is satisfied with offering to the reigning monarch a pattern of conduct, and he declines indulging in the panegyric which seems perfectly natural under such circumstances. Here, as well as in all his works, when he praises, it is only the dead. If we would appreciate, as it deserves, the dignity of Guillaume's silence, we must compare it with the tedious and everlasting panegyrics of Rigord and Gulielmus Brito.

It is easy to find in the works of Guillaume de Nangis the spirit of the times during which the author lived. No other general idea pervades them but that of the complete submission due to the temporal and spiritual powers. The greatest misdeeds of the kings of France are recorded without either note or comment, as if a king could never be wrong. The author scarcely breaks through that reserve when the interests of the Church are at stake. Thus the tithe known by the name of “Dime Saladine,” and the evils which resulted from it for the clergy, were, in his opinion, the causes which brought about a renewal of the war between Henry Plantagenet and Philip Augustus, and consequently postponed the third crusade. At the same time, whilst ascribing to the king of France and to his barons the idea and establishment of the tithe, Guillaume de Nangis takes good care to

make the collectors responsible for the violent measures it led to. Let us make one quotation on the subject :—

“*Consilio Philippi regis Franciæ et procerum regni ejus agitur, ut ad auxilium peregrinorum [in Terram sanctam profectorum] res et mobilia universorum decimetur; quod quidem in grandem perniciem est conversum, quia plures ex his qui decimationes exigebant violentius ecclesias aggravabant, ex quo peccato creditur accidisse quod iter propositum transmarinum impediretur.*”—p. 91.

We need scarcely say our author takes the part of Thomas à Becket against the king of England :—

“*Rex Angliæ Henricus cognoscens in quanto honore sanctus Thomas Cantuariensis, archiepiscopus a domino papa Alexandro coret susceptus, et quod in Pontiniaco locum sibi mansionis elegisset; cum jam in ipsum deservire non posset, in suos inaudito crudelitatis genere debacchatus est.*”—p. 59, sub an. 1164.

And especially whilst relating the prelate's tragical end :—

“*Sanctus Thomas Cantuariæ archiepiscopus, tricesima die postquam in Angliam applicuit, quarto kalendas Januarii occisus est ab impiis ministris Henrici regis Angliæ. . . . glorioso martyrio factus Deo gratissimum sacrificium vespertinum.*”—p. 63.

The popularity which the chronicle of Guillaume de Nangis enjoyed during the middle ages is attested by several well-known circumstances. We may just state here, for instance, that for the last thirty years of the 13th century the compilation known under the name of “*Grandes Chroniques*,” and generally held as a kind of national monument, is hardly anything else but a translation of Guillaume's life of Philip III., and of his later annals. The fact, besides, that official continuators, if we may so say, were selected to take up our historian's work where he had left it, and to carry it on, shows plainly that the old Benedictine chronicler was viewed in the light of the French historian, *par excellence*.

The question now suggests itself : who were these continuators, and what is their merit ? M. Géraud has devoted to the elucidation of that point two chapters in the introductory essay, and we shall endeavour to present here a *résumé* of his remarks.

It is difficult to understand how a critic so habitually accurate as d'Achery should have ascribed to one person the continuation of the chronicle of Guillaume de Nangis between the year 1301 and 1340 ; for we find at the date 1317 the following passage, which, as Lacurne de Sainte-Palaye observed long ago, sufficiently puts the subject in its right light :—

“*Et quoniam illi qui antea scripserunt a decimo quarto anno et circiter, de Bavaro, qui se regem Romanorum dicit, nihil scripserunt; ideo ab ejus electione sumens exordium, licet aliquantulum tactum fuerit superius, hic annotare curavi, cum factis præcedentibus,*” &c.—Vol. ii. p. 6.

Down to the year 1340, three different individuals appear to have undertaken in succession the task of carrying on the interesting work of Guillaume de Nangis. Their train of thought, their style, their opinions, offer, as we have already hinted, a great degree of similarity with the “*Chroniques de France* ;” but subsequently to the last named date, the spirit of the two compilations differs quite as much as it previously agreed. In the hands of Chancellor Pierre d'Orgemont, the “*Grandes Chroniques*” became the direct expression of the monarch's views ; whilst on the other hand, a new continuator of Guillaume de Nangis, making himself the mouth-piece of the popular

grievances, concludes the chronicle by a violent pamphlet directed not only against the nobility, but against the king. Who is that bold revolutionist of the 14th century? that member of his majesty's opposition? who thus took the liberty of finding fault with the feudal system? a person from whom certainly no revolutionary sentiments might have been expected,—a monk, and what is more, a jovial kind of monk, a Gallican Friar Tuck. Only fancy a Carmelite, commenting on the miracle performed by our Lord at Cana, and finding nothing better to say by way of practical exposition than the following Rabelaisian couplets:—

“Pleust à Dieu, pour moy esbatre:
Qu'en ténisse trois los ou quatre,
Voir une isdrie toute plaine!
Si en buvroie à grant alaine.”

And then what a picture of idleness and neglect of duty conveyed in the five lines we shall now quote:—

“Moult aise sui quand *audio*
Le prestre dire *In principio*;
Car la messe si est finée.
Li prestres a fait sa journée,
Qui veult boire si puet aler.”

Jean de Venette, otherwise called Fillon, last continuator of the chronicle of Guillaume de Nangis, was evidently a monk *malgré lui*; but his merits as an annalist cannot be questioned. He acknowledges frankly the incorrections of his style: “*ad ea . . . recitanda*,” says he, “*me verbis rudibus applicabo ruditer, cum sim rudis*.” This statement is perfectly true; but if we go beyond the mere outward garb in which the thoughts are dressed, if we consider the subject-matter itself, how decidedly superior Jean de Venette is to his predecessors! Instead of a bare recital of facts, a colourless narrative where no trace can be found of critical appreciations, we have now to deal with a philosopher, a judge, a partisan, who has formed his opinion respecting the characters and the events amidst which Providence has placed him, and who is not afraid of expressing that opinion. He has no talent whatever as a writer, and his style will not bear investigation; but he possesses the great merit of strong convictions, and in his pages history assumes a dramatic shape—an animation to which mediæval chronicles have not accustomed us.

Jean de Venette belonged probably by his birth, and certainly by his sympathies, to the inferior classes of society, to what M. Géraud designates as *le petit peuple*. He accepts as a challenge the famous nick-name *Jacques Bonhomme*, applied by the nobles to the rural population of France, and Jacques Bonhomme becomes his hero. The miseries of the people alone excite his compassion, *their* virtues call forth his praise, *their* triumphs rouse him into enthusiasm. Indeed, Jean de Venette has been often accused of being a kind of 14th-century *sans-culottes*, a rabid democrat; the charge, however, is destitute of foundation. Our chronicler claims on behalf of the people neither right nor prerogative; he believes that all the burdens to which they are subjected are sacred obligations which they must discharge from conscientious motives; on the other hand, he maintains that, in return for these onerous duties, they are entitled to the protection of their feudal lords. If Jean de Venette is so indignant against the nobles, it is because,

far from ensuring to the working classes the means of carrying on their various trades and occupations in peace and safety, they have exposed them to the terrible curse of a foreign invasion, and ground them down by exactions of every kind.

We have thus endeavoured to give in this article a general idea of the merits of the chronicle which bears the name of Guillaume de Nangis; our next paper will be devoted to an examination of its importance as a *mémoire à consulter* on the history of England.

A Winter with the Swallows. By Matilda Betham Edwards. (Hurst & Blackett. 1867.)

UNDER the above title—which, by the way, reminds us most appropriately of our Latin Delectus, “*Hybernis mensibus abeunt hirundines*”—Miss Edwards has given us a really useful and well-timed book on Algeria, the result of a winter spent by her in company with Madame Bodichon and Mrs. Bridell, in that sunny southern climate. As may easily be imagined, Miss Edwards says very little about her “swallows,” but a great deal about Algerine society in its various phases, and that in the pleasantest way possible. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is that upon the Kabyles; a people who, it seems, are but little changed from what they were in the days of Jugurtha. Miss Edwards is a lady apparently of the very broadest religious sympathies, and in that spirit she deals with very many social and religious questions, more especially those that deal with the position of women in African households. In the same spirit she describes a scene in the well-known fast of Ramadhan:—

“Picture to yourself a broad or dimly-lighted aisle with rows of worshippers on their faces, the elegantly-dressed Moor beside the ragged Biskri, the Bedouin, the Negro, and the Turk, united in the common act of prayer. The colours of their dress, the lines of their figures, the mingled sounds of their voices as they chant the sacred Litany, omitting no gesture ordained by the Prophet, have something strange and weird in this solemn sort of twilight, whilst the leading voice of the Imam, from a high pulpit opposite, seems to come from an unearthly distance. But it is impossible to give any idea of such a scene. The lights and shadows are too dim, the outlines too vast, the accessories too difficult, to realise with any words. It is like the dream of a Mahometan millennium when the temple serves for all worshippers, and yet there is space for more. One must live in Mahometan countries to realise the inherent connexion between Mahomet’s religion and the people and country to whom he bequeathed it. One must *study* the Arabs, too, before talking of converting them to Christianity.”

Among the other subjects of which Miss Edwards treats, we should particularise her descriptions of the streets, shops, &c., of Algiers, the hill country and cedar forests of the interior, the society at a French military station, the difficulties and successes of French colonists, the music, dances, painting, and the general state of art and religion prevailing in Algiers. On all these subjects Miss Edwards writes with good sense, and with copious stores of information drawn from her own experience. The appendix to the work is devoted to useful details,—as to food, lodgings, travelling expenses, and many other sublunary matters, on which it is needful for the visitor to be rightly advised before making up his mind to spend “a winter with the swallows.” A trustier guide the traveller could not well have than Miss Edwards’ pleasant and lively volume.

Antiquarian Notes.

BY CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

NUMISMATICS.

THE Numismatic Society is numerically one of the smallest of the metropolitan branches of the Society of Antiquaries, as it is the oldest, but its efficiency is shown on that account the more conspicuously ; and what may seem to suggest weakness, is probably one cause of its healthy vitality and power. The twenty-sixth volume of its Journal^a is just completed, and it proves how much may be accomplished by a few persons earnestly and enthusiastically devoted to a special object, without a large income and heavy funds.

In the last quarterly issue, Mr. F. W. Madden continues his description of the rarer Roman coins and medallions recently purchased for the British Museum. With two illustrative plates to assist him, he affords us a large amount of valuable information, full of curious details, which he renders highly interesting from a thorough knowledge of his subject, given in a pleasing and attractive style calculated to engage and fix the attention of any well-educated reader who may not be a professed numismatist or antiquary. Thus, in describing a large brass coin of Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus, struck upon a large piece of metal, three or four times its weight, he considers, with good reason, that such pieces were probably fixed to the military standards, and were distinct from the decorations called *phalerae*. The reverse, a *carpentum*, drawn by two mules, suggests, among other topics, some remarks on the distinctive character of this conveyance. "The *carpentum* was generally drawn by mules, and hence was called *carpentum mulare*. Indeed, it appears from the coins struck at Rome, that mules were always employed in the *carpenta* of women, whilst horses were used for those of men. What in all probability are the *carpenta* of men, may be seen on coins of Augustus, struck in B.C. 2, and on some of the consecration coins of several of the Emperors, especially on the coins of Augustus, Claudius, and Vespasian. These *carpenta* differ from those on most of the coins of the Empresses : on these latter the covering of the carriage is supported by caryatides at the four corners ; on the former the car resembles a covered box, very similar to the form on the coins of Marciana, where the car, it must be remembered, is drawn by mules." Mr. Madden then proceeds to describe a bas-relief in the British

^a The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society. Edited by W. S. W. Vaux, M.A., F.S.A. ; John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A. ; and Frederick W. Madden. London : J. Russell Smith.

Museum, and the *thensa*, another kind of car, drawn by elephants, as represented on other Roman imperial coins.

A superb silver medallion of Domitian exhibits Minerva seated, fully armed and holding a Victory. Her left arm rests upon a round shield, upon which are seen two tetrastyle temples, and four figures in front of them : the shield is supported by a captive seated in a vessel. Thus much, and more, is crowded into so small a compass. The description of this medallion occupies no fewer than twenty-one pages, and yet not a line appears superfluous.

Upon a very rare medallion, Hadrian appears with a lion's skin upon his head ; an unusual attribute, usually supposed to have been first used by Commodus. "It is, however," Mr. Madden observes, "well known that Hadrian paid special reverence to Hercules as the tutelary deity of Spain, his mother, Domitia Paulina, having been born at Gades, and his ancestors having been settled in Italica, in Spain. Many of his coins give representations of Hercules, and on some *aurei* there is the legend *HERC. GADIT.*" The reverse, with a personification of the Earth holding a vine branch, with her other hand upon a globe, and attended by four children, as the Seasons, may be compared with other coins of this Emperor bearing the same inscription, *TELLVS STABIL*, as indicating the prosperity and happiness of the world in the widest sense of the words.

A brass medallion of Antoninus Pius gives on the reverse, without any legend, a youthful naked figure, holding in his right hand a pruning knife, and in his left a branch lopped from a tree by his side : at his feet is a dog, and on the other side an altar, upon which is a two-handled vase. This figure has been considered to represent the god Sylvanus ; but Mr. Madden himself does not seem altogether satisfied that it really is intended for this deity. Antoninus Pius was passionately fond of agriculture and of his vineyards, and would steal away to his country-house whenever he could ; and he delighted in getting his friends about him at the vintages ; so that it may be suggested whether this figure may not be that of some other deity, or even of a vine-pruner, for although the character of the tree is not clearly shown, the implement held in the hand is not unlike that which was used for cutting the vine, while the vessel upon the altar may indicate a receptacle for wine. But Mr. Madden refers to representations of Sylvanus not unlike this figure, and Sylvanus it may be.

A brass medallion of Constantius the Second, with the legend *LARGITIO*, represents this Emperor seated between two figures *Virtus* and *Constantinople*, as Mr. Madden, no doubt correctly, understands them to be, and he gives convincing reasons for this interpretation.

Mr. William Allen has added to his cabinet a unique brass coin of *Allectus*. With the legend *VIRTVS AVG.*, is a galley, upon which is seated Neptune.

Mr. Evans gives a note on two unpublished pennies of the Saxon kings, *Offa* and *Ceolwulf*.

A discovery of 2000 coins, chiefly of Edward the Confessor and Harold, has recently been made in West Sussex. They are in the hands of Mr.

Vaux, the president of the Numismatic Society, who is preparing a report on them. It is said there was a tradition that the field in which they were found contained treasure.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

IN the April number of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for last year I made a few remarks on the culture of the vine in England in the open air, suggested by a visit I had paid in the preceding autumn to the site of the late Clement Hoare's vineyard, at Shirley, near Southampton. I showed that the reputed failure of this vineyard was founded upon misrepresentations, and that the experiment being made by Mr. Hoare was frustrated by circumstances of a peculiar kind, and that, in fact, the experiment was never completed. The subject is one by no means unimportant, and I have discussed it at considerable length in my own "*Collectanea Antiqua*," not merely as curious and interesting in its archæological bearings, but at the same time as suggestive in reference to the possibility of restoring, by the aid of modern inventions and improvements, a neglected and valuable branch of horticulture. I have endeavoured to show, and, I think, successfully, that the chief writers against the extended cultivation of the vine in England in the middle ages have not fully considered the amount of historical and documentary evidence which tells against them, and that they had little or no practical knowledge of the vine and of its capabilities. Since then I have received from the Abbé Cochet a recent and enlarged edition of his treatise on the Ancient Vineyards of Normandy,^b which contains much interesting matter in relation to the decay of vineyards in Normandy and in the north of France generally. To this I propose briefly to refer.

At the present day Normandy and Picardy, as well as the whole of the north of France, Belgium, and Flanders, are quite destitute of vineyards, with, I believe, a few exceptions on the banks of the Seine, towards the interior. Yet that formerly they abounded, and supplied wines not merely for home consumption, but also for exportation, are facts which cannot be doubted. The proofs are numberless and disseminated in the history of these countries with abundance of details. Chronicles, charters, manuscripts, deeds, and registers, mention, at almost every page, the vineyards, those of the abbeys especially; nay, wild vines are yet to be found in woods and uncultivated spots, where once flourished their tilled and pruned ancestors. They are mentioned full as early as the 9th century, as belonging to the established system of agriculture; and going yet further back, we have historical evidence of the general culture of the vine in Gaul in early Roman times. The ample documents relating to vineyards in Normandy in the middle ages, and, more sparingly, down to the 18th century, are extremely interesting, including, as they do, illustrations of habits and customs, of the names of wines, their qualities, the time of the ripening of the crops, varying, as might be expected, according to the geniality of the

^b *Les Anciens Vignobles de la Normandie.* Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. Rouen, 1866.

season, the offering up of the first fruits to the Virgin, the benediction of the wine by the clergy, and other particulars, which place clearly before us the national importance of the vineyards, with a development of the subject which embraces archæology, history, commerce, industry, and agriculture, and liturgical ceremonies.

The question, however, that arises, and which especially concerns the discussion of the best means to restore this neglected branch of horticulture, is, what has been the cause or causes of the destruction or disappearance of the vineyards? The progressive increase of cold in the winter, and of humidity in the summer, combined with lesser solar heat, is the prevailing theory, supported even by the celebrated Arago. Here is one of the many reasonings of those who hold this opinion. The slopes of Ingouville, near Havre, incline to the south, and are open to the full influence of the sun's rays; the vines are either trained to the sides of houses, or grown on trellises. They are of the best kind, and are carefully (and supposed to be properly) cultivated; but, notwithstanding, the grapes do not come to perfection, except in years unusually favourable. Formerly the grapes were matured in the open fields, and in good time, for there is evidence that the vintages commenced on the 9th of September, and even as early as the 6th of August, and the new wine was formally blessed on the 14th of the following month. Thus, it is inferred, the climate has changed.

M. Arago's mode of reasoning is somewhat similar.^c He proves that in several provinces in France, such as Vivarais and Picardy, the grape is no longer brought to perfection or matured, and this he attributes, not to a diminution of solar heat, but to a cooling of the earth, or rather to an increased coldness of the seasons, the winter being usually less cold and the springs less warm; the disforestation of the country and the grubbing up of woodlands is suggested as the cause of this. Others ascribe the ruin of the vineyards in Normandy to the long and severe winters at the close of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth. The winter of 1684 was intensely severe, and lasted five months. It was necessary to cut the frozen water with hatchets and to saw the wine; the sea froze to the extent of three leagues in width from Tréport to Havre, and at Dieppe, after the thaw, lumps of ice might be seen eleven feet thick. The winter of 1709 was yet worse. The frost began on the 6th of January, after a day's rain, and lasted to the 24th, after a short interval; the snow fell so heavily, accompanied by wind, that the roads became impassable, and remained so for some time. The shops at Dieppe were closed for over a month, and the people of the town, including the higher classes, were compelled to work to open the communications. The port was frozen so that it could be traversed on foot. This terrible winter destroyed many fruit-trees and early-sown crops of corn, increasing the price of wheat and provisions for a year. The manuscript chronicle of the abbey of Tréport thus records the disastrous winter of 1709: "Very severe winter, which ruined the fishery, the corn, and the vines; great distress everywhere."

There is a popular explanation of the disappearance of the vineyards of Normandy, and it is this: In the sixteenth century innumerable flights

^c *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes, année 1834-35.*

of winged insects, thick and disastrous as swarms of locusts, fell yearly towards autumn upon the vines, devouring the grapes, and leaving on the trees nothing but leaves. This plague was repeated over many years. The people in despair fled to the churches, offered up prayers, made pilgrimages and processions, sang psalms and litanies as in the old Rogations. The plague ceased, and these pestilent creatures were driven by the hand of God across the sea, and banished to Newfoundland, where they are kept in reserve to be showered again upon any people deserving the chastisement of heaven. There, upon the great fishing-bank, as the fishermen who ply their vocation in those parts tell you, these pests are yet to be found in millions, darkening the air and covering in swarms their fishing-boats.

Such, briefly stated, are the general notions in the north of France respecting the disappearance of the vineyards. I much doubt if they are founded upon good grounds; and I doubt if the real causes have as yet been set forth or understood. The change of climate is questioned, and on this very point I consulted the late Vice-Admiral Smyth, who sent me his own opinion and that of another eminent astronomer, as opposed to the probability of any change of climate affecting materially the general maturing of the grape. My own vineyard (of about two dozen vines) last autumn gave evidence that in one of the most inauspicious years the Muscadine and Burgundian grapes ripened well—indeed, almost as well as those upon the walls. Neither is it at all probable that the severe winters referred to were more disastrous to the vineyards than others happening at long intervals, through the previous fifteen hundred years during which, it may be believed, they had existed; and at all times, and in all countries, the vine is in every stage, and especially when in fruit, exposed to disastrous casualties, against which it requires to be defended. As for the popular opinion respecting the fatal effects of insects or of birds, it may be classed with those popular errors which prevail everywhere to the satisfaction of thousands.

The Abbé Cochet, however, in that truth-seeking spirit which distinguishes all he does, supplies, towards the close of his interesting essay, what seems to be a far more probable cause of the extinction of the vineyards than those referred to above. Mr. Floquet^d traces the origin of the ruin of the vineyards to the unwise and rigorous imposts of the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XV., which completely ruined several branches of commerce heretofore flourishing. "Then," he says, "was dealt the death-blow to the vineyards in Normandy, the culture of which in our province had for a long time been active, in spite of the cold and the humidity of the atmosphere, to such an extent that Louis XII., in a declaration of 1511, congratulated himself on the abundance of the Norman vineyards, and on the zeal and energy with which they were cultivated." The vineyards, he states, were rooted up in numberless instances, because the taxes rendered their cultivation not only unremunerative but positively ruinous. Here, then, we have what seems to be a most simple, palpable, and satisfactory solution of the cause of the decay and ruin of the Norman vineyards; and it is probable a similar explanation may be afforded for their extinction in

^d Histoire du Parlement de Normandie, tom. iv. p. 478-480.

Picardy and elsewhere. Suspend the power of producers to obtain fair remuneration, and cultivation must immediately languish; destroy it, and ruin naturally follows.

Scientific Notes of the Month.

THE Royal Society of London and the Royal Society of Edinburgh have each just issued a portion of their volume of Transactions for the past year. Each contains memoirs of considerable interest, and of less abstract character than the contents of such volumes sometimes are. In the former, Professor Tyndall has two papers—one on Calorescence, which treats of the absorption and radiation of the invisible rays of heat, and the second on the Influence of Colour and Mechanical Condition on Radiant Heat. Chemical science is represented by Professor Frankland and Mr. Duppa, who publish researches on Ethers; and by Mr. Abel, who treats of the manufacture and composition of Gun Cotton. Natural science finds exponents in Professor Owen, who contributes the second part of his description of the Fossil Mammals of Australia; in Mr. W. K. Parker, who commences a series of papers on the anatomy of the Vertebrate Skull by one on the cranium and face of the Ostrich Tribe; and in Mr. J. W. Hulke, who treats of the minute structure of the retina of the Chameleon. Mr. Huggins continues his researches into the constitution of the Nebulæ by spectrum analysis of their light—for which researches, by the way, he has received the gold medal of the Royal Society. In the “Edinburgh Transactions” Sir David Brewster appears, with vigour undiminished by the eighty-five years of a laborious life, in three papers, one of which describes a peculiar property in the retina of one of his eyes similar to, but in some sort differing from, the disease known as Hemiopsia. He concludes this paper with a paragraph which is worth bearing in mind. He says: “I would suggest to philosophers and medical practitioners the importance of studying the manner in which sight and hearing are, in their own case, gradually impaired, for it is in the decay or decomposition of organic structures, as well as in their origin and growth, that valuable results may be presented to the physiologist; and facts of this kind have a peculiar value when the patient is himself a practised observer.” Anticipatory of a fuller publication, of which announcement has now been made, Professor Smyth gives the principal results of his recent measures of and investigations upon the Great Pyramid. The laws which govern the Fertility and Sterility of Women are made the subject of three papers: two, medico-statistical, by Dr. J. M. Duncan, and one, partaking of the mathematical, by Professor Tait, who concludes his memoir with a sentence which is also worth repeating: “It is sad,” he says, “to think that the enormous blue-books which load our shelves contain so much painfully elaborated information which is of no use, and so little of those precious statistics which would at once be easy of acquirement and invaluable to the physiologist.”

In chronicling the scientific progress of the month, we will endeavour to keep each branch of science to itself; but really sciences now so run

one into the other, that it is impossible to preserve the separation between them. It seems as though we were approaching a time when there will be but one science! When our budget of materials is plentiful we shall select from it such facts as are likely to be most generally interesting to the majority of readers, either by their curiosity or by their bearing upon the affairs of life. Abstract science, we apprehend, would find little favour.

Commencing with *Physical Science*, we note that Messrs. De la Rue, Stewart, and Loewy have privately circulated the second part of the results of their researches on solar physics, in which they have investigated the relation between solar activity and the configurations of the planets. They believe they have discovered a connection between the behaviour of solar spots and the longitudes of Venus and Jupiter, a result which is in accordance with some observations made by Mr. Carrington some years ago.—Professor Roche, of Montpellier, has been examining closely into the circumstances of the descriptions of the alleged obscurations of the sun that have been recorded in past times, and he comes to the conclusion that some of these have been ordinary solar eclipses, and others due to fogs on the earth; and that hence none were really failures in the actual light-emitting power of the sun.—The French Bureau des Longitudes honours the nebular hypothesis of Laplace by reproducing his note on the subject in the last volume of their "Annuaire," to recall the attention of savans to this famous cosmogony at a time when the constitution of the sun and so many phenomena of physical astronomy are under discussion.

We should hesitate to revert to the hackneyed subject of meteors, if what we have to say had not a worthy claim to our attention. Professor Schiapperelli of Milan has been computing the elements of the August ring of meteors, and he has found that these elements agree almost exactly with those of the second comet of the year 1862: he hence concludes that this comet was no more nor less than a large meteor, probably the largest of the August group. If the calculations be correct, the fact passes the limit of the curious, and becomes startling.—The zodiacal light has been frequently observed of late, and its appearance, simultaneous with that of the late meteoric display, has led to inferences of some connection between the two phenomena.—Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed on all sides by the suspension of the Board of Trade storm-signals. Mr. Baxendell commented, in terms of reasonable indignation, upon this official freak, at a recent meeting of the Manchester Philosophical Society. The warnings were discontinued on the ground that they were "founded on rules mainly empirical." Considering the satisfaction that, with few exceptions, they gave, and the saving of life they effected, it is strange that they should be stopped merely because they are not mathematically perfect. As well, says Mr. Baxendell, might we neglect to correct ships' compasses because the laws of magnetism, as applied to that purpose, are partly empirical: or as well might that sailor's *vade mecum*, the "Nautical Almanac," never have been published till astronomers had perfected the lunar theory. The advisers of the Board of Trade, the President and Council of the Royal Society, hope that in a few years the rules upon which storm-warnings are based will be improved by certain observations yet to be

collected and studied. Then, we suppose, the warnings will be restored upon an infallible basis. Woe to the warners if they issue false predictions (they will no longer be "forecasts") then!—The old argument touching the moon's rotation has cropped up again, and this time in a strange place. The "Journal of the Horological Institute," a clock and watchmakers' organ, devotes one-third of a monthly number to reprove that the moon does turn on its own axis, while a Glasgow pamphleteer puts forth a brochure to prove that such is not the case.

An important step in *Geographical Science* has been made by the determination of the exact difference of longitude between Valentia and Newfoundland, through the agency of the Atlantic cable. Some three or four months ago Dr. Gould, the superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, came to England, bringing with him all necessary astronomical instruments, and established an observatory at Foilhommerum in Valentia, the terminus of the cable. A similar observatory was established at Heart's Content, Newfoundland. By means of transits of stars, the exact local sidereal time at each station was found, and by means of signals through the cable these two times were accurately compared, and the difference of longitude was thus found to be 2 h. 51 m. 56 s. Simultaneously the difference between Dr. Gould's station and Greenwich was similarly determined; so that now the exact longitude of all parts of the American continent, as referred to Greenwich, will be ascertainable.—A Geographical and Topographical Dictionary of France was lately submitted to the French Academy of Sciences. It is described as a magnificent work, complete in every particular. The author is M. Adolphe Joanne.—A Nautical Dictionary, which the late Admiral W. H. Smyth left behind him, is now, we hear, passing through the press, under the care of his widow.—M. Du Chaillu's travels in Ashango land, and history of the Obongo Dwarf race, are just coming forth. A brief account of his labours was given to the Geographical Society in January of the past year, and duly noticed in our pages.—An interesting account of some of the wild tribes of Central India was communicated to the Ethnological Society at a late meeting, from Lieut.-Col. Dalton, the civil governor of the province which includes these tribes. Seeing the sense in which we regard the term *wild*, it hardly applies to these people. They easily receive Christian principles, and are truthful and honest: they have acquired the art of smelting and working iron and copper, and pay great attention to singing and dancing. Dr. Mouatt, who read Col. Dalton's communication, said that he never heard in any Christian church hymns sung better than in the religious services of the Kolo. Their marriage ceremony is curious: the girls are sold, their price not being regulated by their charms, but by their pedigree: the bride and bridegroom are anointed with turmeric and bathed, and then taken and wedded—not to each other, but to two trees.—The extensive ethnological and archæological collection bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Henry Christy, has been temporarily placed in the apartments formerly occupied by Mr. Christy at 103, Victoria-street, Westminster. The collection is especially rich in the remains of the earlier and pre-historic races of Europe, and in specimens illustrating the ethnology of existing races. It can be visited every Friday, from 10 to 4, by tickets, which can be obtained at the British Museum.

Geology introduces the fatal Algerian earthquake ; but there is little to be said about it, scientifically. Earthquake phenomena are exceedingly complicated, and little can be done towards securing scientific data concerning them, by reason of their suddenness and the alarm they create. There is an instrument for measuring the direction and extent of the vibrations or undulations the earth's surface undergoes, and such an instrument had been mounted in Algiers ; some results from it have been handed to the Academy of Science in Paris, but at present we know not what they amount to.—The Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street, London, has been lit with gas, and is now thrown open to the public on Monday and Saturday evenings.—Oil has been “struck” in North Staffordshire. A new source of industry, says a correspondent of the *Engineer*, is rapidly developing itself in that district, in the production of paraffin from coal shale, of which hundreds of thousands of tons are lying about in heaps, and for the removal of which premiums have sometimes been offered. Each ton of this refuse has been found to yield many gallons of oil ; and in consequence it has risen from worthlessness to a value of five shillings a ton. Retorts for distilling the oil from the shale have sprung up in all directions. A number of enterprising gentlemen have formed themselves into an Oil Company (Limited) ; an extensive refinery is nearly completed, and provision is to be made for a factory for making paraffin candles on the spot.

Paraffin oil leads us to *Chemistry*, and to notice the results of some investigations, by Dr. Atfield, into the cause of the explosions of which we so often hear in lamps burning mineral oils. The cause he finds to be the heating of the brass work in the neighbourhood of the wick, and the consequent conduction of heat down to the oil, which, thus heated, gives off vapours which form a dangerously explosive compound when mixed with common air. The remedy is to use only such oils as will give off no such vapours upon being heated to the temperature which they must sustain from the above cause, and Dr. Atfield describes the means whereby this may be tested.—A new gas made from pine wood has been employed to light the town of Coburg, Canada West ; it is said to be more brilliant than coal gas, and more economical ; this, however, depends upon the local value of the two commodities.—Mr. Graham's important discoveries in the separation or filtration of gases are bearing fruit. They have led to the construction of an instrument for determining the percentage of fire-damp in coal mines, and thus of warning the miner of a cause of danger in ample time for him to escape or obviate it. The instrument is the invention of Mr. Ansell, and it is called the “Fire-damp Indicator.”—Prof. Hoffmann, in the thirteenth report of the Science and Art Department, describes at length, and by the aid of plans and views, the new chemical laboratories attached to the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, that are now building under his superintendence by the Prussian Government. When these magnificent institutions are completed and equipped, they will surpass any establishment of similar character now in existence.—The enterprising toyman, or pyrotechnist, or chemist, or whatever he be, who made a startling toy out of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, which he called “Pharaoh's serpent,” has, serpents being no longer in demand, brought out another

which he calls the "devil's tears." These are little globules of sodium or potassium, done up for all the world like a sweetmeat. Thrown into water they take fire and splutter about as these metals are wont to do, endangering all inflammable articles in their neighbourhood. But their poisonous nature, and their semblance to sugar-plums, are their worst qualities. Cannot the sale of such things be prohibited?—Copper smoke, the bane of all vegetation in the neighbourhood of copper works, has actually been turned to useful account in the manufacture of manure, by being condensed into sulphuric acid, and then employed to produce superphosphate of lime; thousands of acres of barren waste may, by this perversion, be made into fertile ground. It may not be generally known that the exquisite whiteness which some continental laundresses obtain in their linen results from their use of borax as a water-softener. They use it in the proportion of a good handful of powder to eight or nine gallons of water; being a neutral salt it does not injure the tissue. A little might advantageously be introduced into our toilet jugs, and even into the tea-kettle.

Photography claims to be an offspring of chemistry.—M. Silvy has been down in the vaults of the Chapel Royal of Dreux, with a magnesium lamp, photographing the tombs of the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, the Duke of Orleans, the Duchess of Wurtemberg, &c. His results have been presented to the Photographic Society of France.—A rival to the magnesium light has been brought upon the field; it is composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and a salt of arsenic, and its cost is about one-fourth that of magnesium.—A new method of taking panoramic views with an ordinary lens has been perfected by M. Rollin of Nancy. It consists in taking a series of views upon one long plate, which is pushed forward after each picture; the camera being twisted through an angle which shall exactly bring the boundary of one picture into coincidence with that of the last. Proper means are provided for rendering this coincidence perfectly exact; and in order to prevent the bright line which the overlapping of the images would produce, a diaphragm is introduced between the lens and the plate, which forms a shaded edge or penumbra on the borders of the image, the overlapping of these penumbrae producing uniformity. It is said that this is done so perfectly that no trace of the juncture can be detected.—The "Moniteur Universel" has an article on a new photographic paper which will keep sensitive for a long time. It is said to be prepared by chemicals completely new in photography, to be more sensitive than silvered paper, and to yield prints of surpassing beauty. Its preparation is a secret: this does not heighten our opinion of it.

Electricity has been applied to gunnery. A rifle has been exhibiting at some scientific *séances* in France, which is to fire by electricity: a little battery is enclosed in the stock, and its conducting wires are led to the breech, where they can be put into connection with a fine platinum wire which passes through the cartridge. A simple pressure of the finger upon the trigger closes the circuit, a current passes, the platinum wire becomes instantly red-hot, and thus ignites the powder. Here is a self-igniting cartridge which will not explode from an accidental blow. It is said that the gun has gained the admiration of the Emperor; no doubt, as a piece of ingenuity it deserved it; but we should doubt the readiness

of a soldier to put his faith in such a weapon.—Electric clocks are becoming so simplified that they may be applied to private purposes; any number of clocks in a house may be kept in sympathy, governed by one good regulator. The regulator sends a current from a battery every quarter of a minute, which flashes round to all the secondary clocks and drives them in unison. These secondary clocks are ordinary spring clocks, without pendulums, but furnished with an electro-magnet, the armature of which forms one arm of a lever, the other arm carrying the anchor, or pallets, engaging with the escape wheel. The up and down motion of the armature, as it is attracted and set free by the magnet every quarter of a minute, constitutes the escapement. The clocks thus go forward by jerks every quarter of a minute.—A dentist in Bordeaux speaks in high quarters and in high terms of a system and instrument, invented by one M. Pallas, for applying electricity to deaden the pain of tooth-extraction.—The Atlantic Telegraph is shortly to have a rival: the northern route *viâ* Russia is expected soon to be in working order, and it is anticipated that messages will be sent through it for half the sum charged by the existing company.—An electrical system of communication between passengers and guards in railway trains has been under discussion by the Institution of Civil Engineers. An electric circuit, completed by the passenger in the carriage, gives an audible signal to the guard, and a visible signal to the engine driver. The peculiarity of the system proposed consisted rather in the arrangement of details, than in any novelty of principle.

Experiments have been made to gain this end by a totally different means. A detonator and light-signal are placed on the roof of the carriage; from these a quick match runs, through a tube, into the inside, terminating with a small slit, the inner surfaces of which are coated with a chemical mixture. A card is given to each passenger, which exactly fits the slit, and which is coated with another mixture which will produce fire when brought into contact with that on the slit. If the passenger require the attention of the guard, he thrusts his card into the opening, the match takes fire, the detonator explodes, and a red light burns. This is all very good; but would any assailant give his victim the chance of insinuating the card into the betraying slit? or would the assailed have steadiness of hand enough to do so if he got the chance?

There has lately been exhibiting in Paris a collection of designs for mosaic and other inlaid decorations, composed of various geometric figures of the same order, arranged upon an infinity of plans; a process in which nature's principle of crystallisation is emulated; atoms, as it were, all of one form, being grouped together to form a harmonious whole. The designs are the work of the Abbé Sagot, and they are spoken of as numerous and beautiful.

J. CARPENTER.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

Jan. 2.—Great fall of snow, especially in and around London.

Jan. 4.—An earthquake occurred at Algiers, causing the destruction of many villages and the loss of several lives.

Jan. 5.—A telegram from New York affirms that a resolution for the impeachment of the President of America has been passed by the House of Representatives.

An imperial decree has been issued, incorporating the kingdom of Poland with Russia, and reducing it to the condition of a Russian province.

The ancient parish church of St. John the Baptist, at Croydon, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The church was regarded as one of the finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in Surrey. In the chancel were several monuments of remarkable antiquity and beauty, and among them those of several archbishops of Canterbury.

An official report from Constantinople, under this date, announces that the Cretan insurrection is suppressed. Turkish rule is said to be everywhere recognised, save in some few places in the mountains, where bands of "foreign adventurers" have taken refuge.

Jan. 8.—A great gale, at times having the force of a hurricane, visited the Metropolis and surrounding districts, and occasioned great loss of property. Heavy losses occurred at sea.

Jan. 15.—A fatal accident took place, by the breaking of the ice, in the Regent's Park, resulting in the death of more than forty individuals.

Jan. 16.—Death of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G.

Jan. 19.—Decree of the French Emperor, granting greater freedom of discussion to the *Corps Legislatif* and Senate of France, and removing some of the hitherto existing restrictions from the press.

Jan. 26.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

Dec. 23. Sir William Bovill, Knt., and W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, esq., sworn of H.M.'s Privy Council.

Stephen Hewitt O'Bryen, esq., to be Collector of Revenues at Gibraltar.

Jan. 1. The Rev. Charles Du Port, M.A., to be an Inspector of Schools.

John B. Karlake, esq., Solicitor-General, and Benj. Samuel Phillips, esq., late Lord Mayor of London, Knighted.

Jan. 4. The Rev. Wm. H. Brookfield, to be a Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Very Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke to be one of the Honorary Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Jan. 8. The Rev. H. L. Mansel, B.D., to be Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, *vice*

the Rev. Walter W. Shirley, D.D., deceased.

Jan. 11. R. Levinge Swift, esq., to be Consul at Barcelona; and Oswald J. F. Crawford, esq., to be Consul at Oporto.

1st. Reg. of Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Charles Needham to be Lieut., by purchase, *vice* the Earl of Clonmell, who retires; Lord Algernon C. Gordon-Lennox to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., by purchase, *vice* Needham.

103rd Foot.—Sir C. H. Leslie, bart., to be Ensign.

Jan. 15. Morgan Hugh Foster, esq.,

Assistant Paymaster-General, to be Companion of the Bath, Civil Division.

Jan. 18. Mrs. George Gordon to be Honorary Bedchamber Woman to H.R.H. the Princess Christian.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

December, 1866.

Guildford.—R. Garth, esq., *vice* Sir W. Bovill, Ch. Hds.

January, 1867.

Waterford Co.—E. De la Poer, esq., *vice* Earl of Tyrone (now Marq. of Waterford).

BIRTHS.

Nov. 11, 1866. At Kamptu, the wife of Capt. Heathcote Plummer, Royal Fusiliers, a son.

Nov. 12. At Augur, Central India, the wife of Major C. James, a dau.

Nov. 14. At Royapooram, Madras, the wife of Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., Chaplain to Madras Government, a son.

Nov. 17. At Cyprus, the wife of T. B. Sandwith, esq., Vice-Consul, a son.

Nov. 18. At Dunedin, New Zealand, the wife of A. F. Oswin, esq., of the Treasury, Dunedin, a dau.

Nov. 21. At Glenarm, Simla, the wife of Major C. C. Johnson, a son.

Nov. 22. At Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, 96th Regt., a dau.

Nov. 24. At Ghazeepore, India, the wife of Rev. S. Crombie, A.C.S., Minister of Ghazeepore, a dau.

Nov. 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. F. S. Taylor, R.E., consulting engineer, a dau.

Nov. 30. At Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Brigadier-Gen. J. Thornton Grant, C.B., a son.

Dec. 6. At Mhow, Central India, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Falkner, 6th N.I., a dau.

Dec. 8. At Quebec, the wife of Major B. J. Alexander, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Boxley, Kent, the wife of A. B. Cunningham, esq., R.H.A., a son.

Dec. 10. At Allington, Kent, the wife of Rev. E. B. Heawood, a dau.

Dec. 11. The wife of Sir Thos. Miller, bart., a dau.

Dec. 12. At Tysoe, Warwickshire, the wife of Rev. C. D. Francis, a dau.

Dec. 14. At Gillfoot, Cumberland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Kennion, R.A., a son.

Dec. 15. At Dupplin Castle, N.B., the Countess of Kinnoull, a dau.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, the Hon. H. Weyland Chetwynd, a son.

At Kirby-Underdale, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Monson, a dau.

At Shiplake, near Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Rev. J. Climenson, a son.

At Folkestone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Heber Drury, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. H. Villiers Forbes, R.M., a dau.

At Field House, Alcester, the wife of Major W. R. Freer, 2nd Warwickshire Militia, a dau.

Dec. 16. At Lilleshall, Salop, the wife of Rev. Percy Andrews, a dau.

At Brandon, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. W. F. Crocker, M.A., a son.

At 6, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin, the wife of T. S. O'Dell, esq., of Kilcleagh Park, co. Westmeath, a son.

At Firby Hall, Yorks., the wife of L. Hutton Potts, esq., a son.

At Brynnie House, Oxtou, Cheshire, the wife of R. Stephenson Sandford, esq., a son.

Dec. 17. At Cleve, Prussia, the Countess of Waldeck, a son.

At Baildon Lodge, near Leeds, the wife of Titus Salt, jun., esq., a son.

Dec. 18. At 17, Eaton-place south, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring-Rice, a dau.

At Bretforton Manor House, Evesham, the wife of W. H. Ashwin, esq., a son.

At 8, Richmond-hill, Bath, the wife of Rev. P. F. Eliot, a dau.

At 41, Rutland-gate, the wife of Capt. Farrer, late 1st Life Guards, a dau.

At Moyglare Glebe, co. Meath, the wife of Rev. R. Dixie Maunsell, a dau.

At Knells, near Carlisle, the wife of Capt. Mounsey, 71st Highlanders, a son.

At 70, Adelaide-road, South Hampstead, the wife of T. T. I. Boswell Syme, esq., a son.

Dec. 19. At the Old Hill Court, near Ross, the wife of Rev. F. J. Aldrich-Blake, a dau.

At the Curragh Camp, the wife of Rev. Milward Crooke, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At 118, Sloane-street, the wife of Col. Daubeny, C.B., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Dr. Archibald Gordon, C.B., a dau.

At 15, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Rev. C. J. D'Oyly, a dau.

At Coombe Villa, Merton, Surrey, Mrs. George Lister Hayter, a son.

At Battle, the wife of Rev. Edward Robinsone, a dau.

At Hawley, Hants, the wife of Rev. Albert Smallpeice, a son.

Dec. 21. At Gurnard, West Cowes, the wife of Rev. F. J. Atwood, a dau.

At Sandy, Beds, the wife of Rev. Claude Smith Bird, a dau.

At Manor House, Tongham, the wife of Capt. Sonne, 17th Lancers, a dau.

At Sunlaws House, Roxburghshire, the wife of W. Scott Kerr, esq., of Chatto, a son.

Dec. 22. At Walmer, the wife of T. Meyrick Hewett, esq., R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Rev. R. Hichens, a son.

The wife of Capt. Throckmorton, a son.

Dec. 23. At Canobie, Dumfriesshire, the wife of Rev. G. Colville, a son.

At Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, the wife of E. Finch Dawson, esq., a dau.

At 29, Upper Temple-street, Dublin, the wife of late Col. J. T. Mauleverer, C.B., a dau.

At Bagnalstown House, Ireland, the wife of W. B. Persse, esq., a son.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Rev. Edgar Sanderson, M.A., a dau.

Dec. 24. The Lady Victoria Lambton, a son.

At Menton, Alpes Maritimes, France, the wife of Rev. S. A. H. Ash, incumbent of St. John's Church, Inverness, a dau.

At Frensham, near Farnham, the wife of Rev. W. Lewery Blackley, a dau.

At Clyffe Pypard, Wilts, the wife of Rev. C. W. Bradford, a dau.

At Jordans, the wife of J. R. Pine-Coffin, esq., a son.

At Heatherley, Inverness, the wife of Capt. C. R. Fraser, a son.

At Ardenlee, Dunoon, the wife of Capt. J. P. Harris, a son.

Dec. 25. At Merly House, Dorset, the wife of W. L. Adye, esq., a son.

At 14, New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of H. Hoare, esq., a son.

At Weston-green, Thames Ditton, the wife of E. Colville Nepean, esq., a dau.

At Oundle, the wife of Rev. J. A. Stansbury, M.A., a son.

Dec. 26. At Aberdeen, the wife of Comm. G. D. FitzRoy, R.N., a son.

The wife of Rev. R. Winkfield, Head Master of St. Paul's School, Stony Stratford, a dau.

Dec. 27. At Foulsham, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. J. Waller Bird, a son.

At South Norwood-park, the wife of G. P. Craven, esq., a son.

At Calston, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Gilbert Lyon, a son.

At Tivetshall, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. T. Aikin Sneath, a dau.

Dec. 28. At Abington Pigotts, Cambs., the wife of Rev. W. Graham Foster Pigott, a son.

At Harrow, the wife of Rev. B. F. Westcott, a son.

At 42, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Isabella Stewart, a dau.

Dec. 29. The Viscountess Chelsea, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a dau.

At 93, Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.

At Christiania, Norway, the wife of Rev. S. Bryan Crowther, British Chaplain at Christiania, a son.

At 29, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, the wife of Rev. T. Evans, rector of Goytre, Monmouthshire, a dau.

The wife of Rev. S. F. Williams, of Liverpool College, a son.

Dec. 30. At 34, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Evelyn, a son.

At Plumstead, the wife of Capt. R. W. Haig, R.A., a son.

Dec. 31. At Shrewsbury, the wife of Col. Edgell, a dau.

At Congham House, near Lynn, Mrs. Robert Elwes, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major Alured Johnson, R.A., a son.

The wife of E. W. Mackintosh, esq., of Raigmore, a son.

At Earlham Hall, the wife of Rev. W. N. Ripley, a son.

At Kidbrooke-park, Blackheath, the wife of Rev. W. H. Woodman, a son.

At Rumbold's Wyke, Chichester, the wife of Rev. J. Young, a dau.

Jan. 1, 1867. At Thurcaston, the wife of Rev. John Fuller, a dau.

At Gidea Hall, Romford, the wife of W. J. Marshall, esq., a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Andrew Orr, R.A., a dau.

Jan. 2. At Church-hill House, Wandsworth, the wife of Hanbury Barclay, esq., a son.

At Carlyle, the wife of Major Lynden Bell, 6th Royal Regt., a son.

At Astley Bridge, near Bolton, the wife of Rev. A. Birley, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Francis Lean, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of Rev. John Rigg, a dau.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the wife of Rev. O. Sumner, a son.

Jan. 3. At Kenton, Lady Evelyn Courtenay, a dau.

At Charente, France, the wife of Hon. H. Prendergast Vereker, LL.D., H.M. Consul, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Benwell, 66th Regt., a son.

The wife of C. G. Elers, esq., of Marshwood Manor, Dorset, a son.

At Drinkstone, the wife of Rev. F. E. Horne, a son.

At Hardwick Hall, co. Durham, the wife of J. C. H. Johnstone, esq., a son.

Jan. 4. At Dublin, the wife of Sir Thomas P. Butler, bart., a dau.

At 105, Eaton-square, the wife of Capt. Eccles, late Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Croughton, the wife of Rev. J. Stanley Hill, a son.

At North Tawton, Devon, the wife of Rev. Robert Hole, a son.

Jan. 5. At Eastington, the wife of Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley Boevey, bart., a dau.

At Hampton Lucy, the wife of Rev. R. J. Baker, a son.

At Hilston, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. W. Foster, a dau.

At Cottingley Hall, Bingley, the wife of G. Alderson Smith, esq., a dau.

Jan. 6. At Cubbington, Warwickshire, the wife of Rev. F. Edge, a son.

At Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Rev. R. Crompton Jones, a dau.

At Combe, near Hungerford, Hants, the wife of Rev. G. Pearson, M.A., a dau.

At Coltishall Hall, Norwich, the wife of R. Rogers, esq., a dau.

At 21, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of H. Woods, esq., M.P., a son.

Jan. 7. At Herringstone, near Dorchester, the Hon. Mrs. Williams, a son.

At the Chaplain's residence, London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the wife of Rev. H. Beattie, M.A., a dau.

At 44, Prince's-gate, the wife of R. Hay, esq., of Haystone, a dau.

At 70, Eaton-place, the wife of A. W. Peel, esq., M.P., a son.

At Rochester, the wife of Capt. F. W. Thomas, R.M., a dau.

At 97, St. George's-road, Pimlico, the wife of Watkin Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

Jan. 8. At Marlborough, the wife of Rev. R. Dell, M.A., a dau.

At The Cedars, Sunbury, the wife of J. W. De Longueville Giffard, esq., of Nutfield, a dau.

At Gresford, Denbighshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. B. Hamilton, a son.

At Shorwell, Isle of Wight, the wife of Rev. T. Renwick, a son.

At Wilton Tower, Durham, the wife of H. S. Stobart, esq., a son.

Jan. 9. At Berrow, Worcestershire, the wife of Rev. E. W. Ashfield, a son.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the wife of Rev. P. R. Atkinson, rector of Pusey, Berks, a dau.

At 18, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of W. L. Donaldson, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Haughton, Aberdeenshire, the wife of R. O. Farquharson, esq., a dau.

At Bramley, Guildford, the wife of Rev. H. B. Power, a dau.

At Thorpe Hall, Peterborough, the wife of Isham Strong, esq., a dau.

Jan. 10. At 4, Dawson-place, Bayswater, the wife of C. A. Holmes, esq., a dau.

At Inverleith House, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. A. Forbes Mackay, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a son.

At Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. G. Noel Money, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Worthing, the wife of Rev. O. M. Ridley, twin daus.

At Burlescombe, Devon, the wife of Rev. T. C. Tanner, a dau.

Jan. 11. At Barbot Hall, Rotherham, the wife of T. Ellison, esq., a son.

At The Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk, the wife of A. R. Johnston, esq., a son.

At the Manor House, St. Nicolas, Glamorganshire, the wife of Lewis Knight-Bruce, esq., a dau.

Jan. 12. At Doveleys, Lady Heywood, a son.

At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a son.

At Matlock, the wife of Rev. J. Langton Clarke, a son.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Rev. J. H. Edgar, a dau.

At Kew, the wife of Dr. Hooker, F.R.S., a son.

At 6, Albion-street, Hyde-park, the wife of Rev. E. Sturges, vicar of Great Milton, a dau.

At Hartshill, Stoke-upon-Trent, the wife of R. Minton Taylor, esq., a son and heir.

Jan. 13. The wife of Rev. E. Milner Barry, vicar of Scothorne, Lincolnshire, a son.

At Cannington, the wife of Rev. E. Bristow, a dau.

At Compton Beauchamp, Berks, the wife of Rev. G. Carter, a dau.

Jan. 14. At Kempsford, Fairford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bradford, a dau.

At Chelmsford, the wife of Rev. R. J. Dundas, a son.

At 8, Victoria-road, Hampstead, the wife of Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B., a dau.

The wife of Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, of Yverdon House, Blackheath, a son.

At Clonallan, Warrenpoint, the wife of Rev. Lewis Richards, a son.

At Buckhorn Weston, the wife of Rev. E. H. Stapleton, a son.

Jan. 15. At East Molesey, the Lady Helen MacGregor, of MacGregor, a dau.

At 9, Burlington-road, St. Stephen's-square, the wife of Rev. W. A. Newton, a son.

At St. Kilda, Torquay, the wife of Capt. W. Taylor, of Carshalton Park, Surrey, a son.

Jan. 16. At Woodville, Templemore, Ireland, the wife of The Knight of Glin, a son.

At St. Peter's Parsonage, Kensington-park-road, the wife of Rev. J. Robbins, M.A., a son.

Jan. 17. At 20, Lowndes-square, the Lady Constance Stanley, a son.

At 51, Eaton-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of W. Davis, esq., of Wellclose, Gloucestershire, a son.

At Tewkesbury, the wife of Rev. W. H. Peers, a dau.

At 1, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson, M.P., a son.

Jan. 18. At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Irving S. Allfrey, 13th Regt., a son.

At 50, Burlington-road, Bayswater, the wife of Capt. H. O. Hitchins, R.A., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8, 1866. At Kingston, Canada, Lawrence William, eldest son of the late Rev. W. Herchmer, M.A., to Mary Helen, second dau. of the late Hon. H. Sherwood, Attorney-General of Upper Canada.

Nov. 10. At Calcutta, Charles H. Denham, esq., eldest son of Admiral Denham, F.R.S., to Katharine, youngest dau. of Stephen Moulton, esq., of Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

Nov. 13. At Calcutta, A. R. Montfort, esq., to Margaret Leslie, only dau. of George Dickson, esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

Nov. 15. At Goulburn, New South Wales, Capt. Charles F. Roberts, R.A., to Alice Caroline, youngest dau. of William Bradley, esq., of Goulburn.

At St. Michael's, Barbados, George Augustus Sealy, esq., second son of John Sealy, esq., Attorney-General of Barbados, to Agnes Senhouse, second dau. of his Excellency James Walker, esq., C.B.

Nov. 17. At Hongkong, Marcus Octavius Flowers, esq., H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, Nagasaki, Japan, to Frances Eliza Sophia, only dau. of the late Rev. Edwin Evans, Consular Chaplain, China.

Nov. 21. At Dum Dum, Bengal, Lieut. C. A. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. A. Munro, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. S. Mercer, R.N.

Dec. 4. At Poona, William Felton Peel, second son of Capt. Edmund Peel, R.N., to Edith, dau. of Major-Gen. Willoughby, C.B.

Dec. 5. At Lahore, Capt. Henry Tyn-dall, to Alice Harriet, dau. of the Rev. John Cobbold Aldrich, incumbent of St. Lawrence, Ipswich.

At Kew, Victoria, Australia, the Rev. Rowland Hayward, of Kew, to Anna Clara, second dau. of the late John Price, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart.

Dec. 13. At Oakfield, Ryde, Capt. E. Ker Vaughan Arbuckle, 3rd Buffs, son of Gen. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A., to Margaret Helen Georgiana, dau. of Harry Scott Gibb, esq., of Woodlynch, Ryde.

At the chapel of the British Embassy, Constantinople, the Chevalier Charles D. Van Lennep, Swedish and Norwegian Consul, Smyrna, to Eliza Anne, dau. of Thomas Ogilvy, esq., of Corrimony, Inverness-shire.

Dec. 15. At Stamford, the Hon. W. C. Evans-Freke, second brother of Lord Carbery, to Lady Victoria Cecil, youngest dau. of the late Marquis Exeter.

Dec. 18. At Loughborough, Cecil Theodore, only son of the Hon. and Rev. O. W. Forester, to Emma Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Sir Willoughby W. Dixie, bart.

At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Frederic de Hochepeid-Larpent, esq., youngest son of the late Baron de Hochepeid-Larpent, of Holmwood House, Surrey, to Marion Ellen, fifth dau. of Thomas Pearson, esq., of Acton House, Middlesex.

Dec. 19. At St. James's, Piccadilly, George Edward Grover, Lieut. R.E., to Elizabeth Anne, second dau. of Thomas Wormald, esq., of Bengoe, Herts.

The Rev. Walpole Harris, rector of Llanderfalle, Brecknockshire, eldest surviving son of C. A. Harris, esq., of Hayne, Devon, to Emily Georgiana, second dau. of the late J. Winslow Phillips, esq.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Arthur Richard

Lees, esq., Capt. 8th Regt., second son of Sir John Lees, bart., to Amy, second dau. of H. M. Godwin, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Smithwick, esq., of Shanbally, co. Tipperary, to Emily Charlotte Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Admiral William Webb.

Dec. 20. At Hundleby, Lincolnshire, Claude Edward Buckle, Comm. R.N., second son of the Rev. M. H. G. Buckle, to Elizabeth Preston, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Kennard.

At Cambridge, the Rev. William Done Bushell, M.A., of Harrow, to Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Lestourgeon, esq., of The Close, Cambridge.

At Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, F. Warre Cornish, esq., to Blanche, second dau. of the late Hon. William Ritchie, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. Newall Vicary Fowler, M.A., vicar of Ulting, Essex, to Charlotte Hannah, eldest dau. of J. H. Pattison, esq., of Tunbridge.

At Pawlett, the Rev. Joseph Higgins, eldest son of William Higgins, esq., of Neilgherries, India, to Margaret Alice, third dau. of the Rev. J. D. Oland Crosse, vicar of Pawlett, Somerset.

At Little Parndon, Francis John Mason, esq., to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Hemming, rector of Little Parndon and Thundersley, Essex.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry John, eldest son of Henry Norman, esq., of Oakley, near Bromley, Kent, to Anne Hewitt, elder dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Coote, 18th (Royal Irish) Regt.

Dec. 22. At Southampton, Hugh Caruthers Wilson, M.A., to Julia, youngest dau. of E. M. Randall, esq., of Southampton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Mansel Wilson, esq., of Darkes Lodge, South Mimms, Middlesex, to Sarah Palmer, of Cosham Park, Hants, widow of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of Dorney Court, Bucks, and of Cosham Park.

Dec. 23. At the British Consulate, Calais, and afterwards at the English Church, St. Omer, France, Arthur, fourth surviving son of the late C. Jones Hilton, esq., to Mary Robena, second dau. of Robert Carr Foster, esq.

Dec. 26. At Boston, Massachusetts, U.S., H. S. Le Strange, esq., of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, to Emmeline, dau. of the late W. Austin, esq., of Boston.

Dec. 27. At Florence, Lionel Douglass, eldest son of Capt. William Moorcroft Harsey, to Amelia Charlotte, third dau. of the late Gen. Sir J. B. Harsey, K.C.B.

At Southall, the Rev. George Phillip N. S. 1867, VOL. III.

W. Scott, M.A., curate of King's Ripton, Hunts, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Richard Shelton, esq., of Bisham, Berks.

At Clifton, Alfred Sheldon, youngest son of the late J. Godwin Williams, esq., to Harriet, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Stevenson, rector of St. Peter's, Winchester.

Dec. 28. At Newhailes, near Edinburgh, Walter Severn, esq., of the Privy Council Office, to Mary Dalrymple, fifth dau. of the late Sir C. Dalrymple Fergusson, bart.

Dec. 29. At St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, Edward A. Scott, esq., Assistant-Master of Rugby School, to Mary Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Dec. 31. At Burlington, Yorkshire, John Daniel Ferguson (now, by her Majesty's licence, Ferguson-Fawsitt), esq., of Burton Constable, Capt. East York Militia, and son of the late Rev. Daniel Ferguson, to Ann Eliza, only surviving dau. and heir of the late John Fawsitt, esq., of Hunsley House, near Beverley.

Jan. 1, 1867. At St. John's, Paddington, Henry Pugh Bockett, esq., second son of the Rev. B. Bradney Bockett, vicar of Epsom, Surrey, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Edward Mant Miller, esq., of Clifton, Bristol.

At Bedford, the Rev. T. W. Bray, curate of Papworth St. Agnes, Huntingdon, to Rachel, fourth dau. of Rev. H. Le Mesurier, of Bedford.

At Kingswinford, Staffordshire, the Rev. Oswald Mangin Holden, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late E. Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, esq., of Kingswinford.

At Shrewsbury, Capt. Edmund Kerrich, Bombay Staff Corps, second son of John Kerrich, esq., of Geldeston Hall, Norfolk, to Mary Louisa Matilda, widow of Major R. J. Edgerley, of the Bombay Army.

At Llanover, the Rev. W. Watkins, M.A., to Maria Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Lucas, esq., of Uplands, co. Glamorgan.

In Gloucester Cathedral, G. Lewis Watson, esq., of Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, to Laura Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Sir J. Culme-Seymour, bart.

Jan. 2. At Kersal, the Rev. Charles Bigg, M.A., to Millicent Mary, eldest dau. of W. Sale, esq., solicitor, of Manchester.

At Bilton, Warwickshire, the Rev. E. Tudor Owen, M.A., second son of Richard Owen, esq., of Bron-y-fynnon, Denbigh, to Catharine Harriet, youngest dau. of the late G. Courtenay Greenway, Commander R.N.

At St. Mary's Aldermary, London, Frederick Meadows White, esq., of 4, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, barrister-at-

law, to Alice Mary, elder dau. of the late Richard Smith, esq.

Jan. 3. At Eaton, near Norwich, Alfred E. Barrett, esq., of Grimston, Norfolk, second son of Charles P. Barrett, esq., of Eton, Bucks, to Henrietta, third dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Robert Keppel, rector of North Creake, Norfolk, and niece to the Earl of Albemarle.

At Eastbourne, Capt. Julius M. Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, fifth surviving son of the late Gen. Mossom Boyd, of the Bengal Army, to Anna, youngest dau. of Capt. Blennerhassett, R.N.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Crowden, M.A., Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, Kent, to Mary Julia, eldest dau. of T. C. Fletcher, esq.

At Bilton-with-Harrogate, W. F. Dury, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Clara Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Smith, esq., of Burley, near Leeds.

At Fintray House, Aberdeenshire, Lieut.-Col. Elgee, R.A., to Margaret, youngest dau. of W. Hogarth, esq.

At Cally Chapel, Kirkcudbrightshire, Lieut.-Col. Fullerton, Bengal Staff Corps, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Stuart C. Maitland, esq., of Dundrennan, N.B.

At Coughton, Warwickshire, the Rev. A. L. Gore, of Crowneast, Worcester, to Agnes Sarah, younger dau. of the late W. H. Gem, esq., of Wood End, Erdington.

At Aigburth, the Rev. E. H. Harrison, B.A., son of the late George Harrison, esq., of Chester, to Jane, second dau. of the late James Dalglish, esq., of Aigburth, near Liverpool.

At Marylebone Church, the Rev. W. M. Hoare, second son of the late Henry Hoare, esq., of Staplehurst, Kent, to Jessie Mary, younger dau. of the late Richard Robertson, esq.

At Great Baddow, Essex, the Rev. J. Freeman King, to Margaret Ramsay, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. Dalby, rector of Compton Bassett.

At Wrenbury, Lieut.-Col. Cecil Lennox Peel, Scots Fusilier Guards, to the Hon. Caroline Stapleton Cotton, eldest dau. of Viscount Combermere.

At Fyerning, Capt. Douglas Phelps, second son of Charles Phelps, esq., of Briggins Park, Herts, to Ana Geraldine Barbara, second dau. of Edgar Disney, esq., of The Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex.

At Rugby, the Rev. H. J. Phillpotts, vicar of Lamerton, Devon, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Cornwall, to Catherine Mary, youngest dau. of R. Robertson, esq., of Stirford House, near Warmminster.

At Norland, the Rev. J. E. Symms, M.A., Vice-Principal of the Bath Proprie-

tary Coll., to Mary, second dau. of R. Corser, esq., of Norland-square, Notting-hill.

At Edgbaston, the Rev. H. J. Thompson, M.A., vicar of Dodford, Northamptonshire, to Sophia Mary, eldest dau. of Edward James, esq., M.D., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At Walter Belchamp, Essex, the Rev. C. Stebbing Wallace, younger son of the Rev. A. C. J. Wallace, rector of Monks-Eleigh, Suffolk, to Sarah Emily, only child of E. M. Raymond, esq., fourth son of the late S. Millbank Raymond, esq., of Belchamp Hall, Essex.

Jan. 5. At Dublin, Frederick Henderson, esq., Capt. 107th Regt., son of Wm. C. Henderson, esq., Q.C., to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Mills, esq., and grand-dau. of John Montgomery Casement, esq., of Invermore, co. Antrim.

At East Sheen, Surrey, William, son of Professor Owen, F.R.S., to Sarah Emily, eldest dau. of Robert R. Frecheville, esq.

Jan. 8. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Fitzwilliam Wentworth A. Bowyer, second son of Lieut.-Col. A. Bowyer, to Margaret Rosamond Fanny, only dau. of the late Major George Cuming.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Charles Keir Farquharson, esq., 15th Regt., to Mary Susan, second dau. of the late Hon. William Crane, of Sackville, New Brunswick, and Speaker of the House of Assembly; also Robert James Sisson, esq., of Talardy, St. Asaph, to Laura, third dau. of the late Hon. William Crane, of Sackville, New Brunswick.

At Whitburn, Durham, the Rev. G. E. Green, rector of Beldon, to Emma Juliana Lange, dau. of the late J. W. Lange, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William G. Herbert, esq., to Emily, youngest dau. of Col. Sir Samuel Falkiner, bart.

At Bray, Berks, the Rev. C. G. Hutchins, curate of St. Mary's, Guildford, to Marian Gertrude, eldest dau. of J. H. Crawford, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Cantray House, co. Inverness, Warden Sergison, Capt. 4th Hussars, only son of Warden George Sergison, esq., of Cuckfield Park, Sussex, to Emilia, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. Gordon Gordon-Cumming, bart.

At Margate, the Rev. W. F. Shaw, M.A., curate of Biddenden, Kent, to Gertrude Ann, second dau. of the Rev. J. Bateman.

Jan. 9. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of George Clive, esq., M.P., to Isabel, eldest dau. of the late D. H. Webb, esq., of Wykham Park, Oxon.

At St. Mary-of-the-Angels', Bayswater, W. C. O'Conner, esq., eldest son of Dr.

Dennis C. O'Connor, of Cork, to Anne Louisa, eldest dau. of Joseph Neale M'Kenna, esq., M.P.

Jan. 10. At Darrington, Yorkshire, Wm. Clayton Browne, esq., eldest son of Robert Clayton Browne, esq., of Browne's-hill, co. Carlou, to Caroline, dau. of the late J. Watson Barton, esq., of Stapleton Park, Yorkshire.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, John Bayford Butler, Comm. R.N., to the Hon. Sybil Catherine Devereux, eldest dau. of Robert, 15th Viscount Hereford.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Charles Meysey Bolton Clive, esq., of Whitfield, co. Hereford, to Lady Katherine Feilding, youngest sister of the Earl of Denbigh.

At Dalmahoy, Mid-Lothian, Lachlan Macpherson, esq., Major 30th Regt., second son of the late Major Evan Macpherson, of Glentruim, Inverness-shire, to Catharine Louisa, second dau. of Oliver G. Miller, esq., of Ratho.

At Kilnwick, Yorkshire, Herbert Clifford Saunders, esq., to Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Col. C. Grimston, of Grimston Garth, Yorkshire.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, the Rev. J. L. H. Southcomb, rector of Rose Ash, Devon, to Catherine Anne, dau. of the late Albert Forster, esq.

Jan. 12. At Chester, Capt. Alexander Murray, of Killagan, co. Antrim, to Mary Ann Margaret, only child of Charles Henry Freeday, esq., of Curzon Park, Chester.

Jan. 15. At Mackworth, Derbyshire, the Rev. Everard Hollier Spring Bower, B.A., curate of Potterne, Wiltshire, to Selina Asenath, youngest dau. of Henry Flower, esq.

At Morley, Yorkshire, John Chaundy Clarke, esq., of Adwalton, Yorkshire, to Grace Marion, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. A. M. Parkinson, M.A., incumbent of Morley.

At Holton St. Peter's, Suffolk, the Rev. J. G. Pooley, rector of Stonham Aspal, to Caroline Agnes, third dau. of Major-Gen. H. B. Turner, R.E., of Holton Hall.

At Chalton Hampshire, James Small, esq., of Dirnanean, Perthshire, to Janet, second dau. of Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, bart.

At Cheltenham, Dr. Forbes Watson, of the India Office, to Finnella, only dau. of the late Benjamin Turner, esq., of Calcutta.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Bailey, son of Richard Yapp, esq., of the Halesend, Herefordshire, to Lucy Frances,

youngest dau. of the Rev. Wentworth C. Roughton, vicar of Harrowden, Northamptonshire.

Jan. 16. At Marylebone church, the Rev. J. J. Blandford, of Spondon, Derbyshire, to Cecilia Honora, second dau. of the late Charles Henry Beddoes, esq., Comm. R.N.

At Partney, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, Patrick George Craigie, esq., Capt. Perthshire Rifles, to Gertrude Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Cheales, vicar of Skendleby.

At Moultsford, Berks, the Rev. E. Highton, B.A., of Blundell's School, Tiverton, to Mercy Eliza, third dau. of Thomas Howard Hodges, esq., of Moultsford.

At Stuart Hall, co. Tyrone, Edmund Huntley, son of the late Rev. Webster F. H. Hooper, incumbent of Withington, to the Lady Alice Maud Stuart, fourth dau. of the Earl of Castlestuart.

At Guernsey, the Rev. Otho W. Steele, B.A., son of Major Steele, of Sutton Court, Surrey, to Flora, fourth dau. of the late William Moir, esq., Ceylon Civil Service.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, George Wallace, second son of the late Joseph Wallace, esq., of Beechmount, co. Antrim, to Harriet Georgina, widow of Colonel Townsend Hungerford, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

Jan. 17. At Shrivenham, Berks, the Earl of Craven, to Evelyn Laura, second dau. of the Hon. G. W. C. Barrington, M.P., and granddau. of Viscount Barrington.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, the Rev. Alfred Hooke, vicar of Shotteswell, Warwickshire, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Stephen Cundy, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richard Courtenay Musgrave, only son of Sir George Musgrave, bart., to Adora Frances Olga, only dau. of Peter Wells, esq., of Forest Farm, Windsor.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harry Crawley Norris, esq., 8th Hussars, eldest son of H. Norris, esq., of Swalcliffe Park, Oxon, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Bovill.

At Irton, Cumberland, Henry, third son of Samuel Taylor, esq., of Ibbots-holme, Windermere, to Martha, third dau. of the Rev. Samuel Irton Fell, of Irton Hall.

Jan. 19. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Lord Hylton, to Sophia Penelope, Countess of Ilchester.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus*.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]



THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.

Jan. 16. At Burghley House, near Stamford, aged 71, the Most Noble Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquis and Earl of Exeter, and Baron of Burghley, co. Northampton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; K.G., P.C., and hereditary Grand Almoner of England.

His lordship was the eldest surviving son of Henry, 1st Marquis, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hoggins, of Bolas, co. Salop. He was born at Burghley House on the 2nd July, 1795, and, just before he had attained his 9th year—namely, on the 1st May, 1804—he succeeded to the marquise on the death of his father. The deceased peer was educated at Eton, and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where his great ancestor, William Cecil, the 1st Lord Burghley, High Treasurer and Prime Minister to Queen Elizabeth, was educated. He graduated M.A. in 1814, and was created D.C.L. in 1835.

His lordship was appointed lord-lieutenant of Rutlandshire in 1826, and of Northamptonshire in 1842; he held the offices of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, from Sept., 1841, to Jan., 1846, of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, from Feb. to Dec., 1852, and of Lord Steward of the Household from Feb., 1858, to June, 1859.

The deceased Marquis was the senior

Knight of the Garter, having been invested a knight of that illustrious order in 1827. His lordship had the honour to receive royal visits at Burghley in 1841, when Queen Adelaide was sponsor for Lord Adelbert; and again when the Queen and the Prince Consort visited Burghley, when the illustrious Consort of Her Majesty stood sponsor for his daughter Lady Victoria.

The late Marquis was for a period of half-a-century a leading patron of the turf, with which he became connected as far back as 1816. For forty years he bred his own racing stud, which was, it is said, at one time the largest in the kingdom. No horse belonging to his lordship ever won the Derby, although on two occasions they ran fourth in that race. His lordship won the Oaks no less than three times,—namely, in 1821 with Augusta, in 1829 with Green Mantle, and in 1832 with Galata. In 1852 he won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and the Great St. Leger. He had won the Two Thousand two years in succession—1829 and 1830, as well as in 1852, as above mentioned. He won the Ascot Cup in 1833, the Goodwood Stakes in 1847, and many other races of less importance. Although his lordship's career upon the turf gained for him the respect and regard of his countrymen, it has been remarked that he was somewhat reserved, diffident, and unobtrusive, and possessed few of those qualities of manner and address which win for such patricians as the late Lord Eglinton a general and easily acquired popularity.

Richard Cyssel, or Cecil, from whom the late Marquis descended, was an officer of the court of Henry VIII., and left at his decease a son and heir, William, who was born at Bourne, co. Lincoln, in 1520. He was appointed, in the reign of Edward VI., secretary of state, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Under

Queen Elizabeth, Sir William Cecil resumed the secretary-of-stateship. For his services in that capacity he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Burghley in 1571. He was constituted Lord High Treasurer, and was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge from 1558 to 1598. His lordship entertained the Queen at his house on twelve different occasions, at an enormous expense each visit. His lordship's elder son, Thomas, succeeded him in the title, and was created Earl of Exeter in 1605, whilst his second son, Robert, was created Earl of Salisbury. Henry, the 10th Earl of Exeter, was advanced to the marquise in Feb., 1801. He was thrice married, and by his second wife became the father of the peer now deceased.

The late marquis married, May 12, 1824, Isabella, daughter of the late Wm. Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray House, Sussex, by whom, who survives her husband, he leaves surviving issue, three sons—Lord Burghley, M.P.; Lord Brownlow, born 27th February, 1827, and married to Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. G. Thomson Curry; and Lord Adelbert Percy, born 18th July, 1841; and two daughters—Lady Mary Frances, married, in 1861, to Viscount Sandon, M.P., and Lady Victoria, married, in Dec., 1866, to the Hon. Wm. Charles Evans-Freke, brother of Lord Carbery. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, William Alleyne, Lord Burghley, M.P., Col. of the Northamptonshire Militia, A.D.C., and Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, who was born April 30, 1825, and married, Oct. 17, 1848, Lady Georgiana Pakenham, second daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Longford, by whom he has several children. His lordship was M.P. for S. Lincolnshire from 1847 to 1857, since which date he has sat for the northern division of Northamptonshire.

The funeral of the late Marquis took place on the 24th Jan., at St. Martin's church, Stamford, the burial-place of the Cecil family. Upon the suppression of monasteries the rectory and vicarage of St. Martin's were granted, about the year 1541, to Mr. Richard Cecil, father of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, from whom they have descended to his successors. The church contains some handsome monuments which have been erected in it to the memory of the various members of the House of Cecil. The ancient vault

being filled with the mortal remains of the Cecil family, the late Marquis a few years since caused a new vault to be made on the north side of the church, over which vault has been erected a spacious and costly mortuary chapel.

SIR S. A. DONALDSON, KNT.



Jan. 11. At Carleton Hall, Cumberland, aged 54, Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Knt, F.R.G.S.

The deceased was the third son of the late Stuart Donaldson, Esq., merchant, of London, by

Betsy, dau. of John Cundale, Esq., of Snab Green, Lancashire. He was a brother of the late Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., some time head-master of Bury School, who died in 1861 (see *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, 1861, p. 347), and also of Mr. T. L. Donaldson, Professor of Architecture in the London University, the eminent author of "Pompeii Illustrated," "The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ," "A Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor," &c. Sir S. A. Donaldson was born in London in the year 1812. At an early age he travelled on the continent of Europe, and passed two years in Mexico, twice visited the United States, and, in 1835, he emigrated to Sydney, New South Wales, where for twenty years, he acted as the agent for Lloyd's, and was the head of the mercantile firm which bore his name. In 1838 he was appointed one of the territorial magistrates, and was, consequently, elected a member of Council, in which, and in the Assembly, he held a seat from 1848 to 1859. In April, 1856, he formed the first ministry at Sydney, responsible to the local parliament. He also held the offices of a Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, First Minister, and Colonial Secretary. He was subsequently Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Railways, and also one of the original Fellows of the University of Sydney, from its foundation in 1850. In 1855, he was appointed Consul-General of Sardinia, which post he resigned on taking office as Colonial Secretary. He returned to England in 1859, and in the following

year received by patent the honour of knighthood.

The deceased married, in 1854, Amelia, daughter of Frederick Cowper, Esq., of Carleton Hall and Unthank, Cumberland, and of 15, Harley-street, London.

THE MARQUIS DE LAROCHEJAQUELEIN.

Jan. 7. At Pecq, near St. Germain-en-Laye, France, aged 62, Henri du Vergier, Marquis de Larochejaquelein.

The deceased was the eldest son of Louis de Larochejaquelein, who was killed at the battle of Moskowa in 1815, whilst fighting against the Imperial army. His mother was the heroine of La Vendée, who died, in 1857, at Orleans, where she had taken up her residence soon after the second Restoration.

The late Marquis was born in 1804, and was created a Peer of France at the early age of eleven. He entered the military service in 1821, and made the campaign of Spain under the Duke d'Angoulême in 1823, and was captain in the Horse Grenadiers of the Royal Guard in 1828. In that year he petitioned the King to be allowed to serve in the Greek war of independence, but was refused. He obtained leave, however, to join the Russian army as a simple volunteer in the campaign of the Balkan against the Turks. He had not taken his seat in the Upper House when the Revolution of July broke out; and having publicly announced his resolution not to serve the new Government in any capacity, he resigned his peerage. From that time till 1842 he devoted himself to industrial pursuits, with, however, little material benefit to himself. In that year he was returned by the electors of Ploërmel, in the Morbihan, to the Chamber of Deputies. "His Parliamentary career," says the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, "was not one of idleness. In most of the stormy discussions of the time he took a prominent part, and was a ready, fluent, and vigorous debater on the addresses, conscription laws, prison reform, railway bills, electoral reform, &c. He spoke his mind boldly—on most occasions in opposition to the Government, and on some, too, against his own party. When a stigma was attempted to be fixed by the majority on the Royalists who went to London in 1842 to pay homage to the Count of Chambord, he repudiated with indignation the dishonouring epithet.

He resigned his seat, and appealed to the judgment of the electors of the Morbihan. The electors of the Morbihan responded to the appeal, and they sent him back to the Chamber, when he persevered in the same course." In the Senate, to which he was enrolled in December, 1852, M. de Larochejaquelein assumed an attitude of independence, without much claim to what is called eloquence. "His language," says the above writer, "was fluent and energetic, and he spoke like a man who desired to impress upon his hearers that he entertained profound convictions. There was one point, however, on which no doubt existed of the sincerity of his sentiments, and that was the temporal power of the Pope. On this he admitted no compromise; and it was on the question of the temporal Papacy that he more than once came into rather fierce collision with Prince Napoleon."

The late Marquis has left a widow and four children—a son and three daughters.

THE DUKE OF VERAGUA.

Lately. At Madrid, Don Pedro de Portugallo, Colon, Duque de Veragua, Marques de Jamaica, y Almirante de las Indias.

The Paris papers described him as "Admiral and Governor-General of the Indies." These, however, says the *Times*, were merely titles which he inherited from his ancestor, Christopher Columbus, or Cristoval Colon, as he is called in Spain. It is known that Columbus left two sons, Ferdinand and Diego; the former illegitimate, who inherited much of his father's genius, of whom he left a valuable memoir. The neglect and ingratitude with which the great discoverer was treated by King Ferdinand, after the death of Isabella, is a matter of history. His legitimate son Diego, after a long and tedious lawsuit against the Crown, obtained a decision from the Council of the Indies that he was entitled to the privileges and titles conferred upon his father. But the cares and anxieties he had undergone in the pursuit of his just claims had done their work upon his frame, and there is no doubt that trouble, grief, and disappointment hastened his premature death. "He was worn out," Herrera says, "by following up his claims and defending himself from the calumnies of his competitors, who, with many stratagems and

devices, sought to darken the glory of the father and the virtue of the son." Diego left two sons and three daughters. His widow continued the struggle in defence of the rights of her eldest son, Luis, then only six years of age. She left St. Domingo, where she was on the death of her husband, and arrived in Spain. The title of Admiral of the Indies was immediately conferred upon him by Charles V., who augmented his revenues, but set up opposition to his claim to the Viceroyalty of the Province of Veragua conferred upon his grandfather, which was thought too vast for a subject to enforce, and, moreover, involved an interminable litigation. The claims were at last commuted for the titles of Duke of Veragua, Admiral of the Indies, and Marquis of Jamaica. Don Luis left no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Diego, son of his brother Christopher. Diego married his cousin Philippa; but he also died without issue, and with him the legitimate male line of Columbus became extinct. A long lawsuit ensued among the surviving members of the family, of whom Balthasar Colombo, of the house of Cuccaro in Montferat (Piedmont), was the most active and persevering, and who maintained that it was he who had the right to inherit the estates and dignities descended from the great Admiral. The cause lasted for thirty years, and was finally decided by the Council of the Indies in 1603, who formally declared the male line extinct. Nuno Gelves de Portugallo, grandson of Isabella, third daughter of Diego, son of Columbus, was put in possession of the titles and estates, and became Duke of Veragua, Isabella having married George of Portugal, Count of Gelves; and thus those titles and estates passed into a branch of the house of Braganza established in Spain. It is from this branch the Duke, now deceased, was descended.

The late Duke never figured in public life. It was his pasture grounds that used to turn out some of the best bulls for the Madrid arena. The archives of the family were carefully preserved by him, and Washington Irving gratefully acknowledges the liberality of the descendant and representative of the great discoverer in submitting them to his inspection, and exhibiting the treasures they contained when he was collecting materials for his history of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus.

W. BIRCH, Esq.



Dec. 21, 1866. At Wretham Hall, Norfolk, aged 85, Wyrley Birch, Esq., of Wretham. The deceased was the only son of the late George Birch, Esq., of Hamstead Hall, co. Stafford (who was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1803, and who died in 1807), by

Anne daughter of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Bentley, co. Stafford, and was born at Hamstead Hall in the year 1781. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; he was for many years a magistrate for Norfolk, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1848.

The family of Birch was formerly of Birchfield, in the parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire, and of Birch Green and Aston, in the county of Warwick, and Thomas of that name was living at Birchfield *temp.* Elizabeth. He was the father of Thomas Birch, Esq., of Harborne, whose son George was the grandfather of Sir Thomas Birch, Knight, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1757. His eldest son, George, of Hamstead Hall and Handsworth, who was born 1739, was the father of the gentleman now deceased.

The late Mr. Wyrley Birch married in 1804, Katharine Sarah, 3rd daughter of Jacob Reynardson, Esq., of Holywell, co. Lincoln, by whom (who died in 1861) he had issue fifteen children. His eldest son, Mr. George Wyrley Birch, died in 1855, having married Jane, daughter of Richard Congreve, Esq., and left issue a son, Wyrley, who now succeeds to the estates of his grandfather; he was born in 1837, and married in 1862 Rebecca Katharine, daughter of the Ven. Samuel Moore Kyle, Archdeacon of Cork.

THE REV. EDWARD MONRO, M.A.

Dec. 13. At St. John's Vicarage, Leeds, of a rapid decline, aged 51, the Rev. Edward Monro, M.A., late Incumbent of Harrow Weald, Middlesex.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Dr. Edward T. Monro, of Harley-street, London, by Sarah, daughter of S. Compton Cox, Esq., Master in Chancery,

and was descended from the ancient Scottish family of the Monros of Fowlis, co. Ross. His ancestors for four successive generations have practised as physicians in London, where they have been settled for nearly 200 years. The subject of this notice was born in Gower-street in 1815, and educated under Dr. Butler and Dr. Longley at Harrow, and afterwards at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was ordained in 1839, and having for some time held the curacy of Harrow, was nominated about 1840 to the incumbency of Harrow Weald, which he held till 1860, when he was appointed to the Vicarage of St. John's, Leeds. This living he held until his death, although for some time previously his state of health had prevented him from taking any active part in the affairs of the parish. At Harrow Weald he conducted a training college for schoolmasters and candidates for holy orders, which was at one time widely useful.

The reverend gentleman was appointed one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1862; he was latterly an adherent of high church principles, and was the author of numerous theological and other works, many of which have become widely popular, including a volume of "Sermons, chiefly on the Responsibilities of the Ministerial Office;" "The Fulfilment of the Ministry;" "Reasons for Feeling Secure in the Church of England;" "Purity of Life;" and "Daily Studies during Lent." He also published some allegorical tales which were well received, bearing such titles as "The Dark River," "The Combatants," "The Travellers," "The Midnight Sea," &c.

The prominent characteristic of Mr. Monro's life was sympathy for those in affliction, and the motive to this may be truly said to have been love towards God and man; but if we analyse his history a little, we shall find as tributary to this characteristic a love of family, a love of nature, a very early tendency (we might term it an instinct) for parochial life, and an extraordinary resolution in carrying out the conceptions of his somewhat poetic imagination.

His love of family may be termed a Scottish inheritance, for the old clan-feeling seems to have clung to him as well as to his family generally since the first period of their English residence.

His love of nature was no doubt much enhanced by the circumstance of his early life having been spent in great measure in the romantic residence of his grandfather at Bushey. Old Dr. Monro, as we learn from Turner's life, was an early patron of that great artist, as well as of many others; and thus the natural beauties of one of the most deeply-wooded parts of Hertfordshire combined with the paintings of Gainsborough, Turner, and many others, to make a deep impression on his young mind. We find traces of this, particularly in his tale called "Leonard and Dennis," which is, as we understand, very much a picture of his grandfather's home; while we may mention his affecting tale called "Harrie and Archie," as particularly indicative of his own deep affection for a younger brother, who was his companion at school, at college, and down to the last hours of his life.

The Rev. Mr. Monro married Emma, the dau. of Dr. John Hay, of the Indian Civil Service, by whom, however, he has left no issue.

In a notice of the deceased in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, the writer says:—

"Perhaps the greatest and most brilliant speaker that can be met with in the annals of the Leeds clergy since the Reformation, the late vicar of St. John's never spoke merely for effect. All was so manifestly real. If his language was ornate at times, and his style rhetorical, this was more natural than acquired. Perfectly *au fait* with the rules of oratory, he never allowed himself to be slavishly bound by them; and while he ever sustained the dignity of a Christian priest, who that ever heard him can forget the startling vivid manner in which he brought home to the heart realities of life and its dangers and temptations, too often avoided in the pulpit for the sake of so-called 'propriety?' Who can forget his glowing enthusiasm at noble deeds, especially in the young—his love for the martyrs, and all who dared to suffer for that name which is as ointment poured forth? Who fails to remember his great powers of sarcasm and irony, and the caustic manner in which he would expose the vices of the day, especially those which are the offspring of meanness, and spitefulness, and cant?"

It had always been Mr. Monro's wish that he should be buried in Harrow Weald churchyard; in fact, many years back he selected the spot of ground for

his grave. His remains were accordingly brought from Leeds on the evening of the 19th December, accompanied by the churchwardens and a few other members of his congregation, and arrived at Harrow Railway Station early on the following morning.

The service was read by the Rev. Percy Monro (brother of the deceased) and Rev. R. J. Knight. Besides the family of the deceased, very many of the parishioners assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they had known as their minister for upwards of twenty years.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD.

Jan. 7. At Hammersmith, aged 63, Mr. William Kidd, well known as a naturalist, and as a writer and lecturer on song-birds and other domestic pets.

Mr. Kidd, who was born in 1803, was apprenticed in early life to the firm of Baldwin, Craddock, & Joy; and subsequently became a bookseller in Regent-street. After selling his business, he devoted himself entirely to natural history and the study of animals. He had an astonishing faculty of endearing himself to the brute creation—birds, beasts, and even fishes: for as to the latter, it is known that he has taught gold-fish in a globe to rise to the surface at his call, and eat bread out of his mouth. Many years ago he established his right of ownership in a favourite dog, which had been stolen, by making it perform the most ludicrous antics possible in the Bow-street Police-court, to the delight of the magistrate and the spectators. At Hammersmith Mr. Kidd had a fine aviary, and strangers from all parts of England used to visit him for the purpose of seeing not birds only, but his influence on birds. This favourite aviary was destroyed by fire some time ago, and the enthusiastic naturalist was so affected by his loss that he could not find it in his heart to rebuild it and substitute new pets for those he had lost. For many years Mr. Kidd has occasionally lectured in the country, the title of his lectures being usually "Genial Gossip." But whatever the title was, the lecturer was always, as he was in private life, a "genial gossip." He could talk for hours together about beasts, birds, and especially canaries. Besides lecturing, Mr. Kidd was a con-

tributor to several periodical works, amongst them the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the "National Magazine," and "Recreative Science"; he also published a journal of his own, bearing his own name, which was highly successful among naturalists.

"As a writer," says the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, "he never travelled beyond a certain limited range of subjects; but within that range he was a master. His 'Book of British Song Birds' is not only invaluable for its natural history and sound advices on the proper management of caged birds, but enjoyable for its fine poetic tone, its racy anecdote, and the fresh, original, sparkling style in which it is written. If Isaak Walton's 'Angler' is worth reading by people who do not catch fish, Kidd's 'Song Birds' is worth reading by people who do not care to distinguish between the chirp of the sparrow and the song of the nightingale. The book is rich in its humanity, bright with sallies of wit, and graceful everywhere with its adornments of fancy, to justify this praise of our departed friend."

The deceased has left a widow to lament his loss.

MRS. GILBERT.

Dec. 20, 1866. At Nottingham, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Gilbert.

The deceased lady was the widow of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, but was better known in literary circles as Anne Taylor of Ongar, where she was born in 1782.

She came of a literary stock, being the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, whose wife was the author of works that were popular in the last century. Her uncle, Charles Taylor, was the learned editor of *Calmet*. Her brother Isaac was the well-known author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," and numerous other philosophical and religious works. Her second brother, Jeffrey, was the author of many anonymous productions, the chief perhaps of which was "The Apostolic Age in Britain." Her sister Jane shared with her the authorship of a very celebrated little work, older than the century in which it still lives, "Original Poems for Infant Minds."

"One peculiarity respecting this work," says the *Athenæum*, "is, that while poetry much more pretentious, but once popular, has perished, these original poems continue to be republished. From the period

of their first appearance down to the present year they contributed a handsome annuity to the authors—of late years to the survivor of the two. This work was among the first on which Anne Taylor was engaged, and her last labour was devoted to the emendation of a verse in the most popular poem of the whole collection, 'My Mother.'

The deceased lady married, in 1813, the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, author of "The Christian Atonement, its Basis, Nature, and Bearings," and member of a Lincolnshire family that contributed two officers to Captain Cook's expeditions, one of whom has left in manuscript his account of the voyage of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* (1776—1780), in search of a North-West passage. Although the Taylors of Ongar have now, with one exception, all passed away, the literary spirit of the family survives. The only remaining member of the Taylor family is Martin Taylor, Esq., youngest brother of the deceased lady. Mrs. Gilbert's son Josiah is, with Mr. W. Churchill, the author of the work on the Dolomite Mountains, recently published. Another son, Dr. Henry Gilbert, is known by his "Elucidations of Agricultural Chemistry;" and her nephew, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, has taken literary rank by his "Words and Places."

"Few whole families," continues the *Athenæum*, "have so completely belonged to literature as that of the aged lady of whose death we make record. The day-time of her life was one of varied and useful labour; with labour, rest, and recreation heartily enjoyed, and an exercise of abounding hospitality in as pious and gay a home as ever illustrated the bright cheerfulness of a religious and intellectual life. The evening of such a life was, most appropriately, the calm evening of a long day of sunshine and of shade, blending so quietly with the night that it was hardly possible to say when the one ended or the other began. In the loving memories of her family and friends, Anne Taylor will not die."

M. DE BRABANTE.

Nov. 29. At the Chateau de Brabante, Auvergne, aged 83, M. de Brabante, the historian of the Dukes of Burgundy.

Born in the year 1782, he entered the

Polytechnic School four years after its creation in 1794 by the Convention, on the recommendation of Monge and Fourcroy. In 1802 he was appointed to the civil service as supernumerary clerk in the Home Department. Four years afterwards he was named auditor to the Council of State, and was subsequently entrusted with various missions to Germany, Poland, and Spain. In 1807 he became Sub-Prefect in the Deux-Sevres; in 1809 he was promoted to the Prefecture of La Vendée, and in 1813 to that of the Loire-Inférieure. There are, perhaps, few persons conversant with the history of France who have not read the charming memoirs of Madame de Larochejaquelein (mother of the senator of that name, and who died at an advanced age only a few years ago), relating to the sanguinary wars waged against the insurgents of La Vendée during the first period of the French Republic, in which she figured prominently; but it may not have been generally known that the clear and dramatic description of the acts of which she was either a sharer or an eye-witness was drawn up from her notes and conversations by M. de Brabante, and published under her name in 1815. His having served the empire did not prevent him from becoming, when the empire fell, one of the warmest partisans of the Bourbons. After Waterloo he was named by Louis XVIII. Councillor of State and Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, while two departments (Puy-de-Dôme and the Loire Inférieure) elected him to the Chamber of Deputies. He was appointed in 1816 to the responsible post of Director-General of Indirect Taxes, having been obliged to resign his seat in the Chamber, as he had not the age required by the new law. In 1819 he was raised to the dignity of a peer of France; but on the fall of his friend, the Duke Decaye, after the death of the Duc de Berri, he lost his post of Director-General. He then joined the Doctrinaires, and, being no longer a place-holder, went into opposition, and refused the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark. It was at this time he published a work which attracted great attention, "Des Communes et de l'Aristocratie." During three or four years M. de Brabante opposed in the Chamber the foreign and domestic policy of the Bourbons; but his time was far from being exclusively devoted to

politics, for at no period of his life was his literary activity greater. Translations from English and German writers, critical essays on various writers, kept his name constantly before the public; and the temperate liberalism of the peer of France, as well as the talents of the writer, contributed in no trifling degree to the admiration which his greatest work, "L'Histoire des Ducs de Bourgoyne de la Maison de Valois," excited. It appeared in 1824, in three volumes, 8vo.; passed through four editions in little more than two years, and, in the opinion of many, placed its author in the foremost rank of modern historians. It was as the historian of the Dukes of Burgundy that he was elected member of the French Academy in 1828. M. de Brabante was the consistent supporter of the Orleans Government from its installation in 1830 till its fall in 1848. He voted in the Chamber of Peers with the Conservatives, and defended the Guizot Ministry against all

comers. As the reporter of the last address of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the speech from the Throne, he vigorously denounced the Reform agitation, of which he foresaw the consequences. The Revolution of February put an end to his career as a public man. But he was not idle in his retreat. He was engaged on a pamphlet "Questions Constitutionnelles" (1849), when the controversy was sharpest on the revision of the Constitution, and his last chapter is devoted to that subject. He advocated the necessity of the revision, one of the objects of which was the re-election of the President of the Republic. The majority of the Assembly supported it; but the 11th Article of that impossible Constitution required that the majority for revision would consist of three-fourths of the whole number of voters, and that 500 at least should vote. The revision was rejected, and we know what came of it.—*The Churchman.*

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 25, 1866. At Wollolonga, Victoria, Australia, aged 26, William Hey Crosthwaite, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, fifth son of the Rev. B. Crosthwaite, vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds.

Nov. 3. At Brisbane, of bronchitis, aged 36, Julius W. Deedes, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Julius Deedes, of Marden, Kent.

Nov. 7. At Chelsea, aged 81, Vice-Admiral William Hamley, K.L. The deceased was second son of William Hamley, esq., of Bodmin, Cornwall, by Sarah, dau. of John Pomeroy, esq., and was lineally descended from Osbertus, grandson of Sir John Hamley, knt., who in the 12th year of Edward III.'s reign was High Sheriff of Cornwall, and afterwards member of Parliament for that county. The late Vice-Admiral was born at Bodmin in 1785, and entered the navy, as midshipman of the *Pomone* frigate, in 1799. He was afterwards naval aid-de-camp to Sir John Duckworth and Admiral Dacres, on the Jamaica station, till made a lieutenant, in 1807. During the remainder of the great war with France, he served in the *Crocodile*, *Pallas*, and *Havannah* frigates, and was actively employed during the Walcheren expedition. In 1812-13, Lieut. Hamley, then first lieutenant of the *Havannah*, achieved numerous victories in the Adriatic, in recognition of which he received the Austrian Gold Medal. His most distinguished service, however, was the capture of the fortress of Zara, in honour of which Lieut. Hamley received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria; and in 1815 he obtained the royal authority "to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of Leopold, with which the Emperor had been pleased to honour him, as a testimony of the high sense which his Imperial Majesty entertained of the services rendered by him at the siege of Zara." Promoted to Commander in 1814, he commanded, from 1823 to 1826, the *Pelorus*, on the Irish station, capturing a greater number of smugglers than any other cruiser. In 1830 he was appointed to the *Wolf*, on the East India station. He became Post-Captain 20th Oct., 1834; Rear-Admiral, 1st Dec., 1856; and Vice-Admiral, 12th Dec., 1863. In 1814 he married Barbara, dau. of Charles Ogilvy, esq., of Lerwick, Shetland, by whom, besides a dau., who died young, he had four sons,—William, Col. R.E., now Acting-Governor of Ber-

muda; Charles, Col. R.M., who died in 1863; Wymond, Controller of Customs in British Colombia; and Edward, Col. R.A. The late Admiral was buried at Brompton Cemetery.

Nov. 26. In Camp, at Agra, of cholera, aged 22, Walter Frederick Cavendish, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade. He was the youngest son of Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P., by Lady Louisa, dau. of the Earl of Harewood, and was born Nov. 6, 1844.

Nov. 28. At Abbey Lodge, Chertsey, aged 66, Samuel Angell, esq., F.R.I.B.A. The deceased was the eldest surviving son of William Sandell Angell, esq., of Cornhill and Hornsey, and was born in 1800. The deceased, who was a liveryman of the City, was appointed architect to the Company of Clothworkers in 1824, which office he resigned in 1859, when he was elected a Member of the Court of Assistants—his last professional labour for the company was the construction of their hall, which was inaugurated by the late Prince Consort in 1860. The deceased has left a widow, a son, and daughter, to lament his loss.

Nov. 29. At Pesth, aged 51, the Princess Sophia Leichtenstein, the dau. of an actor named Løwe. She was born in 1815, and in 1840 had great success in London and Paris as a singer. In 1848 she married Prince Frederick Leichtenstein.

In Otago, New Zealand, accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat, aged 40, Stacey Beaufort Grimaldi, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Stacey Grimaldi, esq., of Maize-hill, Greenwich (who died in 1863), by Mary Anne, dau. of T. G. Knapp, esq., of Norwood, and was born in the year 1826. The deceased, who bore the title of Marquis in Italy, descended from the Merovingian kings of France. The family possessed the sovereign principality of Monaco from about A.D. 950 till quite recently.

Dec. 5. Near Delhi, aged 33, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Chas. Alexander McMahon, Deputy - Commissioner of Delhi, and second dau. of the late Col. Head.

Dec. 6. In the Royal Naval Hospital, at Jamaica, of yellow fever, aged 31, Lieut. Charles Jenkins, late commanding H.M.'s gunboat *Nettle*, second son of the Rev. Edward Jenkins, vicar of Billinghay, Lincolnshire.

Dec. 7. At his residence in Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, aged 80, Barry Edward Lawless, esq., solicitor. He was one

of the younger sons of the late Philip Lawless, esq., of Warren Mount, co. Dublin, where he was born in the year 1786. The deceased gentleman, who was a connection of the family of Lord Cloncurry, took great interest in the movement of which O'Connell was the head, that brought about the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, and co-operated with Government in all liberal movements. He was formerly in practice as a solicitor in Dublin, where he was highly respected; but retired many years ago, and for the last fifteen years of his life was settled at Bayswater. He was twice married, and has left issue by both marriages. His eldest son, Mr. B. E. Lawless, is a barrister and a Q.C. at the Irish Bar, and in considerable practice in Dublin. A younger son, Mr. Matthew James Lawless, who died in Aug., 1864 (See THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Sept. 1864, p. 396), was an artist of great promise and considerable repute. Many of his principal productions appeared in the pages of "Once a Week;" besides these, he left numerous cabinet paintings, which have achieved a world-wide celebrity.—*Law Times*.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Mary Hardy, wife of Col. John Leonard Miller, Fort-Major of Guernsey, dau. of the late Capt. Jackson, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Dec. 9. At Darmstadt, suddenly, General Stockausen.

Dec. 10. At Prestwich, near Manchester, aged 71, Samuel Ashton, esq., J.P. for co. Lancaster.

At 33, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 80, Lady Isabella Blachford. Her ladyship, who was the youngest dau. of Augustus Henry, 3rd Duke of Grafton, by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Sir R. Wrottesley, bart., was born Nov. 17, 1786, and married, 11th August, 1812, Barrington Pope Blachford, esq., of Osborne, Isle of Wight, who died 14th May, 1816.

At St. Stephen's Rectory, South Shields, Herbert Samuel Frederick, son of the Rev. S. B. Brasher.

At King-street, Portman-square, aged 69, Lionel P. Goldsmid, esq.

At The Hearne, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, aged 68, Mrs. Frances Mercer, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Stafford, Bengal Army, wife of H. S. Mercer, esq., late of the Bengal Medical Service.

At Cliff House, Leicestershire, aged 5 weeks, Frances Charles, the infant son of William and the Hon. Mrs. Oakeley.

At Ilkley, Yorkshire, aged 43, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Rowley, D.D., master of University Coll., Oxford.

At Amphthill Lodge, near Southampton, aged 85, Amelia, widow of the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford, and Canon of Winchester (who died in 1860). She was the mother of Lady Erle, wife of Sir William Erle, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Williams is supposed to have been the last person then surviving who had sat to Gainsborough, who died August 2nd, 1788. The painting which contains this now venerable portrait is a large whole-length, representing, after the quasi-poetic fashion of those days, the mother of the lady, who died some time before the work was executed, in the act of leaning from a cloud and scattering flowers on the paths of her children, two daughters, both of whom appear as about to leave a portico for an open garden or landscape, the distant vista of which, with water under trees, is represented with all the artist's felicity. The children are charmingly painted: one of them, Amelia, as the younger, who could not but be supposed to have the freshest recollections of her mother, looks up to the over-bending spirit of the lady, with a pleased, tender, and reverent smile; the other sister, as if unconscious of the appearance, looks out upon the world she approaches. The picture is in the possession of Sir William Erle.—*Athenæum*.

Dec. 11. At Mullingar, co. Meath, the Right Rev. John Cantwell, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath. The late bishop was consecrated in September 1830. One of the most able and active of the prelates, he was always distinguished by strong political feeling, which showed itself especially in the election of members of Parliament, and in the advocacy of tenant-right. He stood next to Archbishop M'Hale among the bishops as a champion of the national cause. Dr. Cantwell is succeeded by his coadjutor, Dr. Nulty, who was consecrated in 1864.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charlotte, wife of G. Howard Fenwick, esq., of Oatlands Park, Surrey, eldest dau. of the late Josh. Langstaff, esq., president of the Medical Board of Bengal H.E.I.C.S.

At Crediton, aged 73, Capt. Charles Holman. He was a Deputy-Lieut. for Devon, for many years adjutant of the 1st Devon Militia, and late of the 52nd Light Infantry, with which regiment he served through the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo.

At Edinburgh, aged 83, Georgina, widow of Lieut.-Col. D. McNeill, 91st Regt. Argyleshire Highlanders.

At 41, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea,

aged 39, the Rev. John Henry Munn, M.A. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and proceeded M.A. in 1855; he was formerly curate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.

At Calcutta, Capt. Alexander Shaw, Commander of the E.I. ship *Blenheim*, second son of the late Thomas Shaw, esq., of Southampton.

At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, aged 88, Robert Webb, esq., J.P., formerly of Camp-hill, Birmingham, solicitor.

Dec. 12. At 103, Gloucester-place, the Lady Anna Maria Dawson, only surviving dau. of John, 1st Earl of Portarlington, and grand-dau. of the Earl of Bute, Prime Minister to George III. Her ladyship was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

In Montagu-square, Mary, only dau. of the late Sir William Augustus Cunyng-hame, bart., of Milneraig and Livingstone, N.B.

At Camberwell, aged 41, Ellen, dau. of the late Joseph and Sarah Clarke, of Ashby-de-la-Laund, Lincolnshire.

At Tittleshall Rectory, Norfolk, suddenly, aged 57, the Hon. Mrs. Digby. She was Caroline, dau. of Edward Shepherd, esq., of The Ridge, co. Gloucester, and married, in 1835, the Hon. and Rev. Kenelm Henry Digby, M.A., rector of Tittleshall, by whom she has left issue six sons and three daus.

At Barham, near Canterbury, James Lancaster Lucena, esq., barrister-at-law. The deceased was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1827, and for many years practised as a special pleader on the western circuit.

At St. Petersburg, aged 54, General Arthur William Maynard, of the Imperial Engineers.

At Plas Fron, Mrs. Anne Barton Panton. She was the dau. of David Russell, esq., and married, in 1826, Paul Griffith Panton, esq., of Plas Fron, co. Denbigh, Commander R.N.

At Marseilles, deeply regretted, aged 45, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Short, Bengal Engineers.

In London, Lieut.-Col. Barclay Thomas, 27th Regt., third son of the late Rear-Admiral Frederick Jennings Thomas, R.N.

At Kensington, Margaret Anne, widow of the late Sir William Wake, bart., of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Fricker, esq., of Southampton, and married, in 1844, William Wake, esq., who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1864, by whom (who died in 1865) she had issue four sons and three daus.

Dec. 13. At Klognces, Vaage, Norway, of typhoid fever, aged 36, Eardley John Blackwell, esq., of Ampney-park, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire. He was the eldest son of the late George Graham Blackwell, esq., of Ampney-park (who died in 1838), by Elizabeth Emma, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, bart., and was born in 1832. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; was Lord of the Manor of Ampney-Crucis; and married, in 1858, Marie, dau. of Thomas Svec, esq., of Vaage, Norway, by whom he has left issue two daus.

At Bassingbourne Vicarage, Cambs., aged four years, Theresa Margaret Louisa, youngest child of the Rev. F. H. Bishop.

At St. John's Vicarage, Leeds, aged 51, the Rev. Edward Monro, M.A. See OBITUARY.

At Southampton, from bronchitis, aged 84, Heriot Frances, relict of General Gustavus Nicolls, late Col.-Comdnt. R.E.

At the Wallands, Lewes, Col. John Sampson, late of the 1st Royal Regt.

At Shore Villa, Swanage, Dorset, Anne, wife of the Rev. T. Seavill.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 78, Ann, dau. of the late Sir John Stirling, bart., of Glorat, Stirlingshire, and Renton, Berwickshire, and widow of Archibald Napier, esq., of Merchiston, Tobago, W.I.

At the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, aged 39, Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, C.E. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. John Jeffcock, of Cowley Manor, near Sheffield, and was born October, 1829. He was educated by Dr. Cowan, of Sunderland, and subsequently by the Rev. B. M. Cowie, at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney; and in 1850 he was articled to Mr. George Hunter, an eminent colliery viewer. The sudden death of this gentleman left upon Mr. Jeffcock an impression that was never effaced. He was next articled to Mr. Woodhouse, and became his partner in 1857. Mr. Jeffcock was an officer of the Yeomanry Cavalry. He was also a good shot. But latterly his taste for such matters had diminished, and he gave up all his energies to two things—his profession, and the improvement of those with whom he was brought into connection. He became a most regular Sunday-school teacher, and neither business nor pleasure would induce him to miss his class for a single Sunday after he had settled at Driffield, in Yorkshire. He worked very hard, few men more so; and when he took a holiday, he usually devoted it to investigating the condition of the poor in the towns which he visited. He was a deeply religious man. During the

dreadful inundation at the Clay Cross Colliery some years ago he was most daring in his efforts to rescue the men and the boys confined in the pit. On Wednesday, December 12th, a telegram reached him, "The Oaks is on fire; come directly." He started at once, and on his arrival learnt what he had not previously heard, that 350 lives had been, in all probability, destroyed. About eleven that night he put on his pit clothes and descended. All that night he spent in encouraging the volunteers around him, and helping to remove the dead and restore the ventilation, but was killed by a second explosion next morning.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, aged 55, Joseph Robertson, LL.D. The deceased, who was for some time one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and a member of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, was a native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1811. He was one of the chief founders of the Spalding Club (instituted in 1839), and for it he edited various works, amongst which were "The Diary of General Patrick Gordon," "Collections for the History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," and "Illustrations of the Topography of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff." In Glasgow, where he resided for some time, valuable assistance was also rendered by him to the Maitland Club. His first antiquarian publication was a volume entitled "The Book of Bon-Accord," full of historical and archæological information concerning his native city, Aberdeen. In 1853 Dr. Robertson was appointed curator of the Historical Department of Her Majesty's Register House, at Edinburgh, for which office he was peculiarly qualified. His principal works while in the Register House were "An Inventory of the Jewels and Personal Property of Queen Mary," with an elaborate preface, for the Bannatyne Club; and a work for the same society,—which he just lived to see published,—entitled "Statuta Ecclesiæ Scotianæ," being an authoritative collection of the canons and councils of the ancient Scotch Church. An article by Dr. Robertson in the *Quarterly Review* (1849), on the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland," is still regarded as a standard authority.—*Notes and Queries*.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, aged 77, the Dowager Lady Key. Her ladyship was Charlotte, dau. of Francis Green, esq., of Dorking, and married, in 1814, John Key, esq., of Denmark-hill, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1830 and 1831, and was created a baronet in Aug., 1831. He was elected Chamberlain of the City of

London in 1853, and died in July, 1858.

At Deal, aged 65, William Everest, esq., solicitor, formerly of Epsom, Surrey.

At Barton Mere, Suffolk, aged 83, Mary, only dau. of the late Thomas Quayle, esq., of Barton Mere, and widow of Rev. Charles Jones, formerly vicar of Pakenham, whom she survived only eight days. (See p. 123, *ante*.)

At 23, Lowndes square, Phœbe, widow of Joseph Locke, M.P. and C.E., and dau. of the late John McCreery, esq.

At Stratford House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, Lieut.-Col. Page, late of the R.B.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 86, Jasper Parrott, esq., of Dundridge, Devon. He was formerly for many years a solicitor in the Borough, and sat as M.P. for Totnes, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1839, when he resigned his seat. He was married and had issue.

At Hastings, aged 25, George, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Wesley, K.C.B.

Dec. 16. At St. Mary's Parsonage, Vincent-sq., Westminster, aged 48, Jane Susannah, wife of the Rev. A. Borradaile.

At Naples, aged 30, George William Graham, esq., of Micklewood, co. Stirling. He was the elder son of the late David Graham, esq., of Micklewood (who died in 1847), by Honoria, dau. of Oliver Stokes, esq., and was born in 1836. The deceased, who was a cadet of the ducal house of Montrose, was unmarried, and is succeeded in his estates by his brother David.

At Belle Vue House, Saltney-road, Chester, aged 65, Harriet Mary Sanders, relict of the late John Hope-Johnstone, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At Caldy Island, Pembrokeshire, aged 74, Cabot Kynaston, esq.

At Cannes, aged 18, James H. Oswald, eldest son of Alexander Oswald, esq., of Auchincruive, Ayrshire, by Lady Louisa Elizabeth Frederica, dau. of William, 1st Earl of Craven. He was born in 1848.

At Stoke St. Milborough, Salop, aged 76, the Rev. George Morgan, M.A., vicar of that parish. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Morgan, rector of Fretherne, co. Gloucester, by Mary, dau. of the late William Pritchard, esq., of the Vedow, Herefordshire. He was born at Newent, in the year 1790, educated at the Crypt School, Gloucester, entered at Wadham Coll., Oxford, in 1811, and graduated B.A. from St. Mary's Hall in 1815, and proceeded M.A. in 1818. In 1819 he became vicar of the parish of Stoke St. Milborough, near Ludlow, Salop. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Cornelius Meyrick, esq., and widow of Sir Charles Hotham, bart.

At 35, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, Emily, widow of P. J. Murphy, esq., M.D., and dau. of the late John Cassidy, esq., of Monasterevan, co. Kildare.

At Elkstone, Gloucestershire, aged 40, Mr. Jas. Marsh Read, an eminent agriculturist. He was one of the first to adopt Fowler's steam plough on the Cotswold Hills, and his graphically written essay on its use, which was highly commended by the R.A.S.E., shows the difficulties he surmounted. His treatise on Cotswold sheep has also commended itself to numerous readers. As a breeder of Hereford cattle he was frequently successful in the Royal and numerous local shows, and he obtained the silver medal in the extra stock cow class, and a third prize in the aged cow class, at the Smithfield Club Show, 1866, with two of his own breeding. With Cotswold sheep he has as frequently been a successful competitor.

Dec. 17. At 16, Royal-parade, Cheltenham, aged 93, the Dowager Lady Vane, relict of the late Sir F. F. Vane, bart., of Hutton Hall, Cumberland. Her ladyship was Hannah, dau. of John Bowerbank, esq., of Johnby, Cumberland, and married, in 1797, Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, bart., who died in March, 1832.

At Great Malvern, aged 73, Rear-Admiral John Adams. The deceased entered the Navy in 1806, as a volunteer on board the *Scout*, and was present in a gallant encounter off Genoa between the boats of that vessel and a French squadron; he subsequently joined the *Volontaire* and *Cambrian*, and having been engaged in various cutting-out affairs, co-operated in the defence of Tarragona in 1811. He afterwards served in the Channel and Mediterranean, and received his first commission in 1815. He achieved signal success in his anti-slavery exertions on the African station. After a service of 38 years at sea, he was rewarded with a post-commission in Dec., 1843, from which date he was on the half-pay list. Admiral Adams, having lost his first wife in 1843, married secondly, in 1846, Elizabeth Hurst, dau. of Henry Ellis, esq., of Dublin.

At Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, aged 52, the Rev. Godfrey Harry Arkwright. He was the third but elder surviving son of the late Robert Arkwright, esq., of Sutton Scarsdale (who died in 1859), by Frances Crawford, dau. of Stephen George Campbell, esq., and was born in 1815. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1839, and was appointed incumbent of Heath, co. Derby, in 1850; he was lord of the manor of Sutton Scarsdale, and patron of three

livings. He married first, in 1844, Frances Rafela, dau. of the late Sir H. Fitzherbert, bart. (she died in 1856); and secondly, in 1862, Marian Hilary Adelaide, dau. of the late Hon. and Very Rev. G. Pellew, Dean of Norwich.

At Kintbury, Berks, aged 75, Eliza Harriot, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Bateman, of Foxhill, Inkpen, Berks.

At Mount Wear, near Exeter, aged 60, John Follett, esq. He was a son of the late Benjamin Follett, esq., of Topsham, Devon, by Anna, dau. of John Webb, esq., of Kinsale, Ireland, and brother of the late Sir William Webb Follett, and of B. S. Follett, esq., Q.C., formerly M.P. for Bridgwater. He was an active and consistent adherent of the Conservative party; and, until his retirement a few months previous to his death, held a high position as one of the leading merchants of Exeter.

At 42, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Anna Maria French, dau. of the late Dr. French, formerly Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely.

At Cambridge, aged 70, the Rev. John Hind, M.A., F.R.S. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821. The deceased was the author of works on Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, and Arithmetical Algebra, and was formerly fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

At Bognor, aged 53, the Rev. James Hutchinson, M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and proceeded M.A. in 1843; he was appointed perpetual curate of Pleshey, Essex, in 1843, and was formerly Master of Blackheath Proprietary School.

At The Manor House, Alphington, aged 26, Louisa, wife of the Rev. James B. Strother, M.A., rector of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, and fifth dau. of Chas. Webb, esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey.

Dec. 18. At Bedford House, Streatham, aged 76, John Bradbury, esq., of Aldermanbury.

At Brighton, aged 41, George William Hughes d'Aeth, esq. He was the second surviving son of Admiral Hughes-D'Aeth, of Knowlton Court, Kent, by Harriet, dau. of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart., and was born in 1825.

At New Ross, co. Wexford, James Galavan, esq., J.P.

In Somersetshire, Jane Maria, dau. of the late David Gordon, esq., of Florida Manor, co. Down.

At Speddoch, Dumfriesshire, Isabella

Gertrude Stewart, wife of Francis Maxwell, esq., of Gribton.

At Grove Lodge, Woodbridge, aged 19, Scipio Edward Richards, esq., of Caius Coll., Cambridge, the only son of the late Capt. Scipio Edward Richards, of Java Lodge, Pettistree, Suffolk.

At Hayselden Cottage, Sissinghurst, Kent, aged 79, Mrs. Spalding, sister of the late Sir Edward Astley.

Dec. 20. At Stapeley House, Cheshire, aged 55, the Hon. Henry Sugden. He was the eldest son of Lord St. Leonard's, by Winifred, only child of Mr. John Knapp, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Harrow and Eton, and at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1834; was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1837, and for many years held the appointment of Joint Registrar to the Court of Chancery in Ireland. He married, in 1844, Marianne, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Cookson, of Neasham Hall, co. Durham, by whom he has left issue a family of nine children.—*Law Times*.

At Acton Park, Wrexham, aged 79, Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, esq. He was the third son of the late Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart. (who died in 1834), by Harriet, dau. of Sir David Kinloch, bart. He was born in 1787, and married, in 1822, Caroline, dau. of the late John Kingston, esq., by whom, who died in 1856, he had issue.

At Derby, aged 69, William Elmsley, esq., Q.C., of Darley Hall, near Matlock, Judge of the Derby County Court. He was born in the year 1797, and educated at Eton and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 1825, appointed a Q.C. in 1851, Treasurer and Master of the Library of the Middle Temple in 1861, and Judge of the Derby County Court in 1862, when he also became a magistrate for the co. of Derby. Mr. Elmsley practised at the Chancery bar, to which branch of the profession he was devotedly attached; and for it he was peculiarly fitted, from his knowledge of the true principles of equity jurisprudence, his sterling character, and excellent memory. Among the many leading cases in which he held briefs, may be mentioned those of *Egerton v. Brownlow* (the great Bridgwater case), *Brook v. Brook* (marriage with a deceased wife's sister), *McIntosh v. Great Western Railway*, *Harrison v. Corporation of Southampton* (Hartley Institute case), *Duke of Brunswick v. King of Hanover*, *King of Hanover v. the Queen* (Hanover Crown Jewels), &c. The late Mr. Elmsley married Margaret N. S. 1867, Vol. III.

Janet, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Pringle, esq., of Whytbank, Selkirkshire.—*Law Times*.

At Nottingham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Gilbert. See OBITUARY.

At Florence, Fanny, the wife of William Holman Hunt, esq.

At 89, Chancery-lane, aged 70, Abraham Kirkman, esq., of Chancery-lane, London, and Llangorse, Breconshire.

At Church Stretton, aged 44, Caroline Marianne, dau. of the Rev. Preston Nunn.

At Plymouth, aged 80, Sarah Ball, widow of Walter Prideaux, esq., formerly of Plymouth, and of Bearscombe, Devon.

Dec. 21. At Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 84, Lady Robert Tottenham, dau. of Cornwallis, 1st Viscount Hawarden, and relict of the late Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop of Clogher, only brother of the second Marquis of Ely.

At 5, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, James Arnott, esq., of Leithfield, Kincardineshire.

At Sandfield-place, Lewisham, aged 78, Richard Douglas, Capt. R.N., and of Greenwich Hospital (out-pension), one of the last survivors of the Battle of Trafalgar.

At The Views, Rickling, Essex, aged 31, Thomas Hallam Hoblyn, esq., of Liskeard, Cornwall. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Hoblyn, esq., of White Barns, Herts, (who died in 1860), by Anne Sarah, dau. of George Hallam, esq., and was born in 1835. He was formerly an officer in the 20th Regt., and married, in 1859, Elizabeth Meux, youngest dau. of Thomas H. Osborne, esq., of Mardley-Bury Manor, Therfield, Herts.

Captain William Cornelius Kortright, of St. Leonard's, Essex. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, esq., of Hylands, Essex. He was a magistrate for Essex, and a Capt. and Adjutant in the West Essex Yeomanry, and formerly a Capt. in the Coldstream Guards.

At 7, Park-lane, Piccadilly, suddenly, aged 55, George Rigby, esq.

At 3, Codrington-place, Brighton, aged 82, Walker Skirrow, esq., Q.C. He was the eldest son of the late John Skirrow, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, by Elizabeth, dau. of David Walker, esq. He was born in London in the year 1784, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1806, and proceeded M.A. in 1809. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1810, and was appointed a Q.C. in 1835. The deceased, who was for many years one of the commissioners

in bankruptcy, married, in 1808, Mary Anne, second dau. of William Wainman, esq., of Carhead, Skipton, Yorkshire, by whom he has left issue five children.—*Law Times*.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 77, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Henry Wynch.

Dec. 22. At Gomshall Lodge, Surrey, aged 67, Roger Duke, esq., of Newpark, co. Sligo. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Robert King Duke, esq., of Newpark, by Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Roger Parke, of Dunally, co. Sligo, and was born at Newpark in the year 1799. Educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the army in 1815, and, after serving in France with the Allied Army, and in the West Indies, retired in 1836. Mr. Duke was a staunch Churchman, and like the rest of his family, a conservative in politics. He married, first, in 1825, Eliza, dau. of Lawrence Oliphant, esq., of Kinneddar, co. Fife; and secondly, in 1833, Margaret, second dau. of John Cuninghame, esq., of Craighends, co. Renfrew, and has left issue four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son Robert, who was born in 1826, and educated at the University of Edinburgh.

At New Brompton, Kent, aged 77, Emily Jane, widow of Edward Gregory Morant Gale, esq.

At Lagarie, Row, Dumbartonshire, John George Hamilton, esq., of Lagarie. The deceased gentleman became a member of the Glasgow Faculty of Procurators in 1818, but we believe did not enter into practice. He was at one time a partner in the firm of Messrs. Henry Monteith & Co., and was deputy-chairman of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, when, for several years after its opening, opinion ran high upon the running of Sunday trains upon that line. For many years back he lived in retirement. He was a man of great sagacity and largeness of mind, and occupied a prominent position amongst the first circles in Glasgow.—*N. B. Mail*.

At Reigate, Eliza, the wife of Thomas Hart, esq., solicitor, of Reigate.

At Doncaster, aged 58, Alderman John Hatfield.

At Bückeburg, Northern Germany, aged 77, His Excellency General W. F. Menckhoff, of the Prussian Army.

At Bath, aged 56, Mary Jane, widow of Major William O'Brien.

At Bavington Hall, Northumberland, aged 71, Charles Cuthbert Shafto, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington Hall, by Mary, dau. of William Swinburne, esq.,

and was born in 1795. He was a magistrate for Northumberland, and Lord of the Manor of Bavington, and was formerly an officer in the army. He is succeeded in his estates by his elder brother, Mr. William Henry Shafto, who was born in 1784, and married, in 1831, Mary, widow of — Nield, esq.

Dec. 23. At Bournemouth, of consumption, aged 22, John Edward Bouchier, only child of the late Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., and of his widow, Jane, dau. of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. The deceased was educated at Harrow, and, it is said, executed a deed just before his death founding a scholarship at Harrow School.

At Wimbledon, Harriet, widow of Vice-Admiral Villiers Francis Hatton.

At his residence, aged 36, Robert Baylis Heynes, esq., of Wrickton Manor, near Bridgenorth.

At Ramsgate, aged 54, the Rev. Henry Paul Measor, M.A. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, and proceeded M.A. in 1838, and late Fellow of his college. He was instituted to the vicarage of Kingston-on-Thames in 1852.

At 15, Priory Villas, Dover, aged 63, Major Talbot Ritherton, late of H.M.'s Bombay Artillery.

Dec. 24. At Wretham, Norfolk, aged 85, Wyrley Birch, esq. See OBITUARY.

At the Manse of Cargill, N.B., Mrs. Campbell, widow of Colin Campell, esq.

Drowned at Madras, aged 34, Captain Frederick Henry Hope. He was the eldest son of Major-General F. Hope, by Eliza, dau. of the late Major-Gen. George Cockburn, R.A., and was born in June, 1832. He was a Capt. of the 1st Royals, and A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. He married, in 1860, Anna Maria, dau. of Col. H. C. Gosling (she died in March, 1864).

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 15, Betha, eldest dau. of the Rev. Barrington Mills.

At Elvaston, Budleigh Salterton, aged 79, George Compton Reade, esq. He was the younger son of the late Sir John Reade, bart. (who died in 1789), by Jane, only dau. of Sir Chandos Hoskyns, bart., and heir presumptive to his brother, Sir John Chandos Reade, bart. He was born in 1788, and married, in 1809, his cousin, Maria Jane, dau. of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., by whom he has left issue one son and two daus.

At Pau, aged 44, Josephine, Countess Wratislaw de Mitrowitz.

Dec. 25. At Ardess, Kesh, Ireland, aged 50, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Adam Loftus. He was the third son of John

2nd Marquis of Ely, by Anna Maria, dau. of Sir H. W. Dashwood, bart., and was born in the year 1816. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1840; was a magistrate for co. Fermanagh, and was appointed rector of Magheraculmonee in 1848. He married, in 1846, Margaret, dau. of the late Robert Fannin, esq., of Dublin, by whom he has left surviving issue two sons and a dau.

At Harrogate, aged 46, the Rev. Æneas Barkly Hutchison, B.D., Incumbent of St. James's, Devonport. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Robert Hutchison, esq., of London, who was for many years engaged in the West India trade in that city, and was born in the year 1819. He took his degree of B.D. at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1855, *ad eund.* Oxon. 1856. In 1848, having been nominated to the curacy of St. James's, Devonport, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, and the year following proceeded to priest's orders. The incumbent dying a few months afterwards, Mr. Hutchison was appointed in his place. He at once set to work to raise the necessary funds for completing the erection of the handsome Church of St. James's, towards which the Government had made a grant. He also gathered together the funds required for the erection of the schools and parsonage, the plans for which had been approved by the Bishop, and the contracts entered into, only about a fortnight previous to that attack of illness which has proved fatal. Meanwhile his naturally strong constitution was gradually undermined by the uninterrupted and exhaustive labours of the eighteen years he passed in Devonport. In addition to his incumbency of St. James's, and chaplaincy, Mr. Hutchison held the honorary appointment of chaplain to the 13th Devonshire Volunteer Artillery, Diocesan Inspector of Schools, hon. secretary for the Additional Curates' Aid Society, hon. secretary for the Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, hon. local secretary and treasurer to the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, and a commissioner of the borough of Devonport. He was the author of "A Monograph on the History of Callington Church, Cornwall," and "Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan, Galloway." The deceased was interred in the cemetery at Harrogate.

At Ingestone, Essex, Harriot May, third dau. of the late John May, esq., late Storekeeper of the Ordnance, Fort George, Guernsey, and sister of the late Major-Gen. Sir John May, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

At Dunally, near Sligo, Jemmett, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir William Parke.

Dec. 26. At the Grammar School, Kimbolton, aged 38, Julia, the wife of the Rev. William Ager, M.A., Head Master, and eldest dau. of Andrew van Sandau, esq., of 6, Mecklenburgh-square.

At Grenville House, Entry-hill, Bath, aged 46, Mary Ann, the wife of Col. W. G. Arrow, Retired List Bombay Army.

At the Rectory, Middleham, Yorkshire, suddenly, aged 47, the Rev. James Alexander Birch. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Birch, D.C.L., Dean of Battle, and was born in 1819. He was educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1841, and was appointed rector of Middleham in 1856; he was formerly curate of Maidenhead, and chaplain to the Cookham Union.

At The Turrets, Colchester, Isabella Christian Bishop, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Bishop, late vicar of Ardleigh, Essex.

At the rectory, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, aged 57, the Rev. Samuel Franklin. The deceased was appointed rector of Brierley-hill in 1858, and was formerly vicar of Broadway, Worcestershire.

At 9, Charlotte-street, Bath, aged 79, the Rev. George Gunning, rector of West Deeping, Lincolnshire. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Peter Gunning, D.D., rector of Doynnton, Gloucestershire, and Farmborough, Somerset, by Anne Randolph, sister of the Rev. Francis Randolph, D.D., rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and was born in the year 1787. He was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, and was appointed rector of West Deeping in 1822. The deceased was the representative of one of the oldest families in Gloucestershire, and formerly possessed considerable estates both in that county and in Somerset. Dr. Gunning married, in 1813, Mary Louisa, dau. of the late John Quicke, esq., of Newton St. Cyres, Devon, by whom he had issue three sons and two daus.

At Edmonton, Middlesex, aged 84, Sarah Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Sinclair, bart. She was a dau. of the late — Carter, esq., and married, in 1825 (as his second wife), Sir J. Sinclair, bart., who died in 1842.

Dec. 27. At Brasted Rectory, Kent, aged 44, Georgiana Charlotte Ellen, wife of the Rev. Charles T. Astley.

At Woodford Wells, Woodford, aged 71, Julia, widow of Major F. W. Kysh.

At Ringwood, Hants, aged 71, Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Elliott Lockhart, esq., of Cleghorn and Borthwickbrae.

At Winchester, aged 75, the Rev. William David Longlands, late rector of St. Gerrans, Cornwall. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; he subsequently became Michel scholar of Queen's College in 1813, and graduated B.A. in 1813, proceeding M.A. in 1817. In 1816 he was elected fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1844 was appointed rector of St. Gerrans.

At Redland, near Bristol, of typhus fever, aged 10 years, William Douglas, the eldest child of Col. William Munro, C.B.

At Moylough House, co. Galway, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John O'Rorke, M.A., rector of Foxford.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 95, Sarah Harper, widow of Comm. John Hindes Sparkes, R.N., late of Southsea.

In Paris, Elizabeth Laura, wife of W. J. Turner, esq., and only surviving dau. of the late Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

At 52, St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., James Willis, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1835, and practised for many years as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer.

Dec. 28. At The Crescent, Plymouth, aged 66, H. B. Bulteel, M.A., of Belle Vue, Devon, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Aged 69, Sarah, wife of W. Strickland Cookson, esq., of The Pryors, Hampstead, and Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 65, the Rev. Charles Grey Cotes, M.A. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, proceeded M.A. in 1824, and was for more than forty years rector of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts.

Aged 69, John Frederick Goddard, the discoverer of the use of bromine in photography, and formerly Lecturer at the Adelaide Gallery and Royal Polytechnic Institution.

At Eaton-terrace, St. John's-wood, Sarah Elizabeth Spooner, widow of the Rev. T. R. Redwar, M.A., and eldest child of the late John Alleyne Beckles, President and Judge of the Admiralty of the Island of Barbadoes.

At Lee, Kent, Theodosia, widow of the Rev. G. C. Smith, the founder of the Sailors' Home.

At Ross, Herefordshire, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Richardson Timbrell.

At Bath, aged 71, the Rev. John Wood.

Dec. 29. At Hastings, aged 33, the Rev. William Espin, curate of Astley Bridge, Bolton-le-Moors.

At Troston, after a short illness, aged 38, Henry Capel Lofft-Moseley, esq., of Great Glemham House and Troston Hall,

Suffolk. He was the eldest son of the late R. E. Lofft, esq., of Troston Hall, by Letitia Niel, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Richardson, and grandson of the late Capel Lofft, esq., of Troston (who died in 1824). He was born in 1827, and having received his education at Bury School and at Exeter College, Oxford, entered the diplomatic service as attaché at Turin, whence he was transferred to Rio. He retired from it, however, on succeeding to the family estates. He was unmarried, and is succeeded in his estates by his brother Robert Evelyn, who was born in 1830.

At Fanlobbus, co. Cork, the Rev. Wm. Robert Molesworth, M.A. He was the only surviving son of the late Major Byssie Cole Molesworth (who died in 1819), by Jane, only dau. of William Smyth, esq.; he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the time of his decease was vicar of Fanlobbus, Dunmanway, co. Cork.

At Birkby Rectory, Northallerton, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Wilson-Morley. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Wilson, M.A., vicar of Corbridge, Northumberland (who assumed the additional surname of Morley on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Josias Morley, esq.), by Maria, dau. of W. Hughes, esq., of Low Field, Somerset. He was born in 1784, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1807, and proceeded M.A. in 1810; he was appointed vicar of Birkby in 1828.

At Museum-terrace, Chelmsford, after a brief illness, aged 59, George Meggy, esq., many years one of the proprietors of the *Chelmsford Chronicle* and the *Essex Herald*.

At 20, Cumberland-terrace, Bayswater, George Lumsden Perry, esq., second son of the late Dr. Robert Perry, of Glasgow.

Dec. 30. At Badger Hall, Salop, aged 67, Robert Henry Cheney, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Robert Cheney, of the Grenadier Guards (who died in 1820), by Harriet, dau. of the late Ralph Carr, esq., of Dunston-hill, Durham; he was born in the year 1799, educated at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1821, and was a J.P. and D.L. for the co. Salop. Mr. Cheney lived and died unmarried, and is succeeded in his estates by his brother Edward, a captain in the army, unattached, who was born in 1803.

At Le Mans, France, of rapid consumption, aged 48, Patrick William Vilet, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Dudgeon.

At The Views, Kirkling, Essex, aged 72, Anne Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Hoblyn, esq., of the Treasury and White

Barns, Herts, and Liskeard, Cornwall, and dau. of the late George Hallam, esq., of White Barns. She was the mother of the late Mr. T. H. Hoblyn (see p. 255, *ante*).

At 16, Somerset-street, aged 15 days, James Cecil, the infant son of Major J. B. Lind, 31st Regt.

At 48, Sydney-street, Brompton, aged 88, Lieut.-Gen. George Saunders Thwaites. The deceased general entered the army in 1795, and was actively employed up to 1817. He served in the expedition to the coast of Holland in 1796; in the East Indies from 1799; then on marine duty on board H.M.S. *La Forte*, till wrecked in the Red Sea. During the campaign of 1801 in Egypt, he volunteered to cross the desert of Suez with Col. Lloyd's detachment, with which he joined the Grand Vizier's army on the advance to and surrender of Cairo. He served with the 43th Regt. from 1811 to 1813 as Capt. of Light Infantry in the Peninsula, including the siege and storming of Badajoz in 1812, the battle of Salamanca (wounded), the advance to and occupation of Madrid, battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees (wounded in command of the light companies of the brigade), besides minor affairs. General Thwaites was formerly secretary to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and, as such, well known in Trafalgar-square until his superannuation in 1851.

At Clearmount, Weymouth, aged 58, Holroyd Fitzwilliam Way, esq. He was the third son of the late Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham Place, Bucks (who died in 1859), by Mary, dau. of Thomas Smyth, esq., and was born in the year 1803. The deceased was formerly a lieutenant in the 28th Regt., and married, in 1835, Isabella Harriett, dau. of George Gwatkin Kenrick, esq., of Woore, Salop, by whom he had issue five sons and two daus.

Dec. 31. Lady Griffies-Williams. Her ladyship was Caroline, only dau. of the late Henry Griffiths, esq., and married, in 1819, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Griffies-Williams, bart., of Llwynywormwood Park, Carmarthenshire, Chancellor of St. David's.

At 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin, aged 60, William Shirley Ball, esq., of Abbeylara, co. Longford. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Ball, esq., of High Park, co. Dublin (who died in 1827), by Jane, dau. of George Palmer, esq., and was born in the year 1806. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Longford, high sheriff of that county in 1843, and formerly a captain in the 8th Royal Irish Hussars. He married, in 1835, Jane, eldest dau. of Cosby Wilton, esq., of

Omar, co. Cavan, and by her (who died in March, 1866—see G. M., vol. i., n.s., p. 451) he has left issue Thomas Shirley, Capt. Royal Longford Rifles, born in 1837, who succeeds to the family estates.

Aged 57, Charles Bathoe, esq., B.C.S., retired, of 28, York-place, Portmans-square, second son of the late Gen. Joseph Gubbins, of South Stoneham, Hants.

At Gibraltar, aged 29, Capt. Magens James Caulfield Browne, 15th Regt. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Caulfield Browne, D.C.L., vicar of Dudley, by Isabella, only dau. of John Mello, esq., and was born in Dec. 1837. He married, in 1860, Sarah, only dau. of the late William Green, esq.

At Coton House, Warwickshire, aged 54, Eliza, wife of the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, and only child of the late Thomas Lindsey Holland, esq.

At Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, aged 102, Mr. William Cole.

At his residence, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 68, John Henderson, esq., of Berry, Shetland. He was the elder son of the late John Henderson, esq., of Liverpool, by Mary, second dau. of Andrew Bolt, esq., of Lerwick, Shetland. He was born at Liverpool in the year 1798, and having been educated under the care of Dr. Pulford in that town, practised for several years as a special pleader, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1834, and joined the Northern Circuit. He soon became known as a lawyer of that able and efficient class which has furnished the bench with many of its most distinguished occupants, the class of "pleading" barristers; and he obtained a fair amount of business, being much employed in cases that called for the skill and care of a scientific lawyer. Many learned and ingenious arguments of his are to be found in the reports. He was revising barrister for Cumberland and Westmoreland from 1860 to 1863, and for Northumberland from 1863 to 1866. In the year 1864 he was appointed a member of the (unpaid) Indian Law Commission, in the proceedings of which he took a lively interest. His acquaintance with literature was varied and extensive, and his personal character stood high, not only on the Northern Circuit, but in the estimation of the Bar in general; while he attached to himself a large circle of intimate friends by his kindness of heart and his many winning personal qualities. The deceased gentleman was buried at Kensal-green cemetery.—*Law Times*.

At Paris, Mary Isabella, relict of the late Thomas De Lacey Moffatt, esq., Colonial Treasurer of Queensland.

John Tucker Ross, esq., R.N., late Assistant-Surgeon Royal Naval Hospital, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and youngest son of the late Capt. Daniel Ross, R.N.

At 17, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, aged 62, Laura Eliza, wife of Fitzowen Skinner, esq., barrister-at-law.

Annabella Nita, infant dau. of Major Stocks, of Latheronwheel, Caithness.

At Sherwood, Notts, aged 73, Mr. Christopher Swann, solicitor, Coroner for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire, to which office he was elected in 1828. He was an attorney at Nottingham, admitted to practice in 1815.

At 25, Walpole-street, Chelsea, aged 82, Louisa, widow of General George Wright, R.E.

Jan. 1, 1867. At 17, Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Anthony John Ashley, Q.C. He was the fourth son of Cropley, 6th Earl of Shaftesbury, by Lady Anne, 4th dau. of George 4th Duke of Marlborough, and was born in the year 1808. He was educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1829, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1836; he was a successful practitioner, chiefly as a conveyancing counsel, until last year, when he was appointed one of her Majesty's counsel. The deceased gentleman was a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and married, in 1840, Julia, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Henry John Conyers, esq., of Copt Hall, Essex, but leaves no surviving issue.—*Law Times*.

At Five Oaks, Jersey, aged 71, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. John Mallet, rector of Grouville, Jersey, and widow of Major Charles de Carteret, H.E.I.C.S.

At 19, Talbot-square, Sussex-gardens, London, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Clissold, M.A. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1818. In 1830 he was presented by Lord Lyndhurst, who was then Lord Chancellor, to the rectory of Chelmondiston, Suffolk, and held that benefice twenty-eight years. He was for a period of thirty-three years minister of Stockwell Chapel, Lambeth; holding it, during a portion of the time, with his Suffolk rectory. He was the author of several religious works of a practical character, and for many years was one of the leaders of the Evangelical party in the Church.

In Shrewsbury workhouse, aged 102, Mary Galligall.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, John, second son of the late Major-General Norman MacLeod, C.B., and the Right Hon. Lady Annabella MacLeod; and on the 14th, at

the same place, Mary Anne, widow of the above.

At 15, Hill-street, aged three months, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Bingham Mildmay, esq.

At 26, Porchester-terrace, aged 42, the Rev. Henry George Nicholls, late incumbent of Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1845, and proceeded M.A. in 1848. He was the author of an "Historical and Descriptive Account of the Forest of Dean."

At Bideford, Devon, aged 58, the Rev. George Wilkinson Rowe, rector of St. Dorothy, Jamaica. He was a son of Joshua Rowe, esq., of Torpoint House, near Devonport, and only surviving brother of Sir Joshua Rowe, C.B., late Chief Justice of Jamaica, and was born in the year 1808.

At the Vicarage, Bledlow, aged 84, the Rev. William Stephen, B.D. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1806, and proceeded M.A. in 1809, and B.D. in 1816. He was Fellow and Tutor of his college 1810-12, Assistant Master at Rugby School 1812-15, Junior Proctor of the University of Oxford 1815-16, and for 56 years vicar of Bledlow, Buckinghamshire, and Stagsden, Bedfordshire.

Jan. 2. At the Bay House, Alverstoke, Hants, aged 79, Margaretta Taylor, widow of Major-General Brown, formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and dau. of the late Rev. John Amyatt, of South Brent, Devon.

At Mentone, Anna Maitland, wife of George Cheetham Churchill, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles Rogers Coxwell, esq., of Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

At 4, Sion-place, Sion-hill, Bath, aged 84, Julia Dick, dau. of the late J. Dick, esq., and sister of the late Admiral John Dick, of Saling Hall, Essex.

At Dresden, suddenly, Anna, Baroness de Grothusen (*née* Mitchell).

At Cowsley-field House, near Derby, aged 70, Thomas Pountain, esq., merchant, of Derby.

At 21, Prince's-terrace, Prince's-gate, aged 55, Robert Lawrence Roberts, youngest son of the late Col. Roberts.

Aged one year and five months, Gertrude Susan Helene, second dau. of Col. and Lady Jane Taylor.

At Whittinger, near Stamford, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas Mills, rector. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and proceeded M.A. in 1830, and was appointed rector of Whittinger in 1837.

Jan. 3. At Haselor, Warwickshire, aged 74, the Rev. Cornelius Griffin, vicar of Haselor.

At Elgin, N.B., aged 69, Catherine, widow of the Rev. James Heard, of Garmouth.

At 10, Ovington-square, Brompton, aged 67, Robert Lemon, esq., F.S.A., late of Her Majesty's State Paper Office.

At Hampton, Middlesex, aged 80, Emma Maria, widow of William Leathley, esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir William Henry Maule.

At 45, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, aged 42, Edward Gryffith Peacock, esq., late of the India Office. He was the only son of the late Thomas Love Peacock, esq. (who died in Jan. 1866).—See G. M., vol. i., N.S., p. 448.

At St. Leonard's, Sussex, aged 86, Col. James Pattison St. Clair, of Felcourt Lodge, East Grinstead, Surrey. He was the eldest son of the late Col. William St. Clair, of the 25th Regt., and was born in 1780. Educated at the Royal Artillery Coll., Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery in 1797, and served in the West Indies and North America; but retired from the army through ill-health in 1828. Col. St. Clair was twice married: first, in 1809, to Charlotte, dau. of Michael Head, esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia; and 2ndly, in 1830, to Susannah, youngest dau. of the late Sir T. Turton, bart. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Lieut.-Col. William Augustus St. Clair, who was born in 1810, and married, in 1846, Emma, dau. of George Crawshay, esq., of Colney Hatch.

At his residence, on the Parade, Carmarthen, aged 76, John James Stacey, esq., J.P.

Aged 48, the Rev. William Mundy Wilson, rector of Heaton Mersey, near Manchester. He was educated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1847, and was appointed rector of Heaton Mersey in 1850.

Jan. 4. At Lee, aged 91, Anne Eliza, widow of Anthony Chester, late Capt. of H.M.'s 13th Regt. of Foot, and mother of the late Rev. Anthony Chester, of Chicheley Hall, Bucks.

At Ardmaddy Castle, Argyllshire, of disease of the heart, Duncan Macfarlan, esq.

Susan, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Power, R.A., and niece of the late Gen. Sir William Power, K.C.B., K.H.

At Upper Bangor, aged 62, Eliza Anne, the relict of the late Rev. H. Rowlands, M.A., rector of Llanrug.

At Lytham, aged 39, Eliza, wife of the Rev. R. S. Stoney, and eldest dau. of John Drinkwater, esq., of Liverpool.

Jan. 5. A. M. Alleyne, esq., late Capt. of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Cheltenham, aged 63, Jane, widow of the late Charles Calvert, esq., M.P., of Ockley Court, Dorking.

At Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, aged 71, James Macalpine-Leny, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Capt. William Macalpine, of the 79th Highlanders, by Anna, eldest dau. of the late George Leny, esq., of Glins, co. Stirling, and was born in the year 1796. He was a magistrate for and a convener of co. Dumfries, and was formerly an officer in the Army, and served in India for seven years with the 8th King's Royal Irish Light Dragoons. He married, in 1829, Marion, 3rd dau. and co-heir of the late Robert Downie, esq., M.P., of Appin, co. Argyll, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, William, born in 1839.

At the residence of his son, J. W. Z. Wright, esq., Barton Fields, Canterbury, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Wright, C.B., Colonel 30th Regt. The gallant officer entered the army in 1812, and had seen considerable service in India. He served the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg in 1834, and led the advanced attack at the taking of the stockade of Peripatan, the frontier stockade of the Coorg territory. In 1839 he was employed in the operations against Kurnool, and was severely and dangerously wounded at the affair of Zorapore on the 18th of October. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Maharajpore on the 29th of December, 1843, in which action his horse was shot under him in taking the battery at Chounda. In recognition of his services the deceased officer was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1844.

At Wardie, near Edinburgh, aged 37 Mr. Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama" and other poems. The deceased was the son of a pattern designer in Kilmarnock, and followed in early life his father's business. He was designer to a lace manufactory in Glasgow, where in 1853 he published his first volume, "A Life Drama," portions of which had appeared the previous year in the *Critic*. In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the University of Edinburgh, a post he held at the time of his death. In 1855 he, along with Mr. Sydney Dobell, published "Sonnets on the Crimean War," and in 1857 he gave forth "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira." During the last six or eight years Mr. Smith had, however, dedicated his talents mainly to prose writing. In 1865 he published "A Summer in Skye," which contains some charming descriptions of Edinburgh and its people,

and of Scottish scenery. His "Dreamthorp" and "Alfred Hagart's Household" are probably still better known. Mr. Smith was a frequent contributor to magazine and journalistic literature, and lately edited for Macmillan a beautiful edition of Burns. He lived to establish for himself a wide reputation both in this country and America. As a prose writer, not less than as a poet, he was always graceful and flowing, abounding in imagery and fancy. Mr. Smith leaves behind him a widow (dau. of the late Charles Macdonald, esq., of Ord, N.B.) and a young family.

Jan. 6. At The Rookery, Great Marlow, aged 64, Benjamin Atkinson, esq., M.R.C.S., and J.P. for Bucks.

At Liverpool, aged 78, the Rev. Edward Hull, M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, and proceeded M.A. in 1814; he was formerly Chaplain of St. Mary's, attached to the School for the Blind, in Liverpool.

Aged 76, Margaret Isabella Bunbury, widow of the Rev. Edward Letchford, rector of Boothby Pagnell, Lincolnshire.

At Cheltenham, aged 88, Caroline, relict of the late Sir Henry Onslow, bart., of Hengar House, Cornwall, and Chiltern All Saints, Wilts. She was the dau. of the late John Bond, esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, and married, in 1807, Sir H. Onslow, bart., who died in Sept., 1853.

Maria, wife of Edward Singleton, esq., of Collon, co. Louth, Ireland.

At Newmanswalls, Montrose, aged six years and four months, Charles Alexander, third son of Lieut.-Col. Renny Tailour.

Edward Tallent, esq., of Great Horkesley Park, near Colchester, formerly of Amer-sham, Bucks.

Jan. 7. At Pecq, France, aged 62, the Marquis de Larochejaquelein. See OBITUARY.

At Hammersmith, aged 63, Mr. William Kidd. See OBITUARY.

At St. George's Hill, Bristol, aged 76, the Rev. Thomas Henry Mirehouse, M.A. He was educated at Christ's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, and proceeded M.A. in 1817, and was for fifty years vicar of Easton-in-Gordano, Somersetshire, and Hallaxton, Lincolnshire, and prebendary of South Grantham, in Salisbury Cathedral.

At Manston House, Dorset, the Rev. George Frederick St. John. He was the eldest son of George Richard, fourth Viscount Bolingbroke, by his second wife, Isabella, Baroness Hompesch, and was born in 1793. He was educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in

1816, and proceeded M.A. in 1823, and was appointed rector of Manston in 1824.

At Borage House, Ripon, Yorkshire, aged 70, Thomas Williamson, esq., J.P.

Jan. 8. At East Close, Christchurch, Hants, aged 26, the Hon. Frederick Noel Somerville, second son of Kenelm, 17th Lord Somerville, by Frances Louisa, only dau. of John Hayman, esq., and was born Oct. 8, 1840. He was a Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade, with which he served in Canada. The deceased was heir-presumptive to the title of Lord Somerville.

At East Cliff, Dover, after a short illness, aged 66, the Lady Katherine Boyle. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of Henry third Earl of Shannon, by Sarah, fourth dau. of John Hyde, esq., of Castle Hyde, co. Cork, and was born March 13, 1801.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, aged 26, Chas. Blake, esq., of Ballyglass, co. Mayo, and late of Merlin Park and Moyne, co. Galway. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Blake, esq., of Merlin Park, by Dorothea, dau. of Thomas Ormsby, esq., of Cumin House, co. Sligo, and was born in 1840. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Mayo.

At 25, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 74, Ann, widow of David Cameron, esq., of Northaw-place, Herts.

At Birley House, Yorkshire, aged 41, William Frederick Dixon, jun., esq. See OBITUARY.

At 65, Onslow-square, South Kensington, aged 92, Margaret Maria, widow of Isaac Raitlon, esq., of Caldbeck, Cumberland.

Aged 79, Francis David Saunders, esq., of Tymaur, co. Cardigan. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Cardigan, and Capt. in the 16th Regt. Trichinopoli Light Infantry.

At Ilkley Wells, Yorkshire, where he was staying for the benefit of his health, Dr. Wilson, of Malvern.

Jan. 9. At Densworth, Sussex, aged 69, Lady Caroline Cavendish. Her ladyship was the youngest surviving dau. of Lord George Augustus Henry, 1st Earl of Burlington, by Lady Elizabeth Compton, dau. of Charles, 7th Earl of Northampton, and granddau. of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, and was born April 5, 1797.

At Southfield House, Streatham, aged 88, Mary Haughton, widow of Sir Wm. Feilden, bart., of Feniscowles, Lancashire. She was the dau. of the late Edmund Jackson, esq., Member of the House of Assembly at Jamaica, and married in 1797 to Sir W. Feilden, who died in 1850.

At Addiscombe Lodge, Croydon, aged 79, Jacob Herbert, esq., late Secretary to the Corporation of Trinity House, London.

At Brighton, aged 67, Major William Henry King, formerly of the 21st Regt.

At Knowle, Fareham, Hants, aged 81, Susanna, relict of the late Rev. John Manley, A.M., of Crediton.

At Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham, Margaret Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Henry Phillips.

At Clapham, aged 72, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Richard Saunders.

Aged 68, Catharine, wife of William Shepherd, B.D., rector of Stapleford Tawney and Theydon Mount, Essex.

Jan. 10. At Limekilns, Lanarkshire, Patrick Graham-Barns, esq., of Limekilns and Kirkhill. He was the eldest son of the late Alexander Graham, esq., of Limekilns, by Margaret, eldest dau. of the late John Cochran, esq., banker, and was born in the year 1793. He was a Dep.-Lieut. for co. Lanark, and a commissioner of supply and magistrate for cos. Lanark, Ayr, and Renfrew.

At St. Oswald's, near Liverpool, aged 37, the Very Rev. Thomas Joseph Bennett, Canon of Liverpool, son of the late Valentine Bennett, esq., of Thomastown, King's Co., Ireland.

Frances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. Belton, lessee and manager of the Exeter Theatre. The deceased was formerly an actress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where, in 1841, she married Mr. F. Belton, a member of the theatrical company in that town. They subsequently came to London, and after appearing for a short period at the Marylebone, Olympic, and Princess's Theatres, became engaged by Mr. Bunn, of Drury Lane Theatre, where they remained four seasons. Mrs. Belton made her first appearance at that theatre as *Lady Frances Touchwood* in the "Belle's Stratagem," and appeared during her engagement in many leading characters, such as *Jephthah* in the revival of "The Prodigal Son," *The Countess Winterson* and *Madame Deschappelles*. An advantageous joint engagement offering in America, Mr. and Mrs. Belton paid a visit to that country, remaining there two years, but the climate interfering with the lady's health, she quitted the stage.

Aged 65, Capt. J. Harrison, I.N., son of the late Dr. R. Harrison, and nephew of the late Lieut.-Col. Harrison, K.C.B., of Cheltenham.

Aged 54, the Rev. Rd. Henry Jackson, rector of Llanelian, Denbighshire. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1838, and was the author of two prize essays, entitled respectively, "Welsh Highland Agriculture," and "A Comparison of the Working Classes of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales."

At 55, Brunswick-square, Brighton,

Elizabeth, widow of Robert Kerr, esq., of Chatto, co. Roxburgh.

At Harristown, co. Kildare, William La Touche, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Robert La Touche, esq., of Harristown, by Lady Emily, youngest dau. of William, 1st Earl of Clancarty, and was born in 1815.

At Marbury Hall, Cheshire, aged 79, Domville Halsted-Cudworth-Poole, esq., of Marbury Hall. He was the eldest son of the late Domville Halsted, esq., of Lymm, Chester (who assumed the name of Poole), by Sarah, dau. of Jas. Massie, esq., of Rosthorpe, in that county. He was born at Lymm in the year 1787, educated at Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; and was formerly a Captain of the Cheshire Militia. He died unmarried, and is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Cudworth Halsted (eldest surviving son of the late Capt. W. H. Poole, R.A., of Terrick Hall, Whitchurch, Salop), who received his education at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford.

At 24, Lansdowne-place, Leamington Spa, aged 74, William Turner, esq., late H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, &c., to Colombia.

Jan. 11. At Carleton Hall, Cumberland, aged 54, Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson. See OBITUARY.

At Norbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 65, Capt. William Tomlin Griffiths, R.N. He was a son of the late Lieut.-General J. Griffiths, and was born in 1801; he entered the navy in 1814, obtained his first commission in 1825, and served for some time on the Mediterranean station. He married, in 1831, Louisa Catherine, dau. of the late J. Griffiths, esq., of Argyle street, London.

At Wellingborough, aged 57, William Murphy, esq., solicitor.

At Sarnfawr, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire, aged 63, Capt. Charles Frederick Napier, Chief Constable of the county, and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

At The Retreat, Sydenham, aged 61, Mr. George Baxter, the inventor and patentee of oil-colour picture printing. He was the second son of the late Mr. John Baxter, of Lewes, and settled in London about the year 1825. He invented the process of oil-colour printing, and was in much repute as an artist. Among some of his works may be mentioned his miniatures of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, and a copy of the "Descent from the Cross," from the original at Antwerp. He received the gold medal of Austria for his opening of the "First

Parliament of Queen Victoria," and the "Coronation." His best original production is the miniature drawing of the "Baptism of the Prince of Wales," which was in the miniature department of the Exhibition, the likenesses of the Royal family and personages present being excellent. Mr. Baxter married Mary, the eldest dau. of the late Robert Harrild, esq., of Round Hill, Forest-hill, by whom he leaves issue one son and two daus.

Jan. 12. At Appleton Rectory, Berks, aged 43, Caroline Cokayne, wife of the Rev. W. J. Butler.

At Newport, near Barnstaple, aged 82, Eliza, wife of Major Fred. Gordon, R.A.

At Heathfield, Swansea, aged 87, Catherine, widow of Capt. Andrew Heartley, formerly Military Knight of Windsor.

Elizabeth, wife of Augustus Heyman, late Captain Scots Greys, and dau. of the late General Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H., of Shangana Castle, Bray, co. Dublin.

At Langdown, near Southampton, Mrs. Charlotte Selina Hobart. She was the second dau. of the late Richard Moore, esq., and married, in 1824, the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, D.D., dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton, youngest son of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom, who died in 1846, she had issue two sons and four daus.

At Bedford, aged 73, Col. Vincent Mathias, late of the Madras Native Infantry.

At Hickleton, near Doncaster, aged 33, Mary, wife of the Rev. E. Valentine Richards, and eldest dau. of R. Attenborough, esq., of Fairlawn, Acton-green, W.

Jan. 13. At Langley House, Bucks, aged 69, the Rev. Henry Thomas Atkins. He was educated at Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822, and was for some years assistant-minister of Ditton Chapel, Slough.

At 5, Royal-crescent, Ramsgate, aged 72, Emma, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bland, F.R.S., rector of Lilley, and prebendary of Wells.

At Hastings, aged 49, Lieut.-Colonel Spencer Delves Broughton, late of the Royal Artillery. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, bart., by Mary, only dau. of John Pigott, esq., of Capard, and was born in the year 1816.

At Isham Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 70, Elizabeth Helen Brown, wife of the Rev. James Mellor Brown, rector of Isham.

At Lee, Kent, aged 67, Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Augustus Clarke, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Headingley-hill, near Leeds, aged 61, Edwin Eddison, esq., solicitor.

Jan. 14. At Quex Park, Kent, Elmira, eldest dau. of H. P. Cotton, esq.

At Villa Brémontier, Arcachon, France, aged 60, Col. Augustus De Butts, late Madras Engineers, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir. A. De Butts, K.C.H., R.E.

At Fortrose, Ross-shire, the Rev. John Dowdney, B.A., of New York, late incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Fortrose.

Frances, widow of Major-Gen. Peter Fyers, C.B., R.A., and last surviving dau. of the late John Bolland, esq., of The Terrace, Clapham, Surrey.

At Paris, aged 85, Jean Dominique Auguste Ingres, the illustrious French artist. He was born at Montauban, Sept. 15, 1781, and for a short time was a student of music in Toulouse, but was also permitted to take lessons in drawing and landscape painting. He subsequently went to Paris, where he became a pupil of David. In 1800, he obtained the second prize from the Académie des Beaux Arts, and carried off the first for his picture of the "Embassy to the Tent of Achilles." In 1802 he exhibited "A Woman in the Bath," and "A Portrait of a Lady;" in 1804 a "Portrait of the First Consul," and in 1805 a "Portrait of the Emperor," which latter was purchased for the Hotel des Invalides. After this success Ingres went to Rome, and during the next five years he exhibited "Edipus and the Sphinx," "Jupiter and Thetis," "A Woman in the Bath," "Ossian's Sleep," "The Sistine Chapel," &c. The *chef-d'œuvre* of M. Ingres since that date is the "Vow of Louis XIII.," exhibited in Paris in 1824. This picture raised the reputation of Ingres to its height, and he returned to France to receive a triumphal welcome at the hands of his countrymen. The "Apoteosis of Homer," painted in 1827 for one of the ceilings of the Louvre, sustained his reputation, and in 1829 he became director of the French Academy in Rome, in the room of Horace Vernet. While in this position he painted "Stratonice," and portraits of the Duke of Orleans and Cherubini—the latter was sold in Paris in 1853 for 40,000 francs. In 1855 he had a special apartment for his works in the French Exhibition building. He was appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1834, Commander 1845, and Grand Officer 1855.

At Springfield, Reigate, aged 83, Elizabeth Wheeler, widow of Rev. W. the Wheeler, D.D.

Jan. 15. At Gateshead, aged 63, William Henry Brockett, esq., a magistrate of Gateshead, and secretary of the Newcastle

and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. John Brackett, deputy-prothonotary of the local courts of record of Newcastle, and brother of the late Mr. John Trotter Brackett, author of the well-known "Glossary of North Country Words," and was born in January, 1804. In politics he was a consistent Liberal, and was secretary of the Northern Political Union. His active life, during its prime, was devoted mainly to business pursuits, and he was for a long period one of the most respected Quayside merchants. More recently he devoted himself to the interests of the *Gateshead Observer*, of which he was during late years the sole proprietor. It was greatly owing to Mr. Brackett's exertions that Gateshead became erected into a corporate borough. For many years he was not only an alderman of Gateshead, but also sat in the Newcastle Council for West All Saints' Ward, and in 1839 he filled the office of mayor of Gateshead. As an antiquary and collector, he was an enthusiast, and enjoyed the respect and friendship of the local *savans*. He wrote an interesting monograph on the tradesmen's tokens of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. A few years ago Mr. Brackett was appointed to succeed Mr. J. Bulman as secretary to the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce, a post which he filled till his death. He married, early in life, Margaret Wilson, dau. of Mr. Thomas Wilson, author of "The Pitman's Play," and leaves by her nine children.

At Darlaston Hall, near Stone, Staffordshire, aged 69, Swynfen Stephens Jervis, esq. He was a son of the late Swynfen Jervis, esq., of Gordon-square, London, and was born in 1797, and succeeded his cousin, John Jervis, esq., in the Darlaston estate in 1802. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Stafford, and was M.P. for Bridport, in the Liberal interest, from 1837 to 1841. Although somewhat opposed to the ballot, he was generally in favour of Reform; he was a staunch supporter of the act for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and voted in favour of the suppression of church-rates, and for the commutation of tithes. He was thrice married: first, in 1821, to Jane, dau. of P. N. Roberts, esq., of Esher (she died in 1833); secondly, in 1834, to Anne Bertha, dau. of Lieut. Winton, R.N.; and thirdly, in 1857, to Catherine, dau. of Francis Daniell, esq., of Knowle, Devon. The deceased represented the elder branch of a family long settled in co. Stafford, a junior branch of which is represented by Viscount St. Vincent.

At Tyrella, co. Down, aged 72, Arthur Hill Montgomery, esq. He was the fourth son of the late Rev. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, co. Down, by the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Emilia, youngest dau. of Bernard, 1st Viscount Bangor, and was born in 1794. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Down, and was elected treasurer of that county in 1841. In 1825 he married Lady Matilda Anne, third dau. of Thomas, 5th Earl of Macclesfield, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Hugh Parker, Capt. 60th Rifles, born in 1829.

Jan. 16. At Burghley House, aged 71, the Marquis of Exeter, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Godmersham Park, near Canterbury, accidentally killed by a fall whilst sliding, aged 13, the Hon. Constance Helena, third dau. of Carnegie, 3rd Viscount St. Vincent, by Lucy Charlotte, youngest dau. of John Baskervyle-Gleg, esq., of Withington Hall, Cheshire. The deceased lady was born March, 20, 1853.

Aged 36, Sir James George Dalton-Fitzgerald, bart. See OBITUARY.

At 3, Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Muskerry. Her ladyship was Lucy, widow of Col. Aldridge, R.E., and married, in 1864 (as his second wife), Matthew, 2nd Lord Muskerry.

At 5, Eden-place, Kentish-town, aged 82, Mr. Joseph Guy, author of several scholastic works.

Aged 70, Dr. Marsden, of 65, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London. His name is identified with the foundation of the Royal Free Hospital and the Cancer Hospital. He was born in 1796, and was an M.R.C.S. 1828; graduated M.D. at Erlangen, 1838; was a member of the Royal Institution, senior surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, principal surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, London, and West Brompton, and medical referee to the Defence Assurance Office. He was author of a work on "Malignant Cholera."

Jan. 17. Aged 27, Hamilton FitzMaurice, esq. He was the second son of the Hon. William Edward FitzMaurice, Major Denbighshire Yeomanry, by Esther, dau. of the late Henry Harford, esq., of Down-place, Berks, and was born Nov. 15, 1839.

At Rathmines House, Rathmines, Dublin, aged 55, John Gillies St. Leger, esq. He was the second surviving son of the late Hon. Richard St. Leger, of Killeagh House, co. Waterford (who died in 1841), by his second wife, Elizabeth, only child of Daniel Robert Bullen, esq., of Old Connaught, co. Dublin, and was born July 19, 1811. He married, in 1848, Charlotte

Anne, dau. of William Slade Gully, esq., of Trevennen House, Cornwall, by whom he has left issue three sons and one dau.

Jan. 18. At Cannes, France, aged 71, Sir Adam Hay, bart. See OBITUARY.

Jan. 19. At 80, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, aged 80, Gen. Sir James Freeth, K.C.B., K.H. The deceased entered the army in 1806, and served in the Peninsula and in France from 1809 to 1814; he was deputy-quartermaster-general at head-quarters from 1851 to 1856, and was appointed Col. of the 64th Foot in 1855.

Jan. 20. At Tockington, near Bristol, aged 45, James Peach Peach, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. James Jarvis Cleaver-Peach, M.A., of Tockington (who assumed the latter name by Royal licence in 1845, in addition to his patronymic, Cleaver, and who died in 1864), by Ellen Sybilla, dau. of Samuel Peach Peach, esq., of Tockington. He was born in 1821, educated at Rugby, was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Gloucester, Lord of the Manors of Alveston and Rockhampton, and a Major 1st Dragoon Guards (retired). The deceased was unmarried, and is succeeded in his estate by his brother, the Rev. Charles Cleaver, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1860, Agnes Lucy, dau. of G. Legard, esq., of Easthorpe, near Malton.

Jan. 21. Aged 69, Robert, Earl of Kingston. See OBITUARY.

At Bruntfield House, Edinburgh, aged 80, Sir J. Warrender, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Higher Ardwick, Manchester, aged 86, Edmund Buckley, esq. He was the eldest son of the late John Buckley, esq., by Mary, dau. of James Lees, esq., of Lane, Saddleworth, and was born in 1780. He was a magistrate for cos. Derby, Lancaster, and Merioneth, and for the city of Manchester, a Dep.-Lieut. for co. Merioneth, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1858, and formerly sat as M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne. Mr. Buckley lived and died unmarried, and is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Edmund Buckley, esq., M.P., of Plas Dinas Mawddwy, co. Merioneth, who was born in 1834, married, in 1860, Sarah, dau. of Wm. Rees, esq., of Tonn, Llandovery, and assumed, in 1864, the name and arms of Buckley, in lieu of his patronymic, Peck, by Royal letters patent.

Jan. 26. At Maresfield-park, Sussex, aged 58, Sir John Villiers Shelley, bart. See OBITUARY.

Jan. 27. At Powderham Castle, near Exeter, aged 65, the Countess of Devon. Her ladyship was Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Hugh, 1st Earl Fortescue, K.G., by Hester, dau. of the Right Hon. George

Grenville, and sister of George, 1st Marquis of Buckingham. She was born July 10, 1801, and married, Dec. 27, 1830, William Reginald, 11th Earl of Devon, by whom she leaves surviving issue, a son and dau.—Lord Courtenay, M.P. for Exeter, and Lady Agnes Elizabeth Courtenay.

Lately. At Stuttgart, aged 51, the Countess Marie de Taubenheim, *née* Countess of Wurtemberg, and cousin of the King.

At Vienna, Madame Frances von Saar, the great-niece of Eve Veigel, who in the year 1749 was married to Garrick, the actor. Eve Veigel, a Viennese, whose theatrical name was Violette, was considered one of the best dancers of the day.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette.*

At the Manor House, Dundrum, Ireland, aged 55, Col. Charles Gustavus Walsh. He was an elder brother of the eminent Chancery lawyer, Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C., and belonged to her Majesty's Indian army, and was present at the battle of Ferozeshah, where he was wounded and had a horse shot under him. He was with Jung Bahadoor, in command of the Ghoorkas, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and subsequently served in China, where he commanded the Sikh regiment, and when the French and English proceeded to Peking, he remained in command of the troops in Shanghai.

At Madrid, the Duke of Veragua. See OBITUARY.

Aged 74, His Eminence, Thos. Gousset, Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims. The deceased was the son of a peasant, and was born at Montigny-les-Cherlieux, May 1, 1792. He was created a Cardinal in 1850, under the title of S. Calixtus, and was especially learned in canon law.

At Madrid, aged 45, Madame Gassier, the well-known vocalist.

At Besset, France, aged 107, M. Jean Jalabert. The deceased took part in the capture of the Bastille, and served in the armies of the First Republic.

In Canada, Miss Cummins, the well-known American authoress. She was the daughter of the late Judge Cummins, who was also the author of many popular works. Her best-known novel was "The Lamplighter," which was marvellously successful both in America and England. Her last work—"Haunted Hearts"—is likely to hand her name down to posterity in connection with legal questions, she having claimed copyright for this work in England, upon the plea that it was first published here during her residence in Canada.—*Publishers' Circular.*

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large Towns.

| Boroughs, &c. | Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866. | Persons to an acre (186-). | Births registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). | | | | Rain-fall in inches. |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Highest during the week. | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. | Weekly mean daily values. | |
| DECEMBER 22. | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,782,360 | 46.5 | 4205 | 55.7 | 29.3 | 43.5 | 0.22 | 0.62 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,067,586 | 39.3 | 2134 | 53.5 | 29.8 | 41.3 | 0.05 | 0.16 |
| Bristol (City) | 1,063,680 | 34.9 | 108 | 54.5 | 29.3 | 43.7 | 0.06 | 0.43 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 335,798 | 42.9 | 286 | 55.0 | 34.0 | 43.3 | 0.28 | 0.33 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 484,387 | 94.8 | 398 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.53 |
| Manchester (City) | 358,855 | 80.0 | 233 | 53.0 | 31.0 | 42.6 | 0.34 | 1.11 |
| Salford (Borough) | 112,904 | 21.8 | 82 | 53.4 | 32.1 | 43.6 | 0.38 | 0.92 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 228,187 | 10.6 | 222 | 54.3 | 33.5 | 43.8 | 0.10 | 0.38 |
| Hull (Borough) | 105,233 | 29.5 | 75 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Edinburgh (City) | 175,128 | 39.6 | 137 | 55.7 | 35.0 | 46.3 | 0.28 | 0.70 |
| Glasgow (City) | 432,265 | 85.4 | 346 | 54.6 | 30.5 | 44.4 | 0.30 | 1.56 |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 318,437 | 32.7 | 181 | 53.9 | 30.5 | 43.3 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| DECEMBER 29. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2812 | | | | | |
| | | | 3733 | | | | | |
| | | | 2868 | | | | | |
| | | | | 53.7 | 29.8 | 44.7 | | 0.62 |
| | | | | 51.4 | 34.5 | 44.0 | | 0.16 |
| | | | | 53.2 | 36.7 | 46.2 | | 0.43 |
| | | | | 51.1 | 36.2 | 44.6 | | 0.33 |
| | | | | 50.7 | 39.9 | 46.2 | | 0.53 |
| | | | | 50.5 | 31.0 | 44.0 | | 1.11 |
| | | | | 49.9 | 34.6 | 44.4 | | 0.92 |
| | | | | 51.0 | 29.8 | 44.1 | | 0.38 |
| | | | | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| | | | | 50.7 | 36.0 | 44.2 | | 0.70 |
| | | | | 51.9 | 33.6 | 44.1 | | 1.56 |
| | | | | 53.7 | 32.5 | 45.5 | | 0.15 |
| JANUARY 5. | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,837,605 | 47.1 | 3799 | 47.0 | 2.8 | 27.1 | 0.43 | 1.17 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,082,372 | 39.5 | 2005 | 41.9 | 6.6 | 25.2 | 0.63 | 1.28 |
| Bristol (City) | 1,065,572 | 35.3 | 125 | 43.0 | 14.1 | 29.3 | 0.54 | 1.46 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 343,948 | 43.9 | 206 | 42.5 | 12.7 | 27.2 | 0.33 | 0.92 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 482,439 | 96.4 | 329 | 42.1 | 16.3 | 27.6 | 0.24 | 0.98 |
| Manchester (City) | 362,823 | 80.2 | 218 | 43.0 | 14.0 | 27.4 | 0.28 | 1.67 |
| Salford (Borough) | 115,013 | 22.2 | 65 | 42.9 | 13.0 | 27.3 | 0.59 | 0.94 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 232,428 | 10.8 | 126 | 46.3 | 5.0 | 24.5 | 0.34 | 0.64 |
| Hull (Borough) | 106,710 | 30.0 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Edinburgh (City) | 176,081 | 39.8 | 97 | 38.7 | 16.0 | 27.9 | 0.20 | 0.70 |
| Glasgow (City) | 440,979 | 87.1 | 366 | 47.0 | 13.0 | 27.5 | 0.33 | 1.12 |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 319,210 | 32.8 | 187 | 45.9 | 2.8 | 27.5 | 0.84 | .. |
| JANUARY 12. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 4262 | | | | | |
| | | | 3605 | | | | | |
| | | | | 56.6 | 18.5 | 36.4 | | 1.17 |
| | | | | 54.4 | 22.5 | 39.3 | | 1.28 |
| | | | | 56.6 | 24.3 | 40.3 | | 1.46 |
| | | | | 55.5 | 25.0 | 39.1 | | 1.92 |
| | | | | 51.8 | 24.4 | 37.6 | | 0.98 |
| | | | | 53.0 | 26.0 | 38.7 | | 1.67 |
| | | | | 53.4 | 21.9 | 38.5 | | 0.94 |
| | | | | 52.5 | 18.5 | 36.5 | | 0.64 |
| | | | | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| | | | | 43.7 | 22.0 | 33.9 | | 0.70 |
| | | | | 43.0 | 19.8 | 33.7 | | 1.12 |
| | | | | .. | .. | .. | | .. |

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From December 24, 1866, to January 23, 1867, 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. | |
| Dec. 24 | 40 | 48 | 42 | 30. | 04 | rain, cloudy | 9 | 45 | 48 | 43 | 28. | 88 | heavy rain |
| 25 | 41 | 49 | 50 | 30. | 05 | showers, do. | 10 | 43 | 45 | 37 | 29. | 09 | cloudy |
| 26 | 43 | 50 | 49 | 29. | 83 | fair | 11 | 36 | 37 | 30 | 29. | 53 | rain |
| 27 | 43 | 49 | 48 | 29. | 77 | do., rain | 12 | 28 | 33 | 27 | 29. | 46 | h. snow, clo. |
| 28 | 49 | 53 | 50 | 29. | 89 | do. | 13 | 27 | 31 | 25 | 29. | 62 | fair |
| 29 | 49 | 52 | 44 | 29. | 46 | do., hail, rain | 14 | 26 | 32 | 25 | 29. | 64 | foggy |
| 30 | 37 | 44 | 34 | 29. | 21 | do. | 15 | 23 | 31 | 29 | 29. | 76 | do., sleet |
| 31 | 33 | 37 | 34 | 29. | 20 | cloudy, foggy | 16 | 30 | 37 | 30 | 29. | 64 | do., do. |
| J. 1 | 31 | 33 | 28 | 29. | 27 | fair, cloudy | 17 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 29. | 44 | do., snow |
| 2 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 29. | 17 | heavy snow | 18 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 29. | 38 | heavy snow |
| 3 | 20 | 33 | 24 | 29. | 82 | foggy | 19 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 29. | 71 | fair |
| 4 | 13 | 20 | 17 | 29. | 88 | do. | 20 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29. | 80 | do. |
| 5 | 23 | 33 | 30 | 29. | 89 | fair | 21 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 29. | 78 | do. |
| 6 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 29. | 30 | rain | 22 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 29. | 88 | do., hail, rain |
| 7 | 47 | 53 | 50 | 29. | 04 | heavy rain | 23 | 47 | 50 | 28 | 29. | 59 | rain |
| 8 | 50 | 53 | 43 | 28. | 81 | clo., fr., sl. rn. | | | | | | | |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

| Dec. and Jan. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | New 3 per Cents. | Bank Stock. | Exch. Bills £1,000. | East India Stock. | India Bonds £1,000. | India 5 per Cents. |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Dec. 22 | 89 ³ / ₄ | 90 | 88 ⁷ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 6 10 pm. | Shut. | 25 pm. | 107 ¹ / ₄ |
| 26 | 89 ³ / ₄ | 89 | 88 ⁷ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 8 9 pm. | ... | ... | 107 ¹ / ₄ |
| 27 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 89 | 89 | ... | 11 pm. | ... | ... | 107 ³ / ₈ |
| 28 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 89 | 89 | ... | 7 pm. | ... | 20 25 pm. | 107 ³ / ₈ |
| 29 | 89 ³ / ₄ | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 89 | 248 | 7 pm. | ... | 25 pm. | 107 ³ / ₈ |
| 31 | 89 ³ / ₄ | 90 | 88 ⁷ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 8 pm. | ... | 25 pm. | 107 ¹ / ₄ |
| J. 1 | 90 | 89 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | 25 pm. | 107 |
| 2 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 89 | 248 50 | 11 pm. | ... | 25 pm. | 107 |
| 3 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 89 | 89 | 248 ¹ / ₂ | 11 pm. | ... | ... | 107 |
| 4 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 89 | 248 50 | 8 12 pm. | ... | 26 7 pm. | 107 ¹ / ₈ |
| 5 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 89 | 89 90 | 248 | ... | ... | ... | 107 ¹ / ₄ |
| 7 | 90 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 90 | 248 | ... | 210 ¹ / ₂ | 29 pm. | 107 ¹ / ₂ |
| 8 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 91 ¹ / ₈ | 90 | 250 | 10 12 pm. | 213 | 26 pm. | 107 ¹ / ₂ |
| 9 | 91 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 250 | 9 pm. | 212 13 | 30 pm. | 107 |
| 10 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 91 ¹ / ₄ | 90 ³ / ₄ | 248 | 9 12 pm. | 214 | 30 pm. | 107 |
| 11 | 91 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 250 | 10 11 pm. | 212 14 | 30 pm. | 107 |
| 12 | 91 | 90 ¹ / ₄ | 90 ¹ / ₄ | ... | ... | ... | 30 pm. | 107 |
| 14 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 91 90 | 90 | 248 50 | ... | 215 | ... | 107 |
| 15 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 91 ¹ / ₂ | 90 | 248 9 ¹ / ₂ | 9 12 pm. | ... | 25 30 pm. | 106 ³ / ₄ 7 |
| 16 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 91 90 | 90 | 249 ¹ / ₂ 50 | 11 13 pm. | 212 ³ / ₄ | 26 pm. | 106 ³ / ₄ 7 ¹ / ₈ |
| 17 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 90 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 10 13 pm. | ... | ... | 106 ³ / ₄ 7 |
| 18 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₂ | 89 90 | ... | ... | 215 | 30 pm. | 106 ³ / ₄ 7 |
| 19 | 90 ¹ / ₂ | 89 90 | 89 90 | 248 9 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | ... | 106 ³ / ₄ 7 |
| 21 | 90 ¹ / ₂ | 89 90 | 89 90 | 250 | 14 pm. | ... | 30 pm. | 106 ³ / ₄ 7 |

ALFRED WHITMORE,
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Stock and Share Broker.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1867.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.*—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country ; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications : remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

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"MADEMOISELLE MATHILDE : " a Tale of the latter part of the last Century, by MR. HENRY KINGSLEY, will be commenced in the April Number.

# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

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### MORWENSTOW.



HERE cannot be a scene more graphic in itself, or more illustrative in its history, of the gradual growth and striking development of the Church in Keltic and Western England than the parish of St. Morwenna. It occupies the upper and northern nook of the county of Cornwall; shut in and bounded, on the one hand, by the Severn sea, and, on the other, by the offspring of its own bosom, the Tamar river, which gushes, with its sister stream the Torridge, from a rushy knoll on the eastern wilds of Morwenstow. Once, and in the first period of our history, it was one wide wild stretch of rocky moorland, broken with masses of dunstone and the sullen curve of the warrior's barrow, and flashing here and there with a bright rill of water or a solitary well. Neither landmarks nor fences nor walls bounded or severed the bold, free, untravellered Cornish domain. Wheeltracks in old Cornwall there were none; but strange and narrow paths gleamed across the moorlands, which the forefathers said, in their simplicity, were first traced by angels' feet. These, in truth, were trodden and worn by religious men,—by the pilgrim as he paced his way toward his chosen and votive bourn, or by the palmer, whose listless footsteps had neither a fixed kebla nor a future abode. Dimly visible by the darker hue of the crushed grass, these straight and narrow roads led the traveller along from chapelry to cell, or to some distant and solitary cave. On the one hand, in this scenery of the past, they would guide us to the "Chapel-Piece of St. Morwenna," a grassy glade along the gorse-

clad cliff, where, to this very day, neither will bramble cling nor heather grow ; and, on the other, to the walls and roof and the grooved stone for the waterflow, which still survive, halfway down a head-long precipice, as the relics of St. Morwenna's Well. But what was the wanderer's guidance along the bleak, unpeopled surface of these Cornish moors ? The wayside cross. Such were the crosses of St.



St. Morwenna's Well.

James and St. John, which even yet give name to their ancient sites in Morwenstow, and proclaim to the traveller that, or ever a church was reared or an altar hallowed here, the trophy of old Syria stood in solemn stone, a beacon to the wayfaring man that the soldiers of God's army had won their honours among the unbaptised and barbarous people !

Here, then, let us stand and survey the earliest scenery of Pa an Morwenstow. Before us lies a breadth of wild and rocky land ; it is bounded by the billowy Atlantic, with its arm of waters, and by the slow lapse of that gliding stream of which the Keltic proverb said, before King Arthur's day,

“ Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,  
The Tamar water will run as it ran.”

Barrows curve above the dead ; a stony cross stands by a mossed and lichened well ; here and there glides a shorn and vested monk, whose function it was, often at peril of life and limb, to sprinkle the brow of some hard-won votary, and to breathe the gospel of the Trinity on the startled ear of the Keltic barbarian. Let us close this theme of thought with a few faint echoes from the River of the West,—

- “ Fount of a rushing river ! wild flowers wreath  
 The home where thy first waters sunlight claim,  
 The lark sits hush'd beside thee while I breathe,  
 Sweet Tamar spring, the music of thy name !
- “ On ! through thy goodly channel, to the sea :  
 Pass amid heathery vale, tall rock, fair bough,  
 But never more with footstep pure and free,  
 Or face so meek with happiness as now !
- “ Fair is the future scenery of thy days,  
 Thy course domestic, and thy paths of pride,  
 Depths that give back the soft-eyed violet's gaze—  
 Shores where tall navies march to meet the tide !
- “ Thine, leafy Tetcott, and those neighbouring walls,  
 Noble Northumberland's embowered domain :  
 Thine, Cartha Martha, Morwell's rocky falls,  
 Storied Cotehele, and ocean's loveliest plain.
- “ Yet false the vision, and untrue the dream,  
 That lures thee from our native wilds to stray :  
 A thousand griefs will mingle with that stream,  
 Unnumber'd hearts shall sigh those waves away.
- “ Scenes, fierce with men, thy seaward current laves,  
 Harsh multitudes will throng thy gentle brink ;  
 Back ! with the grieving concourse of thy waves ;  
 Home ! to the waters of thy childhood shrink !
- “ Thou heedest not ! thy dream is of the shore ;  
 Thy heart is quick with life,—on ! to the sea !  
 How will the voice of thy far streams implore  
 Again, amid those peaceful weeds to be !
- “ My soul ! my soul ! a happier choice be thine ;  
 Thine the hush'd valley and the lonely sod—  
 False dream, far vision, hollow hope resign,  
 Fast by our Tamar spring—alone with God !”

Then arrived, to people this bleak and lonely boundary with the thoughts and doctrines of the Cross, the piety and the legend of St. Morwenna. This was the origin of her name and place. There dwelt in Wales in the 9th century a Keltic king, Breachan by name :

it was from him that the words "brecon" and "brecknock" received origin; and Gladwys was his wife and queen. They had, according to the record of Leland, the scribe, children twenty-and-four. Now either these were their own daughters and sons, or they were, according to the usage of those days, the offspring of the



Norman Cable Font.

nobles of their land, placed for loyal and learned nurture in the palace of the king, and so called the children of his house.

Of these Morwenna was one. She grew up wise, learned, and holy above her generation; and it was evermore the strong desire of her soul to bring the barbarous and pagan people among whom she dwelt to the Christian font. Now so it was that when Morwenna was grown up to saintly womanhood there was a king of Saxon England, and Ethelwolf was his noble name. This was he who laid the endowment of his realm of England on the altar of the Apostles at Rome, the first and eldest Church-king of the islands who occupied the English throne. He, Ethelwolf, had likewise many children; and while he entrusted to the famous St. Swithun the guidance of his sons, he besought King Breachan to send to his court Morwenna, that she might become the teacher of the Princess Edith and the other daughters of his royal house. She came. She sojourned in his palace long and patiently; and she so gladdened

King Ethelwolf by her goodness and her grace that at last he was fain to give her whatsoever she sought.

Now the piece of ground, or the acre of God, which in those old days was wont to be set apart or hallowed for the site of a future shrine and church, was called the "station," or in native speech the "stowe," of the martyr or saint whose name was given to the altar-stone. So, on a certain day thus came and so said Morwenna to the king: "Largess, my lord the king, largess, for God's sake!" "Largess, my daughter?" answered Ethelwolf the king; "largess! be it whatsoever it may." Then said Morwenna: "Sir, there is a stern and stately headland in thy appanage of the Tamar-land, it is a boundary rugged and tall, and it looks along the Severn sea, they call it in that Keltic region Hennacliff, that is to say, the Raven's Crag, because it hath ever been for long ages the haunt and the home of the birds of Elias. Very often, from my abode in wild Wales, have I watched across the waves until the westering sun fell red upon that Cornish rock, and I have said in my maiden vows, 'Alas! and would to God that a font might be hewn and an altar built among the stones by yonder barbarous hill.' Give me, then, as I beseech thee, my lord the king, a station for a messenger and a priest in that scenery of my early prayer, that so and through me the saying of Esaias the seer may come to pass, 'In the place of dragons, where each lay, there may be grass with reeds and rushes.'"

Her voice was heard; her entreaty was fulfilled. They came at the cost and impulse of Morwenna; they brought and they set up yonder font, with the carved cable coiled around it in stone, in memory of the vessel of the fishermen of the East anchored in the Galilæan sea. They built there altar and arch, aisle and device in stone. They linked their earliest structure with Morwenna's name, the tender and the true; and so it is that, notwithstanding the lapse of ten whole centuries of English time, at this very day the bourn of many a pilgrim to the West is the Station of Morwenna, or, in simple and Saxon phrase, Morwenstow. So runs and ran the quaint and simple legend of our Tamar-side; and so ascend into the undated era of the 9th or 10th age the early Norman arches, font, porch, and piscina of Morwenstow Church.

The endowment, in abbreviated Latin, still exists in the registry of the diocese. It records that the monks of St. John, at Bridge-water, in whom the total tithes and glebe-lands of this parish were then vested, had agreed, at the request of Walter Brethingam, the

Bishop of Exeter, to endow an altar-priest with certain lands, bounded on the one hand by the sea, and, on the other, by the Well of St. John of the Wilderness, near the church. They surrendered, also, for this endowment the garbæ of two bartons or vills, Tidna-



The Well of St. John of the Wilderness.

combe and Stanbury, the altarage, and the small tithes of the parish. But the striking point in this ancient document is that, whereas the date of the endowment is A.D. 1296, the church is therein referred to by name as an old and well-known structure. To such a remote era, therefore, we must assign the Norman relics of antiquity which still survive, and which, although enclosed within the walls and outline of an edifice enlarged and extended at two subsequent periods, have to this day undergone no material change.

We proceed to enumerate and describe these features of the first foundation of St. Morwenna, and to which I am not disposed to assign a later origin than from A.D. 875 to A.D. 1000.

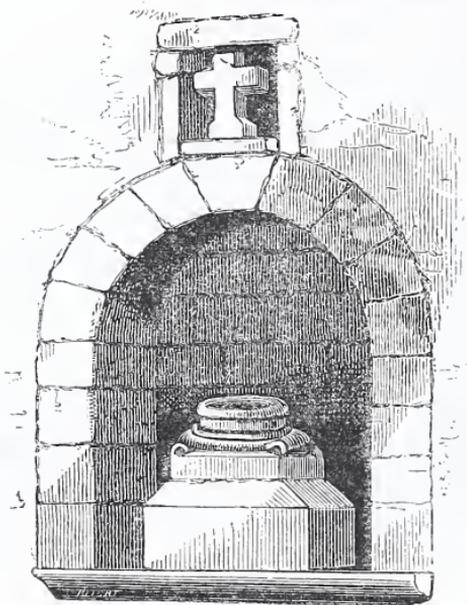
First among these is a fine Norman door-way at the southern entrance of the present church. The arch-head is semicircular, and it is sustained on either side by half-piers built in stone, with capitals adorned with different devices; and the curve is adorned with the

zigzag and chevron mouldings. This moulding is surmounted by a range of grotesque faces—the mermaid and the dolphin, the whale, and other fellow-creatures of the deep; for the earliest imagery of the primæval hewers of stone was taken from the sea, in unison with the great sources of the Gospel, the sea of Galilee, the fishermen who were to haul the net, and the “catchers of men.” The crown of the arch is adorned with a richly-carved, and even eloquent, device: two dragons are crouching in the presence of a lamb, and underneath his conquering feet lies their passive chain.

But it is time for us to unclothe the door and enter in. There stands the font in all its emphatic simplicity. A moulded cable girds it on to the mother church; and the uncouth lip of its circular rim attests its origin in times of a rude taste and unadorned symbolism. For well-nigh ten centuries the Gospel of the Trinity has sounded over this silent cell of stone, and from the Well of St. John the stream has glided in, and the water gushed withal, while another son or daughter has been added to the Christian family. Before us stand the three oldest arches of the Church in ancient Cornwall. They curve upon piers built in channeled masonry, a feature of Norman days which presents a strong contrast with the grooved pillars of solid or of a single stone in succeeding styles of architecture. The western arch is a simple semicircle of dunstone from the shore, so utterly unadorned and so severe in its design, that it might be deemed of Saxon origin, were it not for its alliance with the elaborate Norman decoration of the other two. These embrace again, and embody the ripple of the sea and the monsters that take their pastime in the deep waters. But there is one very graphic “sermon in stone” twice repeated on the curve and on the shoulder of the arch. Our forefathers called it (and our people inherit their phraseology) “The Grin of Arius.” The origin of the name is this. It is said that the final development of every strong and baleful passion in the human countenance is a fierce and angry laugh. In a picture of the council of Nicæa, which is said still to exist, the baffled Arius is shown among the doctors with his features convulsed into a strong and demoniac spasm of malignant mirth. Hence it became one of the usages among the graphic imagery of interior decoration to depict the heretic as mocking the mysteries with that glare of derision and gesture of disdain, which admonish and instruct, by the very name of “The Grin of Arius.” Thence were derived the lolling tongue and the mocking mouth which are still preserved on the two corbels of stone

in this early Norman work. To this period we must also allot the piscina, which was discovered and rescued from desecration by the present vicar.

The chancel wall one day sounded hollow when struck; the mortar was removed, and underneath there appeared an arched



The Piscina.

aperture, which had been filled up with jumbled carved work and a crushed drain. It was cleared out, and so rebuilt as to occupy the exact site of its former existence. It is of the very earliest type of Christian architecture, and, for aught we know, it may be the oldest piscina in all the land. At all events, it can scarcely have seen less than a thousand years. It perpetuates the original form of this appanage of the chancel; for the horn of the Hebrew altar, as is well known to architectural students, was in shape and in usage the primary type of the Christian piscina. These horns were four, one at each corner, and in outline like the crest of a dwarf pillar, with a cup-shaped mouth and a grooved throat, to receive and to carry down the superfluous blood and water of the sacrifices into a cistern or channel underneath. Hence was derived the ecclesiastical custom that, whenever the chalice or other vessel had been rinsed, the water was reverently poured into the piscina, which was usually built into a carved niche of the southward chancel wall. Such is the remark-

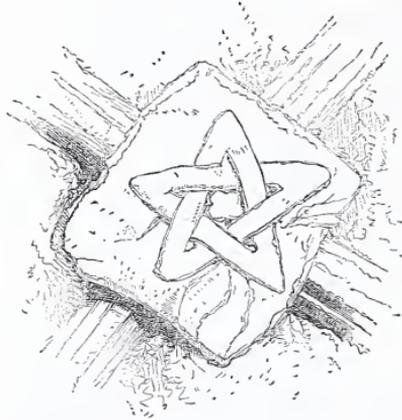
able relic of former times, which still exists in Morwenstow Church, verifying, by the unique and remote antiquity of its pillared form, its own primæval origin.

But among the features of this sanctuary none exceed in singular and eloquent symbolism the bosses of the chancel roof. Every one of these is a doctrine or a discipline engraven in the wood by some Bezaleel or Aholiab of early Christian days. Among these the Norman rose and the fleur-de-lis have frequent pre-eminence. The one from the rose of Sharon downward is the pictured type of our Lord; the other, whether as the lotus of the Nile or the lily of the vale, is the type of His Virgin Mother; and both of these floral decorations were employed as ecclesiastical emblems centuries before they were assumed into the shields of Normandy or England. Another is the double-necked eagle, the bird of the Holy Ghost in the patriarchal and mosaic periods of revelation, just as the dove afterwards became in the days of the Gospel; and fanciful writers having asserted that when Elisha sought and obtained from his master "a double portion of Elijah's spirit," this miracle was portrayed and perpetuated in architectural symbolism by the two necks of the eagle of Elisha. Four faces cluster on another boss; three with masculine features, and one with the softer impress of a female countenance, a typical assemblage of the Trinity and the Mother of God. Again we mark the tracery of that "piety of the birds," as devout writers have named the fabled usage of the pelican. She is shown baring and rending her own veins to nourish with her blood her thirsty offspring, a group which so graphically interprets itself to the eye and mind of a Christian man that it needs no interpretation.

But very remarkable, in the mid-roof, is the boss of the pentacle of Solomon. This was that five-angled figure which was engraven on an emerald, and wherewith he ruled the demons; for they were the vassals of his mighty seal, the five angles in their original mythicism, embracing as they did the unutterable name, meant, it may be, the fingers of Omnipotence, as the symbolic Hand subsequently came forth in shadows on Belshazzar's wall. Be this as it may, it was the concurrent belief of the eastern nations that the sigil of the Wise King was the source and instrument of his supernatural power. So Heber writes in his "Palestine,"—

"To him were known, so Hagar's offspring tell,  
The powerful sigil and the starry spell:  
Hence all his might, for who could these oppose?  
And Tadmor thus and Syrian Balbec rose."

Hence it is that we find this mythic figure, in decorated delineation, as the signal of the boundless might of Him whose Church bends over all, the pentacle of Omnipotence! Akin to this graphic imagery is the shield of David, the theme of another of our chancel-bosses. Here the outline is six-angled: Solomon's device with one angle more, which, I would submit, was added on in order to suggest



Pentacle of Solomon. (See p. 277.)

another doctrine—the manhood taken into God, and so to become a typical prophecy of the Incarnation. The framework of these bosses is a cornice of vines. The root of the vines on each wall grows from the altar-side; the stem travels outward across the screen towards the nave. There tendrils cling and clusters bend, while angels sustain the entire tree.

“Hearken! there is in Old Morwenna’s shrine,  
 A lonely sanctuary of the Saxon days,  
 Rear’d by the Severn sea for prayer and praise,  
 Amid the carved work of the roof a vine.  
 Its root is where the eastern sunbeams fall:  
 First in the chancel, then along the wall,  
 Slowly it travels on—a leafy line,  
 With here and there a cluster; and anon  
 More and more grapes, until the growth hath gone  
 Through arch and aisle. Hearken! and heed the sign:  
 See at the altar-side the stedfast root,  
 Mark well the branches, count the summer-fruit.  
 So let a meek and faithful heart be thine,  
 And gather from that tree a parable divine!”

A screen divides the deep and narrow chancel from the nave. A scroll of rich device runs across it, wherein deer and oxen browse on

the leaves of a budding vine. Both of these animals are the well-known emblems of the baptised, and the sacramental tree is the type of the Church grafted into God.

A strange and striking acoustic result is accomplished by this and by similar chancel-screens : they act as the tympanum of the structure, and increase and reverberate the volume of sound. The voice uttered at the altar-side smites the hollow work of the screen, and is carried onward, as by some echoing instrument, into the nave and aisles ; so that the lattice-work of the chancel, which at first thought might appear to impede the transit of the voice, does in reality grasp and deliver into stronger echo the ministry of tone.

Just outside the screen, and at the step of the nave, is the grave of a priest. It is identified by the reversed position of the carved cross on the stone, which also indicates the selfsame attitude in the corpse. The head is laid down toward the east, while in all secular interment the head is turned to the west. Until the era of the Reformation, or possibly to a later date, the head of the priest upon the bier for burial, and afterwards in the grave, was always placed "versus altare ;" and, according to all ecclesiastical usage, the discipline was doctrinal also. The following is the reason as laid down by Durandus and other writers. Because the east, "the gate of the morning," is the kebla of Christian hope, inasmuch as the Messiah, whose symbolic name was "The Orient," thence arrived, and thence, also, will return on the chariots of cloud for the Judgment : we therefore place our departed ones with their heads westward, and their feet and faces towards the eastern sky, that at the outshine of the Last Day, and the sound of the archangel, they may start from their dust, like soldiers from their sleep, and stand up before the Son of Man suddenly ; but the apostles were to sit on future thrones and to assist at the judgment. The Master was to arrive for doom amid his ancients gloriously, and the saints were to judge the world. These prophecies were symbolised by the burial of the clergy, and thence, in contrast with other dead, their posture in the grave. It was to signify that it would be their office to arise and to "follow the Lord in the air," when he shall arrive from the east and pass onward, gathering up his witnesses toward the west. Thus, in the posture of the departed multitudes, the sign is, "We look for the Son of Man : ad Orientem Judah." And in the attitude of his appointed ministers, thus saith the legend on the tombs of his priests, "They arose and followed him."

The eastern window of the chancel, as its legend records, is the pious and dutiful oblation of Rudolph, Baron Clinton, and Georgiana Elizabeth his wife. The central figure embodies the legend of St. Morwenna, who stands in the attitude of the teacher of the Princess Edith, daughter of Ethelwolf the Founder-King; on the one side is shown St. Peter, and on the other St. Paul. The upper spandrils are filled with a Syrian lamb, a pelican with her brood, and the three first letters of the Saviour's name. The window itself is the recent offering of two noble minds; and while on this theme we may be pardoned for the natural boast that the patrons of this chancel have called by the name of Morwenna one of the fair and graceful daughters of their house. "Nomen, omen" was the Roman saying,—“Nomen, numen” be our proverb now! But before we proceed to descend the three steps of the chancel-floor, so obviously typical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, let us look westward through the tower-arch; and as we look we discover that the builders, either by chance or by design, have turned aside or set out of proportional place the western window of the tower. Is this really so, or does the wall of the chancel swerve? The deviation was intended, nor without an error could we render the crooked straight. And the reason is said to be this: when our Redeemer died, at the utterance of the word *τετέλεσται*, “It is done!” his head declined towards his right shoulder, and in that attitude he chose to die. Now it was to commemorate this drooping of the Saviour's head, to record in stone this eloquent gesture of our Lord, that the “wise in heart,” who traced this church in the actual outline of a cross, departed from the precise rules of architect and carpenter.

The southern aisle, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with its granite and dunstone pillars, is of the later Decorated order, and is remarkable for its singular variety of material in stone. Granite pillars are surmounted by arches of dunstone; and, *vice versâ*, dunstone arches by pillared granite. This is again a striking example of doctrine proclaimed in structure, and is symbolic of the fact that the Spiritual Church gathered into one body every hue and kind of belief; whereas, “Jew and Greek, Barbarian and Scythian, bond and free,” were to be all one in Christ Jesus: so the material building personified, in its various and visible embrace, one Church to grasp, and a single roof to bend over all. This, the last addition to the ancient sanctuary of St. Morwenna, bears on the capital of a pillar the date A.D. 1475, and thus the total structure stands a

graphic monument of the growth and stature of a scene of ancient worship, which had been embodied and completed before the invention of printing and other modern arts had worked their revolution upon Western Europe.

The worshipper must descend three steps of stone as he enters into this aisle of St. John ; and this gradation is intended to recal the time and the place where the multitude went down into the river of Dan “ at Bethabara, beyond Jordan, where John was baptising.”

The churchyard of Morwenstow is the scene of other features of a remote antiquity. The roof of the total church, chancel, nave, northern and southern aisle, is of wood. Shingles of rinded oak occupy the place of the usual, but far more recent, tiles which cover other churches ; and it is not a little illustrative of the antique usages of this remote and lonely sanctuary, that no change has been wrought, in the long lapse of ages, in this unique and costly, but fit and durable roofing. It supplies a singular illustration of the Syriac version of the 90th Psalm, wherein, with prophetic reference to these commemorations of the death-bed of the Messias, it is written, “ Lord, thou hast been our roof from generation to generation.”

The northern side of the churchyard is, according to ancient usage, devoid of graves. This is the common result of an unconscious sense among the people of the doctrine of regions—a thought coeval with the inspiration of the Christian era. This is their division. The east was held to be the realm of the oracles, the especial gate of the throne of God ; the west was the domain of the people—the Galilee of all nations was there ; the south, the land of the midday, was sacred to things heavenly and divine ; but the north was the devoted region of Satan and his hosts, the lair of the demon and his haunt. In some of our ancient churches, and in the church of Wellcombe, a hamlet bordering on Morwenstow, over against the font, and in the northern wall, there is an entrance named the Devil’s door : it was thrown open at every baptism, at the Renunciation, for the escape of the fiend ; while at every other time it was carefully closed. Hence, and because of the doctrinal suggestion of the ill-omened scenery of the northern grave-ground, came the old dislike to sepulture on the north side, so strikingly visible around this church. The events of the last twenty years have added fresh interest to God’s acre, for such is the exact measure of the grave-ground of St. Morwenna. Along and beneath the southern trees, side by side, are the graves of between thirty and forty seamen, hurled by the sea, in

shipwreck, on the neighbouring rocks, and gathered up and buried there by the present vicar and his people. The crews of three lost vessels, cast away upon the rocks of the glebe and elsewhere, are laid at rest in this safe and silent ground. A legend for one recording-stone thus commemorates a singular scene. The figure-head of the brig *Caledonia*, of Arbroath, in Scotland, stands at the graves of her crew, in the churchyard of Morwenstow :—

“ We laid them in their lowly rest,  
The strangers of a distant shore :—  
We smooth'd the green turf on their breast,  
'Mid baffled ocean's angry roar !  
And there—the relique of the storm—  
We fixed fair Scotland's figured form.

“ She watches by her bold—her brave—  
Her shield towards the fatal sea :—  
Their cherished lady of the wave,  
Is guardian of their memory !  
Stern is her look, but calm, for there  
No gale can rend, or billow bear.

“ Stand, silent image, stately stand !  
Where sighs shall breathe and tears be shed ;  
And many a heart of Cornish land  
Will soften for the stranger-dead.  
They came in paths of storm—they found  
This quiet home in Christian ground.”

Half way down the principal pathway of the churchyard is a granite altar-tomb. It was raised, in all likelihood, for the old “ month's mind,” or “ year's mind,” of the dead : and it records a sad parochial history of the former time. It was about the middle of the 16th century, that John Manning, a large landowner of Morwenstow, wooed and won Christiana Kempthorne, the vicar's daughter. Her father was also a wealthy landlord of the parish in that day. Their marriage united in their own hands a broad estate, and in the midst of it the bridegroom built for his bride the manor-house of Stanbury, and labelled the door-heads and the hearths with the blended initials of the married pair. It was a great and a joyous day when they were wed, and the bride was led home amid all the solemn and festal observances of the time. There were liturgical benedictions of the mansion house, the hearth, and the marriage-bed : for a large estate and a high place for their future lineage had been blended in the twain. Five months afterwards, on his homeward

way from the hunting-field, John Manning was assailed by a mad bull, and gored to death not far from his home. His bride, maddened at the sight of her husband's corpse, became prematurely a mother and died! They were laid, side by side, with their buried joys and blighted hopes, underneath this altar-tomb—whereon the simple legend records that there lie “John Manning and Christiana his wife, who died A.D. 1546, without issue.”

When the vicar of the parish arrived, in the year 1836, he brought with him, among other carved oak furniture, a bedstead of Spanish chestnut, inlaid and adorned with ancient veneer: and it was set up, unwittingly, in a room of the vicarage which looked out upon the tombs. In the right-hand panel of the framework, at the head, was grooved in the name of John Manning; and in the place of the wife, the left hand, Christiana Manning, with their marriage date between. Nor was it discovered until afterwards that this was the very couch of wedded benediction, a relic of the great Stanbury marriage, which had been brought back and set up within sight of the unconscious grave: and thus that the sole surviving records of the bridegroom and the bride stood side by side, the bedstead and the tomb, the first and the last scene of their early hope and their final rest.

Another and a lowlier grave bears on its recording-stone a broken snatch of antique rhythm, interwoven with modern verse. A young man of this rural people, when he lay a-dying, found solace in his intervals of pain in the remembered echo of, it may be, some long-forgotten dirge; and he desired that the words which so haunted his memory might somehow or other be engraved on his stone. He died, and his parish priest fulfilled his desire by causing the following death-verse to be set up where he lies. We shall close our legends of Morwenstow with these simple lines. The fragment which clung to the dying man's memory was the first only of these lines:—

“ Sing! from the chamber to the grave!”

Thus did the dead man say,—

“ A sound of melody I crave

Upon my burial-day.

“ Bring forth some tuneful instrument,

And let your voices rise :

My spirit listen'd as it went

To music of the skies !

- “ Sing sweetly while you travel on,  
 And keep the funeral slow :  
 The angels sing where I am gone ;  
 And you should sing below !
- “ Sing from the threshold to the porch,  
 Until you hear the bell ;  
 And sing you loudly in the church  
 The Psalms I love so well.
- “ Then bear me gently to my grave :  
 And as you pass along,  
 Remember, 'twas my wish to have  
 A pleasant funeral song !
- “ So earth to earth—and dust to dust—  
 And though my bones decay,  
 My soul shall sing among the just,  
 Until the Judgment-day !”

R. S. HAWKER.



## THE RISE OF THE PLANTAGENETS.

BY THE REV. BOURCHIER W. SAVILE.

*(Continued from page 171.)*

## CHAPTER II.



HE most noteworthy circumstance in the life of Fulke the “Rude,” was his marriage with Bertrade, daughter of Simon de Montford.<sup>a</sup> He had previously possessed three wives—viz.: 1. Hildegarde de Beaugenci, who appears to have died young, and to have left a son, whom Fulke nominated as his heir, but an early death prevented it from being carried into effect. 2. Hermegarde de Bourbon. 3. Arengarde de Châtillon. Fulke divorced himself from his last two wives, upon the usual convenient plea of their being related to him within the degrees forbidden by the canons. The Church of Rome had gradually extended this prohibition to the twelfth degree, which it enforced or relaxed in particular cases as policy and the interests of the Papacy dictated ; so that any man of rank in that age who stood well with the Pope, and was tired of his

<sup>a</sup> This Simon de Montford was great-grandfather of his distinguished namesake, the Earl of Leicester, General-in-Chief of the English barons at the battle of Lewes. It is interesting to remember that he was the main instrument of calling into existence the House of Commons, which met for the first time, rather more than six centuries ago, Jan. 20, A.D. 1266.

wife, might separate himself from her and marry another whenever he desired it, by alleging a relationship, however distant, which the court genealogists never failed to make out.<sup>b</sup>

Fulke the "Rude" was already declining in years, when, notwithstanding his previous failures, he was determined to make another attempt by wedding Bertrade, "the fairest of the fair" in France, and, alas! that we should be compelled to add, what her subsequent conduct too truly proved, "the frailest among the frail." After a union of four years' duration, during which Bertrade gave birth to a son, who eventually succeeded to the earldom of Anjou, and became King of Jerusalem, whether from a growing dislike to her husband, on account of the inequality of their age, or whether from motives of ambition—which appears ever to have been her ruling passion—she suddenly turned the tables upon her lord and master, pretended scruples of conscience about the validity of their marriage, left him to shift for himself, and without any hesitation married Philip I., King of France, whose heart she had gained in a visit which, by her invitation, he had recently made to her husband. But this monarch was himself a married man, having adopted the same course as Fulke, in divorcing his lawful wife Bertha, notwithstanding she was the mother of his three children, upon the pretended plea that they were too nearly related; the real cause being, according to William of Malmsbury, that she was "grown too fat" to please the taste of the fastidious king. Such were the morals of the age, and such astonishing scenes did the theology current in those days produce.

Philip, however, had omitted one important element in his new matrimonial arrangements. He had failed to secure the Church of Rome's permission for an act, which he might easily have obtained had he only applied for it at the right time. Urban II., the reigning Pope, proceeded to call a council at Autun, which excommunicated the king for living with Bertrade during the lifetime of Bertha. Not

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<sup>b</sup> One of the worst cases of this sort recorded in history is that of the notorious Bothwell, and in which the Church Courts of Scotland, Papal and Protestant, were equally guilty. In February, 1565, the Roman Bishop of Galloway united him in marriage, at Holyrood House, to his cousin, Lady Jane Gordon. On the night of February 9, 1567, Bothwell murdered Henry Stuart, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He obtained a divorce from the Papal Law Court at Edinburgh, May 7, 1567, on account of consanguinity of blood, and for having married without a dispensation. Three days before, the Presbyterian Law Court had released him from his marriage vows on other grounds—viz., for an infraction of the Seventh Commandment. On the 15th of May he married the unhappy Mary Stuart.

long after the passing of this sentence Bertha died ; but Philip was again excommunicated by the council of Clermont, which forbade his subjects to give him the title of "king," or so much as to speak to him, unless to exhort him to repentance. This had such an effect upon Philip that he consented to part from Bertrade, and he thus obtained absolution. The chains, however, which she had woven round the king's heart were too strong to be broken, and before two years had elapsed he not only recalled her to his court, but caused her to be publicly crowned Queen of France.

Paschal II., successor of Pope Urban, assembled a new council at Poitiers to re-examine the cause ; and though the king's party was stronger there than it had been at Clermont, he was again excommunicated for the third time, under which sentence he remained for the succeeding five years, A.D. 1100-1105. After many fruitless endeavours to mollify the Pope, the king obtained absolution upon taking oath that he would no longer live with "the fair" Bertrade. How far this oath restrained him we may judge from the words of Odericus Vitalis, who very tersely observes that "she stuck to him to the day of his death." This assertion is confirmed by an Angevin chronicle, wherein it is said that the year after the papal absolution was bestowed "they went together to Angiers on Wednesday, October 6, 1106," where, strange to tell, they were most kindly and hospitably received by the old Earl of Anjou, Bertrade's injured but forgiving husband. Philip and Bertrade continued to live together, in breach of their oath, up to the time of the former's death. The excommunication was not renewed, inasmuch as Pope Paschal needed the support of the French king in his war against the Emperor Henry V., the papal policy being then, as now, to sacrifice the laws of God and man to reasons of state and the interests of the temporal power of Rome. Philip died not long after, and in order to atone for his crimes he assumed the garb of a monk just at the point of death<sup>c</sup>—a very convenient mode of renouncing the world when summoned by a power which no earthly monarch can resist,

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<sup>c</sup> Odericus relates that Philip's confession was in the following terms : "So heinous are my crimes, that I am under the deepest alarm lest I should be delivered over to the devil, and be dealt with as we are told in history was the fate of Charles Martel." This great king, grandfather of the greater Charlemagne, notwithstanding the benefits he had conferred upon the Church of Rome, having taken some ecclesiastical property and distributed it "among strangers," was condemned by the Christian clergy of the time to "the lowest depths of hell."—See "Life of St. Eucher" in the Act. S. S. ord. S. Benedicti, iii. 1, p. 395.

and therefore not unfrequently made use of in the "dark ages" by princes whose actions would not bear the light of day.

Of Bertrade little more need be said, as charity would fain throw a veil over her many crimes, which she sought to expiate by having recourse to the merit of a monastic vow, and this was not so ridiculous as the act of her husband, because it was made in health, though a penance very unequal to the enormity of her guilt, since she had disregarded the obligation of the eighth commandment as much as that of the seventh. John of Bromton relates an anecdote of her early life before she had quitted her first husband, which seems almost prophetic of her future career. Fulke having remarked with terror that she rarely went to church, and that when she did go always left before the service of the mass, resolved to retain her forcibly by four squires during that celebration; but at the moment of the consecration, Bertrade, throwing off the mantle by which they held her, flew out of window, and *was never after seen!!!* Her descendant, Richard Cœur de Lion, according to a contemporary chronicler, used to relate this family tradition, and to observe, in allusion to the continued quarrels amongst his brothers, and their rebellious conduct towards their father, "Is it to be wondered at, that coming from such a source, we live ill with one another? What comes from the devil must return to the devil!"<sup>d</sup>

Before Philip's death, the old Earl of Anjou had resigned the government to Geoffry, his eldest son by Hildegarde de Beaugenci, his first wife. At the end of three years' administration of the province, during which Geoffry had displayed those abilities as ruler which were so common to the Plantagenet race, he was treacherously slain by an arrow, shot at him from a castle possessed by a band of rebels, whose leaders were at the moment engaged in treating with him in order to capitulate. His father, finding himself unable from his age to resume the cares of government, was desirous of making it over to his younger son, Fulke, whom he had by his marriage with Bertrade. This youth was then living under the care of his mother, who had no difficulty in persuading King Philip to consent to his exaltation, and to grant him investiture as Earl of Anjou. As Fulke was a minor, the king appointed William Duke of Poitiers, who happened to be at the French court, to protect him during his journey, and conduct him in safety to his father. The Duke,

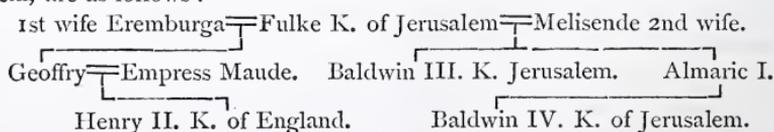
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<sup>d</sup> Bromton, Col. 1044, 1045.

having conveyed him to the frontier of his own territories, proceeded to arrest him, and kept him in confinement for more than a year, despising alike the king's solicitations and threats, until the old Earl of Anjou obtained his son's release by surrendering some castles which stood on the confines of the two countries.

The father dying soon after, Fulke, 10th Earl of Anjou, entered on full possession of his paternal dominions, which he speedily enlarged by his marriage with Eremburga, sole heiress of Elias, Count of Maine, who brought him a goodly territory for a dower, and, as the chronicle records, filled his quiver with a noble family of both sexes.<sup>e</sup> This Fulke proved one of the greatest princes of his time, and was eventually exalted to a throne which had been occupied by David and Solomon some twenty-two centuries before. For a lengthened period, Henry I. of England had been the constant enemy of Fulke, and it was only after the double union which eventually took place that the two houses of Normandy and Anjou were firmly united. Henry Beauclerc preferring, as William of Malmsbury observes, "to make war by counsel than by sword, and to conquer, if possible, without bloodshed," when he found that Fulke had taken from him the town of Alençon, and had totally defeated his forces, resolved to try the effects of a matrimonial tie in place of the ceaseless and useless spilling of human blood. Sending, therefore, for Prince William, his son and heir, to pass from England to Normandy, Henry managed a secret negotiation with the Earl of Anjou, and all the articles having been privately arranged between them, the marriage of Prince William with Matilda, Fulke's eldest daughter, was solemnised at Lisieux, in Normandy, in the summer of A.D. 1119. All hopes, however, of any good result from this union were speedily dispelled by the well-known tragedy of the *Blanche-Nef*, which occurred in the winter of the following year. We quote the graphic language of William of Malmsbury, because it

<sup>e</sup> The descendants of this Fulke, who possessed the thrones of England and Jerusalem, are as follows:—



Thus, while Fulke's grandson by his first wife ruled over territories which extended from Scotland to the Pyrenees, making him thereby the most powerful prince of that age, his grandson by his second wife was seated on the most ancient throne of the kingdoms of the world.

presents the conduct of Prince William in a more favourable light than his character has received from the other chroniclers of the time. "The vessel flies swifter than the winged arrow, sweeping the rippling surface of the deep, when the carelessness of the intoxicated crew drove her on a rock which rose above the waves, not far from the shore. The oars crashed horribly against the rock, while the vessel's battered prow hung immoveably fixed. The water washed some of the crew overboard, and entering the chinks drowned others; when the boat having been launched, the young Prince was received into it, and might certainly have been saved by reaching the shore, had not his natural sister, the Countesse of Perche, now struggling with death in the larger vessel, implored her brother's assistance, shrieking out that he should not abandon her so barbarously. Touched with pity, he ordered the boat to return to the ship, that he might rescue his sister; and thus the unhappy youth met his death through excess of affection, for the boat, overcharged by the multitudes who leaped into her, sank and buried all indiscriminately in the deep. One rustic alone escaped, who, floating all night upon the mast, related in the morning the dismal catastrophe of this tragedy. No ship was ever productive of so much misery to England, none ever so widely celebrated throughout the world."<sup>f</sup>

Ordericus adds how the melancholy tidings were conveyed to the afflicted father. "On the day following the shipwreck, by a well-devised plan of Theobald, Count of Blois, a boy threw himself at the king's feet, weeping bitterly; and upon being questioned as to the cause of his sorrow, the king learnt from him the shipwreck of the *Blanche-Nef*." So sudden was the shock, and so severe his anguish, that he instantly fell to the ground, but being raised up by his friends, he was conducted to his chamber, and gave free course to the bitterness of his grief. Not Jacob was more woe-stricken for the loss of Joseph, nor did David give vent to more woeful lamentations for the murder of Ammon or Absalom."<sup>h</sup>

<sup>f</sup> William of Malmsbury, Lib. v.

<sup>g</sup> Mazeray, when relating this shipwreck, says "the famous Merlin had foretold this adventure;" and he adds, on the occasion of the ambassadors of Edward III. claiming the regency of France, A.D. 1329, that they prefaced their demand as follows:—"The famous Merlin, before whose eyes the most memorable events were clearly presented, has distinctly pointed out to us that the noble kingdoms of France and England should for the future have but one monarch." Mazeray adds a note to this, that "the English *always* begin their harangues with a prophecy of Merlin."—Hist. de France, i. 85, 384.

<sup>h</sup> Oder. Vital., Lib. xii. c. 25.

Thus ended the marriage of William and Matilda, together with all the bright hopes anticipated from that event. It does not appear that the English generally felt any great regret for the loss of their sovereign's heir. Henry of Huntingdon attributes to him excessive pride and hauteur; and John of Bromton ascribes to William of Malmsbury words descriptive of his character, which, though they are nowhere to be found in his works, seem to bear the stamp of truth: "Malmsbury tells us that William, the first-born of the king, openly threatened the English, that if ever he came to reign over them, he would make them draw the plough, *like beasts of the field*. And with this vindictive hope in his heart, he came to his untimely end."<sup>i</sup>

William's sudden death left the succession to the English crown, as well as to the Duchy of Normandy, quite unsettled, as Henry had no other legitimate son. Fearing the consequences of a disputed succession, and having buried his first wife, "the good Queen Maude," whose descent from the Saxon kings proved her claim to be far better than his own, Henry speedily married Adelaide, daughter of Geoffry, Duke of Louvaine, partly on account of her extreme beauty, partly in the hope of having an heir, and partly with the object of advancing his interests at the Court of Rome, the mother of his bride being niece to the reigning Pope, Callistus II. Disappointed of having a son, and being in the decline of life, Henry was conscious of losing the hold he once possessed over his subjects, who began to turn their eyes towards his nephew, William Clito, son of Duke Robert,<sup>k</sup> Henry's elder brother, who still lived a cap-

<sup>i</sup> Bromton, Col. 1013.

<sup>k</sup> In a charter, still extant, granted by William I. in favour of St. Ouen, in Normandy, there is found the subscription of "Robert" following that of his parents. After stating their consent, the document proceeds—"and of Robert their son, whom they had chosen to govern the kingdom after their decease." Though Robert had to endure an imprisonment of twenty-eight years' duration at the hands of his younger brother—an act of fraternal severity which nothing could justify—he was by no means treated cruelly. He appears to have enjoyed himself as much as his nature would admit, when restrained from an indulgence in the follies and vices of his youth. Odericus mentions his burial "in the Abbey of the Monks of St. Peter, at Gloucester, A.D. 1134;" and it is a curious fact that during the restoration made in the Chapter House of Gloucester Cathedral, built on the site of the old Abbey as late as A.D. 1858, the workmen discovered a tablet which had been lost sight of for several centuries, with this simple inscription, "*Hic jacet Robertus Cortus.*" This last word was the monkish Latin for the nickname given to Robert of *Gambarou* or *Courthose*, on account of the shortness of his legs.

tive in Cardiff Castle, where he had remained ever since the battle of Tinchebrai, A.D. 1106.

The reputation which Clito had gained in war naturally aided him in his claims, if not to the English crown, certainly to the Duchy of Normandy, where his legal rights were recognised by the French Court and a large number of the nobility. Clito's chief supporter was Fulke Plantagenet, who had recently returned from Jerusalem, A.D. 1121, and who demanded that the dowry which he had granted on his daughter's union with Prince William should be restored, the marriage not having been completed on account of the tender years of the bride. Henry having refused this request, Fulke had just grounds for taking part with Clito, who possessed such legitimate claims to both England and Normandy. Fulke, therefore, proposed giving Clito his second daughter, Sibylla (Matilda, the eldest, having taken the veil on the death of Prince William), with the earldom of Maine for a dower, in order that his family might regain all the dominions it had lost by the unfortunate death of Henry's son.

A successful engagement in the neighbourhood of Bourg Teronde, gained by William de Tankerville, Henry's great chamberlain, at once dissolved the alliance, and blasted the budding hopes of William Clito. Many who had already declared for him withdrew their support, and Fulke himself, too well inclined to swim with the stream, submitted to a dishonourable peace, by renouncing his friendship, and even expelling him from his territories, after the dissolution of the recent marriage contract. This prohibition of the intended union had been procured from Pope Callistus upon the usual plea of consanguinity of the parties, though they stood in exactly the same relationship to each other as Matilda and Prince William had done, the legality of whose marriage had never been disputed.

Louis le Gros, King of France, however, continued to befriend his unfortunate nephew William Clito. He recommended his cause to the nobles of his kingdom, and on the dissolution of his marriage contract with Sibylla of Anjou, Louis gave him a sister of his own wife with a considerable dowry besides. Nor was this the most favourable change in the fortunes of Clito. For not long afterwards, Charles, Earl of Flanders, having been murdered at Bruges by his subjects, Louis granted him the investiture of that earldom, to which, as being a great grandson of Baldwin, 7th earl, he was considered to have the best claim. The investiture of this earldom, which

resulted, as the event proved, in the house of Plantagenet being exalted to the English throne, reminds us of the subsequent connection between the two countries more than three centuries later, when the career of that great race was drawing to its close. The marriage of Charles "the Bold," who inherited the Earldom of Flanders, with Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, took place only a few years before the fatal battle of Bosworth, and the nuptial festivities on that occasion proved both the wealth of the province and also the magnificence of its sovereign.<sup>1</sup>

Henry, justly alarmed at his nephew's rising prospects, saw at once that the best mode of meeting the danger was by marrying his only remaining child, the widowed Empress, to Geoffry, the son and heir of Fulke. He might doubtless have procured a greater match for his daughter, if an increase of territory had been his object, but with that sagacity for which he was distinguished, he well knew that no prince, whose dominions were situated at a distance from his own, could injure or assist him so well as the house of Plantagenet; and preferring strength and security to empty titles, he resolved to secure the future friendship of that rising family by making their interest the same as his own. In order to carry out this design, it was necessary to procure a dispensation from the Pope; for the parties stood in the same relationship to each other as Sibylla and William Clito had done, whose marriage contract, we have already seen, had been dissolved by the same Pope upon no other pretence than that of nearness of kin. This consanguinity is explained by Odericus as follows:—Richard, Duke of Normandy, was father of William the Conqueror, the father of Duke Robert and Henry I. On the other side, Archbishop Robert, who was brother of Duke Richard, had a son named Richard, Count of Evreux, which Richard had a daughter called Agnes, wife of Simon, who bore Bertrade, the mother of Fulke, who was father of both Geoffry and Sibylla.

Questions of consanguinity, as canonical impediments to marriage, were one of the many ecclesiastical scandals of the middle ages, which the Court of Rome fomented with the greatest zeal.

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<sup>1</sup> Paston, who was one of Margaret's suite, writing from Bruges to his friends in England, declared that in luxury and magnificence no court in Christendom could compare with that of Burgundy, which seemed to him a living realisation of the stories he had read of "King Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table."

Marriages between kindred of the twelfth degree were considered by the priestly power in those days, and authoritatively termed, "incestuous," the language used by Pope Callistus when forbidding the marriage contract of Clito and Sibylla. Even a few months before his death he pronounced sentence of excommunication against that virtuous and innocent princess on account of her father having only dared to contemplate a marriage within the forbidden degrees. On the 26th of August, 1123, the Pope wrote to the bishops of Chartres, Orleans, and Paris, to have it executed in their dioceses, declaring "that the holy mysteries should be suspended wherever a person *guilty of so enormous a crime* should reside."

How was it possible then that Henry, who had in early life wedded one who, if not a nun, had taken religious vows which, according to the Papal theory, should have prevented the union—who had filled the English Court with his natural children—who had not hesitated to invoke the thunders of the Church in order to prevent the marriage of Clito and Sibylla as being within the forbidden degrees,—could even dare to propose, and, more than that, succeed in effecting, a marriage between parties similarly related, *with the consent and concurrence of the Church of Rome?* There is but one intelligent reply to such a question. Gold could work a miracle in the 12th century as easily as it did in the 15th, when Æneas Silvius, subsequently Pope Pius II., declared "the Court of Rome bestows nothing without payment. For the ordination of priests the gifts of the Holy Spirit are sold, and even the pardon of sins can only be obtained for money."<sup>11</sup> Henry was rich and powerful; Rome was comparatively weak and very needy; and the king had little difficulty in persuading Pope Honorius to sanction and bless an act which his predecessor, Callistus, had declared "an abominable and enormous crime."

While this contemplated union between the two families was on the tapis, an event happened which added greatly to the dignity of the House of Plantagenet, and rendered the marriage more desirable than ever in the eyes of the politic Henry. Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, the second of that name, not having any male heir, sent to offer the succession to the Earl of Anjou on condition of Fulke, then a widower, marrying his eldest daughter Melesende. The cause of this unexpected offer of a throne, which had only been

<sup>11</sup> Æneas Silv. Ep. 66, p. 549; Op. Basil, 1571.

recently<sup>11</sup> secured at such a tremendous cost to Christendom, was the high esteem which the first crusaders had justly conceived for the Earl of Anjou. He had some years before led a gallant band of one hundred knights to Palestine for the defence of the country, and, notwithstanding the disparity of years between the parties, he was considered the best husband to be had for the blooming princess, and the most efficient ruler of that city which his ancestor had entered under such different auspices. Though he well knew to what perils the crown of Jerusalem was exposed, he did not hesitate to accept a proposal so honourable to himself personally, and which might prove of immense importance to the cause of Christendom generally. Resigning all his ample territories to his son Geoffry, the affianced husband of the Empress Maude, he proceeded to Palestine, where he obtained his bride, and in the course of a few years, during which he governed in the name of his aged father-in-law, he entered on full possession of the kingdom of Jerusalem, and the principality of that city which first gave rise to the name of "Christian."

Fulke was accused of acting with too much precipitancy in his new government; "too hastily appointing governors," says Ordericus, "and changing other authorities without sufficient reason." The Christian leaders, who had undergone much toil in rescuing Jerusalem from Mahomedan hands, were offended with the cordial reception which their new sovereign gave to his fellow-countrymen from Anjou. It appears that Fulke lent too ready an ear to their flatteries by calling them to the counsels of the kingdom, and entrusting to them the custody of the chief fortresses, while the former governors were set aside. This occasioned much discontent, and the pride of the nobles revolted against the prince who had made these changes in office. Odericus declared that, "being inspired with the spirit of evil, they long directed against their fellow Christians that warlike enterprise which they should have unanimously employed against the heathen, uniting with them in all parts against each other." These unhappy differences in the East with regard to temporal affairs found a counterpart in the "scandalous schism," as Ordericus terms it, respecting the spiritual affairs of the West. On the death of Honorius, A.D. 1131, one of the common occurrences of those times took place, which must make it somewhat difficult for zealous

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<sup>11</sup> Jerusalem had been captured from the Saracens A.D. 1099, about thirty years before the crown was offered to Fulke Plantagenet.

Roman Catholics to reconcile such historical facts with their sincere belief in the unity and infallibility of the Church of Rome.<sup>o</sup>

Innocent II. was elected Pope by fourteen cardinals on the same morning on which Honorius died ; and Peter de Léon (who assumed the name of Anaclete) was chosen by the rest of the cardinals as soon as the late Pope's death was publicly known. Both were enthroned the same day, and consecrated on the 23rd of the month. Both employed the remainder of their lives in anathematising and cursing each other and their respective partisans to their hearts' content, while at the same time professing to be vice-gerents of Him whose religion is essentially one of peace and love, and who had emphatically prohibited such unholy strife amongst His disciples by this simple command, " Bless, and curse not." Odericus says : " In such a schism every one was in apprehension of the sentence of excommunication, and it was difficult to escape it, while one fulminated against the other, fiercely denouncing his opponent and those who supported him. Thus, each of them was at a loss what to do, but found it impossible to take any effective course ; and there was nothing left him but to imprecate the curse of God on his rival."

Little more is known of the government of Fulke Plantagenet in the city which eleven centuries before had witnessed the death and passion of the Saviour of men. His sole reign after the death of his father-in-law lasted ten years, until A.D. 1141, in which year he was defeated by the Turks at the battle of Montebarre, where he was killed by falling from his horse. By his second marriage with Melesende, daughter of Baldwin II., he had two sons—Baldwin and Amauri, or Almaric, as the name is generally written. Baldwin succeeded his father in the kingdom of Jerusalem as the third of that name, and married Theodora, daughter of Manuel, Emperor of Constantinople, but died childless after the conquest and capture of Askalon—the most important event of his twenty-two years' reign.

*(To be continued.)*

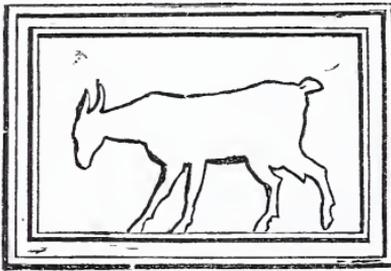
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<sup>o</sup> We must exempt Archbishop Manning from the charge of entertaining any such difficulty, since he avows, as his matured opinion, that " the worst which can be said of the temporal power is this, that in the line of 250 supreme pontiffs, there have been *a few who have descended to the level of temporal sovereigns.*"—See " The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ," by H. E. Manning, D.D.

A CHAPTER ON SIGN-BOARDS.<sup>a</sup>

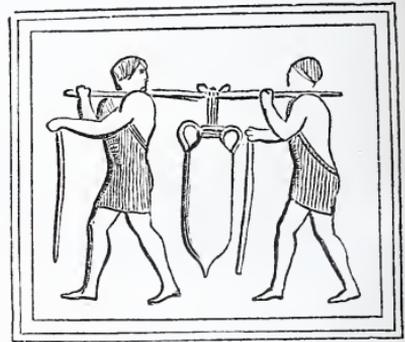
T is only when we begin to study history in earnest that we really see what a spacious and comprehensive world it presents to us. Like the world of nature, it has its large and beaten paths, and it has its bye-ways and its rarely-visited lanes, and all have their peculiar flowers of varied hue and form, and are full, not only of beauty, but of interest also. Objects and facts, which appear at first to have little attraction in

Fig. 1.



DAIRY.  
(Pompeii, A.D. 70.)

Fig. 2.



WINE MERCHANT.  
(Pompeii, A.D. 70.)

themselves, lead us on, when we follow them, to pleasing discoveries and charming prospects. For example, what a wide field of inquiry is opened to our view by the contemplation of a simple sign-board! It is true that hundreds of thousands of individuals pass by it, and look at it without interest, or the slightest suspicion that it might furnish material for history, or that there could be any approach to philosophy in it. And yet what a rich feast of history and philosophy is presented to every class of readers in the thick, closely-printed volume which has just been given us by Messrs. Larwood and Hotten. They have, in fact, got into one of the pleasantest of history's unfrequented lanes.

Who first made sign-boards? what did they mean? how have they varied and changed through century after century? These and a host of similar questions crowd on us when we approach the subject. To the first of these we may reply that one of the strongest

<sup>a</sup> "The History of Sign-boards, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day." By Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten. 8vo. London: Hotten, 1866.

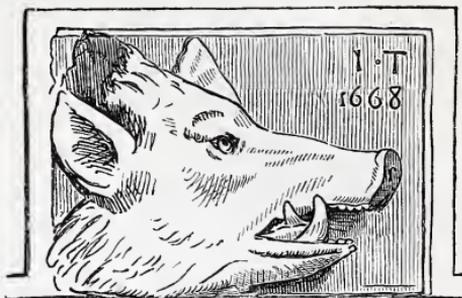
of man's natural instincts is the desire to distinguish himself individually; that even the savage usually adopts some mark to make

Fig. 3.



BAKER.  
(Pompeii, A.D. 70.)

Fig. 5.



BOAR'S HEAD.  
(Eastcheap.)

himself known from others,—for the painting and tattooing of his naked body is but a primæval form of sign-board,—and that very soon after falling into any regular form of society he would seek

Fig. 4.

*Crispin Crispianus*



CRISPIN AND CRISPAN.  
(Roxburghe Ballads, 17th century.)

Fig. 6.



SPINNING SOW.  
(France, 1520.)

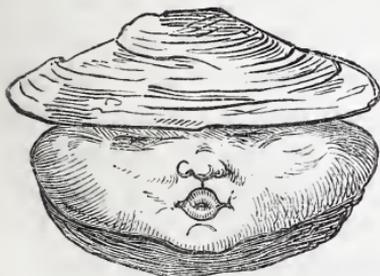
similarly to distinguish his own fixed habitation from that of others. As society developed itself, what had first arisen out of a feeling of natural vanity would become a necessity, and this necessity would become still greater when towns arose, and with them commerce came into existence. The signs by which the man sought to make apparent his individuality eventually developed themselves into the

science of heraldry. When houses were crowded together in a town, and people began to live upon buying and selling, it became necessary to know not only who occupied each dwelling, but what he was, and what he made and sold; and, as reading and writing was a rare accomplishment, this could only be made known by signs, such as figures representing the objects sold or made, or arbitrary figures which the individual was known to have adopted as his own. As might be supposed, no memorials of these very primitive periods of the history of sign-boards are preserved; but among the earliest known monuments of this description are figures indicating the trade or manufacture carried on in the houses to which they were affixed. The remains of the Roman towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii furnish us with plenty of examples of this description of sign-board, some of which indicate in the most unequivocal manner houses for purposes which are usually concealed, so general was the use of sign-boards among the Romans. In one instance a goat, the milk of which was in great esteem, appears as the sign of a dairy-man. It is represented in our cut fig. 1. In another (fig. 2), two slaves carrying an amphora form the sign of a publican or wine-merchant; and a third (fig. 3) indicates the shop of a baker, or dealer in bread, by the figure of a corn-mill turned by a mule. A boy undergoing the process of flogging forms the very appropriate sign of a school-master. Flogging was, indeed, considered in old times so important a part of the duties of a schoolmaster, that, even in the late middle ages, sending a boy to school was termed technically "putting him under the rod."

During the earlier periods of the history of sign-boards, and indeed till a comparatively recent period, every tradesman had his sign, and when a man sent to buy any particular article, he did not say, "Go and buy it at Mr. So-and-so's," but "Go and buy it at the sign of So-and-so." Any one who desires to know the immense variety of these signs, let him go to the learned and copious, and most interesting and amusing volume here offered to him by Messrs. Larwood and Hotten. There were, however, particular ideas which at different periods prevailed more than others, and these formed rather striking landmarks in the course of this history. We have, first, in the earliest period at which we are acquainted with them, classical forms and ideas; then, as we enter the middle ages, we encounter the influence of ecclesiastical feelings; then again, we find ourselves involved in the prevailing sentiments of romance and chivalry; next

comes the age of the burlesque and the ludicrous ; and so on from one characteristic to another, till the subjects become too multiplied

Fig. 7.



WHISTLING OYSTER.  
(Drury Lane, 1827.)

Fig. 8.



MAN IN THE MOON.  
(Vine Street, Regent Street; modern.)

and diverse to present any special characteristic, and then finally the sign-boards disappear altogether, except in the rather degraded form of the insignia of public-houses. It is, in fact, the history of the popular mind in one of its most curious phases.

Fig. 9.



MAN IN THE MOON.  
(Banks's Collection, 1760.)

Fig. 11.



TRUSTY SERVANT.  
(Circa 1700.)

As we have just intimated, ecclesiastical notions prevailed greatly during the middle ages, and exercised their influence even upon trade and commerce. Trades' unions are not at all modern inventions, although they have undergone a revolution. In antiquity and in the middle ages, it was the masters and not the men who formed

the union, and it was the interests of the particular trade, and not the general interests either of masters or workmen, which constituted the object. In the middle ages especially, through papal and feudal Europe, each trade or profession formed one general and, in a certain degree, united body, which was governed by the same rules and regulations, and which—as was the case with all corporations in those ages—had at heart equally the care of the souls and bodies of its members. Under the influence of these principles each collective trade usually chose one of the saints for its particular patron. Thus St. Crispin and St. Crispinian were the patrons of shoemakers; St. Blaize was the patron of woolcombers; St. Luke, of painters; St. Simon, of tanners; St. Julian, of travellers; and so forth. There were, of course, reasons for these appropriations, and the saints of the sign-boards had usually been mechanics or tradesmen themselves, or had taken to trade through charity or humility, for it must be acknowledged that in the Christianity of the middle ages aristocratic blood was looked upon as a great qualification for a saint. Crispin and Crispinian, or Crispian, were, according to their legend, two Roman brothers, sons of a king, towards the end of the third century; they travelled to France to preach Christianity, and worked at the trade of shoemakers, making sandals for the poor, which they gave away, for they had nothing to pay for the leather, as it was brought to them by angels. The two brothers suffered martyrdom at Soissons on the 25th of October, 308. Their fame was greatly increased in England by the circumstance that the battle of Agincourt was fought on their day, and either from this circumstance, or because they were king's sons, they are often represented in armour. The accompanying rather grotesque sign-board picture of the two saints (fig. 4) is given in the excellent book before us from a cut in the "*Roxburghe Ballads*;" the two saintly brothers are decked severally in the warlike costume of chivalry and of the commonwealth.

One class of tradesmen's signs originated in what formed a peculiar feature of mediæval society. Hospitality was especially a feudal virtue; and it belonged, therefore, to the country, rather than to the town. When a stranger came into the latter, he had to find board and lodging by paying well for them; and there were not only the professed hostellers, who kept houses of public entertainment, but many of the better-off burghers devoted part of their houses to the entertainment of strangers for pay. The mediæval popular

poetry, and especially that of a satirical character, is full of complaints of the extortions practised by these entertainers of strangers.

Fig. 10.



TOBACCONIST SIGN.  
(Banks's Collection, 1750.)

When one of the feudal gentry went into a town, as he carried with him a certain number of household and retainers, he not only occupied a whole, or nearly a whole, house, but he required some

Fig. 12.



WELSH TROOPER.  
(From an old print, 1750.)

distinctive mark upon the house which his followers would recognise, so that, when they had wandered forth over the town, they might know where to return. For this purpose the knight, or baron, or whatever he might be, hung out of the window his own sign—that is, his badge or crest, or even his coat of arms. As a knight or baron who lived in such relation to the town that he might go to lodge in it frequently would naturally adopt the same house of enter-

tainment, this would become known as his hostler, and the hostler would adopt as his sign the badge or crest of his chief patron. In this way originated all those red lions, green dragons, white harts, blue boars, and other strange and nondescript animals, which at the present day figure so largely and so commonly on the signs of public-houses. For an abundance of examples of these heraldic signboards we need only refer the reader to the volume by Messrs. Larwood and Hotten, from which we have drawn so largely.

Other sentiments will account for the introduction of animals of less questionable authenticity as the sign-boards of traders. A goat, as at Pompeii, or a cow, might very well appear as the sign of a dairy-man, or a seller of milk, butter, and cheese. A shoulder of mutton, a fitch of bacon, are all suggestive of houses where you may find good fare of different descriptions; but the prince of signs of this class was the boar's-head, the chief ornament in former days of all great feasts. The Boar's Head, in East Cheap, was the most renowned of London hostelries, and every reader of Shakespeare—that is to say, everybody—is familiar with it, as the favourite haunt of Falstaff and his merry companions. This Boar's Head is mentioned in records as early as the reign of Richard II. It was burnt in the great fire of London, in 1666; but it was rebuilt, and continued to exist until 1831, when it was demolished to make way for the streets leading to New London Bridge. The sign of this second Boar's Head, made no doubt for its first proprietor after the fire, and carved in stone, is preserved at the Guildhall, in the City of London Library, and is represented in the accompanying cut (fig. 5).

The spirit of the middle ages was singularly appreciative of burlesque and caricature, which seemed to enter into almost every part of the people's enjoyment, and antiquaries of all classes, whether in mediæval literature or in mediæval art, know well how generally this spirit was exercised upon animals. The animals which figured upon the tradesmen's signs were soon turned into burlesque. Signs of animals in burlesque appear to have begun at an early period, and they are found among the earliest sign-boards now existing. The ape, under various characters, would naturally take its place under this head, with the different personages of the great mediæval romance of Renard and of the popular fables. The record of the earlier signs of this description must be sought for especially in France, where there is hardly a town of any importance in which they are not still in existence, or have not left their name in that of

a street. One of the most common of these is "*La Truie qui file*," or the Spinning Sow, which is found as the name of streets in Paris and elsewhere. One of these signs, carved in stone, still existing, is represented in our cut (fig. 6). "In the Fish-market of Chartres there is a stone carved sign of a donkey playing on a hurdy-gurdy, (*'P Ane qui vielle'*). Both this sign and another, repre-

Fig. 13.



FIVE ALLS.

(From an old print by Kay. The figures represent Dr Hunter, a famous Scotch clergyman; Erskine the lawyer; a farmer; His Sacred Majesty George III.; and the gentleman whose name should never be mentioned to ears polite.)

senting a Cat playing at racket (*'La Chatte qui pelote'*), have transmitted their names to streets in Paris. Besides those named above, they had the Fishing Cat (*'La Chatte qui pêche'*), the Dancing Goat (*'La Chèvre qui dance'*), both of which Walpole mentions. We have one modern sign in London of this class—namely, 'The Whistling Oyster,' the name of an oyster-shop in Drury Lane." Fig. 7 is the representation of a whistling oyster, according to the notion of a modern London dealer.

Among the burlesque signs, the Man in the Moon, as might be expected, holds a conspicuous place. He was a rather popular personage among our mediæval forefathers, and his popularity continued long after the Reformation. He is stated by the legend to have originally been a man of this earth, condemned to imprisonment in the moon as a punishment for gathering sticks on a Sunday, and, besides the bundle of sticks he was obliged to carry, mediæval imagination furnished him with a lantern and a dog. He is represented on the

seventeenth-century token of a tavern in Cheapside under a somewhat different form, that of a man standing within a crescent, holding on by the horns. But his old characteristics are preserved in a comparatively modern sign in Little Vine Street, Regent Street, represented in our cut (fig. 8). Modern imagination has added to his old characters that of enjoying a pipe and a pot, and in a sign-board above represented (fig. 9), from a cut in the Banks Collection in the British Museum, the frequenters of the tavern are invited to join him in this peculiar recreation.

This, from the circumstances under which it is found, may have been the sign of a tobacconist. Another tobacconist's sign (fig. 10), preserved in the same collection, represents his three principal customers commending their several tastes: the Frenchman recommends a pinch of rappee; the Dutchman, his pipe; and the Englishman declares his much more questionable taste for "chawing."

The taste for caricature and emblematical signs came in strongly again in the seventeenth century, and continued to prevail during the last century and into the earlier part of the present. The fashion for whatever was emblematical or figurative was so great in the seventeenth century, that, for a very long period—far into the last century, even political caricatures were little more than emblems. Some of these emblematical signs were extremely elaborate and ingenious, and many would hardly be understood except in an age when the science of emblems was made a sort of study. The compilers of the "History of Sign-boards" have given us an example in their cut reproduced above (fig. 11), which is not explained or described in the text. It is an emblematical representation of a "trusty servant;" but what they have not done, we, in this instance, will not attempt.

These emblematical designs had a great tendency to run into political feeling. In the wars of the Commonwealth period, the Welsh, who were rather celebrated for their partiality to the king's cause, became of course objects of banter and ridicule to the other party; and this feeling endured long after its political causes had ceased to exist. The tracts issued by the Parliamentary party at that day were filled with jokes upon the Welsh, and on their peculiar habits and characteristics. It appears to have been at that time that the Welsh taste for toasted cheese first became a subject of satire. You find in these pamphlets such questions as—"With what must you bait your trap to catch a Welshman?" the answer being, "With toasted cheese." With these jokes no doubt originated the name of an

article well known in London taverns, "Welsh rabbit." It is hardly necessary to say that rabbits are abundant on the Welsh hills, and that the name altogether is intended for a joke. Our compilers have given us a figure of the very emblematical sign of the Welsh Trooper (which we give above, fig. 12), in which he is represented seated on a Welsh goat, with the national leek as a badge in his

Fig. 14.



GRINDING OLD INTO YOUNG.  
(From an old woodcut, circa 1720-)

hat, and other Welsh characteristics. This same figure has been long popular in various forms, and, much more elaborately worked out, it has been made the subject of an ornamental piece of beautifully executed porcelain.

The origin of the sort of caricature emblem of which we are now speaking belongs to a period in which popular freedom had taken a large development; and the signs, as we advance into the last century, become more and more political. The reason is evident. The publicans, and even tradesmen who were not publicans, sought to draw custom by proclaiming themselves partisans, and to rally round them men of a particular shade of political opinion. The tavern of each publican became the known rendezvous of Whigs or Tories, of Hanoverians or Jacobites. This practice had taken deep root during what we may call the Hanoverian period, and it is not yet entirely obsolete. Examples of historical and political signs will be found in abundance in the "History of Sign-boards." One of these signs was known as "The Five Alls." It is explained by the

above cut (fig. 13), taken from an etching by a well-known Edinburgh caricaturist of the last century.

But we must not follow the history of sign-boards further into the innumerable miscellaneous subjects which were adopted, the choice of which was continually influenced by the tastes and fashions and political feelings of the day.

The heroes of the mediæval romances figured not unfrequently upon sign-boards. Popular stories were represented there; and even the satire of the popular chap-books and facetiæ. At Harold's Cross, Dublin, we have the sign of the Grinding Young. This was a favourite topic of popular satire. Old prints represent the process of throwing the old man into the funnel of a grinding-mill, and, after a few turns of the wheel, his re-issue by the spout, young and handsome, to the great admiration of a crowd of young wives and lovers who are waiting outside. We take from the amusing volume of Messrs. Larwood and Hotten an illustration of this subject (fig. 14), which dates from the earlier part of the last century. A sign of a similar character, and similarly taken from these old popular ideas, The Fountain of Youth ("*La Fontaine de Jouvence*,") is found in several places in France. The patients are made young by bathing instead of grinding.

In the course of the last century, the use of signs by ordinary tradesmen was going out of fashion, and has now become obsolete, except in a few cases, which may be considered as mere caprices. Afterwards the history of sign-boards is, at least with us, little more than the history of public-houses, and therefore it no longer presents the same interest which is attached to it during the past. Then, too, the taverns held a different place in social history, and such names as the Queen's Head, the Tabard, and the Mitre, and a host of others, have a historical character attached to them which is felt and understood by everybody. The authors of this "History of Sign-boards" have done justice to their subject in this respect. It is not a mere dry enumeration of sign-boards and their varieties, but it is an amusing history of the classes of people who adopted them, of the houses to which they were attached, of the popular social events which occurred in them, and of the people by whom they were frequented. It is, indeed, one of the most interesting and instructive volumes of social anecdote during many ages of history which could possibly be presented to the English reader.

THOS. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

## SUFFOLK SUPERSTITIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

“Disce! sed ira cadat naso rugosaque sanna,  
Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello.”

*Persius, Sat. v. 92-3.*



T will be understood, I hope, that in adopting the above title I do not mean to assert that the superstitions and other matters which I am about to relate are peculiar to this county. I only mean to say that I have met with them in Suffolk. It will be also understood, I hope, that I am not so presumptuous as to think that I can give a general collection of *all* the superstitions which are common to this district. I pretend only to have made “*some* collection;” and my chief aim is to communicate the results of my own observation.

I shall be glad if my example shall lead others to make similar collections in their neighbourhoods, for there can be no doubt but that these superstitions and the therapeutic fancies to which they oftentimes give birth<sup>a</sup> are disappearing like the waning Red Indian tribes.<sup>b</sup> The progress of education is quietly and gradually showing their absurdity, and effecting their disuse, and in another generation

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<sup>a</sup> A distinguished writer thus laments their decay, and connects with it the rise of a spirit of infidelity:—“A subtle disbelief of the spiritual world in general, and of a future state of existence (at least on the side of eternal punishment), is fast insinuating itself into the minds of the respectable, the educated, and thoughtful classes. There are many symptoms abroad in the opinions of society which indicate this underlying infidelity. Thus we have dropped to a great extent our belief in the agency of angels, good and evil,—a doctrine written with a sunbeam by the hand of God himself, so plainly and explicitly revealed in Holy Scripture, that ‘he who runs may read it.’ Partly through reaction from certain errors of Romanism (a reaction which commenced at the Reformation, but the tide of which is still pulsing on amongst us), partly through that explosion of old superstitions and popular errors, which is being brought about by the advancement of science and the diffusion of knowledge; but chiefly through the tendency of our own hearts, whose vanity is irritated by truths which they cannot explain, and which shrink from the thought of a world of spirits as a thing unfamiliar to their present experience; it has come to pass that a lively sense of angelic interferences with human affairs, yea, a lively sense of the very personality and existence of angels, has utterly lost its hold upon the mind of the present generation—is but ‘as a dream when one awaketh.’”—“Final Impenitence.” A Sermon by the Very Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D., Dean of Norwich, pp. 17-18.

<sup>b</sup> The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has lately published a tract on this subject, No. 1125, “Charms and Spells: a few words to those who use them.”

or two many of them will be entirely forgotten.<sup>c</sup> I do not mean, however, to predict that the spirit which prompted them will be utterly extinguished, for superstition seems to be inherent in the human mind. Its grosser manifestations will have passed away, to be succeeded probably by others of a more refined, more subtle, and more dangerous kind.<sup>d</sup>

I believe it is Mr. Gresley who relates in his "Ecclesiastes Anglicanus," that a Sunday-school teacher once asked a child, "Who were the Pharisees?" and received for answer, "They were a wicked kind of little people, who took delight in playing tricks in houses." I have often met with a similar mistake, even amongst grown-up persons, for it is a very common thing amongst the poor to confound "Pharisee" with "Fairy."<sup>e</sup>

There are various opinions as to the date at which these mischievous little people first found their way into this country. Some would represent them to have been introduced by the Crusaders from the East;<sup>f</sup> but it is clear, I think, that a belief in them existed amongst the Saxons, and even amongst the early Britons.<sup>g</sup> There seems to have been an odd conceit, however, that they disappeared with monastic institutions;<sup>h</sup> an odd conceit, which the witty Bishop

<sup>c</sup> There is an amusing chapter on "The Folk-Lore of a Country Parish" in No. 30 of *Once a Week*, Jan. 21, 1860.

<sup>d</sup> "There is no point on which we are more accustomed to be severe than upon the superstitions of our forefathers: they were great and grievous. We may justly censure the credulity, which attributed to miracle the ordinary operations of nature; but what will the future historian have to say of the mesmerism, the spirit-rapping, the table-turning of the 19th century, superstitions which are not confined to the ignorant, and to which many are addicted who think that they have established an intellectual reputation by rejecting the truths of revelation?"—Dean Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. p. 7.

<sup>e</sup> There are curious conjectures about the origin of this name. Some would derive it from the Persian *peri*, through the medium of the Arabians, who pronounced it "feri"; some from *fair*, implying a fair and comely people; and some again from the French *fée* and *ferie*, which, however, seem to have reference to another class of spirits.—Scott's "Demonology and Witchcraft," pp. 140-41.

<sup>f</sup> Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. ii. p. 276.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* Roberts's "Cambrian Antiquities," p. 192. Scott's "Demonology," &c., pp. 130, 174. Percy's "Reliques of Ancient British Poetry," vol. iii. p. 256.

<sup>h</sup> So also in Scott's "Demonology," p. 151. Bessie Dunlop is said to have declared of Thomas Reid, an inhabitant of Elfland, "that in his theological opinions he appeared to lean to the Church of Rome, which, indeed, was most indulgent to the fairy folk. He said that the *new law* (*i.e.*, the Reformation) was not good, and that the old faith should return again, but not exactly as it had been before." "Divers

Corbet, of Norwich (1635), thus amusingly expresses in "The Fairies' Farewell"—

“ Witness those rings and roundelays  
 Of theirs, which yet remaine,  
 Were footed in Queen Marie's days  
 On many a grassy plain.  
 But since of late Elizabeth  
 And later James came in,  
 They never danced on any heath  
 As when the time hath bin.  
 By which we note the fairies  
 Were of the old profession :  
 Their songs were Ave Marias,  
 Their dances were procession.  
 But now, alas ! they all are dead,  
 Or gone beyond the seas,  
 Or farther for religion fled,  
 Or else they take their ease.”<sup>1</sup>

But if ever they departed for these reasons from East Anglia, it is clear, from the following anecdote, that they have since returned, like swallows, to their former habitations.

There are two old women of my acquaintance—they are still living, though for obvious reasons I must not give their names—who reside in the same house, the one occupying the front the other the back room. One of these had retired to rest in the back room, “In peace,” as she assured me, “with the whole world, for she had said her prayers *to* her neighbour;” aloud, I conclude, but not, I hope, in the boastful spirit of a real Pharisee. She had just “forgot the world,” which, in the East Anglian dialect, means that she was just falling asleep, when she was startled by feeling something pass quietly over her face, and then proceed to hop quickly down her right side. She resolved, however, not to be alarmed, though she was doubtless in a great fright; and she was comforted for a while by thinking that the mysterious visitor had departed, for the saltatory movement

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writers report that in Germany, since Luther's time, spirits and devils have not personally appeared, as in times past they were wont to do. This argument is taken in hand of the ancient Fathers to prove the determination and ceasing of oracles. For in times past (saith Athanasius) devils in vain shapes did intricate men with their illusions, hiding themselves in waters, stones, woods, &c.”—Scott's “Discovery of Witchcraft, 1665,” p. 85.

<sup>1</sup> Percy's “Reliques,” &c., vol. iii. p. 256. I must, however, state with becoming impartiality in so weighty a matter, that Scott quotes Chaucer as declaring that the expulsion of the fairies was effected by the Romish clergy.—“Demonology,” p. 174.

ceased. But by-and-by, to her exceeding consternation, she felt him rapidly mounting up the other side, and this resumption of his progress was attended by three loud raps on the wall of the bedroom, near her head. Gulliver<sup>k</sup> was fastened to the ground, and unable, therefore, to arise; but he describes himself as awaiting with great mental composure the onward march of the Lilliputian from his leg up to his chin; but the excited nerves of this old woman could not resist this fresh trial of their firmness. She jumped out of bed, and rushing to her friend and patron-saint in the next room, eagerly besought her protection. The two held a hurried consultation, and agreed to summon in a neighbour by some less ominous raps against the wall which separated their houses, and on her arrival the haunted bed was brought into the front room, and the original tenant was persuaded to re-occupy it. But she had scarcely laid herself down again before the persevering "Pharisee," as she called him, again mounted on her foot, and caused her wildly to entreat the pity and assistance of her friends. By this time, I imagine, the belief in a supernatural visitor had possessed the trio, for they seized the warming-pan, and made a loud din, in the persuasion that the noise would effectually drive the intruder away; a persuasion which the event seemed fully to justify, for the "Pharisee" did not disturb his intended victim any more that night.

The alarm, however, had been too great to be altogether dissipated, like evil spirits,<sup>l</sup> by the return of light; and the old lady left her home next morning for the residence of her daughter, with whom she remained two days. She was then induced to go back to her own house, reassured in some degree by a charm against "Pharisees," which a neighbour had recommended to her. This was a large stone, with a hole in it,<sup>m</sup> to be suspended from the top of her bed, so as to hang directly over her head. Butler, in "*Hudibras*,"

<sup>k</sup> "Voyage to Lilliput," vol. i. (ed. 1726) p. 15. "His excellency having mounted on the small of my right leg, advanced forwards up to my face with about a dozen of his retinue; and producing his credentials under the signet royal, which he applied close to mine eyes, spoke about ten minutes," &c.

<sup>l</sup> I have been told of an old man, who was described "as a half-bred Baptist," whatever that may mean, who assured an aged friend, with great solemnity, that whenever the devil appeared, he was permitted only to appear in *white*, and that our Blessed Saviour always appears in *red*!! There is, I fear, amongst the poor, judging from this example, as ready a disposition to believe in marvellous "visions" as amongst the Roman Catholic populations of the Continent.

<sup>m</sup> A somewhat similar remedy is used in Yorkshire against the evil eye. "Choice Notes," from "Notes and Queries," pp. 129, 130.

seems to allude to this charm, when he says of Sidrophel that he knew how to

“Chase evil spirits away by dint  
Of sickle, horse-shoe, *hollow flint*.”<sup>a</sup>

Several of these circumstances are easily to be accounted for, or bear the stamp of common superstitions. The sensation which the old woman experienced was probably owing to some affection of the nerves, though she chose to fancy it the work of a “Pharisee.” Her two friends, themselves inclined to believe in a supernatural visitor, considered it to be the ghost of another old woman, who had formerly lived in the same house. The three raps, which are said to have been heard, are popularly regarded as an omen of death. “Three loud and distinct knocks at the bed’s head,” says Grose, “of a sick person, or at the bed’s head or door of any of his relations, is an omen of his death.”<sup>o</sup>

I believe also that the idea that sounds have a wonderful efficacy against evil spirits is very prevalent. Can it have originated from the description given in the Holy Bible of the power of David’s harp over the evil spirit which troubled the mind of Saul? <sup>p</sup> At all events bells of a small size are used in the Hindoo temples to frighten away evil spirits,<sup>q</sup> and the word “larum” is supposed by some to be derived from “lay,” because it was thought to be able to *lay* demons.<sup>r</sup> In the Middle-Ages bells were certainly considered to be “a sort of charm against storms and thunder, and the assaults of Satan.”<sup>s</sup> Some of my readers perhaps remember the beautiful lines of Longfellow, in which he mentions this superstition, and applies it

<sup>a</sup> Part ii. Canto iii. Lines 291, 292.

<sup>o</sup> Brand’s “Popular Antiquities,” vol. iii. p. 121.

<sup>p</sup> I Samuel xvi. 14—23.

<sup>q</sup> Gatty’s “History of the Bell,” p. 12. In Du Chaillu’s “Equatorial Africa,” p. 39, a picture is given of a bell and a horn. The bell is sounded to keep out evil spirits, while the good ones come into the horn. The same author states that the common theory of disease amongst the natives “is that Obambou (the devil) has got into the sick man.” He adds:—“Now this devil is only to be driven out with noise, and accordingly they surround the sick man, and beat drums and kettles close to his head, fire off guns close to his ears, sing, shout, and dance all they can. This lasts until the fellow either dies or is better.” Pp. 240 and 253. Diseases being, as it is thought, the work of indwelling evil spirits, are sought to be expelled amongst the Dyaks of Borneo by the noise of gongs and tomtoms. “Low’s Sarawak,” &c., p. 175.

<sup>r</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>s</sup> Bingham’s “Origines Ecclesiasticæ,” vol. ii. p. 492; and Gatty’s “History of the Bell,” pp. 24, 25.

as a type of the influence of the "deep church-bell" in soothing and elevating the soul.<sup>†</sup>

"I have read, in some old marvellous tale,  
Some legend strange and vague,  
That a midnight host of spectres pale  
Beleaguered the walls of Prague.

"Beside the Moldau's rushing stream,  
With the wan moon overhead,  
There stood, as in an awful dream,  
The army of the dead.

"White as a sea-fog, landward bound,  
The spectral camp was seen,  
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,  
The river flowed between.

"No other voice nor sound was there,  
No dream, nor sentry's pace ;  
The mist-like banners clasped the air,  
As clouds with clouds embrace.

"But, when the old cathedral bell  
Proclaimed the morning prayer,  
The white pavilions rose and fell  
On the alarmed air.

"Down the broad valley fast and far  
The troubled army fled ;  
Up rose the glorious morning star :  
The ghastly host was dead."

It may have been a relic of this superstition, I conceive, which led our old woman to imagine that the sonorous notes of a warming-pan would prove too powerful to be endured by the tympanum of a "Pharisee."<sup>‡</sup>

And I think that the use of a stone to checkmate the "Pharisee" has descended to us from a very early time. I once inclined to the belief that it was a perversion of those texts of Holy Scripture, in which our Blessed Saviour, the great conqueror of Satan, is spoken of as a stone ; but I have satisfied myself that it must have had its origin in Druid and Saxon superstitions, which on their part were perversions of facts related in the Holy Bible.<sup>x</sup> Thus there is a

† "The Beleaguered City."

‡ The noise at an Irish "keening" is made on the same principle, to frighten away evil spirits and prevent them getting possession of the dead body before it is deposited in the grave. "The Dark Cloud," pp. 29, 30.

x Such as Genesis, xxviii. 18. "Their (people of the Sandwich Islands) native doctors have recourse to charms and incantations in preference to medicine, of which

tradition that the Druidical remains at Stonehenge were brought thither from Killara in the county of Meath in Ireland, chiefly by the art of Merlin, who had represented their great efficacy to Vortigern:—

“Those stones are of various efficacy and medicinal powers, and were brought thither (to Killara) by the heroes from Spain, who placed them as they are at present. Their motive for bringing them was this: In cases of sickness they medicated the stone and poured water on it, and this water cured any disorder.”<sup>z</sup>

And Mr. Kemble, in his “Saxons in England,” quotes the following canon of Eadgar directed against the superstitious use of stones:—

“And we enjoin that every priest zealously promote Christianity, and totally extinguish every heathenism, and forbid well and tree worshippings, and necromancies, and divinations, and enchantments, and man worshippings, and other vain practices, which are carried on with various spells and with frith splots and with elders, and with various other trees, and with stones,” &c.<sup>a</sup>

Again, Canute renewed these prohibitions. He enjoined his people not to worship the sun or the moon, fire or floods, wells or stones, or any sort of tree.<sup>b</sup> How strange that after so much care to discountenance it, and after the interval of so many centuries, belief in the sacred character of stones should show itself amongst us!

I inquired from the wiseacre who recommended this charm what his authority for it was, and then discovered another interesting fact. He informed me that such a Phylactery was formerly suspended from

they are totally ignorant. These learned sons of Æsculapius will put a row of charmed stones about the diseased part of the body which is to be cured, and walk round, uttering screams and yells, and making strange grotesque grimaces in order to restore the sick to health.” Williams’ “Cruise of the Pearl,” p. 42.

<sup>y</sup> Reverence for wells and upright stones is still kept up in Ireland. See Mrs. Gatty’s “Old Folks from Home,” p. 129, note.—“Sacred stones, to which the natives pay reverence, exist in Fiji; for instance near Vuna and Ban, as well as in many other parts of Polynesia. Galton’s “Vacation Tourists,” p. 274.—“A stone at Mayo, according to the Earl of Roden, was carefully wrapt up in flannel, periodically worshipped, and supplicated to send wrecks on the coast.” *Ibid.*, p. 275.

<sup>z</sup> “Cambrian Antiquities,” p. 71.

<sup>a</sup> Vol. i. p. 28. This reference was kindly given to me by a friend.—See also Turner’s “History of the Anglo-Saxons,” vol. i. p. 190.—See also the Canons of Archbishop Dunstan. Hook’s “Archbishops of Canterbury,” vol. i. p. 416.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 120. “Phylacteries, worn by women, enchantments and divinations, tolerated at Rome in the 8th century, but condemned by the synod held at Cloveshoo, A.D. 744.”—Hook’s “Archbishops of Canterbury,” v. i. pp. 220, 225. “In the early Church it was one of the duties of sponsors to guard their charges against the use of such Phylacteries,” &c.—See “Bingham’s Antiquities,” vol. iii. p. 558;—and the Makers and Practisers of them werè refused Baptism. *Ibid.*, pp. 491-492.

the roof of the stables at Peyton Hall, in the parish of Hadleigh, when he worked there as a boy.<sup>c</sup> The "Pharisees," he alleged, used to ride the horses about at night, so that the men who had charge of them, on going into the stables in the morning, often found them quite in a foam;<sup>d</sup> but when these stones were hung up, no "Pharisee" was able to enter. I learn from Brand that the fairies were fond of hunting, especially on English and Irish horses.

"They say that nothing is more common than to find these poor beasts in a morning all over sweat and foam, and tired almost to death, when their owners have believed they have not been out of the stable. A gentleman of Balla Fletcher assured me he had three or four of his best horses killed with these nocturnal journeys."<sup>e</sup>

The following passage from Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" also speaks of this superstition<sup>f</sup>:—

"Dost see, thou knave, my horse's plight?  
Fairies have ridden him all the night,  
And left him in a foam!  
I trust that soon a conjuring band,  
With English cross and blazing brand,  
Shall drive the devils from this land,  
To their infernal home:  
For in this haunted den, I trow,  
All night they trampled to and fro."<sup>g</sup>

I must add, that in the case of our old woman the stone alone proved eminently successful, without the necessity of resorting to such formidable weapons. The stone hung for some weeks, though with a more soothing influence than the sword of Damocles, over the head of the fair sleeper, for whilst it remained there she always passed tranquil nights. I ridiculed the idea of its potency so much, however, that at length it was taken down; but a few months afterwards fear again overcame the better judgment of the old woman, and in the hope that her precautions would escape the observation

<sup>c</sup> "A Hag-stone, with a hole through, tied to the key of the stable-door, protects the horses; and if hung up at the bed's head, the farmer also."—"Choice Notes—Folk-Lore of Lancashire," p. 186.

<sup>d</sup> And yet according to other accounts they have no need to borrow real horses, since they are able by their own power to convert hempen stalks into horses.—Scott's "Discovery of Witchcraft," 1665, p. 51.

<sup>e</sup> Brand's "Popular Antiq.," vol. ii, p. 287; Scott's "Demonology," p. 152-3.

<sup>f</sup> This superstition is also very common in Wales, and I have been told that there the manes of the horses are often found plaited after these nocturnal journeys, so that it is difficult to disentangle them!

<sup>g</sup> Canto iv. 3.

of all eyes save those of "Pharisees," she placed large stones on various parts of the floor of her room.<sup>h</sup>

The following extract from Scott's "Discovery of Witchcraft," 1665, pp. 166-7, chap. vi., on "the virtues and qualities of sundry precious stones," is interesting, as it appears to explain the origin of coral necklaces for children :—

"Coral preserveth such as bear it from fascination or bewitching, and in this respect they are hanged about children's necks. But from whence that superstition is derived, and who invented the lye, I know not; but I see how ready the people are to give credit thereunto by the multitude of corrals that were employed."

"Though coral doth properly preserve and fasten the teeth in men, yet it is used in children to make an easier passage for them, and for that intent is worn about their necks; but whether this custom were not superstitiously founded, as presumed an amulet or defensative against fascination, is beyond all doubt."—Brown's "Vulgar Errors," book v. p. 317.

This old woman, however, is not the only victim to the persecutions of "Pharisees," of whom I have heard. There was an old man (he is now dead), living at a short distance from her, under whose bed<sup>i</sup> it was reported a "Pharisee" used to creep at night and try to throw him out. Here, again, we have proof that the fairies have not only returned to their old haunts, but that they are wont to practise their old tricks, for in Robin Goodfellow these lines occur :—

"When house or hearth doth sluggish lye,  
I pinch the maidens black and blue;  
The bed-clothes from the bed pull I,  
And lay them naked all to view.  
'Twixt sleep and wake  
I do them take  
And on the key-cold floor them throw.  
If out they cry,  
Then forth I fly,  
And loudly laugh out, ho, ho, ho!"<sup>k</sup>

What a useful friend such a "familiar" might prove, if only an agreement could be made with him, to mistresses of families, and to

<sup>h</sup> Agate, however, has a very different effect :—"The common belief (in Iceland) is that you have only to place a piece of obsidian, or Iceland agate, on a farm, to cause all the inhabitants to quarrel."—Forbes' "Iceland," 1860, p. 267.

<sup>i</sup> "When the (royal) bed was finally arranged, the usher again held back the curtains, and a squire of the body advanced, and from a gold or silver stoup, cast with an aspergillum holy water upon the hed, to thwart the machinations of evil spirits, and to consecrate it to happiness and repose."—"Our English Home," p. 109.

<sup>k</sup> Percy's "Reliques," vol. iii. p. 253.

all persons, indeed, who sleep too soundly !<sup>1</sup> There would be no necessity then for alarums to awaken drowsy servants, or for beds so ingeniously contrived as at a given moment to eject their occupants, such as were exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851. The "Pharisee" might enjoy his fun, and the sleeper be aroused for work.

I feel so strongly impressed with the advantages of such an arrangement, that I cannot refrain from giving here "an excellent way to get a fayrie," which will be acceptable to all thrifty housewives :—

"First, gett a broad square christall or Venice glasse, in length and breadth three inches. Then lay that glasse or christall in the blood of a white henne, three Wednesdayes or three Fridayes. Then take it out and wash it with holy aq., and fumigate it. Then take three hazle sticks or wands of an yeare groth: pill them fayre and white; and make them soe longe as you write the spiritt's name, or fayrie's name, which you call three times on every stick being made flatt on one side. Then bury them under some hill, wher eat you suppose fayries haunt, the Wednesday before you call her: and the Friday following take them uppe and call her at eight, or three, or ten of the clocke, which be good planetts and houres for that turne; but when you call be in cleane life and turne thy face towards the east, and when you have her bind her in that stone and glasse."<sup>m</sup>

We read in the *Times* newspaper a few years ago, when there was a dearth of political intelligence, a great many letters from various parts of the country, testifying to the continued existence of the belief in witchcraft.<sup>n</sup> I do not remember whether any of those letters came from Suffolk; but our county, as indeed might be expected if its antecedents are borne in mind, is not even now more enlightened than its neighbours. In the times immediately preceding

<sup>1</sup> In Kirby and Spence's "Entomology," p. 52, however, I find this curious allusion to the usefulness of fleas in this way :—"Dr. Townson bestows encomiums upon these vigilant little vaulters, as supplying the place of an alarum and driving us from the bed of sloth!"

<sup>m</sup> Percy's "Reliques," vol. iii. p. 263.

<sup>n</sup> "Under some of its manifold shapes it (witchcraft) has always prevailed. Such Scripture speaks of under a variety of names—as 'enchantments' and 'sorceries' of 'one that hath a familiar spirit,' or is a 'wizard'; of the 'observer of times,' the 'dreamer of dreams,' 'diviners,' 'charmners,' 'necromancers'—*i. e.*, consultants of the dead. And the New Testament as 'lying prophets,' 'seducers,' 'deceiving and deceived by seducing spirits,' 'unclean spirits, working miracles.' Such, again, were the heathen priestesses, and oracles, and arts of divination; such are various forms of fortune-telling and witchcraft in many places at this day; such abound and bear sway among heathen and idolatrous nations, peopling, as it were, whole countries with evil spirits and their rites, men and women mixed up with arts of devils, so that it were difficult to mark the line between what is human and what is diabolical; and the

the Great Rebellion, and during its early progress, when religious excitement fostered the most extravagant delusions, the Eastern Counties were notorious for the number of their witches.<sup>o</sup> About the year 1640 they formed an association for the prosecution of witches, and Matthew Hopkins of Manningtree was appointed witch-finder, with the promise of a reward of 1*l.* for every detection. The result was, that with a scent thus sharpened, he brought many reputed witches to trial and to death. According to one account, about forty were condemned at Bury in the years 1645 and 1646; but Ralpho, in "Hudibras," gives a much higher number:—

"Has not this present Parliament  
A leger to the devil sent?  
Fully empower'd to treat about  
Finding revolted witches out;  
And has not he, within a year,  
Hanged threescore of 'em in one shire?"<sup>p</sup>

And even after the Restoration, in 1662 or 1664, two women were tried for witchcraft at Bury St. Edmunds before the humane Sir Matthew Hale, and by him condemned to death.<sup>q</sup> The belief in witchcraft still lingers, as I have said, amongst us. A few years ago I met, in a cottage at Hadleigh, a woman from Whatfield, who

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same again, under more subtle forms, amidst educated nations, under new names of mesmerism, spiritual rapping, and the like; and what must be classed under the same head, little arts and spells of healing diseases by charms, and what may be called rural superstitions . . . on all these there is something of doubt and mystery."—Rev. Isaac Williams's "Sermons on Female Characters of Holy Scripture," pp. 127-8.

<sup>o</sup> See "Celebrated Trials," vol. iii. pp. 547-8.—"In 1664, sixteen were executed at Great Yarmouth; 1645, fifteen condemned at Chelmsford and hanged; in the same and following year, about forty at Bury in Suffolk," &c.

In the 10th century, the following was the appointed punishment, according to Dunstan's "Penitential Canons":—"If anyone destroy another by witchcraft, let him fast seven years—three in bread and water, and the other four years, three days in a week in bread and water, and ever lament it."—Hook's "Archbishops," vol. i. p. 420.

<sup>p</sup> "Hudibras," part ii. canto iii. lines 139-144.

<sup>q</sup> See "Celebrated Trials," vol. ii. pp. 213-227, and Mackay's "Popular Delusions," vol. ii. pp. 148-9. The last execution for alleged witchcraft in England was at Huntingdon, in 1716, where two women were hanged for "raising a storm by pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap."—*Ibid.* pp. 153-4. The following notice appeared in the *Suffolk and Essex Free Press* of August 29, 1861: "Witchcraft! The police (at Hedingham, Essex) made an application to this Bench to see whether a summons could be served on Mrs. Legitten on the ground of 'witchcraft'! for they had received information that she was a witch; and on proceeding to her house they had found several things, which they now produced for the court's inspection; these consisted of matches, brimstone, red ochre, &c.—Summons granted."

proved to be a devout believer in witchcraft.<sup>r</sup> She said, with a positive earnestness which convinced me that she was sincere in her error, that she knew of several instances of it, and of some families who were in possession of the secret. One case was that of a poor girl, who had been ill for a long time, and whose sickness apparently excited the commiseration of an aged female, who came every day to inquire after her. At length it occurred to one of the family that the old lady who seemed to have such a strong sympathy with the sufferer must needs be a witch, and accordingly it was proposed that a horse-shoe<sup>s</sup> should be affixed to the sill of the outer door in order to prevent her from entering the house.

I would here observe that it was an ancient Saxon superstition that magical arts could not be practised, or practised so well, upon persons in the open air as in houses.<sup>t</sup> Thus, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, gave audience to St. Augustine, A.D. 597, he would not allow the interview to take place in his palace, but met the great missionary in the open air in the isle of Thanet;<sup>u</sup> and it was the lingering influence of the same superstition, I conclude, which led all who were afraid of the devices of witches to exclude witches from their houses. In the case of the reputed witch of Whatfield, the precaution succeeded: the old woman was never able to cross the threshold after the horse-shoe had been affixed to it, and the young woman rapidly regained her health.<sup>x</sup>

Another case also was mentioned by the same person. The ability to practise witchcraft, it was stated, was handed on from one to another, usually by the witch on her death-bed communicating the important secret to her chosen successor.<sup>y</sup> My informant added

<sup>r</sup> "Even witchcraft is said to have been practised by them"—the Suffolk peasantry at Hitcham.—Jenyns' "Memoir of Professor Henslow," p. 69.

<sup>s</sup> "On one of the bricks, which are close to the threshold of the door (south doorway, Stanningfield Church, Suffolk), is a glazed tile, on which is the figure of a horse-shoe, for the purpose, it is said, of preventing witches from entering the church."—"Proceedings of Suffolk Institute of Archaeology," &c., vol. iii. p. 309.

<sup>t</sup> Turner's "Anglo-Saxons," vol. i. p. 196.

<sup>u</sup> Churton's "Early English Church," p. 30; and Poole's "Ecclesiastical Architecture in England," p. 25.

<sup>x</sup> "Witches still hold their sway on Dartmoor, where there exist no less than three distinct kinds—white, black, and grey—and there are still professors of the craft, male as well as female, in most of the villages. The white witches are kindly disposed, the black cast the 'evil eye,' and the grey are consulted for the discovery of theft, &c."—Smiles' "Lives of the Engineers," vol. i. p. 192.

<sup>y</sup> Known in Lancashire. "Choice Notes." The writer says he knows all the particulars of the supposed transfer, but he does not give them. Other secrets are

that she knew of an instance in which a box, containing little imps, was given by an old witch to a young woman, whom she wished to succeed her in the art. The young woman, however, did not at all value the gift; but, not knowing how to dispose of the disagreeable legacy, she called in the advice of a neighbour. The latter suggested that all the windows of the house should be closed, the shutters put up, and the doors locked and barred. This was only preliminary to what was to follow; but if we recollect the old superstition, which I have just mentioned, it seems odd that these imps should have been attacked in their very fortress—only superstition is never very logical or consistent. However, the windows were all closed and barred, a fire was lighted and the oven heated, and then the box which contained the imps was placed in the oven, and the door tightly fastened on the inside. The yells which soon proceeded from the oven were said to have been frightful beyond description, for the imps proved to be no salamanders. At length all was silent; the two women cautiously reopened the oven, and nothing was discovered to be left, either of the box or of the imps, who had just before been so uproarious, but a little dust!!—a lame and impotent conclusion, it will be thought, to a story so appalling.

I have been told that there was formerly a family in Hadleigh whose limbs used to fall off in a remarkable way. The description which I have heard of them leads me to suppose that they must have lost their limbs much in the same manner as a family of children in the parish of Wattisham in the year 1762. Lord Mahon, (Earl Stanhope) in his "History of England," tells us:—

"It chanced that six children in one family died in quick succession of a sudden and mysterious illness—their feet having first mortified and dropped off. Professor Henslow, who resides at no great distance from Wattisham, has given much attention to the records of their case, and has made it clear, in his excellent essay on the "Diseases of Wheat," that in all probability their death was owing to the imprudent use of deleterious food—the ergot of rye.<sup>2</sup> But he adds, that in the neighbourhood the

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went to be communicated at this time. There is the following curious example given in the "The Art of Dining," p. 63: "A deceased Irish nobleman, who had expended a large fortune (as he said) in the cause of his country, when dying summoned his heir to his bedside, and told him he had a secret to communicate which might prove some compensation for the dilapidated condition of the family property. It was—that crab sauce is better than lobster sauce."

<sup>2</sup> Ergot is a "monstrous development of the seed of corn and other species of the grass tribe, in which the embryo, and particularly one part of it, is præternaturally enlarged, protrudes beyond the chaff, and often assumes a curved form somewhat resembling a cock's spur (from whence the name of ergot, which is of French extraction)." —Professor Henslow: see his "Memoir" by Rev. L. Jenyns, p. 195.

popular belief was firm that these poor children had been the victims of sorcery and witchcraft.”<sup>a</sup>

Much the same belief was entertained with regard to the persons I am speaking of, in whose case there was one peculiarity—they used to whirl round upon their stumps with inconceivable rapidity. They gained in consequence the reputation of being either the victims or the practisers of witchcraft.

I may mention here that in the Parish Register of Monks' Eleigh there is the following entry:—

“*December 19th, 1748.*—Alice, the wife of Thomas Green, labourer, was swam,<sup>b</sup> malicious and evil people having raised an ill report of her for being a witch.”

It was easy enough formerly to excite suspicion on this head. “Even a sinister and malicious look in an old woman's cat,” it has been said, “was enough to make her mistress suspected of dealings with the devil.”<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Vol. iii. p. 493. “This affection of the grain (ergot of rye) has now become so rare, that it is to be feared lest the formidable consequences of ergotized corn, when eaten, may be forgotten. It is in reality a dangerous poison, if taken into the body mixed with food, producing violent spasmodic convulsions and dry gangrene. If taken in doses of as much as two drachms, giddiness, headache, and flushed face are produced, together with pain and spasms in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, with colic, purging, and a sense of weight and weariness of the limbs. Scrinck, a German writer, states that on one occasion, in the kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bohemia, he saw what he calls convulsive ergotism raging to such an extent that 200 patients died out of 500. In severe cases the very limbs of men and animals drop off.”—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 29, 1860. See also, for other instances, Jenyns' “Memoir of Professor Henslow,” as quoted above.

<sup>b</sup> The water ordeal was very ancient, and is mentioned in the tenth century in the “Laws of Athelstan.” At the trial of cold water, sometimes the accused was thrown into a pond laden with weights, and his guilt was declared by his sinking; at other times he was thrown in unweighted, and then his sinking was a sign of his innocence.”—Hook's “Archbishops of Canterbury,” vol. i. p. 350.

<sup>c</sup> About the middle of the last century the populace appear to have been incited against witches, and in the gentler administration of existing statutes, or in the absence of laws against them, to have taken the law into their own hands. Two cases of murder in this way are recorded in Andrews' “Eighteenth Century,” pp. 187-8, one of which took place in 1731 (this is also recorded in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*); the other in 1750. Witchcraft ceased to be a capital offence, I believe, in 1735 (see “Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle,” p. 9, and note). The “Associate Presbytery” bore testimony in 1743 against the Bill which repealed this portion of the Act of 1st James I., as being “contrary to the express law of God; by which a holy God may be provoked, in a way of righteous judgment, to have those who are already ensnared to be hardened more and more, and to permit Satan to tempt and seduce others to the same wicked and dangerous snares.”

May I add, from another county, by way of comfort to all who are afraid of witchcraft, and yet are unable readily to obtain a horse's shoe<sup>d</sup> for their protection, that there is another safeguard, which all good housewives will always have close at hand? Indeed, I think that this is equally necessary with the other, seeing that witches find ingress into houses by the chimneys as well as by the doorways. It is beyond all question that a piece of bacon, stuck with pins and suspended in the chimney,<sup>e</sup> will present an impassable barrier to all descending witches!

And before I leave this portion of my subject I will mention that at one of our clerical meetings, a clergyman who was present told us that he had heard of a case in Suffolk<sup>f</sup>—I believe I am right in saying that he had witnessed it—of a man running round a room in a condition of extreme excitement, with his body at right angles to the wall, half-way up between the floor and ceiling. We were discussing demoniacal possession, and he suggested that this might be an example of it. Cases of demoniacal possession may be, and probably are, I think, except under very unusual circumstances, confined to the heathen; and Bishop Heber, in his *Journal*,<sup>g</sup> expresses his belief

<sup>d</sup> See Scott's "Discovery of Witchcraft," 1665, p. 150. I find (August, 1863) that horse-shoes are affixed to the sills of many doors in Wisbech St. Mary, as a preservative against witchcraft.

<sup>e</sup> Roberts's "Social Condition of the Southern Counties," &c., p. 530.

<sup>f</sup> But after all this may have been only a "brain difficulty." "The extraordinary physical exertion performed by persons so affected is almost beyond belief. Dr. Abercromby relates the case of a lady who would sometimes throw her whole body into a kind of convulsive spring, by which she would leap, as a fish may do, from the floor to the top of a wardrobe full five feet high; at other times she would rotate her head for weeks together."—Dr. Wynter's "Our Social Bees," p. 485.

<sup>g</sup> Unfortunately I have not the book to refer to; but Sir Walter Scott, in his "Demonology," p. 125, expresses the same sentiment with regard to the supposed influence of fairies. "Unchristened infants were chiefly exposed to this calamity (to be carried off by fairies); but adults were also liable to be abstracted from earthly commerce, notwithstanding it was their natural sphere. With respect to the first, it may be easily conceived that the want of the sacred ceremony of introduction into the Christian Church rendered them the more obnoxious to the power of those creatures who, if not to be in all respects considered as fiends, had nevertheless, considering their constant round of idle occupation, little right to rank themselves among good spirits, and were accounted by most divines as belonging to a very different class."—See also Scott's "Discovery of Witchcraft," chapter on Devils, &c., p. 58. The present Bishop of Oxford, however, appears to be of opinion that such possession sometimes exists among ourselves in the cases of our unhappy Magdalens.—See Sermon on "Christ our Example in seeking the Lost," in "Sermons on Several Occasions," 1854, pp. 205-6. And lunacy is still treated, at the lunatic colony of Gheel in Belgium,

that he had met with such in India; but Wesley, in his Sermon on Evil Angels, thus writes:—

“Many years ago I was asking an experienced physician, and one particularly eminent for curing lunacy, ‘Sir, have you not reason to believe that some lunatics are really demoniacs?’ He answered, ‘Sir, I have often been inclined to think that most lunatics are demoniacs.’ Nor is there any weight in that objection, that they are frequently cured by medicine. For so might any other disease occasioned by an evil spirit, if God did not suffer him to repeat the stroke by which that disease is occasioned.”

The popular belief runs, I think, the same way, for I have often heard people say, when speaking of a person who had committed some great crime, and whom they had met shortly before its commission, that they had “seen the devil” in him.

HUGH PIGOT.

(*To be continued.*)



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THE profound ignorance of the monks of old has been asserted in far too unqualified a manner by Protestant historians, and it is even now held as the only orthodox belief by the devotees of Hume, Robertson, and others of the dogmatic school of history. Few men have been more consistently bitter upon monasticism than Hume, though many have laboured under as great an ignorance of its history and work. Religion, as we might expect, naturally becomes in the vocabulary of him who believed only in experience a synonym for superstition, but the monk is the byword with him for everything that is dishonest, lazy, sensual, and foul. And this very Hume, who is so dogmatic about monasticism, which was one of the most vital influences brought to bear upon the spiritual and temporal interests of the kingdom, declined all trouble of investigation into the originals of national history, more especially of the history of the Church, though

as though it were closely connected with demoniacal possession. “The idea, carefully inculcated by the priests, that lunacy meant nothing more than a possession by the devil, has long been banished from other lands. Here, however, it has flourished for many centuries, and the ceremony of crawling beneath the tomb (of Saint Dymphna) has existed so long that the hands and knees of the devotees have worn away the pavement.”—Dr. Wynter’s “Curiosities of Civilization,” p. 181.

advised to do so by competent persons. Reclining upon a sofa with paper and pencil by his side, we are told he composed the greater portion of the history of England.

Robertson's notions are less invective than those of Hume, and as a rule they bear a palpable refutation in their own bosom. He was the genius who discovered that because nearly all the charters and public documents in the early periods, and for some centuries, were signed by the mark of the cross, it is clear that few of the ecclesiastics, even of the highest class, could write their names.<sup>a</sup> The difficulty of accounting for such dense ignorance in the case of some of these men, who were the most voluminous authors of their times and yet signed documents with the cross, never occurred to Robertson. He was blinded by the discovery; it was such a clear proof of a darling theory, so it passed into his history, and is now one of the articles of faith of some hundreds of good people who believe all they read.

We must, however, premise that we are far from wishing to depreciate the labours of Hume and Robertson, although the former did write history in a lounge, and the latter hesitated for some time as to whether he should write a history of Greece, of Leo X., of William III., or of Charles V. Their works, minus their opinions on some matters, are invaluable and will always live as monuments of industry and genius. Nor were their speculations allowed to pass wholly unchallenged; some intellects brighter, some minds more generous, did labour contemporarily and afterwards to disprove their statements, but they were mere scholars and not listened to; they could not write fascinating history: they were bookworms, parchment-hunters, bleary-eyed, and blind. Such an one was Dr. Maitland, who from the Lambeth Library dealt vigorous strokes at this school of imaginative history, whose votaries are, however, high up in the temple of fame; but he lived in the unripe age of intolerance, when the name of anything connected with Roman Catholicism was quite sufficient to raise the cry, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

So with the "dense ignorance of the monks;" it has been accepted as an axiom in spite of the great debt which posterity owes

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<sup>a</sup> It was almost the invariable custom for great dignitaries, kings, archbishops, bishops, and nobles, to attest charters by solemnly making the sign of the cross opposite their names, previously written by the scribe, repeating the form, "I, —, do confirm it with the Cross of Christ."

them for the very elements of learning. Their work was not so much creation, though many creations emanated from monastic intellect which put us to shame, but it was more a work of preservation, and in that they laboured nobly. Still our estimate of the intellectual activity of the ages we call dark is narrow and frequently prejudiced. They have been made dark for us, we have made them darker, and we appeal to our own creation as a proof of the fact.

But independent of a great amount of intellectual activity, of profound controversy, upon the most vital questions of Christianity, upon Canon Law, and Church discipline, it is quite certain that in the Middle Ages there existed all over Europe a mania for books. I hope to show on some future occasion that there were not only book-fairs, book-sales, and book-stalls in the towns of Europe, but even *circulating libraries with fixed prices for the loan of each volume.*

At the present moment it will be sufficient to take the instance of a rich library collected by a body of monks; analyse it, and reflect upon the labour of collecting, multiplying, and preserving it at a time when they had to copy what could not be bought,—to copy, bind, and illuminate. For this purpose I propose to analyse the renowned Library at Glastonbury Abbey, as it was in the 13th century; to note the acquisitions made to it, especially in one memorable instance, and to mark the class of books transcribed and preserved. The inspection of the library of one of the greatest Benedictine monasteries is in itself an interesting matter, and will throw much light upon monastic labours, monastic studies, and monastic life; nay, more, will serve to dispel the proverbial clouds of monastic ignorance.

The first authentic record we have of the Glastonbury Library is in the works of John of Glastonbury, who gives us an account of the books that were in the Abbey in the year 1247, as catalogued by the precentor, William Britton. For the convenience of what we have to say, we shall classify them under subjects, and give the titles in English. They amount to more than 400 volumes. They were rich in the text of the Scriptures, and the text with glosses, for the list opens with—

The Bible in two vols.; another copy complete, old but legible; complete in a smaller letter; the second part from the Psalms (old); a large copy versified; another, in two vols.; three versified copies,

three vols. ; a copy, in six vols. ; in separate portions, some of them with glosses ; such as Psalters and the Book of Genesis glossed, thirteen vols. (one curious entry we find here, "two English books, old and useless," probably in Saxon, which had almost died out) ; volumes, containing one or two of the Gospels, with glosses ; the Acts of the Apostles, and Expositions of the Gospels, eight vols. ; the Epistles, six vols. ; Haimon on the Gospels, two vols. ; Exposition of the Gospels, two vols. ; Cassiodorus on the Epistles.

In the age which preceded the scholastic, the works of the fathers were of supreme authority, the final appeal in controversy ; and consequently we find a rich store of patristic theology at Glastonbury. Augustine, in separate works, seventeen vols. ; Jerome, eleven vols. ; Gregory, ten vols. ; Origen, three vols. ; Ambrose, five vols. ; Lives of the Fathers, two vols. ; Selections from the Fathers, one vol. ; Athanasius on the Trinity, one vol.

Canon Law was also a favourite study, especially the Decretals and Apostolic constitutions. When Angnellus, the Minister-General of the Franciscans, had established a school at Oxford, and procured the services of Grostête as a lecturer, he, on one occasion, took it into his head to go to the lecture-room, and hear what his young converts were being taught, when, to his utter alarm, he found that the subject under discussion was "*Utrum esset Deus!*" whether there was a God. Nothing could calm his agitation but a solemn promise from the students to study the Decretals, and abandon these presumptuous questions, which promise being given, he at once sent to Rome for a copy.

Of the Apostolic constitutions I must say a few words. They consist of eight books, and a codex of eighty-five canons which are presumed to have been enacted by the Apostles themselves. The last canon which settles the books of the Old and New Testament speaks of "*The Acts of us the Apostles.*" Opinions are divided as to whether these canons are of that ancient date : some certainly pertain to customs which only came into vogue at a much later period, but they may have been interpolated. Eusebius, Athanasius, and Epiphanius are thought to allude to them ; but the fathers of the first three centuries are silent concerning them. Still they bear internal evidence of great antiquity, and it is not improbable that some of them may be of true Apostolic origin. The whole subject has, however, been critically examined by Otto Carsten Krabbe,

who endeavours to assign to each canon its proper period, and concludes: "We therefore infer, as we have said, that the eighty-five canons affirmed to be apostolical were enacted in the Apostolic churches at various periods; and were subsequently to the 4th century reduced to the code which we now possess."<sup>b</sup> There was a copy of these venerable and venerated records at Glastonbury.

Apostolic Canons, three vols.; the Decretals, six vols.; the Old Decretals, three vols.; Prometheus' Gloss on the Decretals; Cases of Decretals, Institutes, and Codex; Decretals of Yvo, and Catalogue of Roman Pontiffs and Kings of Britain; Decretals of Kings Charles and Louis; Decretals of Pope Gelasius; The Mirror of the Church, two vols.; another copy; Canon of Theodore on Penitence, bound up with the Questions and Responses of Augustine and Pope Gregory, two vols.; Isidore's Works, seven vols.; The "Summa" of Brother Raimond on Penitence.

They were rich in books on Philosophy and Logic, of which they had,—

Logic, bound up with Plato, Timæus, and De Animâ; Aristotle and Boethius' Logic; Augustine's Categories; Alcuin on Dialectics, ten vols.; Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy, and other works, ten vols.; Medicine, Science of, six vols.; Book of the Art of Rhetoric; Virtues and Vices, five vols.; Pliny "De Naturis"; Rabanus on the Nature of Things; Rabanus and Isidore on the Nature of Things; Hildeperic and others.

Of Theology, and especially of Scholastic Theology, they had a fair collection:—

Berengarius on the Apocalypse; Cassiodorus on the Psalter; Cassiodorus on the Epistles; Peter Lombard's Book of Sentences, two vols.—another copy, two vols.; Paschasius on the Body and Blood of Christ, and others bound up with it (a common custom)—Hildebert's Sermons on the "Discord of the Interior Man"—other Sermons by different authors—on Ecclesiastical Offices—Yvo on the Sacraments—Sermons selected from the Fathers—the Encheiridion of Pope Sixtus—Exposition of the Blessings of Jacob—and a collection of profitable words from various authors; Hugo on the Sacraments; Arnulphus on the Six Days' Work, with which were

<sup>b</sup> An Abstract of Krabbe's Dissertation on the Apostolic Canons may be seen in Townsend's *Eccl. and Civil History*, vol. i. p. 335. The book itself is rare in England.

bound up Bernard on the Superfluity of Monks—on the Grades of Humility—a Book on the Sacraments of the Church—Innocent on the Misery of Humanity—a Dissuasion addressed by Valerian to Rufinus against taking a Wife; Arnulphus on the Six Words of our Lord on the Cross—the Epistles of Alexander and Dindimus—on the Life and Manners of the Bragmanni—a Letter of Alexander to Aristotle on India, and another small copy of Arnulph's Six Words of our Lord; Anselm's Why God was made Man, with his Letter to Urban—on Truth—on the Agreement of the Foreknowledge, the Predestination, and the Grace of God, with Free Will—other small works; Cassianus on the Incarnation of Christ; Peter of Ravenna's Sermons; Rabanus on the Praise of the Cross, with a Sermon of Ambrose and Albinus on the Divinity of Christ; Benedictine Rule, three vols.; Gloss on Benedictine Rule; Exposition of Benedictine Rule; the Monks' Diadem; English Sermons (Saxon), two vols.; Biography of the Saints, twenty-three vols.; Aldhelm's Works, five vols.; Albinus' Works, five vols.; Alcuin's Works, three vols.; Aldhelm's Prognostics, two copies, and Homilies—Sentences from the Fathers—Books of Augustine—Cyprian.

Of Books of Devotion there was a still larger collection:—

Passional, in English; Passionals, eight vols.; Passions of certain Apostles and Martyrs; Passions of Holy Virgins; general books of Devotion, 105 vols.

As one of their favourite and most useful occupations was history, it is natural to suppose they would have a good stock of that kind of writing. I have elsewhere dwelt upon the value of monastic chronicles and records of national history made and kept contemporaneously in those ages when there was no one else who could do so. Suffice it to say that our country, thanks to their persistent labours, is richer than any other in a long unbroken line of national history compiled in the Scriptoria of English Monasteries, without which the annals from the sixth to the fifteenth century would have been lost to us for ever. From the unknown authors who compiled the records handed over to Bede by the different bishops in the various divisions of the Saxon kingdoms, and the unknown compilers of the early portion of the Saxon Chronicle before the time of Plegmund,<sup>c</sup> to whom Alfred consigned the work, and from the completion of that work to the fifteenth century, upwards of forty monks

<sup>c</sup> Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, under King Alfred.

lived who continued the records of this country in an unbroken line ; not a gap occurs from the record of the coming of Augustine in 596 to William of Worcester, whose chronicle ends at the year 1491 ; and it may be added, as a remarkable circumstance, that Caxton died the year following, so that the last English monkish historian and the first English printer, having both accomplished their work, took their departure together. We who are fond of history can afford to deduct something from the charge of dense ignorance of the monks when we reflect upon that unbroken chain of nine centuries of English history, woven by them for neither pay nor fame in the silence of the cloister. But we must return to Glastonbury. Of History they had :—

Bede's Works—History of the English—vols. on the Metrical Art—on Rhetoric, &c., six vols. ; Orosius' History ; Ægisippus ; Freculphus ;<sup>d</sup> Livy on the Deeds of the Romans ; Book on the Fall of Troy and Deeds of the Roman Emperors ; William of Malmesbury's Deeds of the English ; William of Malmesbury's Antiquities of Glastonbury ; Bede's Deeds of the English ; Gildas ; Brutus ; Deeds of the Normans ; Deeds of the Roman Pontiffs ; History of the Province of Africa ; Deeds of King Richard ; Deeds of Alexander ; Sallust, two vols. ; Chronicles, four vols. ; History of Martyrs ; Sallust, two vols.

Of Grammar and general Literature they had :—

Hugo's Didascalion ; Topography of Ireland ; Seneca—a book with another copy of Valerian's Dissuasion—a Letter of Peter of Blois—Sermons—Rules of Anchorites—on the Art of Grammar—and Poetry of John of Salisbury ; different books unenumerated, seven vols. ; Epistles of Cyprian, Fulbert, and Seneca, five vols. ; the Customs of Clugny ; on St. Mary, seven vols. ; a certain English book, unknown ; Cicero on Old Age ; Priscian, nine vols. ; Donatus, five vols. ; Grammar, seven vols. ; Remigius, three vols. ; Virgil's Æneid, Georgics, and Bucolics ; Virgil's Æneid, an old copy ; Horace ; volumes on different subjects, thirty-nine vols.

This library was increased by a number of books received from one Richard de Culmtone, probably after the list had been made up by the librarian, as they are added as a supplement. They were :—

Tancred on Matrimony ; Cases of Decretals on Dispensation and

<sup>d</sup> Freculphus, an ecclesiastical historian.

Precept; Tancred and certain new Decretals; Boethius on the Discipline of Scholars; another copy; an old Logic and book of Elenchi; Aristotle's Topica; Porphyry, six vols.

Brother Galfrid of Bath then sent fifteen volumes to the precentor, William Britton, for the abbey library. The precentor also purchased twenty-five more volumes, and copied with his own hands the whole of the Scriptures for the library. Then, in the year 1271, John of Taunton, the abbot, gave forty volumes to it, consisting principally of concordances, commentaries; some of St. Bernard's works; Augustine on the City of God, and other works; the Questions of Thomas Aquinas and his Sum of Theology.

In the year 1322, the library was again increased by the munificence of Walter of Taunton, the abbot, who gave several volumes.

In the year 1324, another abbot, Adam of Sodbury, gave a copy of the Scriptures complete; two Psalters, beautifully bound; the Lives of the Saints; a book on the Properties of Things; a Benedictional and a Scholastic History.

But the labour of collection was not the only labour necessary to the maintenance and increase of a monastic library in the middle ages. Books had to be copied and recopied. Bibles and separate portions of the Bible were always in process of transcription; a work reserved for mature and pious monks, who were bound by a solemn oath to transcribe the sacred text faithfully. All the books of devotion and large psalters, antiphonalia, and service books for the use of the Church, were also continually being renewed; and when we remember that they were engaged in the Divine Office several hours a day out of the twenty-four, we may form some idea of their diligence. One remarkable instance of activity in this branch of monastic work is recorded in connection with Glastonbury Abbey, and with it I shall conclude, as it is a noble monument of the faithfulness of their devotion to the work of the scriptorium, and may serve to support the facts which this paper endeavours to establish.

It is recorded in the annals of Glastonbury that during the presidency of one abbot, more than fifty volumes were transcribed in the scriptorium.<sup>e</sup> The following is a list:—

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<sup>e</sup> They are inserted in the preface to the early editions of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," and may be seen in Hearne's Hist. of Glast., p. 141.

The Bible ; Pliny's Natural History ; Cassiodorus on the Psalter ; three large Missals ; two Lectionaries ; a Breviary for the infirmary ; Jerome on Jeremiah and Isaiah ; Origen on the Old Testament ; Origen's Homilies ; Origen on the Epistle of Paul to the Romans ; Jerome on the Epistles to the Galatians, the Ephesians, to Titus, and Philemon ; Lives of the Fathers ; Collations from the Fathers ; Breviary for the Guest House ; An Antiphonarium ; one volume of Morals ; Cyprian ; a Register ; a book called "Paradise" ; Jerome against Jovinian ; Ambrose against the Novatians ; Passions of the Saints, seven vols. ; Lives of the Cæsars ; Deeds of the Britons ; Deeds of the Saxons ; Deeds of the Franks ; Paschasius ; Radbertus on the Body and Blood of Christ ; Certain "Summæ" ; the Abbot of Clairvaux' Book on Loving God ; Hugo St. Victor on the Twelve Grades of Humility and on Prayer ; Physiognomy, On Precious Stones, and the Book of Peter Alianus ; Rhetoric, first and second parts ; Quintilian on Causes ; Augustine's Epistles, on the Lord's Prayer, and on the Psalm, "Have mercy upon me, O God" ; a Benedictional ; Yvo's Decretals ; Jerome on the Twelve Prophets and Lamentations ; Augustine on the Trinity ; Augustine on Genesis ; Isidore's Etymology ; Paterius ; Augustine on "The Words of Our Lord" ; Hugo on the Sacraments ; Cyprian on the Incarnation of Our Lord ; Anselm's Why God was made Man.

This concludes all that can be now gleaned of the Library of Glastonbury Abbey, though by the time of the Dissolution we have every reason to suppose that it must have been considerably increased. Leland, who was sent round by the Government to gather information upon the subject, gives an enthusiastic account of the effect which the sight of the Glastonbury Library had upon him when, by the kindness of Abbot Whiting, he was allowed to go into it. And as Leland was one of the most notorious Bibliomaniacs of his day, we may be sure the library had very much increased. The following are his words :—"Some years ago I was at Glastonbury, where there is the most ancient and famous monastery of our island, recreating my mind, which was exhausted by severe study, until a new ardour of reading and learning should seize me. That ardour came unexpectedly. Whereupon I betook myself to the library (not open to everybody), that I might diligently turn over the sacred relics of antiquity. Scarcely had I crossed the threshold when the sole contemplation of these ancient books filled me with I know not

what ; a sort of religious fear or stupor, and made me pause. Then, having saluted the genius of the place, I most curiously examined for some days all the shelves ; during which search I found amongst marvellous old manuscripts of antiquity a fragment of the ‘History of Melchin.’”

Glastonbury—though it stood as high, if not higher, than any other monastery in England for intellectual treasures—was not the only instance of diligence in book-collecting and book-transcribing. Malmesbury, the home of the renowned “William,” Canterbury, Lindisfarne, Abingdon, Evesham, Peterboro’, and more especially St. Albans, which produced Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, William Rishanger, and Thomas Walsingham—names well known to historians—all stand high on the list of literary monasteries ; and if we go out of our own country—to France, to Italy, to Germany, to Spain—the annals of all national history are to be found only in the labours of the monks.

To us Englishmen a considerable portion of these treasures was lost through the wanton iconoclasm of the reformers at the time and during the process of the Dissolution. Valuable books were torn out of their bindings for the jewels which adorned the covers, and their gold and silver clasps ; many that were unadorned were burnt or sold as waste-paper to any one who would buy them. From this mad wreck of literature much was saved by the exertions of two men who could appreciate its value, Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, whose collections are now—that of the former, at Oxford ; and that of the latter, in the British Museum.

The spirit in which the “Visitors” set about their work may be seen from their own letters : they looked out more sharply for coin and plate than manuscripts. In a letter written to the Lord Privy Seal by the three who “visited” Glastonbury, we read : “We have in money 300*l.* and above, but the certainty of plate and other stuff here as yet we know not, for we have not had opportunity for the same, but shortly we intend (*God willing*) to proceed to the same, whereof we shall ascertain, your lordship, so shortly as we may. This is also to advertise your lordship that we have found *a chalice of gold and divers other parcels of plate*, which the Abbot had hidden secretly from all such commissioners which have been here in times past, and as yet he knoweth not that we have found the same. We assure your lordship it is the goodliest house of that sort that ever we have seen.”

It is a melancholy fact that in the Reports of the Commissioners who visited the monasteries and carried out the work of spoliation with fanatic zeal, we find ample accounts rendered of jewels, gold and silver plate, coin of the realm, and lists of revenues, all of which found their way to the Treasury; but these worthy men say nothing of the literary treasures they destroyed, which no amount of revenues, gold and silver plate, or coin of the realm can ever replace!

O'DELL TRAVERS HILL, F.R.G.S.



NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. XIII.

DAS VEILCHEN.

EIN Veilchen auf der Wiese stand  
Gebückt in sich und unbekannt;  
Es war ein herzig Veilchen.  
Da kam eine junge Schäferinn  
Mit leichtem Schritt und munterm Sinn  
Daher, daher,  
Die Wiese her, und sang.

“Ach!” denkt das Veilchen, “wär’ ich nur  
Die schönste Blume der Natur,  
Ach, nur ein kleines Veilchen!  
Bis mich das Liebchen abgefückt,  
Und an dem Busen matt gedrückt!  
Ach nur, ach nur,  
Ein Viertelstündchen lang!”

Ach! aber ach! das Mädchen kam,  
Und nicht in Acht das Veilchen nahm,  
Ertrat’s das arme Veilchen.  
Es sank und starb, und freut sich noch:—  
“Und sterb ich denn, so sterb ich doch  
Durch sie, durch sie,  
Zu ihren Füßen doch.”

GÖTHE.

VIOLA.

FLOS erat egregius sed nulli notus in agro  
Cui dederant cœcis fata latere locis.  
Proceriit gressuque levi, risuque sereno  
Phyllis, et indoctos edidit ore modos.

“Ah! si flos ruris modo formosissimus  
essem,  
Nec viola in sertis ducerer esse minor.  
Forsitan hora brevis sineret me stirpe  
revulsam  
Virginis in tenero delituisse sinu.”

Flos tacet—incedit nimis heu securâ  
puella  
Et violam incautâ calce superba premit.  
Flos cadit et moritur, moriens tamen  
ultima clamat,  
“Tu premis; ante tuos fas periisse  
pedes.”

OSCAR BROWNING.

*Eton College, 1867.*

## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

### THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROME.

1. MR. URBAN,—Will you kindly allow me the use of your columns, in order to make known to friends in England the existence and labours of a society, now nearly two years old, in which I have reason to think that your readers will take an interest?

The following extract from our prospectus will serve better than any words of mine to state our claims on the attention of English antiquaries and scholars :—

“An Archæological Society having been formed in the spring of 1865 among the British residents and visitors in Rome, adopting the plan of holding meetings at which papers may be read, or antiquarian and artistic objects explained, it is desired to resume the same proceedings for social study during the winter of each year.

“Desiring to devote attention especially to Roman antiquities, and within that range to the mediæval monuments hitherto least illustrated, the society is not the less disposed to admit other subjects of archæological pursuit, and to receive such reports of the experiences of travel and study as members may wish to communicate.

“It may be stated that the general aim is to assist in the carrying out of those studies most interesting at such a centre as Rome, and to suggest methods suitable for such direction of mind, rather than to form an exclusive reunion of erudite persons, and that the mode of action adopted by the British Archæological Institute of London will be that generally followed.

“The society, taking example also from the provincial associations in England, desires, as occasion allows, to organize excursions for visiting historic sites in the Roman neighbourhood, as well as those within the city’s circuit, which, whether monuments or museums, it is proposed to visit at intervals.

“Afternoon in-door meetings are held,  
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at which papers may be read, and art objects exhibited. For other meetings with the object of visiting remarkable places or historic monuments, the assistance of such gentlemen as may kindly undertake to point out and explain details of interest, will be in each instance engaged; and at evening meetings, also proposed, at the houses of those members who may be hospitably desirous to receive the society, members may exhibit whatever objects of interest in antiquity or art they may think worthy of notice.

“It is proposed, that whatever antiquarian discoveries may be made by the society should be photographed and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London for publication; also, that whatever objects of antique art be discovered should be presented to the Vatican Museum.

“A library of archæological and antiquarian books, and works of general literature, is in course of formation for the use of members.

“The society consists of a president, vice-presidents, members, and associates, with a committee of management, honorary secretary and treasurer, members and associates being admitted for the season, or for permanence; and ladies also are invited to attend the meetings, or join the association.”

Our rules are as follows :—

“1. That the society be called the British Archæological Society of Rome. 2. The society to consist of members and associates, the former paying an annual subscription of five scudi, with the privilege of introducing one friend to the meetings and lectures. 3. The associates to be admitted for one month to all the public meetings and lectures of the society on payment of one scudo. 4. That the business of the society be conducted by a president, vice-presidents, committee of management, honorary secretary, and treasurer. 5. That these officers be

lected at the annual general meeting of the society, with power of re-election, and that the committee have power to fill up vacancies between the annual meetings. 6. That papers read be offered to the Society of Antiquaries of London for publication in the 'Archæologia.' 7. That should any objects of interest be found through the operations of the society, they shall be presented to the Vatican Museum. 8. That the committee have power to add to the rules, and appoint places and times of meeting. 9. Candidates for election as permanent members must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and elected by the committee. 10. Associates to be admitted on giving their names to the secretary. 11. Meetings to be of three classes—1. Afternoon meetings, at which papers may be read and objects exhibited; 2. Out-door lectures; 3. Evening meetings or conversazioni to be held, either at a fixed place of meeting or at the houses of members who may be disposed to receive the society. 12. That the associates have the privilege of attending the afternoon meetings and out door lectures, but have not the right of voting. 13. That any member who is unable to attend may transfer his ticket and right of introducing a friend to one of the immediate members of his own family. 14. That ladies be invited to become members or associates. 15. That all controversy, either political or theological, be rigidly excluded. 16. That all money be paid to the treasurer, and all payments be made by cheques signed by two members of the committee."

I should add that our president is Lord Talbot de Malahide, and that among our vice-presidents are the Hon. Henry Walpole, the British Consul, Mr. Severn, Mr. Fortnum, F.S.A., and last, not least, Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., whose name is as well known as that of Lord Talbot him-

self to readers of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. We number nearly 250 members, including Monsignor Talbot, Chamberlain to his Holiness, the Deans of Down and Westminster, Mr. R. R. Holmes, of the British Museum, Mr. Wren-Hoskyns, Mr. H. Maxwell Lyte, Mr. Odo Russell, Col. Greathed, Sir John Anson, Bart., Admiral Wodehouse, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., and Lord Sinclair.

We have published a report of our Proceedings during 1865-6, which I will send you by next post. I may add that we are getting together the nucleus of a good library of ancient and modern books, both architectural and historical.

Some very interesting and important discoveries, in a historical point of view, have been made within the last few weeks in the Trastevere—viz., "the quarters of the 7th Cohort of the Vigile." Unfortunately the Roman Government cannot afford to carry on the excavations: it is possible, therefore, that our society may make an appeal to the archaeologists in England to aid in carrying them forward, and if the committee decide upon doing so we shall be very glad of your valuable help, Mr. Urban, in bringing the matter before the public.

It would be a sad pity if the excavations that have been begun should have to be filled in again for want of funds; and I cannot help thinking that an appeal through your columns to English generosity will readily produce for us the small sum required. I will keep you from time to time informed of our doings.

I am, &c.,

SHAKSPERE WOOD, *Hon. Sec.<sup>a</sup>*

*British Archaeological Society,*

504, Corso, Rome, Feb. 14, 1867.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS.

2. MR. URBAN,—I trust you will allow me space for a few remarks in reply to Mr. Roach Smith's tirade against the "hideous sin" of boys going bird's-nesting and bat-fowling, encouraged by "cowardly adults;" which appears in your Magazine of this month. Our rule over the inferior animals is necessarily attended with some cruelty; in what cases it is necessary must remain a matter of opinion, and I hold it not charity to conclude that what

seems right to ourselves must seem right to our neighbours. I should consider a man a bit of a misanthrope, who, seeing a party of young people out with their butterfly-nets, denounced it as a "hideous

\* "SYLVANUS URBAN" will gladly place on record the doings of the Roman Archaeological Society, and will receive and forward to Rome any contributions sent to him in furtherance of so good a work; or they may be sent direct to Mr. R. R. Holmes, at the British Museum.—S.U.

sin," or who stigmatised any adults who might be with them as "cowardly" abettors; or, to take a case more to the point, who passed the same verdict on a young girl, who, under the direction of her mother, might be sweeping away that most beautiful piece of animal mechanism, a spider's web, even though she should crush the cunning artificer in his own toils. The spider has a stronger plea to urge for protection than the sparrow; he is always employed, endeavouring to benefit mankind, by mitigating the plague of flies, and probably other more familiar insects; and, as far as I know, he does no harm; but we choose to put up with a certain extra quantity of insects rather than with cobwebs, and so he is condemned. So it is with sparrows and other birds.

Notwithstanding all that is said of them, in papers and magazines, farmers and gardeners are intelligent enough to perceive that sparrows do them some good, but their experience leads to the conclusion that they do a great deal more harm, and accordingly they destroy them. I am an old man, and for about half a century have had the advantage, from time to time, of reading many effusions to the same purport as that of Mr. Roach Smith, but without coming to the conviction that the farmers and gardeners are wrong. I could say a great deal about the ravages of birds, but as this is not questioned, I will confine myself to the case made out in their favour.

I have known many such plagues as that which is said to have visited Hartlip, which could in no way be referred to the cause alleged, and must be allowed to doubt whether the presence of caterpillars had more to do with the absence of birds, than the Goodwin Sands with Tenterden Steeple. To make good a case it should have been shown that in other places where the birds were not killed, there was a Goshen, which the plague did not visit. I would ask one question. The sparrow is a stay-at-home bird, and in

large farms there are fields and orchards, remote from the homestead, where he is never seen,—are these more ravaged by insects than those which he frequents? I think not, and I am sure they are more ravaged by birds. It may be questioned whether rats do not benefit man more than sparrows: they are excellent scavengers and prey on mice, and probably many noxious reptiles, yet no one pleads for them. Some of my brother farmers are, indeed, so far indoctrinated with the modern sentimental idea of *keeping up the balance of Nature*, that I hear them, when overrun with rats, complaining that it is all owing to *the game*; "the weasels and stoats used to keep down the rats, and now the keepers won't suffer one to live." Man was placed in this world not to keep up the balance of Nature, but to "replenish the earth and *subdue it*," and to have dominion over the animal creation. His wisdom is to get rid of such as he finds noxious in the readiest manner he can, and with no unnecessary cruelty, though if Nature is left to do it, she is not usually very squeamish in this particular. The farmer who waits for Nature to do his work for him is the very clown of the fable.

"Rusticus expectat dum defluat annis."

I will only add, that if the destroying of birds be a foolish and ignorant prejudice, it is at least one of very old standing. Virgil, nearly two thousand years ago, denounced them among the pests of the farm; and whilst he tells the farmers that they must not take in hand this or that work on particular days, or only on particular days, or they will offend the gods, he says they may trap and kill birds on any day in the calendar—

"Nulla religio vetuit insidias avibus moliri."—*Geor.* i. 270.

Under cover of his authority, I am, &c.

AN OLD PASSERICIDE.

Feb. 15, 1867.

#### DESCENT OF FORFEITED TITLES.

3. MR. URBAN,—In looking over the account of "Forfeitures" in the "Historic Peerage of England," and judging from the more modern decisions on the subject in the House of Lords, that a forfeited title can be said to emerge from its at-

tainer when there is a failure of the heirs male of the body of the attainted peer, and the next heir claiming the title from a previous and unattainted ancestor, and not *through* the attainted peer, can succeed to the dignity; it has struck me, if

this view is a correct one, that the Earls of Devon and Abergavenny could claim their summonses at the present moment to the House of Lords in their original precedence and standing, the former earldom dating from 1335, in the heroic age of Edward III., and the latter, as Earl of Westmoreland, from 1397,—the attainted possessors of these peerages having both died without issue, and Lords Devon and Abergavenny descending from a previous Earl never attainted in blood. It might, perhaps, be pleaded against the claim of the Earl of Abergavenny, that Edmund Neville, the next heir male of the attainted Earl of Westmoreland petitioned, in the reign of James I., for his restoration to that earldom, on the ground of the

attainder not affecting him; but his claim was not allowed, on what was *even then* considered a very doubtful point of law, and we well know that might, not right, was the ruling power in the corrupt Court of that day, and the earldom was conferred upon a new family (Fane), in which it has since grown old; but this earldom is quite distinct from that enjoyed by the Neville family, and does not in the least invalidate their claim to the earldom of 1397. Should, however, the forfeitures be still considered in force, it would be a graceful act, and indeed one of justice, as there is no attainder of blood affecting either, to restore these earls to their ancient standing.—I am, &c.,

E. A. C.

#### MONUMENTS TO PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

4. MR. URBAN, — Your mention of there being no monument to Flamsteed in Burstow Church, his supposed burial-place, reminds me of a scheme I will humbly venture, with your kind permission, to suggest, whereby this “scandal,” and that of the neglect of others equally deserving of some monument to perpetuate their names as men whose fame ought to be near and dear to us, may no longer be brought against us as a nation; I mean by the formation of a society whose object it shall be to erect memorials to men who can be shown from their influence, in any walk, to be worthy of having their names handed down to posterity. It is with much diffidence I put this forth, but it is no new conception, as in reading the lives of eminent Britons I have often been struck by this neglect. The case of Cardinal Pole, also alluded to in the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, is one in point. But perhaps no more striking instance of such neglect is exhibited than in the case of the two Kays—John and Robert, father and son—of Bury, Lancashire. John invented the extended lathe, fly-shuttle, and picking-peg, together with a woollen and cotton carding engine, the original model of which latter is in the possession of Thomas Oram, Esq., of Bury, his grandson. Robert, his son, invented the wheel-shuttle and drop-box. Well has it been said that John was a “great public benefactor.” Then where is his monument? Some years ago a public subscription for the purpose of

erecting one was started in his native town, but it did not succeed. John's history is a melancholy one. Educated abroad, where he acquired a taste for mechanics, he came to England in his maturity, and set up a woollen manufactory at Colchester, previously marrying a daughter of John Holt, Esq., of Bury, to which place he afterwards removed, and where he made these inventions. The reception he met with verified the old prediction respecting prophets, &c., and he was obliged to flee to Paris where he died “a heart-broken exile,” and no trace of him has ever been discovered—his burial-place is not even known, although a descendant of his, Governor Sutcliffe (of Juan Fernandez, from 1822—1839), used every exertion to discover it (the governor repeatedly memorialising our Government through Sir Robert Peel, to aid the descendants of Robert, who are still living), but in vain. One of them, poor, old, blind, and feeble, deserves help. Truly does the governor say, “posterity has yet to wipe off this stain of ingratitude.” These inventions caused such a demand for warp and weft, that it necessitated the spinning machines of Highs, Hargreaves, Crompton, Arkwright, and others. Where is there any memorial to Highs? What the manufacturing industry is now, all know, and it cannot be gainsayed that these Kays gave the first and great impulse to it by these useful inventions. Space would not permit, neither probably is there any necessity for entering into any particular

examination of the advantages resulting from their use. Surely these men deserve at the hands of the Queen's County (English) some monument to their memory; and, let us hope that the present race of manufacturers will wipe off this stain of their forefathers' ingratitude. The mention of Hargreaves (James), of Stanhill, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, where he invented the spinning-jenny, suggests the inquiry whether he has a monument? Surely, he deserves one. What the future of our industry may be none can tell; but if England is to keep up her *prestige*, we can hardly consider it likely to encourage native talent by neglecting when living and by stifling when dead the memory of those who have done so much for it before. The mention of the carding-engine calls to mind the claims of John Hacking and his wife to be considered

inventor, or rather inventors. He was a native of Altham, in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire, and it is said, being of an indolent turn, discovered, by means of revolving cards, how to make the wool easily fit for twisting, and he used to toss off his work in less time than his neighbours. When the knowledge of this machine got bruited amongst them, they rose against him, and destroyed it; and, as a granddaughter states, he was obliged to hide himself in the woods thereabouts for many weeks. An inscription on his headstone in Altham churchyard, claims this useful invention for him and his wife. Hoping you will kindly spare space for this, and trusting some of your readers better able will take up this matter,

I am, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

St. James's School, Accrington.

#### ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

5. MR. URBAN, — During a recent visit that I paid to the Library of Eton College, I found the following notice printed as a fly-leaf in a curious book the gift of Dr. Waddington, formerly Fellow of Eton and Bishop of Chichester. It is of interest, as showing that frequent services were held in some at least of our London churches, at a period which is generally thought to have been a most irreligious age.

"A Table of the Prayers, Sermons, and Sacraments in the Parish Church of St. James, Westminster, throughout the year:—

"Prayers every Day at Six (in the Winter at Seven) and Eleven in the Morning, and at Three and Six in the Afternoon; Prayers and Sermons every Lord's-day at Ten and Three; as also Prayers at Six or Seven in the Morning, and Five in the Afternoon. Every Second Sunday in the Month, 1 Sacrament; every Sunday from Palm Sunday to Whit-Sunday, 1 Sacrament; New Year's Day, 1 Sermon and 1 Sacrament; King Charles' Martyrdom, 1 Sermon; The King's Inauguration, Aug. 1, 1 Sermon; Ash-Wednesday, 1 Sermon; every Thursday after till the Passion Week, 1 Sermon; Palm Sunday, 2 Sacraments; Good Friday, 1 Sermon; Easter Day, 2 Sacraments; May 29, Prayers; Whit-Sunday, 2 Sacraments; Sunday after

Michaelmas, 1 Sacrament early; November 5, 1 Sermon; Christmas-day, 1 Sermon and 2 Sacraments; all other public Fasts and Thanksgiving, 1 Sermon; every Thursday from Michaelmas to Christmas, Catechising, except on Holidays; every Thursday from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday, ditto; every Thursday from after Easter Week to Midsummer Day, ditto.

*Note.*—That all Festival Days when there is a Sermon, Prayers begin as on Sundays, except the State Festivals, on which they begin a quarter before Eleven.

"All Fasting Days the Morning Prayers begin at Eleven, the Evening a little before Three.

"When there are two Sacraments, the first Morning Service begins between Six and Seven, the Second at Ten o'clock.

"Upon all other Sacrament-days the Morning Service begins a little sooner, the Evening a quarter later than upon other Sundays.

"The daily Morning Prayers from Midsummer to Candlemas begin not till Seven in the Morning.

"In the Chappel in King-street Prayers and Sermons every Sunday Morning and Evening before Ten and before Three.

"Prayers every Week-day, Four times, as at the Church.

"Every Christmas-day, and other

solemn Fasts and Thanksgivings, 1 Sermon, as at the Church.

"The last Sunday of every Month a Sacrament.

"Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whit-Sunday a Sacrament.

"In the Chappel in Barwick-street, Prayers and Sermons every Sunday Morning and Evening before Ten and before Three.

"Prayers every Week-day at Eleven and Five.

"Every Christmas-day, and other solemn Fasts and Thanksgivings, 1 Sermon, as at the Church.

"The first Sunday of every Month a Sacrament.

"Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whit-Sunday a Sacrament."

#### TIN TRUMPET AT THORNEY.

6. MR. URBAN,—Permit me to record the fact, that until about eighteen years ago a tin trumpet, very similar to the Willoughton example, was preserved in the church of Thorney, in the county of Nottingham. I am unable to state whether it still remains there. An old person, upwards of eighty, who lived in that village, was in the habit of stating that the trumpet was used before the invention of bells to call the people together for divine worship. This, however, cannot be a literal fact, and I have no reason to believe that at any *modern* period either Thorney or Willoughton church were

The title-page of the book is as follows:—  
"Select Psalms and Hymns for the use of the Parish Church and Chappels (*sic*) belonging to the Parish of St. James's, Westminster. With Proper Tunes in three Parts. London: Printed by W. Pearson, for the Company of Stationers, and sold by D. Brown in Exeter-Exchange, G. Harris in St. James's-street, W. Meares, F. Brown, and F. Clay, without Temple-bar. 1718." I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me the reason why there was "an early sacrament" on the Sunday after Michaelmas, and also where in King-street the chapel stood which is mentioned above.

I am, &c.,  
RUSTICUS.

January 7, 1867.

without bells. It may be, however, that they were sometimes without ringers, and then the trumpets might be of service. I incline to the opinion that they were used for secular purposes, and deposited in the church for safe custody.

It may be well also to note the fact that there was until recently in Thorney church a bier with a frame attached for the purpose of supporting the pall.

I am indebted for the above information to the Rev. Charles Nevile, Rector of Fledborough in that county.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, Brigg.*

#### MILTON A LEXICOGRAPHER.

7. MR. URBAN,—It is not, perhaps, generally known that Ainsworth's "Latin Dictionary" owes something to the lexicographic labours of John Milton. It appears that the compilers of the "Cambridge Dictionary," published in 1693, made use of a MS. collection, in three large folios, made by "Mr. John Milton" out of all the best and purest Roman authors. Also the fourth edition of Dr. Adam Littleton's "Latin Dictionary," published 1703, has an acknowledgment on the title-page

of its indebtedness to the same MS. of Milton. These two dictionaries were the immediate precursors of Ainsworth's, which is evidently based upon them, although much improved. These facts may be interesting to those who honour English scholarship and the memory of the poet who laboured to advance it by his pen.—I am, &c.,

L. GIDLEY, M.A.

*Branscombe, Sidmouth.*

#### BISHOP CURLE.

8. MR. URBAN,—I should take it as a favour if you or any of your correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your pages, of the birth, parentage, promotion, and death of Curlé, Bishop, I

believe, of Winchester; also a description of his family arms,—I am, &c.,

CHAS. O. GAY.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

## CHRISTENDOM.

9. MR. URBAN,—The term “Christendom” for Christening occurs frequently in the literature of the 16th century. Sir Thomas More uses it more than once. I cannot turn to the passage as I have not his English works on my shelves. I therefore give two examples from Tyndale, the quaintness of which will perhaps amuse some of your readers:—

“Behold how narrowly the people look on the ceremony. If aught be left out, or if the child be not altogether dipt in the water, or if, because the child is sick, the priest dare not plunge him into the water, but pour water on his head, how tremble they! how quake they! ‘How say ye Sir John, (say they) is this child christened enough? Hath it his full Christendom?’ They believe verily that the child is not christened.” (*Obedience of a Christian Man. Of anointing.*) *Doctrinal Treatises*, 277.

“Happy is he that may be a brother among them, and partaker of their prayers, and fastings, and holy living. In an unhappy (in a happy, I would say) hour was he born that buildeth them a cell or a cloister, or giveth them a portion of his land to comfort them, good men, in this painful living, and strait penance which they have taken upon them. Oh! he that might have his body wrapped in one of their old coats at the hour of death, it were as good to him as his *Christendom*.” (*Expos. of Matt.*) *Expos. and Notes*, p. 92.

I have quoted from the Parker Society’s edition of the Martyr’s works, edited by the late Rev. Henry Walter, B.D.

The first extract is interesting, as showing that Baptism by immersion was the prevalent custom in the earlier half of the 16th century.—I am, &c.,

K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

## HERALDRY AND INSCRIPTIONS AT HEXHAM.

10. MR. URBAN,—In reply to the letter upon this subject in your issue for October last, I beg to remark that the dexter shield bears the arms of the See of York, and the centre one contains, *azure, a saltire argent*, the arms of St. Andrew, patron of Hexham. There is an engraving of these in the forty-fourth volume of the publications of the Surtees Society, 1863, preface, page 178; and the sculpture upon the sinister shield is there shown to be (TS in monogram) the initials of Prior Thomas Smithson, 1499—1524. The letters overhead appear to be on three separate shields, and no doubt should be read thus: 1st and 3rd, *Ma ria*; the sacred monogram

(which may now be much worn and appear as *tt*) occupying the centre shield.

At the monthly meeting of the Antiquarian Society of this town, 5th Sept., 1860, a paper on “Hexham Church” was read by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., in which notice is taken of the subject. This paper is published in the transactions of that society for 1861, and in the volume of the Surtees Society previously referred to, an account of Smithson’s Priorate will be found,—I am &c.,

J. MANUEL.

12, West Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne,  
Feb. 16, 1867.

## LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

11. MR. URBAN,—I believe it is a historical fact that Coventry lost its precedence of title in consequence of the inhabitants shutting their gates against King Charles I. during the civil wars, and that on the restoration the precedence was most appropriately transferred to Lichfield, which had sided with the royal cause. The cathedral being at the latter city, is another good reason why the see should be called Lichfield and Coventry. I believe, however, the latter title is falling into disuse, the present Bishop styling himself of Lichfield only.

With regard to the “cathedral” of Coventry, I am one of those who doubt

its having existed as the counterpart of Lichfield. Pennant relates the story that Henry VIII. peremptorily ordered it to be taken down, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Bishop Lee. Now, granted that Henry was the agent of the demolition of most of our monastic buildings, it is difficult to believe that he would be so inveterate against a cathedral. It is far more probable that the “cathedral of Coventry” was merely the priory church of the convent, and it is not at all surprising that Henry should have ordered it to be pulled down.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Gateshead, Jan., 1867.

PETER HESKINS, &amp;c.

12. MR. URBAN,—Amongst the miscellaneous MSS. of the Rawlinson collection in the Bodleian Library, I have lately found a volume that contains the following pieces:—

1. "A Poeme of the Contempte of the Worlde, and an Exhortation to prepare to dye, made by Philip, Earle of Arundell, after his Attaynder," of 126 six-line stanzas.

2. "A Brief Discourse of the Holy Euchariste. Peter Heskins," of which I send you a portion.

3. A short poem on Contentment.

4. Verses on the destruction of Walsingham Conventual Church and Monastery.

Perhaps the following may interest some of your readers:—

"A BRIEF DISCOURSE OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST. PETER HESKINS.

*"Nec currendo, nec volando, sed miserendo.*

"Manhu, Manhu, what thing is this,  
In forme of bread that worshipt is;  
Faine would I know the truth I wis;  
Manhu, Manhu, what thing is this?"

"It is our Lord, it seemeth bread:  
It is alive, it seemeth dead:  
It is but one, it seemeth moe:  
It is true flesh, it seemeth not soe.

"It is the thing, it seemeth the signe,  
It is Gode's truth, it is not mine:  
It is the doer and not the eye  
Most judge of this most certainly.

"What thou maiest judge, then hearken  
This is my body given for you; [now,  
The body importe also the soule,  
For Christ is present and also whole.

"His body by worde effectuall,  
His soule by signely (*sic*) naturall,  
His manhood by conjunction,  
His godhead here by union.

"This is my body but glorified,  
In spiritual wise so deified,  
That mortal eye may it not see  
As it is here believed to be.

"Yet loo we see, we touched, saith John,  
True God in flesh by means of man;  
So may we say and not be shent,  
We touch his flesh in sacrament.

"Because that the presence is here indeed,  
Though hid from us all for our neede;  
Nothing is hid but it is there,  
Where it is hid, as this is here.

"So truly here, that angells bright  
Do worshipp it as doctores wright.  
The angels worship that they see,  
Which we see not that worshipp wee.

"The hidden God in mysterie,  
In which we seek not curioslye  
Not limb, not life, but spirituall  
Meat for our souls to live withall.

"But as God had his body at will,  
To use and yet no place to fill,  
When dores and wales might not resist,  
But he would be where that him list."

The MS. is a transcript of the early part of the 17th century. There are twenty-seven stanzas in all, of which the above are the first eleven, and the following is the last:—

"Once happie is he that knoweth this;  
Twice he that knoweth and practiseth  
this;  
Thrice he that feelles the fruits of this.  
Pray we to God to grant us this."

Then follow the well-known lines attributed to Queen Elizabeth:—

"As Christ willed and spake it,  
And thankfully blessed and brake it,  
And as the Sacred Word doth make it,  
Soe I believe and take it."

The name of *Peter Heskins* does not appear in *Lowndes' Manual*; but there is a *Tho. Heskins* who wrote an answer to *Jewel on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper* (ed. Antwerp, 1566).—I am, &c.,

W. H. BLISS.

*Oxford.*

## ETYMOLOGY.

13. MR. URBAN,—In Staffordshire the designation "forge," is applied exclusively to a hammer worked by waterpower; a hammer worked by the hand is called a smithy. I am informed that "forge" is a word that runs through the Romaine languages; but that "the only conjecture

about it connects it with 'fabrica' through some barbarous medieval corruption." It is noticeable that the syllable "for" occurs in several words, all connected with water; *e. g.*, ford, the river Forth; and force, the Cumbrian name for a waterfall.

In reference to the letter in your last

number, surely Mr. Wilkinson does not intend that the words of which he gives a list are peculiar to the East Lancashire dialect? Very many of them are familiar to the readers of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott; and many of them are to be found in writers of pure cockney associations; of the latter I would instance—

Brag, "to boast." "Does he make 'bragging' remarks about his razors, and insulting allusions to people who have no necessity to shave more than once a week?"—Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

"Chips," small pieces of wood—

"Are there whirlpools, here?" said the Domine.

"Whirlpools!" replied young Tom. "Yes there are; under the bridges. I've watched a dozen "chips" go down, one after another."

"A dozen ships!" exclaimed the Domine; "and every soul lost?"

"Never saw them afterwards," replied Tom, in a mournful voice.—Marryat, "Jacob Faithful."

I am, &c.,

ETYMOLOGICUS MUS.

February, 1867.

#### ARMS OF LEIGHTON.

14. MR. URBAN,—In your first volume for 1866 (page 235) is a request, by "F. S. A.," for figures of the arms of Leighton. I would draw your correspondent's attention to the two stones now placed in the south wall of Horsted Keynes Church, Sussex: slabs that originally rested in the chancel of the small church there, until that portion was removed, when they were inserted in the bricked-up arch leading to it. The stone of the Archbishop having been broken, probably in the transfer, both now are exposed to the external air. They are in a fine state of preservation, and look upon a neat Gothic monument raised, about ten years ago, upon the grave of the illustrious Bishop, now forming part of the rural cemetery. The shield bears a lion rampant, guardant, with a helmet, and crest of a lion's head erased. The tombs of Sir Elisha Leighton and of Archbishop Leighton are alike in character, and executed upon a blueish-grey stone in low relief,

the latter bearing no ecclesiastical ornament or device to distinguish it from the monument of an ordinary gentleman. It is curious that the shields here should bear rampant lions, guardant, when all descriptions of the arms of the Scotch Leightons note them as rampant alone; and it is possible that the work may have been in error here. The slabs are executed in low relief, in a style common in the 16th and 17th centuries, the letters being incised; they were originally laid in the church, and within a few months of each other. The arms of Leighton, on a book-plate (see *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, vol. i. 1866, p. 804), have the lion rampant. Archbishop Leighton was a benefactor to the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also to the hospital of St. Nicholas. His books he bequeathed to the Cathedral of Dunblane: is it possible that these may bear some record of the guardant lion?

I am, &c.,

ANGLO SCOTUS.

#### A SCOTCH "GRACE" DURING THE FRENCH WAR.

15. MR. URBAN,—The following is written on a half-sheet of letter paper, and is endorsed "Grace." There is no date appended; but the water-mark being 1804, I attribute it to that year. Britain was at that time threatened with a French invasion, Napoleon having assumed full authority. Train-bands, militia, and volunteers were prepared for the expected event, and the subjects of George III. were considerably alarmed. The "wild Irish" were also very rebellious, insomuch that the Parliament of 1803-4 suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and proclaimed military law with respect to that unsettled country:—

"God bless this house and all that's in this house, and all within twa miles elka side this house. O bless the cow, and the meal, and the kiel-yard, and the muckle town o' Dunbarton.

"O God! bless the Scotch Greys that are lien in Hamilton barracks—they are brae chields;—they are not like the English whalps, that dash their foot against a stone; and damn the saul o' the stone, as if a stone had a saul to be saved.

"O build a strang deak between us and the muckle French, but a far stranger ane between us and the wild Irish.

"O Lord! preserve us frae a' witches and warlocks, and a' lang nebed beasties that gang threw the heather.

"O Lord! put a pair o' branks about the King o' France's neck—gie me the helter in my ain hand, that I may lead him about where I like,—for Thy name's sake. Amen.

"At Dunbarton. Attested by William Hiliard, at Mr. Charles Binson's."

A *brang* or *brank* is, as may be inferred, a horse's halter. What is a *deak*?

It is curious to observe that, after invoking a very comprehensive blessing on the house, the inhabitants, their property, and the neighbourhood, the speaker had occasion to excite his wrath *first* against the English. He then wishes to be pre-

served from the French, but fears the Irish most. Having expressed the national aversion to "a' witches and warlocks, and lang nebed beasties," he prays, in conclusion, that he may lead the King of France somewhat after the fashion of an Italian organ-grinder and his monkey.

I am not able to ascertain whether or not this Grace appeared in the *Anti-Gallican*, which was published in 1804, but am inclined to think it did not.—I am, &c.,

W. C. BOULTER.

*The Park, Hull.*

#### "DOLL PENTREATH."

16. MR. URBAN,—If Mr. Wilkins will refer to "Book of Days," vol. ii., pages 18 and 19, he will find full information respecting "Dorothy Pentreath, *alias* Jefferies," and some scraps of Cornish

spoken by her are given. The name Pentreath, it is said, signifies "the ends of the sea."—I am, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

*Accrington.*

#### ROBERT PIERREPONT, FIRST EARL OF KINGSTON.

17. MR. URBAN,—This nobleman was governor of Gainsburgh for King Charles I., and was captured there by Lord Willoughby of Parham. He was sent a prisoner down the river Trent "towards Hull in a pinnace." The royalists pursued the vessel, and fired upon it with "a drake," by which means they unfortunately killed the earl and his servant.—

Collins' "Peccage," ed. 1735, v. i. p. 278; Lloyd's "Memoires," 435; Stark's "History of Gainsburgh," 135.

I am anxious to know on what part of the river this took place, and where Lord Kingston was buried.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Bottesford Manor, Brigg.*

#### TITLES "LADY" AND "DAME."

18. MR. URBAN,—On an engraving from a curious family picture, painted in the middle of the 17th century, I find the portraits described as those of "Sr. Thos. Remington, knt., of Lund, and DAME Hannah his wife, daughter of Sr. Wm. Gee, knt., of Bishop's Burton, and their issue." The picture is a curious one, containing, besides the portraits of the worthy knight and his lady, twenty other

figures arranged in such a manner as to lead me to ask the meaning of the arrangement. Some of the figures are infants in their coffins. I shall be glad of any information any of your readers can give me about the picture. Any remarks addressed to my initials, Union Club, Oxford, will reach me.

I am, &c.,

H. F.

#### THE SUICIDAL CLUB.

19. MR. URBAN,—In looking over an old magazine of about thirty-six years ago, I found the following paragraph:—

"The last member of this club blew out his brains in 1817. The six persons of whom the society was composed, not only vowed to destroy themselves, but also to make proselytes. They did not succeed in the latter respect, but all gave proofs of their own sincerity. A similar club is

represented to have existed in Paris. This was composed of twelve members, one of whom was to be selected every year for self-destruction."

Can any of your readers tell me whether anything is known as to the truth of this paragraph, and as to the members of whom this club was composed?—I am, &c.,

ARTHUR OGILVY.

## Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—Hor.

*History of England.* By James A. Froude, M.A. Vols. IX. and X. (Longmans, 1866.)

FROM the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth is the extent of time intended to be comprised within the limits of Mr. Froude's present work. Ten volumes have already appeared, and yet we are no nearer to the end than the year 1573. We are tempted to ask if such be the treatment necessary for two reigns, how shall future generations of historical students ever grasp the spirit of an entire period, embracing many reigns? Certainly, there is a wide gulf between the old and the new school of historians, both in the matter of style and in the handling of their subject. The liveliest pages of the writers of the last century—the Humes, Smollets, and Robertsons—have none of that freshness of colouring derived from the very words of living witnesses, which lends such charm to Mr. Froude's pages. Lingard led the van of the searchers among original authorities; but life and picturesqueness were unknown to the reverend doctor, and a severe sense of duty alone can carry us through his volumes.

Mr. Froude's system of historical composition, centring round a small group of principal actors, and detailing with the greatest minuteness the shifting plans of their actions, tracing their policy into its remotest corners, needs in a greater degree than the former school that dramatic *mise en scène* which so eminently characterises his writings. Without that the student would scarcely work his way through the ten volumes of the "History of England" with more relish than the ordinary reader of foreign literature would plod through the same number of volumes of "Les Misérables."

Yet this very pursuit of dramatic power is likely to be a snare to the modern historian who, for the sake of point or antithesis, may be led, even unconsciously, to strain the interpretation of a document, the rendering of an event, or the colouring of a character. From this danger Mr. Froude has not altogether escaped. It has naturally grown with the unfolding of the story of Elizabeth's reign, for the elements of dramatic effect were ready to hand. The history of this period under Mr. Froude's hands resolves itself into the two great antagonisms—Mary and Elizabeth, Catholicism and Protestantism. To these central figures all the rest, even of the renowned characters of the time, are subordinate figures; but the web of State-craft is woven before us much more plainly and clearly than it ever was before. We are shown the under-currents, as well as the outward surface, of history—indeed, sometimes it may seem that the "asides" obtain a greater amount of attention than the set speeches, and that a theory is constructed for the purpose of explaining what was perhaps never intended to be generally intelligible. Throughout these volumes Mr. Froude seems haunted by one sole conception of Mary Stuart, which is ever present in his mind, and constantly repeated in his pages. She is the "wild cat,"

the "dangerous animal, difficult to keep, yet not to be allowed to go abroad till her teeth were drawn and her claws pared to the quick;" and the historian is ever drawing her teeth and paring her claws, almost *ad nauseam*. If she is fascinating, it is only as a baleful basilisk, attracting all she can within her meshes, so that Elizabeth and the Countess of Lennox are almost afraid to trust grave Cecil within her reach, though he promises not to be overcome. That Mary had in a pre-eminent degree the Stuart charm of manner which won that race so many adherents in the most critical moments of its history, the life-like description of Mary's miniature court at Carlisle, on first entering England, would alone amply testify; but to associate this gift perpetually with intent to destroy, as Mr. Froude invariably does, seems hardly so consistent with the dignity of a historian as with the persistency of a partizan. An instance of the extreme wresting of slight incidents consequent upon such a theory appears to be afforded by the case of Christopher Norton, of the family of Norton Conyers, when the Queen of Scots was at Bolton. It was winter-time, 1568-9, and the Queen had been "sitting at the window-side knitting of a work. After the board was covered, she rose and went to the fireside, and making haste to have the work finished, would not lay it away, but worked at it the time she was warming herself. She looked for one of her servants, which indeed were all gone to fetch up her meat, and seeing none of her own folk there, called me to hold her work, who was looking at my Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knollys playing of chess. I went, thinking I had deserved no blame, and that it should not have become me to have refused to do it, my Lady Scrope standing there, and many gentlemen in the chamber, that saw she spake not to me." When Sir Francis perceived this dumb intercourse, he gave commandment that young Norton should watch no more, and said "the Queen would make a fool of him."

Mr. Froude's comment on the scene is characteristic: "How full of life is the description! The castle hall, the winter day, the servants bringing up the dinner, and Maimouna, with her soft eyes and skeins of worsted, binding the hands and heart of her captive knight. Two years later the poor youth was under the knife of the executioner at Tyburn."

But young Norton would have been Mary Stuart's devoted servant just as much if he had never set eyes on her, or wound a skein for her in the hall of Bolton Castle. His family were necessarily adherents of her succession, by religious as well as political traditions, and it is surely an erroneous seeking of effect to attribute to so slight a cause a devotion that had much deeper root. He might also ask, as does M. Wiesener, one of the latest Continental writers on this *vexata questio*, whether a woman who, whatever her faults of character, had yet such seeming goodness and loveableness as to attach to herself through life unto death, the enduring affection of her personal attendants, the "Maries," who were witnesses of her daily life, can have been the thoroughly bad designing woman Mr. Froude would have us believe? They, says M. Wiesener,<sup>a</sup> "shared her persecutions and supported her on that painful road; and now before us their name, which remained stainless, pleads for her whom they served so faithfully. They had lived the same life together from childhood, and had been witnesses of all her acts. Could an abandoned woman and a murderess have inspired

<sup>a</sup> Wiesener's "Marie Stuart et le Comte de Bothwell," p. 416. Paris, 1863.

such women with the friendship and the moral strength capable of bearing opprobrium with and for her?

And we may further ask whether Darnley's mother would ever have been reconciled to the plotter of her son's death as she was to Mary Stuart after the Malmö declaration? In 1575 Margaret Douglas writes to Mary of "our charming and incomparable jewel of Scotland"—the young James, her grandson, and Mary's only child, and says pointedly, "the treachery of your traitors is better known than before;" nor is her letter complete without some lines from Elizabeth Cavendish, the bride of the Countess of Lennox's second son, thus making up a picture of family reunion, which is inconceivable on the supposition that Lady Lennox continued in the same way of thinking as she had done for some years previously.

Mr. Froude's Mary Stuart stands out in very strong relief, a hopelessly bad character, without, as far as we can discover, a single redeeming point. So unvaried a monotone of evil tends to weary the reader, and perchance may raise in his mind the very doubts it was intended to chase away.

Nor is "Gloriana" herself altogether without some perpetually recurring features that are, perhaps, nearly as irksome to modern readers as they may have been trying to those who lived under the shadow of the "Virgin Queen's" rule. Elizabeth's vacillation is as constant as Mary's treachery; it would be difficult to decide which of the two grates most on the ear by iteration.

Both pictures are boldly drawn, and instantly command attention, riveting it on the subject from the first line to the last; but from any other than a master hand they would not be tolerable. Elizabeth, at variance with her ministers, at variance with her promises, with her position, with herself, unable to "deal plainly" when adjured to do so in the strongest terms, with a temper so peculiar that her course of action was continually leading her most faithful servants to the verge of despair, and taxing her people's patience to the utmost, leaves upon the mind an impression of "inconsistency, hypocrisy, and broken faith."

And her rival never appears on the scene save to cast a "glamour" over all that come within reach of her spells, to knot together some tangled web, to be the cause of some gallant gentleman's disgrace or death, while she herself, another Vivien, rushes down the brake, crying "Fool, fool!" It will readily be admitted that the characters thus sketched out form a very perplexing group round which to centre the action of the drama, and that action itself was most complicated in reality, and cannot but be exceedingly difficult in narration. How to hold the balance between the two great pivots of opposing politics—how to grasp the clue that shall unravel the intricacies of this most confused period—is a task to which few could hope to bring adequate powers to bear.

Some idea of the extent of Mr. Froude's difficulties in the two volumes before us may be gathered from the merest glance at their contents. Starting with the murder of Darnley at Kirk o' Field, we have pictures of Holyrood, Carberry Hill, Lochleven, Langside, and then the successive steps of the English captivity from Carlisle to Tutbury. Bothwell, Murray, Morton, Burghley, Walsingham, Knox, Coligny, the Guise family, Philip II., these and many more whose names are famous in history for good or for evil, pass in review before us, with all the tortuous policies of those distracted times. And it must be borne in mind that none of the States that occupy a promi-

ment place in the European Commonwealth of the sixteenth century had a straightforward policy of its own. Everywhere there was complication within complication, wheel within wheel, so that the student might well doubt whether he could ever grasp accurately the clue to the comprehension of such a period.

We find Elizabeth detesting rebellion, yet for her own purposes assisting the Lords of the Congregation in Scotland, the Huguenots in France and the Low Countries. The Queen, ever halting between two opinions, writing of her own impulse letters at variance with the instructions given to her ministers, or sending out her representatives with such indefinite powers that they knew not what position to take up. The Church, recently reformed, not yet settled on any firm or consistent basis; too cold, and giving out too uncertain a note for the satisfaction of Catholics, while yet it was not sufficiently "purged" for the approval of the already strong Puritan party—a Crown succession disputed between several claimants, and causing additional complications in home and foreign politics—such are some of the principal aspects of England as it comes into view between 1567 and 1573.

Ireland claims some notice, but only enters on the scene at the end of the last volume, where a graphic chapter (chap. xxiv.) sketches the revolutions of the internal and external politics of the Green Isle from the death of Shan O'Neil till the apparent destruction of the English power in December, 1573, when the Deputy Fitzwilliam wrote that he had "no soldiers, no money, no help, no favour." The picture is a very singular one, and the blunting effect that rule in Ireland seems constantly to have exercised on those who have been called to power there does not pass unnoticed by Mr. Froude. "To have some killing" formed one of the recreations of the Anglo-Irish constabulary of those days, whether it were of "churls, women, or children," mattered little; and Perrot deemed it necessary to apologise on one occasion for reporting the slaughter of so few as "thirty kernes" at a post in Munster, on the plea that they were generally on the watch in that district and very difficult to take, so that it was "thought as much to kill thirty in Munster as a thousand in other places." The extraordinary story of Thomas Stukeley, "Duke of Ireland" by his own creation, "Duke of Leinster" by the recognition of Philip of Spain, whom he cheated for awhile into belief in his importance and power, is almost the only light piece in a sombre narrative of misdoings. Of the old Celtic tribe-tenure of lands the English lawyers of Elizabeth's time had no conception: they did not understand the position of the Chief as holding the lands for his tribe, and if he could not show a title that they understood, there was no further excuse needed in their view for ousting him. They knew nothing of the primitive society of which this tenure was a fragment; they branded the Brehon laws as "lewd customs," and yet were unable to substitute for them "the perfection of reason," because it was a dead letter beyond the pale, so that anarchy was then, as later, the result of English want of comprehension of the Celtic character and institutions.

But the chief concern of Mr. Froude in these latest volumes is with Scotland, where the interweaving of opposite interests is almost more puzzling than in the other countries with which he has to deal; while the Scottish character is perhaps the most difficult of all for an Englishman to "get inside." Feeling this, Mr. Froude has thrown himself into this portion

of his work with all his energy, and his unravelling of the various divisions and cross divisions of parties throughout the Marian period, is the result of very careful study.

Mr. Froude has himself said elsewhere<sup>b</sup> that great national movements can only be understood properly by the people whose disposition they represent, but he has also said, with equal truth, that a stranger's eye will sometimes see things which escape those more immediately interested; and our view of the success of this part of his labours is somewhat compounded of those two positions.

Maitland, of Lethington, who thought "God was a nursery bogle," has commanded a large share of Mr. Froude's attention, and forms one of his most finished pictures, not less carefully drawn than Cecil. The Lords of the Congregation, with their nominal Protestantism, their actual greed for church lands and rents, their internal dissensions, and their fruitless endeavours to make Elizabeth "deal plainly" with them, contrast strongly both with the lords of Queen Mary's party, and with the earnest middle-classes now rising into political life at the summons of the preachers of the new doctrine. The state of the country is vividly portrayed when we are told how every Lothian farmer's house contained a stack of arms, so that the farmer and his men had but to select their weapon, put bread and meat into a wallet, and be ready for a campaign at a moment's notice. And Knox himself, the man whose words had breathed life into this body, ceases not upholding "the cause," till the last moment of his existence: he is carried into his pulpit when no longer able to walk, yet when once there, he still seems like to "ding the blads out of it," and in his death furnishes one of the most powerful of Mr. Froude's pictures, from which we extract the subjoined striking passage:—

"He was rapidly going. On the 23rd he told the people who were about him that he had been meditating through the night on the troubles of the Kirk. He had been earnest in prayer with God for it. He had wrestled with Satan and had prevailed. He repeated the Apostle's Creed and the Lord's Prayer, pausing after the first petition to say, "Who can pronounce so holy words!" It was the day on which a fast had been appointed by the Convention for special meditation upon the massacre. After sermon many eager persons came to his bedside, and, though his breath was coming thick and slow, he continued to speak in broken sentences.

"The next morning the end was evidently close. He was restless, rose, half-dressed himself, and then, finding himself too weak to stand, sank back upon his bed. He was asked if he was in pain. He said 'it is no painful pain, but such as would end the battle.' Mrs. Knox read to him St. Paul's words on death. 'Unto Thy hand, O Lord,' he cried, 'for the last time, I commend my soul, spirit, and body.' At his own request, she then read to him the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, where he told them he first cast anchor.

"As night fell he seemed to sleep. The family assembled in his room for their ordinary evening prayers, and 'were the longer because they thought he was resting.' He moved as they ended. 'Sir, heard ye the prayers' said one. 'I would to God,' he answered, 'that ye and all men heard them as I have heard them, and I praise God of the heavenly sound.' Then with a long sigh, he said, 'Now it is come.' The shadow was creeping over him, and death was at hand. Bannatyne, his secretary, sprang to his side.

"'Now, sir,' he said, 'the time ye have long asked for—to wit, an end of your battle—is come; and seeing all natural power fails, remember the promise, which oftentimes

<sup>b</sup> In his lecture on "The Influence of the Reformation on the Scottish Character." Edinburgh, 1865.

ye have shown me of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and that we may understand ye hear us, make us some sign.

“The dying man gently raised his head, and ‘incontinent thereof, rendered up his spirit.’ ‘There lies one,’ said Morton, as, two days later, he stood to watch the coffin lowered into the grave,—‘There lies one who never feared the face of mortal man.’ Morton spoke only of what he knew; the full measure of Knox’s greatness, neither he nor any man could then estimate. It is as we look back over that stormy time, and weigh the actors in it one against the other, that he stands out in its full perfections. No grander figure can be found in the entire history of the Reformation in this island, than that of Knox. Cromwell and Burghley rank beside him for the work which they effected, but, as politicians and statesman, they had to labour with instruments which they soiled their hands in touching. In purity, uprightness, in courage, truth, and stainless honour, the Regent Murray and our English Latimer were perhaps his equals: but Murray was intellectually far behind him, and the sphere of Latimer’s influence was on a smaller scale. The time has come when English history may do justice to one but for whom the Reformation would have been overthrown among ourselves; for the spirit which Knox created saved Scotland; and if Scotland had become Catholic again, neither the wisdom of Elizabeth’s ministers, nor the teaching of her bishops, nor her own chicaneries, would have preserved England from revolution. His was the voice which taught the peasant of the Lothians that he was a free man, the equal in the sight of God with the proudest peer or prelate that had trampled on his forefathers. He was the one antagonist whom Mary Stuart could not soften, nor Maitland deceive; he it was that raised the poor Commons of his country into a stern and rugged people, who might be hard, narrow, superstitious, and fanatical, but who, nevertheless, were men whom neither king, noble, nor priest could force again to submit to tyranny. And his reward has been the ingratitude of those who should most have done honour to his memory.”

In the midst of the shuffling, trimming politics of most of the nobility, Knox’s stern cleaving through life to one creed, stands forth in solitary grandeur, and wins Mr. Froude’s unswerving devotion. Admiration of Knox, and contempt of Mary, are pretty well correlative terms with him as with many other expounders of the riddle of history; but so many and conflicting are the lights and shades of the characters of each, that few, we apprehend, will consider the judgment passed in these volumes as a final one.

It can hardly be denied that Knox made use of many means to compass the single end he had in view, and to which Mary’s sovereignty was in itself an obstacle; while on the other hand, giving him all credit for full belief in the view he incessantly took of the Queen’s guilt, as accounting for the harshness of his construction of her character, it is impossible not to feel that Mr. Froude overstrains his case in wresting her every look and gesture to evil.

The picture we have of Elizabeth, unstable as water, suffering her representatives abroad to act on their own discretion when she could not, or would not, give them instructions, exchanging “tokens and metaphors” with Leicester, while sending embassies with offers of marriage to the Archduke Charles, might give rise to a severer judgment than Mr. Froude is willing to pass on the last of the Tudors. So mixed was her character, and so singularly at variance with many of her tendencies was the part she was forced into playing, that it is not wonderful if they of her own time were at a loss to understand Elizabeth, while we can even now scarce distinguish at times between the actions of the woman, and those of the Queen. But we confess that the generosity so continually ascribed in these pages to her treatment of Mary, as exemplified by the wish to restore her “with a

character slightly soiled," and "destitute of real power," is somewhat beyond easy comprehension.

The delineation of Bothwell seems to us so overcharged as not to be likely to meet with implicit acceptance; there is something about his extreme villainy which savours more of the drama than of impartial history, and he is not unlike a foil to set off the angelic purity attributed to Murray. Yet Bothwell can scarcely have been a worse pirate by land than the Gilberts, Hawkinses, Frobishers, and other English worthies of this period were at sea, and they escape with a much lighter verdict.

The Buccaneers "treated the world like Pistol, as the oyster which their sword would open; their rights were in their cannon, their title to their booty in their strength to win it. Careless of life, and careless of justice as Alva's warriors themselves, they were their fit antagonists," says Mr. Froude, "in the great battle between the dying and the rising Creeds."

It is apparently the cause in whose name they fought, which entitles such men as these to be spoken of in terms of praise by historians, who find no name too hard for the Lord of Hermitage and Hailes. We might ask whether that cause was much the better for having enjoyed such support, any more than the other cause was for the massacre of St. Bartholomew?

This one-sided view of events is traceable in Mr. Froude's mode of mentioning incidents like the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and the hanging of Archbishop Hamilton. These are but cases of a "wild justice": had they been executed upon the opposite side, would our author's view have been the same?

It is pleasant to turn from these dark portions of the history to lighter parts, where Mr. Froude's careful attention to detail places a lively picture before us: the gatherings round Mary at Hamilton Castle, and at Carlisle, are prominent examples.

"At Hamilton<sup>c</sup> it must have seemed as if the loyal hearts of the Scottish nation had sprung to life to greet their sovereign. There were two Scotlands then, as for centuries to come—as perhaps at the present hour; the Scotland of Knox and the Assembly, the Scotland of the Catholics and Mary Stuart; the Scotland of Feudalism, and the Scotland of democracy and the middle classes; the Scotland of chivalry and sentiment, the Scotland of hard sense and Puritan austerity. Those who now rallied to the standard of the Queen were the ancestors or the forerunners of Montrose and Claverhouse. On one side was a blind, passionate, devoted loyalty, appealing to the impetuous instincts of generosity and heroism; on the other, the unromantic intelligence of a people whose history was beginning, and in whose veins, instead of noble blood, was running the fierce fever of Calvinism. . . . The Queen rose bravely to the level of the moment, and shook off the spell which the Bothwell connection had thrown over her. She remembered Bothwell at the moment of her escape; but at Hamilton, surrounded by her loyal subjects, she was once more herself—the accomplished politician, the brilliant woman of the world, skilled in every art which could attach a friend, conciliate a foe, or recover a respect which had been forfeited."

So at Carlisle, under the respectful guardianship of Lowther, a Catholic gentleman whose family had in times past been well disposed to her title, Mary Stuart, the fugitive Queen, recovers her spirits,<sup>d</sup> "holds a little court in the castle, where all who wish to see her are received and welcomed, and she knows their names, and has a word for every one, pouring out her indignant exculpations, and excuses of her innocence."

The following graphic sketch of Elizabeth, at a critical moment, may be

<sup>c</sup> "History of England," vol. ix., pp. 213—15.

<sup>d</sup> "History of England," vol. ix., p. 233.

accepted as an illustration of Mr. Froude's general view of her character, pending the time when he shall have to sum it up in all its bearings, and pronounce his definitive judgment on her.

"Elizabeth was troubled with her theories of sovereignty; troubled with the recollection of her promises, which she had found it more easy to shake off when there was only an Earl of Murray to be betrayed; troubled with her personal feelings for the Queen of Scots; troubled generally with an inability to grapple with any question in its straightforward bearings."

And in another place Mr. Froude observes, when the Scots lords besought Elizabeth to deal plainly with them, that to ask this of Elizabeth was "like asking the winds to tell from what quarter they would blow." She preferred, apparently, that circumstances should shape her course for her, as others in good fame for political sagacity have done since that time.

Concerning the benefits of Mr. Froude's system of writing history, which seems to be dangerously inviting of partisanship from the exclusive concentration of attention on one or two principal actors at a time, and his appreciation of the most famous characters that come on the stage in these his latest volumes, there must needs be much difference of opinion among readers, for we are not yet of one mind, nor ever shall be perhaps, in regard to the intricate questions that form the staple of Elizabethan history. But, however widely we may differ from Mr. Froude, whether in his views of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, or Mary Stuart, and however we may question the correctness of some of his deductions, the impartiality of some of his opinions, we shall all be equally ready to pay him the tribute merited by laborious and patient research, and keen sympathy with every good and noble quality he can see; and that acute perception of traits of character which render some of his delineations so true to nature, and so lifelike in their truth. We can think of no better close for this imperfect attempt at discussing alike the beauties and defects of the remarkable volumes that have been under our consideration, than the singularly touching and simple account of the death of the "unlucky Earl of Northumberland," after the Northern Rebellion, which repeated so many features of the "Pilgrimage of Grace."

"For many weeks after he was given up, he was left at Berwick.<sup>e</sup> After a long confinement in Lochleven, the change, with all its danger, was a relief to him. He was sometimes 'abashed and sorrowful,' but he rallied often, 'talked of hawks and hounds, and other such vain matters,' craving most, it seemed, for the green woods of Alnwick, and the note of the huntsman's bugle. . . He made no attempt to escape; he talked freely of the Rebellion, telling all that he knew, excusing Westmoreland, and taking the blame upon himself; and Hunsdon, touched with his 'simplicity,' endeavoured to move Elizabeth in his favour. She paid no attention to his intercession. . . The second week in July an intimation came down that a warrant was to be issued for his execution, that he was to suffer at York, and that Hunsdon must conduct him thither. Lord Hunsdon, irritated at his failure, replied, that it was not his business to carry noblemen to execution, and briefly he would not do it; 'he would suffer some imprisonment rather;' if it was to be done at all, Sir John Foster, the Warden of the Middle Marches, was the proper person, and if the writ came directed to himself, he would not act upon it. . . Elizabeth did not care to provoke resistance by insisting that her cousin should see the order obeyed. Sir John Foster carried the Earl by slow stages along the line of the Rebellion to Raby, and Durham, to his own house at Topcliff, and to York; and there on the 22nd of August, 1572, very simply, nobly, and quietly, he left the world by the hard road which his father had trodden before him."

<sup>e</sup> "History of England," vol. x., pp. 388-9.

*An Introduction to the Study of National Music; comprising Researches into Popular Songs, Traditions, and Customs.* By Carl Engel. (London: Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer. 1867.)

IN this interesting volume Herr Carl Engel, to whom the public was already indebted for a treatise on "the Music of the Most Ancient Nations," has given us some preliminary results of an industrious and intelligent search into the subject of national music. Much curious and significant detail has been gathered together in the volume, of the detailed contents of which it is impossible to give an adequate notion in the compass of a short notice; the conclusions which this detail points to are perhaps even still more interesting. It comes out, for instance, unmistakeably, though we cannot say it is brought out clearly (Herr Engel's power of generalisation being somewhat small), that scales, the bare material of music, are almost infinitely various, and therefore entirely arbitrary. Tonalities of which the degrees proceed by halves of what we call tones, are in common use in many of the less known countries; some savage nations sing in successions of quarter tones; in other countries, again, pitch moves by intervals equal to about one-third of the European whole-tone. The result of Herr Engel's book is, in fact, to prove the existence of a number of totally differing musical languages, each intelligible and beautiful to those with whom it is indigenous, and each unmeaning, if not repulsive, to those whose ears have been accustomed to a different one. To an Arab musician, a pianoforte tuned to the European musical scale is "very much out of tune," and "jumps;" the Chinese can find "no soul" in European music, and the European reciprocates the feeling in both cases. An Englishman who, after months of patient practice, has learned to intone what appear to him the unearthly quarter-tone intervals of the New Zealand Maories, is rewarded at length—just as he begins to be able to make noises which would frighten a dog in London—by the *naïve* compliment from his teachers that they will now "soon make a singer of him." It would seem, from all this, that the raw material of art-work in sound is entirely arbitrary; and that, whatever succession of intervals be adopted as a scale, the human ear accepts them, and finds pleasure in art-work based upon them.

We cannot follow Herr Engel when he recommends to European musical composers the use of a variety of tonalities in their works; there may be special points of excellence and beauty in other than the European scales, but for a composer to incorporate into a symphony passages founded upon these scales, could have no possible result but confusion. It would mean nothing either to European, Asiatic, or Chinaman. As well might we recommend an author to use here a little Greek, and there a little Arabic, because, for the expression of some thoughts, Greek or Arabic might possess a peculiarly powerful idiom.

One of the most curious reflections which seem to us to grow out of the truth which Herr Engel's book brings into prominence, is the possibility, granting an almost infinite variety of musical scales, of the singing of birds being something far more closely related to human speech, as regards its capacity for communicating various and definite ideas, than we are accustomed to suppose. No bird, so far as is known, sings in the established European scale; even the cuckoo's two notes being, according to that scale, "out of tune." But the songs of birds, the musical passages, so to speak,

which they perform, are of great variety; and if we assume the possibility of the constituent parts of the performance having a meaning, there must be the materials of a possible "language of birds," whether it exist actually or not.

The musical "scale" of a nation being, as we have seen, simply the form in which sound has happened to crystallise in that particular region, another branch of inquiry is suggested, though but dimly, by Mr. Engel; what it is, namely, which governs the form of crystallisation of musical sounds. And here we venture to prophesy that the answer must be one which the author only mentions in order to discard. We believe it will be found that the "scale" of a nation may be traced more or less to the influence of some one or other prevailing musical instrument in use among the people at an early period. It is difficult to see how else sound can have become systematised in such various *formulae*. It is true, as Herr Engel says, that vocal music is necessarily antecedent to instrumental; but he forgets the consideration that vocal music is but breath, *ἔπα πτερόεντα*, leaving no record behind; whereas an instrument (unless it be of the stringed class), when once made with a certain succession of notes, is a permanent record of that succession—is, in fact, a scale. We commend this suggestion to Herr Engel's attention in the researches which he promises to make into national instruments of music; and we wish him, both with the present and the promised volume, all the success which he deserves as the laborious and painstaking explorer in a path along which, so far at least as this country is concerned, he is the solitary persevering pilgrim.

*Sacred Music for Family Use.* Edited by John Hullah. (London: Longmans. 1867.)

GOOD and practicable domestic music for Sunday use and edification is one of the greatest wants of the more and more musically-inclined households of Englishmen. That the present selection is good beyond challenge, it needs only the mention of the editor's name to make presumably certain. It is not, however, a collection of trite pieces: many of the less familiar works of great masters are laid under contribution, and some of the items, such as those by Mr. J. L. Ellerton, a living English composer, will be new to most persons.

*Pèlerinage en Terr Sainte de l'Igoumène Russe Daniel, au commencement du xii<sup>e</sup> siècle (1113—1115), traduit pour la première fois.* Par Abraham de Noroff. (St. Petersburg. 1864.)

STUDENTS of the history and topography of the Holy Places will feel themselves under much obligation to M. de Noroff for rendering this work accessible. Though it has been for some time known (it is mentioned in the Bibliography at the end of Dr. Robinson's *Biblical Researches*), the fact of its being written in the Russian language of the 12th century has rendered it a sealed book to most. We now have a text, the result of a comparison of thirty manuscripts, together with a translation and notes in French, plans, and engravings. The author, Daniel, was a Russian Hegumen, probably a native of the government of Tchernigov, who travelled in the Holy Land between the years A.D. 1113—1115. His visit, therefore, was about ten years later than the well-known journey of Sæwulf, and about sixty years earlier than that of Theodoricus, whose full and interesting narration was

published about a year ago by Dr. Tobler. Daniel begins his account at Constantinople, whence he went by sea to Cyprus, touching at Ephesus, Patara, and some of the islands of the Archipelago. After a rest there he sailed to Jaffa, whence he proceeded direct to Jerusalem, in which town he spent sixteen months. He appears to have been very favourably received by King Baldwin, whose army he accompanied on its expedition towards Damascus as far as Jisr-el-Mejania, just south of the Lake of Tiberias. Here he parted from the army and went to Tiberias, where he spent the time of its absence in exploring the neighbourhood. Baldwin's expedition, as Daniel tells us, only occupied ten days, for he did not advance beyond Cæsarea Philippi. Daniel then finally quitted the army, and travelled in Galilee; after which he went along the coast to Cæsarea and then returned to Jerusalem by Nablûs.

His account of the Holy City is very interesting, but it is too long to allow of our doing more than indicating the most important points. The principal holy places clearly then occupied the sites which tradition now assigns to them. Daniel describes the Church of the Holy Sepulchre more fully than Sæwulf, but less minutely than Theodoricus; he, however, distinctly terms the tomb a cave, and states that the live rock could be seen through the *revêtement* of marble. The Dome of the Rock (commonly called the Mosque of Omar) is by him described under the name of the Holy of Holies. He remarks that "Absolutely nothing remains of the ancient edifice of Solomon save the foundations laid by David, and the cave, together with the stone beneath the dome" (perhaps that described by Theodoricus as Jacob's pillow). "These are the only remains of the ancient temple: as for the present church, it was built by the chief of the Saracens named Omar." He also speaks of the Mosque el-Aksa, under the name of Solomon's palace, together with the cisterns, galleries, and gate beneath it (Bâbel-Huldah). The Golden Gate is also mentioned. The various places of interest in Jerusalem are generally described with much care and minuteness; and the author thereby supplies another link in the chain of witnesses which testify to the absurdity of Mr. Fergusson's pet hypothesis, maintained with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, that the Dome of the Rock was built by Constantine over the Holy Sepulchre.

The description of Hebron is also very valuable, as being more minute than is usual with the early travellers, who treat this spot with the neglect so commonly shown to all localities connected only with Jewish history. Daniel states that the sepulchral cave is "double," and that "over it a superb and solid edifice now stands, artistically built with great hewn stones, and its walls are very high. The interior of the edifice is paved with white marble slabs; and it is under this marble pavement, supported by vaults, that the cavern lies."

He does not distinctly state whether he entered the cavern; but says that the tombs were arranged in pairs, and that of Joseph was outside the building, as at present. If Mr. Fergusson is right in the date of the present mosque, Daniel must have seen the older building. M. Noroff states in a note that he has entered the outer court of the mosque, and has seen an opening at the base of the mosque wall leading into the cave, which is the burying-place of Abraham. This shows plainly that—as we have always believed, and as Dr. Pierotti asserted—the true entrance was concealed from both the Prince of Wales' party and Mr. Fergusson.

Space does not allow us to enter minutely upon the Hegumen's account of his travels in the rest of Palestine, although it contains several things of interest. He appears to be a careful and generally accurate observer, though of course not exempt from the credulity of his age: the descriptions of scenery appear to have been noted on the spot, and the number of measurements given seems to show that he took all pains to render his accounts as complete as possible; and, though he apologises more than once for his defects in style, they are certainly not evident in the French translation, which reads very easily and pleasantly. M. de Noroff has entitled himself to the gratitude of students, not only for rendering so interesting a work generally accessible, but also for enriching it with valuable notes.

*Revue des Questions Historiques.* 1re année. 1re livraison, Juillet—Septembre, 1866. (Paris: Palmé.)

UNDER the above title a new quarterly has just been commenced, devoted exclusively to the discussion of historical subjects, more especially those of a doubtful or controverted character. The *vecata questiones* of history are, in fact, the staple topic of the "Revue des Questions Historiques," and surely M. G. de Beaucourt and his *collaborateurs* will have for a long time materials enough whereon to exercise their ingenuity. How gladly, for instance, we should see the mystery of "the man with the iron mask" solved, or the problem of the "Letters of Junius," or the identity of the person who beheaded Charles I., or the authorship of "Icon Basilike," or the androgynism of the Chevalier (Chevalière?) d'Eon. In the meanwhile, the introductory *livraison* of the "Revue" has given shelter to able disquisitions on some of the most difficult problems of history, both ancient and modern, and we must take it, we suppose, for a fair sample of what we are to expect in future.

The spirit according to which M. de Beaucourt purposes to carry out his investigations is summed up in the following paragraph:—

"Nous le déclarons hautement ici, en empruntant les paroles d'un des savants les plus éminents de ce siècle, nous ne sommes pas de ceux qui 'recherchent la nouveauté plutôt que la vérité dans l'histoire.' Nous nous engageons dans l'étude des questions-historiques, sans passion, sans parti pris, avec le seul désir de chercher la vérité et de la dire. Ce ne sont point des thèses plus ou moins brillantes, mais qui peuvent avoir un côté paradoxal, que nous voulons soutenir. C'est aux faits que nous nous-attaquons; c'est à l'aide de sources originales soigneusement recherchées, au moyen des textes scrupuleusement étudiés, des témoignages sévèrement contrôlés, que nous tâcherons de rétablir la vérité historique, et que nous nous efforcerons de donner sur chaque question le dernier mot de la science."

Nothing is clearer: for our part, we approve most cordially M. de Beaucourt's resolutions, and we welcome it with the greater readiness, because an attentive perusal of the articles contained in his first *livraison* has shown us the tone of the "Revue" to be that of strong and uncompromising Roman Catholicism.

M. Gandy's paper on the famous episode of St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, may be quoted as a case in point. We have only before us the beginning of the article, and therefore it would be perhaps unfair to pass an opinion upon it; but, at the same time, it is quite clear that M. Gandy aims at proving that "from its origin, to the year 1572, the Reformation in France

was aggressive and factious ; that the Huguenots committed acts of violence, numerous and horrible enough to prevent them from complaining *lawfully* of the retaliations exercised upon them ; that as a moral and doctrinal heresy, as a political and anti-social schism, Protestantism had no right to exist ; finally, that Charles IX., far from having premeditated the massacre, was compelled, through the increasing dissatisfaction of his Roman Catholic subjects, to act with energy for the suppression of a sect which the majority of the nation regarded with feelings of positive hatred.

The next disquisition illustrates in an equally strong manner the particular bias of the "Revue des Questions Historiques." What a deluge of ink has been poured forth on the subject of the famous *droit du seigneur* ! It has served as a text for pamphlet-writers, as well as for historians, and mediæval civilisation has been denounced *in toto* on the hypothesis that (we must give the text in Latin) "Domini pudicitiam virginum soliti erant delibare quæ in eorum territorio locabantur." Well, M. Anatole de Bartélemy stands up now as the champion of feudalism, and he proves that at no time and in no country has either law or custom sanctioned the pretended *droit du seigneur*. The threat of carrying out an illegal pretension may occasionally have been resorted to by unprincipled barons, with a view of extorting money, but that is all ; and it would be quite as reasonable to assert that in the 19th century certain persons enjoy *le droit de voler*, because burglaries and thefts are of common occurrence.

M. Edouard Dumont's interesting monograph of the Pope Liberius will be read with much profit, even by those who are of opinion that the pontiff did countenance the Arian heresy. In his description of the siege of Béziers, during the crusade against the Albigenses, M. Tamizey de Laroque shows that the horrors of the massacre have been grossly exaggerated by party spirit, and he proves that the fanaticism of irreligion alone could have ascribed to the Dominicans, and to the Church in general, the acts of cruelty which the state of society during the 13th century sufficiently accounts for. M. de Beaucourt strips Agnès Sorel of the honour, which is still commonly attributed to her, of having roused Charles VII. from his lethargy, and made a successful appeal to his patriotism.

Want of space prevents us from doing more than allude to M. Wiesener's article on Amerigo Vespucci, and to a very curious paper of M. Canel on that strange revolutionary heroine, Catherine Theot.

Under the title *mélanges*, a series of short notices follows the disquisitions properly so called, and an analysis of new publications concludes the "Revue des Questions Historiques."

*Hesperidum Susurri.* Sublegerunt T. J. B. Brady, A.M. ; R. Y. Tyrrell, A.B. ; M. C. Cullinan, A.B., Coll. S.S. et Indiv. Trin. Juxta Dublin Alumni. (London : Rivingtons. 1867.)

WE regret that we did not receive these productions of the Classical Muse who presides over Trinity College, Dublin, in time to notice them in our last number side by side with the recent "Musæ," &c., of Oxford, Cambridge, and Shrewsbury, and the "Fasciculus" of Messrs. Gidley and Thornton. The volume, though small, contains several very choice and classical renderings, in Latin and Greek verse, of passages from English poets, from Shakspeare and Herrick down to Tennyson and the *Cornhill Magazine*, and

enables Trinity College, Dublin, to put in an appearance not unworthy of the relative position in which that college stands to our own universities. The Greek translations strike us, on the whole, as superior in taste and skill to the Latin versions, though Mr. Tyrrell is very happy in his "Ætna" from Cowper, and his hendecasyllabics from "The Learned Woman" of Pope. The latter we think so good an imitation of Catullus that we give it at length, although in the eighth line we should like to suggest reading "quamlibet" as preferable to "quidlibet."

"Forma floscule virginum et lepore,  
Nemo non tibi adhuc puellularum  
Assurgit; tamen eruditulorum  
Sunt qui in litterulis ferant moleste  
Femellæ tibi cedere eruditos.  
Quantum est cunq̄ue senum severiorum,  
Aevo scrinia putida afferentes,  
Nolunt quidlibet eruditulam esse;  
Sic sunt qui sibi summovent libellos  
Sacros, ne cito, si legant, magistro  
Fiant discipuli eruditiores."

*Social Life in Former Days.* By E. Dunbar Dunbar. Second Series. (Edmonston and Douglas, 1866.)

IN our number for last January,<sup>a</sup> we noticed at some length the former volume of this most interesting repository of Scottish family history; and we beg to refer our readers back to what we then said as to its value. It is only necessary, therefore, to say that in this second instalment of "Social Life," Captain Dunbar has laid the antiquarian public under still further obligations. He has taken his documents from the old family papers of his rather extensive Scotch cousinhood; and we beg to draw attention to the chapters on "Noble and Exemplary Wives," on "Funerals," and on "The Plantation of Nova Scotia, and the Knight-Bannerets thereof," as well as that on "Household Expenses," as containing a variety of valuable information, for which the reader will look elsewhere in vain.

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<sup>a</sup> See Vol. I., New Series, pp. 105-7.

## Antiquarian Notes.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

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— Quid tandem vetat  
Antiqua misceri novis ?

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*The Caves or Pits in Kent, and in the Parish of Tilbury, in Essex.*— Since the days of Camden, the caves on the north shore of the Thames near Tilbury have, now and then, excited the attention of a few of the more active antiquaries, without receiving any satisfactory explanation. Camden concluded that they were of British origin, and were constructed for the purpose of storing corn, as underground granaries. Up to the present day, these pits, as well as others of the same kind in various parts of Kent, seem never to have been clearly understood; and, somewhat strangely, have been the subject of various opinions and theories, without eliciting, so far as I can see, a solution beyond the possibility of objection. The most recent account of these caves, in or adjoining the villages of Chadwell and Little Thurrock near West Tilbury, appears in *The Building News* of February 1st in the present year; and as these caves seem precisely similar to the pits in Kent, where chalk abounds at no very great depth, they may all be included in the clear description given in the *Building News*, the result of an investigation made by some explorers, with care and discrimination:—

“A party of adventurers have, however, recently organised a visit, and one of them obliges us with notes of what he saw. These Dene holes, as the country people call them (? Dane holes), are situated in a wood called Hairy-man’s Wood, in the parish of Tilbury. They had brought a long stout rope, and had tied a short stick at one end, and invited us one by one to sit across the stick and allow ourselves to be lowered down the crater, and down the shaft of unknown depth to which the crater formed a convenient funnel. It looked ugly, but one of us volunteered to make the first descent. The shaft was about 3 ft. in diameter, and about 85 ft. deep. At the bottom of the shaft we came to a cone some 25 ft. high, which would just have filled the crater above, since it consisted of the loose soil which had crumbled in from the sides of the shaft and formed the crater. At the bottom of the shaft were two openings opposite to one another, each of which gave access to a group of three caves. The ground-plan of the caves was like a six-leaved flower, diverging from the central cup, which is represented by the shaft. The central cave of each three is about 14 yards long and 4 yards wide, and about 6 yards high. The side caves are smaller, about 7 yards long and 2 yards wide. The section is rather singular: taken from end to end, the roof line is horizontal; but the floor line rises at the end of the cave, so that a sketch of the section from end to end of the two principal caves is like the outline of a boat, the shaft being in the position of the mainmast. The section across the cave is like the outline of an egg made to stand on its broader end. They are all hewn out of the chalk, the tool marks, like those which would be made by a pick, being still visible. A good deal of loose chalk lies on the floor, fallen probably from the sides. It is under this chalk that there is a chance of finding some traces of the original use of the caves; the caves were dry, and the air pure. We descended another shaft which led into other caves, much like in plan and dimensions to those above described. If the rest of the open and closed and conjectured shafts led to similar caves, the total amount of cave room is very considerable. We saw nothing which could give a clue to the purpose for which these singular excavations were made,

or to the date of their excavation, unless the pickmarks which we saw indicate that they were dug out, not with flint or bronze celts of the usual shapes, but with a metal tool like a pick of later date than the age of celts. We were told there are similar Dene holes on the south side of the river, which we hope to explore some day."

The name *Dene*, or *Dane*, is one of the popular appellations, not uncommon in Kent, given to fields and places which contain remains of antiquity unintelligible and mysterious, and ascribed, ages since, to the Danes, when their invasions were comparatively new in tradition. That many of these pits are of very remote antiquity, there can be no doubt; but that they ever served as granaries, or as dwelling-places, is highly improbable, unless under some very exceptional circumstances. They are found nowhere, I believe, but where chalk abounds; and this fact induced me, years ago, to inquire of my friend, Mr. Bland (one of our first authorities in matters relating to agriculture), whether they were more or less than *chalk pits*? Mr. Bland at once confirmed my opinion, and assured me that occasionally they were used at the present day; and that he knew quite recent instances of their being sunk.

The most conclusive evidence of the antiquity of these chalk pits is afforded by Pliny, the Naturalist, whose testimony has, somewhat strangely, been overlooked. Speaking of the various kinds of earths, and especially of *marls* (a Gaulish and British word, he remarks), he describes the *white chalk*, called *argentaria*—that is to say, the finer kind, such as is used by silversmiths for cleaning plate. It is obtained, he says, by means of pits sunk like wells, with narrow mouths, to the depth, sometimes, of 100 feet, when they branch out like the veins of mines; and this kind is chiefly used in Britain.<sup>a</sup>

It is thus evident that some of these pits must be anterior to the time of Pliny, and probably many centuries. Varro, who was contemporary with Cæsar and Pompey, speaks of the use of chalk in Gaul for manure as something remarkable and novel to him, an Italian.<sup>b</sup> The great naturalist is as much at home in describing the British and Gaulish marls, their respective powers and duration as manure for land, as if he had travelled so far north on purpose to obtain information. But interesting as the information is, it belongs to the subject of agriculture; and my object is to rectify opinions respecting these ancient subterranean monuments. There is an interesting inscription, however, which should not be forgotten in connection with the British chalk and marl. It is a dedication by a successful dealer in British chalk, who, in consequence of having prosperously imported into the low country, now known as Zealand (where the inscription was found), his freights of chalk, discharged his vows to the goddess Nehalennia.

*Andover, Hants.*—In the October number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE I gave a brief notice of a *candelabrum* in iron, which I noticed in the Museum of Andover, among remains of various kinds

<sup>a</sup> Alterum genus albæ cretæ argentaria est. Petitur ex alto, in centenos pedes actis plerumque puteis, ore angustatis; intus, ut in metallis, spatiente vena. Hac maxime Britannia utitur.—“Nat. Hist.” lib. xvii. cap. viii.

<sup>b</sup> In Gallia Transalpina intus ad Rhenum cum exercitum ducerem, aliquot regiones accessi, ubi nec vitis, nec olea, nec poma nascerentur ubi; agros stercorarent candida fossicia creta.—“De Re Rustica,” lib. i. cap. 7.

from the site of the Roman villa at Abbot's Ann, discovered and excavated, some few years since, by the Hon. and Rev. S. Best. I can now make this rare and interesting object more intelligible by means of a woodcut from a sketch I made. It had originally three legs, one of which is now wanting. The socket appears as shown in the cut, a hollow notch, not circular, but open on two sides. Although in iron and much oxidised, we seem to see the form and character of this Roman candlestick much as it was when it came from the hand of the maker. It is five inches high.

We are accustomed to associate our notions of the means adopted for lighting the houses of the ancients, with the lamp, and the lamp only. A painter introducing a candlestick and candle in a Roman villa would, without doubt, be judged guilty of a serious anachronism; yet a little reflection and reference to the ancients themselves, convince us that candles were used; and in country places, probably, as much or more than oil and lamps. Columella, in speaking of what thing a husbandman may lawfully do upon holidays, includes the making of candles, apparently by dipping the wick in tallow, as in the present day; and the contrast between candles and lamps is very plainly shown by Juvenal and Martial.

I am able to give another unexpected illustration of the *candelabrum* in an example in copper, discovered in Belgium on the site of a Roman villa, at Petit Fresin, and published in a very recent *Bulletin* of the *Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie* of Belgium, from which the woodcut here given has been copied. Its size is not given. It is called a three-footed *candelabrum*, similar to another from the *Dry Tommers* of Fresin, and the material copper plaited with tin, or silver rather, as a further examination seems to decide. M. H. Schuermans remarks that every doubt on the destination of this object to the purpose of a candlestick is removed by this specimen, which retains almost intact the point to which the *candela* was fixed; the engraving, however, from which the above is copied, does not show a sharp point. It is rather remarkable that one of the previous *Bulletins* affords us an example of a bronze or copper *candelabrum* very much like a modern candlestick; more so, indeed, than any of the examples from Pompeii, figured in the Rev. E. Trollope's "Illustrations of Ancient Art," which affords a rather



numerous variety. This was found with lamps, pottery, and various other objects, in a tomb at Thisnes (Liège).

As before observed, the tessellated pavements found in the villa of Abbot's Ann are preserved in the British Museum through Mr. Best's energy and good feeling; but it is to be lamented that notwithstanding the land is overspread with societies established, as avowed, for the purpose of preserving proper records of such discoveries, no account of the result of Mr. Best's explorations has been published. It is possible that careful search might bring to light a paragraph in a newspaper relating to them, or even half a page in the journal of some society; but such discoveries as Mr. Best's are worthy of some better recognition on the part of the antiquarian public.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—The Society of Antiquaries of this town at their recent anniversary meeting must have felt a pride in hearing from their learned chairman, Mr. Clayton, that two such works as Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall" (in its third edition), and what is called the "Lapidarium" of the Roman Wall, are on the eve of publication. The former, it is understood, is now ready; the latter far advanced. Dr. Bruce's work is well understood; but this, the third, edition is in 4to, and contains very many additional engravings. The latter is to be issued under the especial sanction and support of the society, aided by money supplied by the late Duke of Northumberland. Of course Dr. Bruce and Mr. Clayton will be really the editors, if the work be restricted to the inscriptions discovered along the line of the Roman Wall. It will be, we may anticipate, a very comprehensive work, because many of the inscriptions, though belonging to what may be called the line of the Wall, can only be fully explained by others discovered at considerable distances. It is not known whether the inscriptions of the wall of Antonius Pius will be included in this "Lapidarium." The work would be more complete with them; but in either case it will be one of the most valuable antiquarian publications of the day.

A discussion, hardly worthy the society, arose respecting the discovery near the rectory of St. Andrew's Church of a skeleton with chains upon the heels. Now this might have been the frame-work of one of the good and honoured family of Fenwick, who in a quarrel stabbed a Foster, and, by the then construction of the law, was hanged for murder (1701); or, as one of the Fenwick family observes, why may it not have been the skeleton of one of those malefactors constantly hanged near the spot where this in question was found? In either or in any case the subject is without interest. The details of the quarrels of the "Fosters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves," and the results, would be better enshrined in what appears to be a valuable collection of MSS. bought by the society, described as "Annals and Historical Events relating to Newcastle-upon-Tyne." These MSS. belonged to the late Mr. John Trotter Brockett.

*Leicestershire.*—At the annual meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, the committee reported very favorably on the progress of church restoration and church building in the county during the last twelve months; and mentioned specially that the

restoration of the fine church of Church Langton has been completed; that of the still finer edifice, of which the inhabitants of Melton Mowbray are so justly proud, is progressing; and the church of Lutterworth, so intimately associated with the venerable Wycliffe, is about being placed in the hands of Mr. Scott for careful and necessary repair. The Report concludes in these words: "Your committee would again urge upon you the necessity of exercising great care in any works of church restoration in which you may be engaged during the year. Let the spirit of preservation exert a strong influence over your work; restore as accurately as possible what is gone, preserve what remains; so will our ancient churches bear upon them the stamp of the centuries of thought and change through which they have passed."

Mr. Alfred Ellis described the particulars of a recent discovery of Roman sepulchral remains as follows: "The Roman glass cinerary urn was discovered on the 22nd of this month (January), in opening a new delf for limestone on the property of Messrs. John Ellis and Sons, in a field in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, and lying contiguous to and on the left hand of the lane leading from Sibleby to Barrow. The urn was placed at about three feet from the surface, and the earth gave no evidence of having been disturbed. The urn was unfortunately broken by the pick of the workman, but it will be noticed it had been hermetically sealed by the covering of lead, and the bones were perfectly dry, and as clean as when deposited after cremation. Parts of the skull, jaws, vertebræ, and other bones are easily distinguished. This urn is hexagonal in form. On the 25th another was found of similar character, but square in shape, placed about five feet from the former. This had also been secured with lead, but having been broken before discovery, earth was mingled with the bones. Very near to these urns were found the iron relics produced; not placed over the urns, but above them, and so near as to indicate their having been deposited at the same time. No trace of wood was to be seen. The urns were found in the clay overlying the limestone. The animal bones also produced were dug up in the same field at a short distance from what appears like an old peat bog. There is no doubt that formerly there were dwellings at the lower end of this field, on the cliff above the river looking towards the hills, some traces of which have been recently found, and there is an old tradition that seven churches stood there. The fields around this locality were known as Gaol Banks, as it is said a gaol once stood near at hand."

Discoveries of importance in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are referred to, especially at Melton Mowbray and at Glenn Parva. It is to be hoped the society will be encouraged to have the whole of these and other similar remains engraved or lithographed. In this department of antiquarian research, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire have not kept pace in publication with other counties; while the details of discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains are perhaps more needed for comparison than those of any other archæological period.

*Kent.*—It is not often that the numismatist is treated to a perfectly novel type of a coin in the Roman series, such as has just been acquired by Mr. Humphrey Wickham. It is a very fine and well preserved

denarius of Gordian III., bearing on the reverse the bust of his wife Sabinia Tranquillina. There are coins both Latin and Greek of this lady; but this appears to be the first recorded instance of her portrait being associated with that of her husband on the Roman silver coins. Capitolinus, without mentioning her name, states that she was the daughter of Mithras the Prefect, of whom, however, he has much to say. This coin was dug up in a field at Cooling, near Rochester.

### Scientific Notes of the Month.

*Physical Science.*—A telescope comet was discovered from the observatory at Marseilles, towards the end of January, in the constellation *Aries*: it has been observed since, but it is very faint. Usually five or six of these unknown bodies are picked up in the course of a year, but last year passed without the detection of a single one.—Professor d'Arrest, of Copenhagen, announces that fifteen nebulae, contained in one of the elder Herschel's catalogues, cannot now be found in the sky. As they were all noted by Herschel on one and the same night, it seems probable that some error was made in defining their position, rather than that they have actually disappeared. Nevertheless, we know that nebulae become dissipated, and we have palpable evidence of the possible dispersion of cosmical matter in Biela's comet, which divided into two parts almost under an observer's eye, and seems now to have vanished entirely, for all searches for it at recent apparitions have failed.—Astronomers have been suspecting volcanic action to be going on at present on the surface of the moon: a small crater, *Linné* by name, is supposed to have altered its appearance during the past two or three months; but positive evidence is difficult to procure, and not sufficient has yet been obtained to justify an assertion of actual change.—M. Delaunay has just passed through the press a stupendous book of mathematics, comprising the second volume of his famous "Theory of the Moon." The limited section of *savans* who can appreciate such a work, speak of it as an important addition to Astronomical literature.—The possible relation between comets and meteors, to which allusion was made last month, receives confirmation from a discovery made by M. Peters of Altona, that the elements of the November ring of meteors are nearly identical with those of a comet known as *Tempel's*. M. Leverrier brought forward this subject as a deduction of his own at a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences; but the editor of *Les Mondes*, the Abbé Moigno, complains that M. Leverrier appropriates the ideas of M. Schiaparelli without acknowledgment, "trampling under foot all the laws of scientific probity."—While we are upon astronomical subjects, we may remind the reader that a partial eclipse of the sun occurs on the morning of the 6th of the present month; seen from London, it will commence at about a quarter-past eight, a.m., and terminate at ten minutes to eleven, the maximum point being reached at half-past nine, when the moon will have advanced about three-fourths of her diameter upon the solar disc.—The Astronomical Society has awarded its gold medal to Messrs. Huggins and Müller, jointly, for their spectrum discoveries. The honour is conferred on both; and, to avoid confusion

as to holdership, two actual medals have been given.—The scientific committee who are to co-operate with the Board of Trade in the re-organisation of the meteorological department, have appointed as director of that department Mr. W. H. Scott, a younger brother of the present Head Master of Westminster, author of a manual on Volumetrical Analysis, and translator of Dove's "Law of Storms." Captain Toynbee has been appointed Marine Superintendent, and Mr. Balfour Stewart, Director of the Kew Observatory, Secretary; the subordinates to include the clerks already in the weather office of the Board of Trade.—The War Department has just distributed an important geodetical and metrological work, comprising comparisons of the standards of length of England, France, Belgium, Russia, Prussia, &c. The object of these comparisons was to obtain the exact relative lengths of the standards used as the units of measure in the surveys of the several countries, for the purpose of establishing perfect uniformity throughout every portion of the great work of triangulation connecting England with the Continent, lately carried out.—Austria is to have the benefit of the metric system of weights and measures. Five years are fixed upon for its gradual introduction; after the fifth year, the use of old weights and measures will be illegal. The requisite standards for the various official departments are to be prepared by the Polytechnic Institution in Vienna, and they are to be completed in two years. It may not be generally known that a permissive Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1864, legalising the use of the metric system in England, and specifying the exact relation between English and metric weights and measures. While we are writing this portion of our "Notes," a conference is being held in the Great Room of the Society of Arts, between the Metric Committee of the British Association, the International Decimal Association, deputies from chambers of commerce, and consular authorities, for the purpose of promoting the practical extension of the metric system, and the introduction of an international decimal system of coinage.—The abstract of Professor Tyndall's recent lecture on Sounding and Sensitive Flames is before us, but we cannot give anything like an intelligible summary of it in the short space at our disposal; we will therefore only mention that a reprint of the abstract will be found in the *Philosophical Magazine* for February.—Apropos of the Royal Institution, M. Mailly, assistant at the Brussels Observatory, issues the sixth part of his "Essays on the Scientific Institutions of Great Britain and Ireland," which part is chiefly consecrated to a history of the establishment in Albemarle-street, although one or two other papers, on the British Museum, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Royal Irish Academy, are included in the number. These little essays, though written by a foreigner, might be read with great advantage in England. They are full of concise and accurate information, collected from documents and personal visits, and are written in a friendly spirit and without criticism.

*Geology.*—Mr. Croll communicates to the *Philosophical Magazine* the results of some further calculations on the excentricity of the earth's orbit in remote times, and some considerations on the relation of this excentricity to the glacial epoch; at the same time pointing out some

other astronomical and physical causes that bear upon the question of great changes in the temperature of the earth's surface. While one class of cosmicists, represented by Mr. Croll, are doing their utmost to prove that the earth's surface was once in a state of icy coldness, another class, represented by Sir William Thompson, are putting forth arguments to prove that it was at about the same epoch in a state of fiery heat.—We have this month to record another earthquake which occurred, on the 4th of February, in Cephalonia, an island subject to such shocks; one of the chief towns, Lixuri, was reduced to ruins, and an appalling number of lives were sacrificed.—We read of a mountain in Missouri, called *Pilot Knob*, 300 metres (shall we be metrical, or shall we say 984 feet?) in height, composed entirely of iron ore! But it cannot be turned to much account at present as there is no fuel in the neighbourhood to work it.—Cornelius O'Dowd's better-half, who came home from a scientific *soirée* in a state of alarm at the possible exhaustion of our coal store in a century's time, would be reassured by a blue book recently issued, which shows us that, although our English stock is limited, there is next to an unlimited supply in other parts of the world. However, it will be well to economise our home resources as far as possible, and a great point will be gained towards this end when the use of mineral oils for steam generating purposes is rendered practicable. The last month\* has been fertile in endeavours to accomplish this. Some very successful trials were made at Millwall, and Mr. Richardson has had the use of the Government petroleum boiler at Woolwich for experiments, the results of which we have not yet heard. A difficulty in the way of supplying the liquid fuel has been got over by the use of a sort of vapouriser or disperser, that reminds us of a toy which was sold in fancy shops a few months since for diffusing liquid scent, in the form of mist, through the air. It seems, too, not improbable, that the illuminating properties of these oils may some day diminish the consumption of coal for gas manufacture.

*Geography, &c.*—The best site for a capital of India has been discussed by the Geographical Society. The Hon. Geo. Campbell, after defining the necessary conditions, and passing in review the various available districts, decided in favour of the town of Nassik, on the Deccan plain, 116 miles north-east of Bombay; but several objections were taken to his selection by those who took part in the discussion.—At another meeting of this society a letter was read, supposed to have been the last written by M. Jules Gerard, the lion killer and African traveller. It was dated from Mano, south of Sierra Leone, and addressed to a French trader in Sherbro, and it gave some interesting details concerning the rivers in the Kasso country, and described ivory and cotton as abundant and cheap, the country never having been visited by traders. Gerard's death was reported to have occurred from the upsetting of a canoe, but whether by accident or by design of the natives, was not known.—At the same meeting a perilous ascent of Mount Hood, assumed to be the highest mountain in North America, was described by Mr. Hines. The height of this mountain is estimated at 17,500 feet, and the highest point is the ridge of the crater of an immense volcano, which gave indications of recent eruption. Sir E.

Belcher questioned the accuracy of this great elevation, and was of opinion that the method of determining heights by the boiling point of water was very liable to error.—New York papers announce further news from Mr. C. F. Hall relative to the Franklin expedition; they say that Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch, and some silver spoons, and other objects, supposed to have appertained to the expedition, and that the remains of some of Franklin's men are deposited under a boat at Committee Bay, where they were placed by the natives. Credence may be given or denied to these statements.—M. D'Abbadie presented to the Academy of Sciences his eighth map of Ethiopia. Two other maps and an index chart will complete the *ensemble* of the positions that the author has determined, by geodetic measurement, and details and sketches collected on the spot. He proposes publishing, at some future time, a general map of Ethiopia, embodying all the labours of European explorers, and all the information that can be obtained from native travellers, who have supplied him with data unknown to our geographers.—The Honorary Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Mr. G. Grove, publishes in the *Athenæum* some notes and descriptions of the country about Kefr Kenna, the traditional site of Cana-in-Galilee, which have been collected by the Rev. John Zeller, the well-known Anglican Churchman at Nazareth.—Mr. R. H. Major, who was Honorary Secretary to the Hakluyt Society from 1849 to 1858, and subsequently of the Geographical Society, has been promoted to the Keepership of the newly-created Map Department of the British Museum.—At a meeting of the Ethnological Society, Mr. Crawford read a paper on the "Plurality of the Races of Man," opposing the Darwinian theory, and setting forth that there were at least forty distinct centres of origin of the human race: that man, in short, like the lower animals, consists of a genus comprising many species. It was contended, in opposition to his views, that all the varieties observed in the human race might be accounted for, if only a sufficient time were allowed for the changes to have taken place. A somewhat analogous paper was communicated, by Mr. C. S. Wake, to the Anthropological Society, on "Comparative Geology in relation to the Antiquity of Man;" and a similar subject was touched upon by M. D'Halloy, in a discourse delivered at a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Brussels, on "The Relation of our Religious Creeds to the Progress of Science."—A Sydney paper announces that the Rev. W. Ridley has compiled a grammar of the languages of the Australian Aborigines, for transmission to the Paris Exhibition. The author states that, limited as was his acquaintance with these languages, "he has met with abundant evidence of the remarkable regularity, and of the exactness with which the Aborigines express various shades of thought. The inflections of verbs and nouns, the derivations and compositions of words, the arrangement of sentences, and the methods of imparting emphasis, indicate an accuracy of thought and a force of expression surpassing all that is commonly supposed to be attainable by a savage race." This does not harmonise very well with Mr. Crawford's ethnological views, for he contends that the Australians are inferior to all other races of mankind, partaking of the same physical and intellectual inferiority which characterises the lower mammalia inhabiting the same land.

*Chemistry.*—If explosions still occur in coal mines, it will not be because scientific attention has been withheld from the means of preventing them. The safety lamp has been modified, with a view to increased safety, by M. Chuard, who has received the honours of the French Academy for his labours in connection with the prevention of accidents from fire-damp. M. Chuard's lamp has a quadruple gauze, and the air required for combustion is obliged to traverse up and down four compartments formed by these gauze cylinders: each compartment has a safety valve held by a fusible wire, so that when an explosive mixture arrives, the wire melts and extinguishes the light.—Another Frenchman proposes the introduction into all drifts of electrical conducting wires, so that the inflammable gases may be set on fire, by interrupting the electric circuit, before time has been given to allow them to collect in dangerous quantity.—Mr. W. H. Wood, writing to the *Chemical News*, expresses surprise at the absence from the late evidence taken at Barnsley of all mention of the power which quick or slaked lime possesses of absorbing from the atmosphere, and thus rendering harmless, the carbonic acid (after or choke damp), which is produced in such abundance by gas explosions, and which acts so deleteriously on human life; and he recalls attention to Professor Graham's mixture of slaked lime and Glauber's salt, to be put in a cloth over the nostrils, as a medium through which foul air may be breathed without any bad effect.—In connection with this subject, it should be borne in mind, that while we sympathise so strongly with the sufferers from colliery explosions, we pass unheeded the far greater losses of life that occur in mines from other sources. It appears from an official report on fatal accidents in our coal mines in 1864, that, whereas 101 deaths were due to fire-damp explosions, 862 were caused by other accidents—viz., by falls of roof and coal, 438; deaths in shafts, 212; miscellaneous, underground, 139; at surface, 73. Referring to these statistics, the *Athenæum* says: "An explosion destroys many men, and this reaching the public ear, the public heart is stirred, the best feelings of human nature are awakened, and speedily a fund is raised for the bereaved. But while those who were dependent on the 101 hard-handed men are relieved, the widows and children of the 862 strong arms which gave them bread are scarcely thought of. Surely this should not be; and remembering that a tax of but *one halfpenny* upon each ton of coal raised would produce annually more than 200,000*l.*—a sum which would relieve every widow, educate every orphan, and almost restore every damaged colliery to good workable condition—is it not a sad reflection on our civilization that some such permanent provision should not be made?" Then, again, who ever hears of the deaths of workers in the metal-mines? A far greater number of men perish at an early age from working in our metalliferous lodes than are killed by accidents in our coal-beds.—M. Kessler, who some years ago introduced the method of engraving on glass by means of hydrofluoric acid, has succeeded in composing, with fluorhydrate of ammonia and hydrochloric acid, an ink with which, with any pen, ineffaceable characters can be traced on glass.

*Photography.*—M. Ferrier claims priority of invention of the method of taking panoramic views suggested by M. Rollin, and noticed in our

last number. The claim is a just one, for his scheme was duly recorded in the *Bulletin* of the French Photographic Society for May, 1866. M. Baldus presented to this society, on February 2, a number of proofs taken from ancient engravings and from nature, and printed by a heliographic engraving process, which he did not describe, "for this principal reason, that it is so simple that one would scarcely believe it." It is said that these proofs leave the phototypes of Messrs. Woodbury, Swan, and others, far behind them. From what we know of Mr. Woodbury's results—one is before us as we write—we should say this is asserting a great deal, may we say, too much? It is also said that the proofs are only comparable to the heliographic engravings of M. Garnier: from what we have seen of these, we should say this is saying but little.—Photography is to be made available for identifying holders of season tickets for admission to the Paris Exhibition. Under ordinary circumstances the signature of the holder would have to be given whenever demanded; but if two photographs of the owner be sent to the authorities, one will be affixed to the ticket, and he will be exempt from verification by signature. Some years ago the writer attached his photograph to his passport while on the Continent, and it avoided delay and trouble on several occasions.—The Parisian Gas Company have decided to manufacture alkaline sulphocyanides on a large scale, for the benefit of photographers who use this chemical as a fixing agent; the price fixed for it is three francs the kilogramme (32.15 ounces).—By a recent legal decision it has been declared that the photographing of copyright engravings for the purpose of sale is a punishable piracy. The practice has been most extensively carried on of late; but it is to be feared that it will not be stopped by this verdict. If the pirates were men of any substance, there would be hope of the holders of copyrights gaining redress if their rights were violated; but there are few or no cases in which the depre-  
dators are not men of straw.

*Electricity and Magnetism.*—The Parisians are every day becoming more accustomed to the use of the electric light. The lake of the Bois de Boulogne, on the occasion of a skating-ball during the late frost, was lit up *à giorno* by fifteen electric burners, with splendid effect. The success of the experiment determined the Emperor to make trial of it again for illuminating the courts of the Tuilleries and the Carrousel; the success was perfect: the continuity and fixity of the light were truly astonishing. At the instigation of the Prince Napoleon and the commander of his pleasure yacht, it is to be tried on ship-board. We believe that the most perfect electric light-generating machine is that of Mr. Wild, of Manchester, described some months ago before the Royal Society; this has hardly had time to work itself into knowledge and use; but so far as it has been tried it gives hope that we may soon be as well or better off for electric light than our neighbours.—Paper lightning protectors for telegraphic lines are attracting attention. They are made of two smooth brass plates about two inches square, placed one above another, and separated by a sheet of paper. One of the plates is in connection with the line, and the other with the earth. As soon as a strong tension, such as a lightning stroke would give, occurs, sparks pass from one plate to the other, perforating the paper, and the

electricity finds an easy way to earth.—An American telegraph company puts forth a pretentious programme for a scheme “connecting all the principal seaports of the Chinese empire with the Collins line across Behring’s Straits, with San Fernando and New York, and the Russian government line to St. Petersburg, and with London, Paris, and the principal cities of Europe.” It is stated that only 850 miles of wire are required to connect New York and Pekin.—An Italian engineer, M. Vescovali, has been making experiments in France with a view to increasing the adhesion of the wheels of locomotives to the rails by means of electro-magnetism. The necessary adhesion has hitherto been secured by weighting the engine, a plan that it is desirable to supersede; whether magnetism will supersede it remains to be proved by the results of these experiments.—At the annual meeting of the Maritime Insurance Company, attention was called to the frequent losses of iron ships, and one of the principal causes of loss was held to be the neglect or ignorance of masters in the matter of compass deviation in such vessels. There can be little doubt that sufficient attention is not paid to the education of seamen in this important branch of knowledge. A great deal has been done by men of science, but their labours have not been disseminated through the proper channels to reach the practical men for whose ultimate benefit they were intended. More than one proposal (the first so far back as 1839) has been urged upon the government for the establishment of a department of the Board of Trade for superintendence of the compasses of the royal and mercantile marine; but no action has ever been taken.—A discovery by Mr. Siemens demonstrates in a striking manner the convertibility of dynamic into electric force. A bar of soft iron enveloped in the direction of its length with copper wire, if inoculated in the slightest degree with magnetism, and then made to rotate rapidly, generates electricity to such a degree that wire is melted by the current, and effects are produced which have hitherto required the aid of an electro-magnet. Mr. Siemens’ results, together with some similar experiments by Prof. Wheatstone, have been communicated to the Royal Society.—Another instance of a like conversion of forces is mentioned in the *Builder*. A small foot bridge, made of iron wires, crossed a stream which had become frozen; as the frost gave way the ice broke up, and the masses drifted against the bridge, which they at length forced their way past. As each length of wire broke, a vivid flash of light was seen; doubtless the wire was strongly charged with electricity, developed by the friction of the masses of ice, which found its escape when the wire parted.

*Miscellaneous.*—Among the peculiar applications of machinery we read of a circular saw for the amputation of limbs. This is not such a barbarous implement as it would seem at the first idea. The advantages of a continuous or circular over a reciprocating movement are so obvious that there can be little doubt that whether applied to splitting a plank or severing a thigh bone, the circular saw is the best tool. It will do its work almost instantly, more cleanly, and without the jarring that a hand saw produces.—The proposal for a railway under the English channel again comes before the public in the form of a second edition of a descriptive pamphlet, by Mr. Chalmers, which first appeared some years

ago. Mr. Chalmers proposes to use two lines of railway, each contained in a strong iron tube, as thick as the "Warrior's" skin, cased with timber and lined with brick, reaching from shore to shore on the bottom of the channel. The line to be ventilated by three shafts, one in mid-channel, and one at each end.—The official report on the progress of the Mont Cenis Tunnel states, that on the 31st of December last 3,940 mètres were completed on the Bardonneche side, and 2,434 mètres on that of Modena; that 1,025 mètres were completed in 1866, and that 5,849 remain to be completed.

J. CARPENTER.



RESPECTING the descendants of Archbishop Cranmer, a correspondent supplies the *Guardian* with the following information:—"The present legal representative of the Archbishop is William Simpson, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey. The advowson of the vicarage, the rectory, and a good deal of property at Mitcham, has been in the family of Cranmer for many generations. Mr. Simpson inherited it as heir-at-law of his maternal uncle, the last vicar of Mitcham who bore the name of Cranmer, and who died about thirty or thirty-five years ago. The history of the present representatives of the great Archbishop is very sad. Mr. Simpson was a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. He seceded from the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome about 1843. His brother Richard, who was of Oriel College, Oxford, who got a second class in Lit. Hum. 1842 or 1843, and who became vicar of Mitcham in 1844 or 1845, followed in his steps and joined the Church of Rome about 1849. His wife, the only surviving daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cranmer, seceded with her husband. They are now living in Victoria-road, Clapham. The third brother, Robert, was an undergraduate of St. John's College, Oxford, when about 1845 he became a Romanist. He is now a Roman Catholic priest. The only other member of the family, Miss Emily Simpson, is also a Romanist. I believe there are no other representatives or descendants of Archbishop Cranmer. I am not certain whether Mr. Simpson has any children; Mr. R. Simpson certainly has not. It would be well that the Surrey Archaeological Society should publish and preserve the pedigree of Cranmer before the family becomes extinct."

BISHOP IRONSIDE'S TOMB.—The recent removal of the first church closed under the Bishop of London's Union of Benefices Act, that of St. Mary Somerset, Thames-street, has made it necessary to provide for the re-interment of the remains of a Bishop who occupied no unimportant position in the history of his time. Gilbert Ironside, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, was Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1687, when James II. seized upon the venerable foundation of Magdalen College, and sent his Commissioners to Oxford to expel the Fellows. The Vice-Chancellor, whose replies to the king are still preserved in MS. at Oxford, while preserving towards his sovereign a perfectly respectful and courteous tone, showed a firm and resolute spirit in the defence of the rights of Oxford. With the Royal Commissioners, however, Dr. Ironside was not disposed to stand on any ceremony. They invited him to dine with them on the day of the Magdalen expulsion. His refusal is graphically described by Lord Macaulay:—"I am not," he said, "of Colonel Kerke's mind. I cannot eat my meals with appetite under a gallows." The brave old Warden of Wadham was not left to "eat his meals" much longer in his beautiful College Hall. William III., almost immediately after his accession, made him Bishop of Bristol, whence he was translated to Hereford, and, dying in 1701 at the London residence of the Bishops of Hereford, in the parish of St. Mary Somerset, was buried in that church, where a grave-stone in perfect preservation marks his resting-place. It is understood that the Warden and Fellows of Wadham have expressed to the rector and churchwardens of the parish their wish that the remains of Bishop Ironside may, if possible, be intrusted to them for re-interment in the chapel of the College over which he presided during twenty-five eventful years.

## MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &amp;c.

## MONTHLY CALENDAR.

*Jan. 23.*—Inauguration of the statue, by Noble, to the late Prince Consort, at Manchester.

*Jan. 28.*—A Reform demonstration took place in Newcastle-on-Tyne. The procession was joined by 20,000 persons, and comprised the pitmen from twenty collieries, and workmen belonging to thirty-five other trades and societies, besides members of the Northern Reform League.

*Jan. 31.*—Uncovering of the four lions, executed by Sir Edwin Landseer for the base of the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square. He received the commission from Government in 1859.

A destructive earthquake occurred at Cephalonia.

*Feb. 2.*—Consecration of three colonial Bishops in Canterbury Cathedral; namely, Dr. R. Milman to the bishopric of Calcutta, Dr. W. C. Sawyer to that of Grafton and Armadale, and Dr. C. R. Alford to the see of Victoria, Hongkong.

*Feb. 5.*—Her Majesty the Queen opened, in person, the second session of her seventh Parliament, and the thirtieth of her reign. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which ran as follows:—

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign Powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

“I hope that the termination of the war in which Prussia, Austria, and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe.

“I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which questions pending between the two countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which, if met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

“The war between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru still continues, the good offices of my government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. If either by agreement between the parties themselves, or by the mediation of any other friendly Power, peace shall be restored, the object which I have had in view will be equally attained.

“Discontent, prevailing in some provinces of the Turkish Empire, has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies, the Emperor of

the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances, but our joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects, not inconsistent with the Sovereign rights of the Sultan.

“The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern of the Government of the Danubian Principalities, have been happily terminated by an arrangement to which the Porte has given its ready adhesion, and which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers, signatories of the Treaty of 1856.

“Resolutions in favour of a more intimate union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized, and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be best effected. In accordance with their wishes, a Bill will be submitted to you which, by the consolidation of colonial interest and resources, will give strength to the several provinces, as members of the same empire and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign.

“I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine has pressed heavily

on my subjects in some parts of India. Instructions were issued to my Government in that country to make the utmost exertions to mitigate the distress which prevailed during the autumn of last year. The blessing of an abundant harvest has since that time materially improved the condition of the suffering districts.

“The persevering efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators abroad have, during the last autumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population; but the firm, yet temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you may be consequently enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

“I acknowledge, with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera, and in the pestilence which has attacked our cattle; but the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional reappearance in this, will still render necessary some special measures of precaution; and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to increased attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventive.

“Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a Commission to inquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis, and for the principal towns in densely-peopled districts of the kingdom.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF  
COMMONS,

“I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy, and to the requirements of the public service.

“You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure calculated to improve the condition of my soldiers, and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the people in Parliament, and I trust that

your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without unduly disturbing the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

“The frequent occurrence of disagreements between employers of labour and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the organization of Trades’ Unions and other associations, whether of workmen or employers, with power to ‘suggest any improvement of the law for their mutual benefit.’ Application will be made to you for Parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make this inquiry effective.

“I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension of the beneficial provisions of the Factory Acts to other trades specially reported on by the royal commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those Acts, of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

“The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provisions for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

“I have observed with satisfaction the relaxations recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor of the French my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction, on equitable terms, of the exemptions from local charges on shipping, which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in British ports; and His Imperial Majesty has, in anticipation of this step, already admitted British ships to the advantage of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

“A bill will also be submitted to you for making better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet their engagements.

“Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of sick and other poor in the metropolis, and for a re-distribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

“Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of bankruptcy;

to the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty; and to the means of disposing, with greater despatch and frequency, of the increasing business in the Superior Courts of Common Law and at the Assizes.

"The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my anxious attention, and a bill will be laid before you which, without interfering with the rights of property, will offer direct en-

couragement to occupiers of land to improve their holdings, and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvements.

"I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you; and I pray that your labours may, under the blessing of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of my people."

*Feb. 11.*—In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli proposed certain resolutions on Parliamentary Reform. The demonstration of the Reform League on the same afternoon was not an imposing one. Some thousands of persons walked peaceably from Trafalgar-square to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where they listened to a number of discourses from minor orators.

*Feb. 11-12.*—Considerable alarm and excitement at Chester, consequent on the arrival of some 1400 strangers in the city, supposed to be Fenians, and whose object was presumed to be an attack on Chester Castle, which contained at the time 9000 stand of arms, 4000 swords, and 900,000 rounds of ammunition, in addition to powder in bulk, besides some arms of the militia and volunteers. Several special constables were sworn in, and a telegraphic message having been sent to the Home Secretary for assistance, a detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards was sent down without delay. The would-be insurgents, however, retired next day, and order was restored.

*Feb. 12.*—The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury commenced its session in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster.

Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand appeared at Bow-street Police Court, and further proceedings were taken in the prosecution for murder, with reference to the Jamaica outrages, at the close of which they were again remanded. The solicitors for the defence are employed by the Admiralty and the War-office.

*Feb. 13.*—Great consternation prevailed in the county of Kerry, consequent on a Fenian outbreak in the neighbourhood of Killarney. Between Mallow, Valentia, and Killarney the telegraph wires were cut, but immediately repaired, and the line patrolled for the purpose of protecting it. On the road to Killarney, the coastguard station at Cahirciveen was attacked by the insurgents, and a mounted policeman was also wounded and disarmed. A large number of troops was immediately despatched to Killarney from Cork, Tralee, and the Curragh, to render assistance, if necessary.

*Feb. 14.*—The French Legislature opened, with a speech from the throne, by the Emperor in person.

*Feb. 20.*—The Princess of Wales safely delivered of a princess at Marlborough House.

*Feb. 22.*—At a secret consistory held at Rome, the Pope, after announcing his intention to canonize Brother Leonardo, of Porto Maurizio, delivered a short allocution, in which he adverted to his letter to King Victor Emmanuel in 1865, written with the object of providing for the vacant bishoprics, and declared that the negotiations for that purpose, which have now been resumed, were not broken off through the fault of the Holy See.

*Feb. 23.*—Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand brought up for final examination at Bow-street, and committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

*Feb. 24.*—The first session of the North German Parliament opened at Berlin by the King of Prussia in person.

*Feb. 25.*—Mr. Disraeli explained the Government Reform Bill.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*From the London Gazette.*

## CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*Feb. 1.* Wilfrid Scawen Blunt and Wm. Bowyer Smijth, esqs., to be Second Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Alexander Campbell Lowe, esq., to be a Non-Elective Member of the Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

G. W. Southern, esq., to be an Inspector of Coal Mines and Iron Stone Mines.

64th Regt.—Major-Gen. Henry Keane Bloomfield to be Colonel, *vice* Gen. Sir J. Freeth, K.C.B., *dec.*

*Feb. 5.* Sir James Emerson Tennent, *knt.*, to be a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

The Rev. Charles Richard Alford, M.A., to be Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong.

The settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Singapore, to be erected into one Government, and called the "Straits Settlements."

Col. Harry St. George Ord, R.E., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements.

Capt. A. E. A. Ellis, Grenadier Guards, to be an Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; the Hon. A. Temple FitzMaurice to be a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, *vice* the Hon. R. H. Meade (now an extra Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness); the Rev. William Lake Onslow, M.A., Rector of Sandringham, to be a Chaplain to his Royal Highness.

*Feb. 8.* Richard Malins, esq., Q.C., *knighthd.*

Col. H. Marion Durand, C.B., and William Muir, esq., B.C.S., to be Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

Francis Trevelyan Buckland, esq., to be

an Inspector of Fisheries, *vice* Frederick Eden, esq., *resigned.*

*Feb. 12.* Frederic Hamilton, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General to Republic of the Equator.

*Feb. 15.* The Duke of Rutland and the Duke of Richmond to be Knights of the Garter.

David P. Chalmers, esq., to be a Magistrate for H.M.'s Settlement on the River Gambia, W. Africa.

*Feb. 22.* The Right Hon. Duncan McNeill, to be Baron Colonsay, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, *knt.*, to be Baron Cairns, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Robert William Keate, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Natal.

William Henry Gosling, esq., to be a member of the Council of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

## MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

*February.*

*Armagh.*—J. Vance, esq., *vice* S. B. Miller, esq. (now a Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland).

*Andover.*—Sir J. B. Karslake, *knt.*, Solicitor-General, *vice* W. H. Humphery, esq., Ch. Hds.

*Dublin University.*—H. E. Chatterton, esq., Solicitor-General for Ireland, *vice* the Right Hon. J. E. Walsh (now Master of the Rolls in Ireland).

*Northamptonshire, N.*—S. G. Stopford, esq., *vice* Lord Burghley (now Marquis of Exeter).

*Colchester.*—E. K. Karslake, esq., *vice* T. J. Miller, esq., Ch. Hds.

*Suffolk.*—F. S. Corrance, esq., *vice* Sir E. C. Kerrison, *Bt.*, Ch. Hds.

## HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1867.

## ENGLAND.

*Bedfordshire.*—William Cooper Cooper, of Toddington, Esq.

*Berkshire.*—Thomas Hargreaves, of Arborfield-hall, Esq.

*Bucks.*—Richard Hy. Richard Howard-Vyse, of Stoke-place, Esq.

*Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.*—Stanlake Ricketts Batson, of Horseheath, Esq.

*Cheshire.*—Thomas Henry Lyon, of Appleton-hall, near Warrington, Esq.

*Cornwall.*—Thomas Simon Bolitho, of Penalvarne, Esq.

*Cumberland.*—William Edward James, of Barrock-park, Esq.

*Derbyshire.*—Edward Sacheverell Chandos-Pole, of Radborne, Esq.

*Devonshire.*—John Quicke, of Newton-house, Esq.

*Dorsetshire*.—John Hales Calcraft, of Rempstone-hall, Esq.

*Durham*.—William Scurlfield Grey, of Norton, Esq.

*Essex*.—Richard Baker Wingfield-Baker, of Orsett-hall, Esq.

*Gloucestershire*.—Edward Sampson, of Hembury, near Bristol, Esq.

*Herefordshire*.—Thomas Reavely, of Kinnersley-castle, near Kington, Esq.

*Hertfordshire*.—Charles Booth, of Stanstead Abbots, Esq.

*Kent*.—William Moore, of Wierton, Esq.

*Lancashire*.—Thomas Dicconson, of Wrightington Hall, Esq.

*Leicestershire*.—Edward Finch Dawson, of Launde Abbey, Esq.

*Lincolnshire*.—Sir Hy. Hickman Bacon, of Thonock, Bart.

*Monmouthshire*.—George Relph Greenhow-Relph, of Beech-hill, Esq.

*Norfolk*.—Albemarle Cator, of Woodbastwick, Esq.

*Northamptonshire*.—William Somerset Rose, of Cransley, Esq.

*Northumberland*.—George Culley, of Fowberry Tower, Esq.

*Nottinghamshire*.—Sir John Sutton, of Norwood-park, Bart.

*Oxfordshire*.—Alexander William Hall, of Dunstew, Esq.

*Rutland*.—Edward Nathaniel Conant, of Lyndon, Esq.

*Shropshire*.—Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, of Acton Burnell, Bart.

*Somersetshire*.—Richard Thomas Combe, of Earns-hill, Esq.

*County of Southampton*.—William Hans Sloane Stanley, of Paultons, near Romsey, Esq.

*Staffordshire*.—Henry Charles Vernon, of Hilton-park, Esq.

*Suffolk*.—Robert John Pettiward, of Great Finborough-hall, Esq.

*Surry*.—William Gilpin, of Palewell-lodge, East Sheen, Esq.

*Sussex*.—Colonel Francis Vernon-Harcourt, of Buxted.

*Warwickshire*.—Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington-park, Esq.

*Westmoreland*.—Hugh Rigg, of Crossrigg-hall, Moreland, Esq.

*Wiltshire*.—Henry Calley, of Burderop-park, Esq.

*Worcestershire*.—Richard William Johnson, of Brickehampton-hall, Esq.

*Yorkshire*.—William Henry Harrison-Broadley, of Welton, Esq.

#### WALES.

*Anglesey*.—William James Griffith, of Bodowyr Isaf, Esq.

*Breconshire*.—John Williams Morgan, of Bolgoed-house, Esq.

*Cardiganshire*.—John Loxdale, of Castlehill, near Aberystwith, Esq.

*Carmarthenshire*.—John Lennox Griffiths Poyer Lewis, of Henllan, Esq.

*Carnarvonshire*.—Abram Jones Williams, of Gelliwig, Esq.

*Denbighshire*.—Philip Henry Chambres, of Llysmeirchion, Esq.

*Flintshire*.—Thomas Hanmer Wynne, of Nerquis-hall, Esq.

*Glamorganshire*.—Thomas Penrice, of Kilvrough-house, near Swansea, Esq.

*Merionethshire*.—William Watkin Edward Wynne, of Peniarth, Esq.

*Montgomeryshire*.—Major Joseph Davies, of Brynglas.

*Pembrokeshire*.—Mark Anthony Saurin, of Orielton, Esq.

*Radnorshire*.—Charles Marsh Vials, of Hendry, Esq.

#### BIRTHS.

*Feb. 20.* At Marlborough House, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, of a princess.

*Dec. 8, 1866.* At Peshawur, the wife of Major C. M. Young, R.A., a son.

*Dec. 18.* At Malacca, the wife of Major James Burn, Resident Councillor of Malacca, a son.

*Dec. 19.* At Augur, Central India, the wife of Major J. Forbes Robertson, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

*Dec. 27.* At Almorah, India, the wife of Capt. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

*Dec. 29.* At Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of Major Bonus, R.E., a son.

*Jan. 1, 1867.* At Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. Fendall Currie, Under Secretary to the Government of Oudh, a son.

*Jan. 8.* At Madras, the wife of Brevet-Major N. D. Prendergast, V.C., R.E., a dau.

*Jan. 11.* At Milford, Surrey, the wife of Col. Elrington, a dau.

*Jan. 13.* At Little Ouseburn, York, the wife of Rev. E. H. Wathen Dickson, a dau.

At Benares, the wife of Capt. Shipley, 58th Regt., a son.

At Dugshai, Punjab, the wife of Capt. Thackwell, 38th Regt., a dau.

*Jan. 14.* At Stonebridge House, Gran-

tham, the wife of Capt. Parker, of The Abbey Park, Swineshead, a son.

Jan. 15. At Kenilworth, the wife of Rev. H. D. Hill, M.A., a dau.

At Pyrford, Surrey, the wife of Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Scotsraig, Mrs. Maitland-Dougall, a son.

Jan. 18. At Redhill, the wife of Rev. A. B. Alexander, a dau.

At Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. J. H. Copleston, a dau.

At 28, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of C. G. Herring, esq., a son.

At Great Smeaton, the wife of Rev. S. T. Mosse, a dau.

At Willesborough, Kent, the wife of Rev. S. F. Russell, a dau.

Jan. 19. At Upminster, the wife of Rev. J. W. Bennett, a son.

At Batheaston, near Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. England, a son.

At 28, Queen's-gate-terrace, Mrs. Forbes, of Newe, a son.

At Whaddon, Cambs., the wife of Rev. J. Ormsby Powell, a dau.

At The Savoy, Strand, the wife of Rev. C. Schoell, a dau.

At Wootton, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. W. J. Wylie, a son.

Jan. 20. At Blanerne, N.B., the wife of Rev. F. G. Sandys-Lumsdaine, a son.

At Tring, Herts, the wife of Rev. H. G. Watson, a son.

Jan. 21. At 99, Belgrave-road, the Hon. Mrs. L. Agra-Ellis, a dau.

At Mentone, France, the wife of Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby, a son.

At Ness Strange, Salop, the wife of Col. Edwards, a dau.

At Corse, Aberdeenshire, the wife of J. O. Forbes, esq., a son.

At Chalvington, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Trayton Fuller, a son.

At Chetwynd, the wife of Rev. F. C. Young, a son.

Jan. 22. At the Priory, St. Bees, Cumberland, the wife of Rev. E. H. Knowles, of Kenilworth, a dau.

At Toddington Park, Beds, the wife of Capt. F. Morgan, a dau.

At West Lodge, Clapham-common, the wife of C. Sumner, esq., Judge of County Courts, Gloucestershire, a dau.

The wife of Rev. Richard White, rector of Litlington, Sussex, a dau.

Jan. 23. At Petersfield, Hants, the wife of Col. John Butler, a dau.

At 5, Courtenay-place, Teignmouth, the wife of Charles Saunders Wheeley, esq., a dau.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of Rev. H. R. Whelpton, M.A., a dau.

Jan. 24. Lady Swinburne, a son.

At Fontmell, Dorset, the wife of Rev. T. Davidson, a son.

At Pembroke, the wife of Commander Frederick Harvey, R. N., a dau.

At Walton-on-the-Naze, the wife of Major F. W. Kirby, a dau.

At Linton House, Aberdeenshire, the wife of R. Macneil, esq., a son.

At Mere, Wilts, the wife of Rev. C. H. Townsend, a son.

Jan. 25. At Bradford, near Taunton, the wife of Rev. H. J. Adair, a dau.

At King's Castle, Ardglass, co. Down, the wife of G. R. Beauclerc, esq., a dau.

At 25, Ashley-place, the wife of J. Bonham Carter, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Glasgow, the wife of J. A. Campbell, esq., younger, of Stracathro, a dau.

Jan. 26. At Kinburn House, St. Andrew's, the wife of Major R. T. Boothby, a dau.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, the wife of Rev. F. Carroll, vicar of Tallington, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.

At Thatcham, Berks, the wife of Rev. H. Martin, a dau.

At the College, Epsom, the wife of Rev. R. Thornton, D.D., Head Master, a son.

Jan. 27. The wife of Rev. Thomas Andrew, of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire, a son.

At Worth, Sussex, the wife of Rev. G. Wilson Banks, a dau.

At Twyford, Berks, the wife of Rev. L. B. Beatson, a dau.

At 26, Wilton-place, the wife of Major Francis Brown, a son.

At Coddington, Notts, the wife of Rev. J. M. Dolphin, a dau.

At 36, Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of A. Grant-Thorold, esq., of Weelsby, a dau.

At Ebley, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. A. Shaw Page, a dau.

At 15, Somerset-street, Portman-square, the wife of Rev. H. G. Rolt, a dau.

Jan. 28. At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, Lady Lambert, a son.

At Iwerne Minster, the wife of Rev. John Acton, a son.

At 13, Hertford-street, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Bruce, a dau.

At Credenhill, near Hereford, the wife of Rev. C. H. Bulmer, a son.

At Restoration House, Rochester, the wife of Rev. G. Chambers, a dau.

At Corsham, Wilts, the wife of G. P. Fuller, esq., a dau.

At Chelmsford, the wife of Rev. T. Hooke, a dau.

Jan. 29. At Tenby, the wife of Capt. E. M. Beadon, 85th Regt., a son.

At Allerton Hall, Gledhow, Leeds, the wife of C. E. Bousfield, esq., a son.

At Brinsley, Notts, the wife of Rev. E. Cayley, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Kennedy, R.N., C.B., a son.

At Cambridge Lodge, Upper Norwood, the wife of Rev. H. B. Wilder, a dau.

Jan. 30. At Cranmer Hall, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a dau.

The wife of L. J. Crossley, esq., of Willow Hall, near Halifax, a dau.

At Warwick, the wife of Rev. S. C. Hamerton, a son.

At Tiddington, Oxon, the wife of Major Ruck-Keene, a son.

At Denton House, Oxfordshire, the wife of Rev. W. Sneyd, a dau.

At 19, Belgrave-square, the Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, a dau.

Jan. 31. At Feltham, Middlesex, the wife of Major C. W. Aylmer, late 66th Regt., a dau.

At Dabton, N.B., the wife of J. Gilchrist Clark, esq., of Speddoch, a dau.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Rev. Dr. Cleave, a son.

At Moor Court, Kington, the wife of Rev. James Davies, a son.

At 38, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, the wife of John S. B. de Courcy, esq., a dau.

At Britwell, Oxon, the wife of Rev. J. T. Johnson, a dau.

At Assington, the wife of Rev. H. Landon Maud, a son.

Feb. 1. At 12, Hyde-park-place, the wife of Rev. G. Moseley Gay, M.A., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of J. Murray, esq., of Murraythwait, a dau.

At Highstead, Torquay, the wife of Rev. Lancelot Sanderson, a son.

At Honiton, Devon, the wife of Major Warry, late 34th Regt., a son.

At Plumblaud, Cumberland, the wife of Rev. S. W. Watson, a dau.

At Lincluden House, Dumfries, N.B., the wife of Major Young, late 37th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 2. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a dau.

At Cannes, the wife of Col. Munro Ferguson, a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of Major Erskine Grant Langmore, a dau.

At Levinge Lodge, Richmond, Mrs. Levinge-Swift, wife of Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, a dau.

Feb. 3. The Countess of Stradbroke, a dau.

At 8, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Marchioness of Queensberry, a son.

At Lancaster, the wife of the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., a son.

At Fort Brockhurst, Gosport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Connell, R.A., a son.

At 30, Pembroke-square, W., the wife of H. Gordon-Wolrige, esq., a dau.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, the wife of Major C. C. Mason, Madras Army, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Chester Master, vicar of Preston, Cirencester, a son.

At Ryde, the wife of Rev. H. A. Olivier, a dau.

At West Felton, Shropshire, the wife of Rev. J. Tomlinson, a dau.

Feb. 4. At Chelmondiston, Ipswich, the wife of Rev. T. G. Beaumont, a son.

At Ipswich, the wife of J. P. Cobbold, esq., a dau.

At Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. F. H. Deane, B.D., a dau.

At 54, Queen's-gate-terrace, W., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Du Cane, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Col. C. Fanshawe, R.E., a son.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of J. H. Smyth-Pigott, a dau.

At Ealing, the wife of Rev. W. Africa Tanner, a son.

Feb. 5. At 12, Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park, Lady Canning, the wife of Sir Samuel Canning, a dau.

At Glentorr, near Bideford, the wife of Ernest Prideaux Brune, esq., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of W. F. Carruthers, esq., of Dormont, a son and heir.

At St. Burian, Cornwall, the wife of Rev. T. B. Coulson, a dau.

At Thorner, Leeds, the wife of Rev. C. Edwards, of Bradford, a dau.

At Eastington, the wife of Rev. A. Kennion, a dau.

At Netheravon House, Wilts, the wife of Rev. C. H. Raikes, a son.

At Llanrhaidr Hall, near Denbigh, the wife of Humphry Sandwith, C.B., a dau.

At Chesham, Bucks, the wife of Capt. Charles J. Tyler, R.A., a son.

Feb. 6. At Lillybrook House, Charlton Kings, the wife of Major Cumming, a dau.

At Dolben, St. Asaph, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Jones, a son.

Feb. 7. At Naseby Woolleys, Northamptonshire, the wife of G. Ashby Ashby, esq., a dau.

At High-cross, Herts, the wife of Rev. J. T. Barker, a dau.

At 5, Gordon-terrace, Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. P. H. K. Dewaal, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. E. H. Higgs, a dau.

At Warwick, the wife of Rev. J. Montague, M.A., a dau.

At Holly House, Plumstead-common, the wife of Capt. W. H. Noble, R.A., a son.

At the Royal Hospital, Dublin, the wife of E. Villiers, esq., A.D.C., a son.

*Feb. 9.* At Stirling, N.B., the wife of Col. Bulwer, C.B., a son.

At Worlingworth, the wife of Rev. F. French, M.A., a dau.

At Leverstock Green, the wife of Rev. R. Helme, a son.

At Guernsey, the wife of Major De Vic Tupper, a son.

*Feb. 10.* At the Dingle, Sydenham-hill, the wife of Major-Gen. John Clarke, a dau.

*Feb. 11.* At Carbery Tower, the Lady Elphinstone, a dau.

At Beckenham, Kent, the wife of B. P. Cator, esq., a son.

*Feb. 12.* At Mentone, Lady Walpole, a dau.

At Carlogie, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Admiral Farquhar, a son.

At Hinxton, the wife of Rev. C. T. Forster, M.A., a son.

At Belmore, Hants, the wife of Walter Long, esq., jun., a dau.

*Feb. 13.* At 15, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Rev. Tupper Carey, rector of Fifield Bavant, Wilts, a son.

At Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire, the wife of Col. Fitz-Herbert, a dau.

At Corfe Mullen, Wimborne, Dorset, the wife of Rev. R. W. Plumtree, a son.

At Fyfield, Hants, the wife of Rev. S. W. Steedman, a dau.

*Feb. 14.* At 31, Eaton-place, the wife of M. Biddulph, esq., M.P., a dau.

At 12, Portland-place, W., the wife of W. I. Blackburne-Maze, esq., a dau.

At 33, Chester-square, Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, a dau.

At Wooldringfold, Sussex, the wife of Major Margesson, a dau.

*Feb. 15.* At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burrard, a son.

At Brecknock-crescent, the wife of Monson Paul, esq., Vice-Consul for Russia at Sydney, N.S.W., a dau.

At Penstone, Cornwall, Mrs. Arthur C. Thynne, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*Nov. 15, 1866.* At Ootacamund, East Indies, Capt. T. H. Tod Chalom, 5th Madras L.C., eldest son of Major-General T. B. Chalom, to Ellen Maria Isabella, fifth dau. of Col. W. Pitt Macdonald.

*Nov. 26.* At Henul, Taranaki, New Zealand, Major H. R. Russell, 57th Regt., youngest son of the Rev. J. C. Russell, rector of St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, Lewes, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. H. H. Brown, rector of Omata, N.Z., and formerly vicar of Burton-Pedwardine, Lincolnshire.

*Nov. 29.* At Kandy, Richard Hawksworth, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B., to Cecilia, widow of Thomas Freckleton, esq., and fifth dau. of the late E. S. Waring, esq., Civil Service.

*Dec. 19.* At Darling Point, Sydney, Ernest de Satgé St. Jean, eldest son of the Vicomte de Satgé St. Jean, Baron de Thoren, &c., to Mary Ann Lucas, eldest dau. of the late Edwin Tooth, esq., of Sydney, and granddau. of Robert Tooth, esq., of Swift's-park, Cranbrook, Kent.

*Dec. 20.* At Kurrachee, East Indies, Charles Thornhill, Lieut. R.A., to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of S. C. Moore, esq., of Barne, co. Tipperary.

*Dec. 27.* At Hongkong, Capt. Charles S. Perry, 9th Regt., son of the late Rev. G. Perry, vicar of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, to Maria Marian, second dau.

of the late S. Firth, esq., of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent.

*Dec. 29.* At Byculla, Bombay, Talbot Hamilton, esq., Public Works' Department, second son of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, late 19th Regt., to Annie Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. E. Cruttwell, M.A., and granddau. of the late Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford University.

*Jan. 5, 1867.* At the British Embassy, Paris, R. C. Leslie-French, esq., of Ballyhay, co. Monaghan, to Philippa Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of the late Edward Kelso, esq., of Kelsoland and Horkesley Park, Essex.

*Jan. 8.* At St. Andrew's, N.B., Robert Chambers, esq., LL.D., to Mary Ann, widow of Robert Frith, esq.

At Fermoy, Gustavus Wheatley Berry Collis, Lieut. 6th Regt. eldest surviving son of the late Lieu.-Col. Charles Collis, 24th Regt., to Pauline Elizabeth Katherine, only child of Capt. Edward Briscoe, of Fermoy.

*Jan. 10.* At Ottawa, Canada West, the Rev. Henry James Petry, B.A., incumbent of Danville-cum-Tingwick, to Araminta, third dau. of the late Capt. Hill, 69th Regt.

*Jan. 14.* At Potton, Beds, J. W. Corbould-Warren, esq., of Tacolneston Hall, Norfolk, to Maria Louisa, youngest dau. of Henry Raynes, esq., of Potton.

Jan. 17. At Ewell, Walter George, third son of the Rev. A. Hanbury, vicar of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, to Isabella, dau. of the late Capt. W. C. Lempriere, R.H.A.

At Humberston, Leicestershire, Henry Charles Hervey, son of the Rev. J. Longhurst, rector of Dunton Bassett, to Augusta Sophia, second dau. of F. T. Bryan, esq., of Humberston.

Jan. 19. At St. James's, Southwark, John Green Hall, esq., of Canterbury, to Mary Grace, widow of William Cotterill Scholefield, esq., eldest son of William Scholefield, esq., M.P.

At Brighton, Capt. Richard Topham, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Annie Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Alfred Hall, esq., M.D.

Jan. 22. At Godstone, James Samuel, fifth son of the late Archdeacon Hoare, to Catherine Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Charles Hampden Turner, esq., of Leigh Place, Godstone.

At Loughton, Major Francis Tower, R.A., to Elizabeth Rhodes, dau. of the late W. Whitaker Maitland, esq., of Loughton Hall and Woodford Hall, Essex.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Capt. Newton Haworth Wallace, 101st Regt., to Frances Emmeline, second dau. of M. J. Anketell, esq.

At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Charles William Wilson, Capt. R.E., to Olivia, youngest dau. of the late Col. Duffin, Bengal Cavalry.

Jan. 23. At Riseholme, the Rev. Walter Abbott, vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, to Margaret Sophia, third dau. of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Dublin, the Rev. J. J. Jackson, rector of Ballinderry, co. Londonderry, to Agnes Victoria, youngest dau. of William Traill, esq., of Ballylough, co. Antrim.

Jan. 24. At Ramsgate, the Rev. Osbert Fynes-Clinton, M.A., to Louisa, second dau. of Edward Lloyd, esq., of Ramsgate.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Algernon Heber-Percy, esq., to Alice Charlotte Mary, only child of the late Rev. F. B. Lockwood.

At Worcester, the Rev. William Henry Kemm, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Kemm, of the Bengal Army, to Sophia Greaves, youngest dau. of J. C. Johnson, esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey.

At Tackley, Oxon, James, second son of W. Moseley, esq., of Leaton Hall, Staffordshire, to Emily, second dau. of the late W. Evetts, esq., of Tackley Park.

At Lewisham, C. Knox Ord, esq., M.D., Surgeon R.N., to Sarah Hephzibah, second dau.; and at the same time and place, the Rev. George C. Proctor-Beauchamp, B.A., to Alice Maria, youngest dau. of Edward Legh, esq., of The Limes, Lewisham.

William Henry O'Shea, late Captain 18th Hussars, to Katharine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sir J. Page Wood, bart.

At Wavendon, Walter Reginald Rudge, esq., Lieut. R. A., youngest son of the late E. J. Rudge, esq., of The Abbey Manor, Evesham, Worcestershire, to Louisa Emily, third dau. of T. V. Lane, esq., of Coffleet, Devon.

Jan. 28. At Rathmines, Dublin, the Rev. Walter Bridge Arthy, R.N., to Jane Anne, dau. of the late W. Gabbett, esq., of Mountminnitt, co. Limerick.

Jan. 29. At Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. John Day Beales, B.A., of Wilby, to Georgiana, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Creed, rector of Mellis.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Col. Edward Howard-Vyse, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, to Mary, second surviving dau. of Mrs. Noreliffe, of Langton Hall, Yorkshire, and of the late Henry Robinson, esq., of York.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. W. H. R. Longhurst, to Geraldine, younger dau. of Joseph Arden, esq., of Rickmansworth Park, Herts.

Jan. 30. At Appleby, Lincolnshire, Sir Robert Sheffield, bart., to Priscilla Isabella Laura, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Dumaresq, R.E.

Jan. 31. At Harefield, Middlesex, the Rev. Hammond Tooke, rector of Monkton Farley, Wilts, to Frances Wycliffe, eldest dau. of Robert Henry Sawyer, esq., of Harefield.

Feb. 2. At the English Embassy, Florence, Count Georges Martin d'Orfengo, Captain of Artillery, Italian Army, son of the late Count Hector d'Orfengo, of Pignerola, Piedmont, to Hannah Christiana Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Dennistoun, esq., H.B., of Ravenswood.

Feb. 4. At Peckham, John Bacon, youngest son of the Rev. T. C. Welch, vicar of Pattishall, Towcester, to Louisa Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Luke Williams Winkley, esq.

Feb. 5. At Inverness, Roderick Mackenzie, esq., of Kinraig, to Georgina Adelaide, dau. of the late Roderick Mackenzie, esq., of Flowerburn, Ross-shire.

At All Soul's, Langham-place, George Staunton Morrison, late Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, to Emma Louisa, youngest dau. of the late A. L. Bushby, esq., of Lewes.

Feb. 6. At High Cliff, Hants, Major Frederic Bayly, Madras Staff Corps, third son of the late Wentworth Bayly, esq., of Weston Hall, Suffolk, to Florence Charlotte, dau. of Ker Baillie Hamilton, esq., C.B.

At Wellington, Somerset, the Rev. H.

Von-der-Heyde Cowell, B.A., to Amelia, third dau. of the late T. Elworthy, esq., of Westford, Somerset.

At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. W. S. Davis, M.A., incumbent of Tonge-cum-Alkrington, Lancashire, to Julia, third dau. of Henry Hawkes, esq., of Ayscough Fee Hall, Lincolnshire.

At Folkton, William Foster, esq., of Harrowins House, eldest son of John Foster, esq., of Hornby Castle, near Lancaster, to Mary Ellen, dau. of Thomas Hornby, esq., of West Flotmanby.

At Manchester, Richard Guest, esq., of Etherstone Hall, Lancashire, to Carrie, fourth dau. of James Knott, esq.

At Blackheath, Robert Victor, eldest son of J. S. Haines, esq., of Lakeville, Cork, to Emily, third dau. of the Rev. A. King, of Vanbrugh-park-road, Blackheath.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. James Lacy Hulbert, B.A., curate of St. Anne's, Limehouse, to Frances Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Wardroper.

At Hilborough, Norfolk, the Rev. James Tate, rector of Croxton, Lincolnshire, to Rose Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Hardy, rector of Hilborough.

At Jersey, the Rev. Thomas Peaumont Walpole, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Wingate, esq., of Broadfield, Port Glasgow, N.B.

Feb. 7. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Reginald Windsor Sackville-West, second son of the Earl de la Warr, to Constance Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of A. D. R. W. Baillie-Cochrane, esq., M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Henry Clifton, esq., only son of Col. Clifton, of Lytham, to Madeline, eldest dau. of Sir Andrew Agnew, bart., of Lochnav.

At Stafford, the Rev. P. R. Crole, to Mary Anne Brutton, elder dau. of Capt. Kenderdine, R.N., of Brook House, Stafford.

At Denbigh, John Robert Hughes, M.D., to Margaret Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Wynne Edwards, canon of St. Asaph, and vicar of Rhuddlan.

At Great Bowden, Katharine, only dau. of W. Hay, esq., of Great Bowden Hall, to Charles Shea Hunt, Capt. 108th Regt.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. Charles Knight, M.A., third son of J. Knight, esq., of Henly Hall, Shropshire, to Caroline Amy, third dau. of James Norton, esq., of Elswick, near Sydney, N.S.W.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Major T. Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps, to Caroline Latimer, second dau. of Robert Elliot, esq., M.D.

At the Private Chapel, Terregles, Edward, only son of James Pilkington, esq., of Swinithwaite Hall, Yorkshire, to Agatha Mary Constable, second dau. of the late Hon. Peter Constable Maxwell.

At Compton, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Sarel, 17th Lancers, to Phyllis, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. More Molyneux, rector of Compton.

At Forest-hill, Henry Palmer, only son of Mr. Alderman Stone, of Fairwood, Sydenham-hill, to Emily Blanche, eldest dau. of J. Crossley Fielding, esq., of The Grange, Forest-hill.

Feb. 12. At Christ's Church, Lancaster-gate, Arthur Halton Croft, esq., of Aldborough Hall, Yorkshire, to Catherine Mary, eldest dau. of the late Griffith Richards, Q.C.

At Canterbury Cathedral, the Rev. Henry E. T. Cruso, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, to Frances Mary Oke, second dau. of the Very Rev. Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. Jordan, 34th Regt., to Maria Lucinda, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Williams, R.A.

At All Souls, Langham-place, Graham Edward Henry, second son of his Excellency Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria, to Charlotte Laura, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Astley, of Burgh Hall, Norfolk.

At Great Waltham, Edward Wyndham Tufnel, the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, to Laura Louisa, second dau. of J. Joliffe Tufnel, esq., of Langley's, Essex.

At Beckenham, the Rev. Robert White, M.A., to Eliza, second dau. of Walter Stunt, esq., of The Grange, Gillingham, Kent.

Feb. 13. At the Papal Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the British Embassy, Count Benvenuti, to Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Trueman, esq., of Hart Hill, Eccles, near Manchester.

At Kilmarnock, Capt. Charles Somerville McAlester, eldest son of C. Somerville McAlester, esq., of Loup and Kennox, to Williamina Pollok, youngest dau. of the late William Pollok Morris, esq., of Craig, Ayrshire.

At Leeds, the Rev. J. H. Moore, vicar of Cloford, Somersetshire, to Helen Britain, eldest dau. of Charles Chadwick, M.D., F.R.C.P.

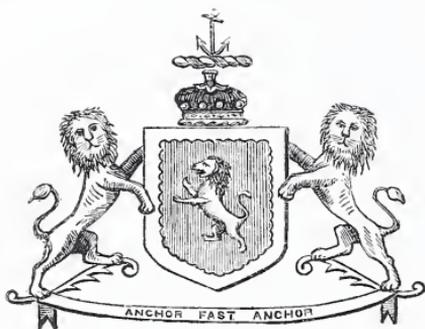
At Bickley, Kent, Robert Watkins Taylor, esq., only son of the late Rev. Robert Taylor, M.A., to Rosa White, fourth surviving dau. of the late Capt. John Clavell, R.N.

Feb. 14. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Lord M. William Graham, to the Hon. Mrs. Dashwood, sister of Lord Bateman.

## Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]



LORD GRAY.

Jan. 31. At 18, Champs Elysées, Paris, aged 68, the Right Hon. John Gray, 16th Lord Gray of Gray, co. Forfar, in the peerage of Scotland.

His lordship was the eldest and only remaining son of Francis, 15th Lord Gray, by Mary Anne, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. James Johnston. He was born May 12, 1798, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Aug. 20, 1842. He was a deputy-lieutenant for co. Perth, and a magistrate for co. Forfar, and was elected a representative peer for Scotland in March, 1847. His lordship's father was also for many years one of the representative peers for Scotland.

The family of Gray is one of high antiquity, being descended from Rollo, chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy. Rollo's grandson Anchetil de Gray, was one of William the Conqueror's companions-in-arms at the battle of Hastings, and is recorded in the Domesday survey as lord of many manors and lordships in Bucks and Oxfordshire. Another branch of the family were for many ages seated in the north of England, one of whom, Sir John de Grey (or Gray) of Berwyke, Northumberland, was the ancestor of the line afterwards settled in Scotland, and from whom the late peer descended. The title of Lord Gray of Gray was conferred

in 1415, on Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth.

The late peer had resided for many years in Paris, where he always took a leading part in all meetings of importance in which the English residents were concerned, and where his liberality and hospitality secured for him universal respect and esteem. His lordship married, July 23, 1833, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles P. Ainslie ; but having died without issue, his unmarried sister, Madeline, succeeds to the barony. The heir presumptive to the title is her niece, Margaret, wife of the Hon. David Henry Murray.



THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

Jan. 21. Aged 69, the Right Hon. Robert King, 4th Earl of Kingston, co. Roscommon, Viscount Kingston of Kingsborough, co. Sligo, and Baron Kingston of Rockingham, co. Roscommon, in the peerage of Ireland ; Baron Kingston of Michelstown, co. Cork, in that of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Ireland.

His Lordship was the second and eldest surviving son of George, 3rd earl, by Lady Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen, 1st Earl of Mountcashell. He was born Oct. 14, 1797, and succeeded

to the earldom on the death of his father in October, 1839.

He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1818, and was a magistrate for the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary.

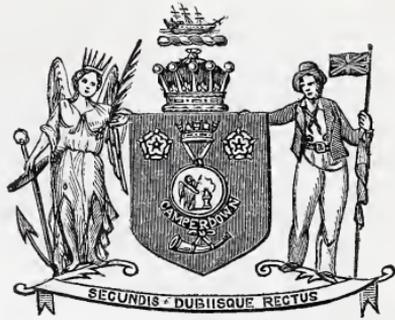
The deceased earl was formerly an officer in the 5th Foot, and as ensign had served with the British army of occupation in France. He sat as M.P. for co. Cork in the Parliament of 1831-2.

A few years since, his lordship rendered himself conspicuous by his frequent appearance at the different metropolitan police-courts. He invariably appeared as defendant at the suit of some cabman, and ultimately, by his unseemly conduct in the House of Lords, it became too apparent that he was suffering from mental disease. In April, 1861, after a legal inquisition, he was declared to be of unsound mind.

His lordship's family is of Yorkshire extraction, but settled in Ireland early in the 16th century. His ancestor, Sir John King, Knt., obtained from Queen Elizabeth, in requital of his military services, a grant of the Abbey of Boyle, co. Roscommon; and from King James I. many valuable territorial grants, and several of the highest and most lucrative employments. His grandson, Robert King, Esq., of Rockingham, co. Roscommon, was M.P. for that shire, and a Privy-Councillor in Ireland; he was created a baronet in 1682, and was the grandfather of Sir Robert King, who in 1748 was elevated to the Irish peerage, as Baron Kingsborough. His lordship died unmarried in 1755, when that dignity expired, while the baronetcy devolved upon his brother Edward, who was created Baron Kingston of Rockingham in 1764, Viscount Kingsborough in 1766, and further advanced to the dignity of an earl in 1768. George, the 3rd Earl, father of the subject of this notice, obtained the peerage of the United Kingdom, by patent of creation, dated July 17, 1821.

The late Earl lived and died unmarried, and is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. James King, a barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, who was born in April, 1800, and married, in 1860, Anna, fourth dau. of Matthew Brinkley, esq., of Parsonstown, co. Meath, youngest son of the late Right Rev. John Brinkley, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne.

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THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN.

Jan. 30. At Weston House, Warwickshire, aged 54, the Right Hon. Adam Duncan-Haldane, 2nd Earl of Camperdown, of Camperdown, co. Forfar, and of Glencagles, co. Perth, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, co. Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

His lordship was the elder of the two surviving sons of Robert, 1st Earl of Camperdown, by Janet, daughter of the late Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., and grandson of Admiral Viscount Duncan, the victor of Camperdown. He was born March 25, 1812, and in 1859 succeeded his father in the family honours. The deceased was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1834. For some years he was in the House of Commons. He was chosen in 1837 to represent Southampton in Parliament, and at the general election in 1841 was returned for Bath at the head of the poll. He represented that city till 1852. At the general election in 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Bury, Lancashire; but in 1854 his lordship again entered the House of Commons as representative for Forfarshire, and held his seat till his accession to the House of Lords. As Lord Duncan he distinguished himself in Parliament by his strenuous and unceasing advocacy for the abolition of the window tax, and his advocacy no doubt contributed to the repeal of that objectionable duty, which took place in July, 1851, and which led to a duty being imposed upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof. He also was in favour of voting by ballot. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 to 1858. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for cos. Perth and Forfar, and also a magistrate for Warwickshire.

The Earldom of Camperdown was conferred on his father, who was a distinguished admiral, and who assumed the name of Haldane, in addition to his family name of Duncan; the great source of the family honours, however, was Admiral Duncan, who won the famous naval victory of Camperdown, and who received the title of Viscount, with a pension of 3000*l.* for three generations, as a reward.

The deceased nobleman married, in 1839, Juliana Cavendish, eldest daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., by whom, who survives him, he leaves issue an only daughter, married to Lord Abercromby, and two sons, the eldest of whom, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, Viscount Duncan, who succeeds to the title and estates, was born May 28, 1841, and educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated, gaining a first-class in classics in 1861.

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#### THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF JERSEY.

*Jan.* 26. At 38, Berkeley-square, suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 81, Sarah Sophia, Dowager Countess of Jersey.

Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter and only surviving child of John, 10th Earl of Westmoreland, by Anne, only daughter and heir of Mr. Robert Child. She was born March 4, 1785, and in May, 1804, she married George, Viscount Villiers, who in the following year succeeded his father as 5th Earl of Jersey, and by whom she had a family of four sons and three daughters. Her eldest son, George Augustus Frederick, died three weeks after the death of his father in 1859, and was father of Victor, 7th Earl; Augustus John, died at Rome in 1847; Frederick, married to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the 8th Earl of Athlone (title extinct); Francis John died in May, 1862; Lady Sarah, married to Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, son of his Excellency the late Prince Paul, many years ambassador to the Court of St. James's from Austria, died at Torquay in November, 1853; Lady Clementina, died unmarried in December, 1858; and Lady Adela, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles P. Ibbetson, who died suddenly in September, 1860.

The late countess, on the death of her maternal grandfather, Mr. Robert Child, the banker, by his will succeeded to his

large property both real and personal. Owing to her mother having eloped with the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Child carried out his determination that not a shilling of his property should go to the male heirs of the earldom, and he bequeathed his large and valuable property in the county of Middlesex, and his interest in the old banking-house at Temple Bar, to the countess. The deceased Lady Jersey was kind and charitable to the poor, but studiously avoided publicity in doing good to those beneath her. Many indigent families will regret her death, as well as an extensive circle of friends.

The Countess of Jersey was for many years one of the leading ladies patronesses of "Almack's;" and, with Viscountess Palmerston, shared the greatest influence; indeed, she had for more than half a century occupied the highest position in London society. She was a woman of extraordinary abilities, and no female member of the aristocracy could surpass her in her knowledge of European politics. For nearly fifty years her saloons were nightly open to receive the distinguished foreign diplomatists of the day and the prominent political characters of the Tory and Conservative party. The countess's "at homes" were, however, unlike those at Devonshire and Holland Houses, exclusively confined to a distinct political faction. Lord Brougham was a great personal friend of the deceased lady, and Viscount Palmerston was among her occasional visitors, even while in office. Lady Jersey was connected by marriage with the late Viscount Ponsonby, the late Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Bessborough, and a large number of friends of opposite politics.

It was not until the death of her husband, in October, 1859, that Lady Jersey retired into comparative seclusion—that is to say, sought only the society of her most intimate friends. The countess was honoured by the personal regard of the late Emperor Nicholas, the late Kings of Hanover, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, and of George IV. when Prince Regent.

The interment of the deceased took place in the family vault of the parish church of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, on the 2nd of February, the body of the countess having been brought to Middleton Park on the day previous. The funeral procession was preceded by the principal tenantry of the estates.

## SIR J. V. SHELLEY, BART.



Jan. 26. At Maresfield Park, Sussex, aged 58, Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir John Shelley, Bart., by Frances, only daughter and heiress of Thomas

Winckley, esq., of Brockholes, co. Lancaster. He was born March 18, 1808, and was educated at the Charterhouse. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, Chairman of the Bank of London, and patron of one living, and also a claimant to the ancient Barony of Sudely (in abeyance since 1336) as representative of Alice Belknap, one of the co-heirs. He was appointed lieut.-col. 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers in 1861. At the general election in 1841, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Eastern Division of Sussex. In July, 1852, he was elected to the House of Commons for the city of Westminster, and sat for that city, in the liberal interest, up to the dissolution in 1865. During his parliamentary career, the late baronet was always strongly in favour of vote by ballot, the extension of the suffrage to all rate-payers, and a strenuous opponent of religious endowments. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in March, 1852. Shirley, in his "Noblemen and Gentlemen of England," makes mention of this family as follows:—"Although there is no doubt of the antiquity of the House of Shelley, the accounts of the earlier descents of the family are very scanty. Originally of the county of Huntingdon, the Shelleys are said to have removed into this county (Sussex) at a very early period. But the earliest mention we have in history of any of this family is of John and Thomas Shelley, who, following the fortunes of Richard II., were attainted and beheaded in the first year of Henry IV. The remaining brother, Sir William Shelley, not being connected with the followers of Richard II., retained his possessions, and was the ancestor of this family, who, in the reign of Henry VI., by a match with the heiress of Michelgrove of Michelgrove, in Clapham, was seated at that place, which continued the residence of the

Shelleys until the year 1800, when it was sold, and Maresfield became the family seat." The patent of baronetcy was dated May, 1611, and formed the last of the twenty first created, and of which five still exist, not merged in peerages.

The late baronet married August 13, 1832, Louisa Elizabeth Ann, only child of the late Rev. S. Johnes Knight, of Henley Hall, county Salop, rector of Welwyn, Herts, and vicar of Allhallows, Barking, by whom he leaves issue an only daughter. By default of male issue he succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, the Rev. Frederick Shelley, rector of Beer Ferris, Devon. He was born in 1809, and married in 1845 to Charlotte Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hippisley, of Lamborne Place, Berks.

## SIR J. G. DALTON-FITZGERALD, BART.



Jan. 16. Aged 35, Sir James George Dalton-Fitzgerald, Bart., of Castle Ishen, co. Cork.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir James Fitzgerald, Bart., of Castle Ishen, by Augusta, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, and was born January 6, 1831. He was educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Lancaster. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the 3rd Lancashire Militia in 1853, and a Lieutenant in the Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry in 1862. He succeeded to the title, as 9th Bart., on the decease of his father, in September, 1839.

The family is descended from the illustrious Irish family of the House of Desmond. The immediate ancestor, Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, knight of Clenglich, was created a baronet of Ireland in 1644, and married a daughter of James Fitzgerald, grandson of the 11th Earl of Desmond. His loyalty to the House of Stuart caused him and his family many years of poverty and privation; but on the restoration of Charles II. his property, which had been confiscated by Cromwell, was restored to him. In consequence of the diminution of the family estates, the assumption of the title was declined after the death of

Sir Edmund, until the year 1730, when Sir Richard Fitzgerald, who resumed the family dignity, had his right acknowledged and confirmed by the College of Arms in Ireland.

The late baronet, who was a member of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in Ireland, married, in 1856, Blanche Mary, daughter of the Hon. Philip Stourton, but has had no issue. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only surviving brother, Gerald Richard, late a Lieut. R.N., who was born in 1832, and married, in 1861, Mary, the second daughter of George Wildes, Esq., of Manchester.

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SIR A. HAY, BART.

Jan. 18. At Cannes, France, after a short illness, aged 71, Sir Adam Hay, Bart., of Smithfield and Hays-town, Peeblesshire.

The deceased was the third son of the late Sir John Hay, Bt., of Hays-town (who died in 1830), by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter

of James, 16th Lord Forbes. He was born December 14, 1795 and succeeded his brother in the title as 7th Baronet, November 1, 1838. He was a Vice-Lieut. for co. Peebles, and a magistrate for cos. Midlothian, Perth, and Selkirk; he sat as M.P. for the Lanark Burghs from 1820 to 1830.

The family of Hay is one of the most illustrious in Scotland. About the year 1100, William de Haya settled in Lothian, and was appointed royal butler to the courts of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. He left at his decease two sons, the elder of whom became the progenitor of the Earls of Erroll; whilst from the younger son, Robert, descended the ancient Barons of Yester, one of whom, John, was, by solemn investiture of parliament, advanced to the dignity of Lord Hay of Yester. The late baronet is directly descended from the Hon. John Hay, second son of the 3rd Lord Hay. James Hay, who held the appointment of esquire to James VI., was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1635. After the death of the 3rd Baronet, without issue, the title re-

mained dormant till revived in favour of the nearest collateral relative.

The late Sir Adam Hay married, in 1823, Henrietta Callender, eldest dau. of the late William Grant, esq., of Congalton, co. Haddington, by whom (who died in June, 1849) he had issue four sons and five daughters. His second but eldest surviving son, Robert, who succeeds to the baronetcy, was born May 8, 1825, and married, in August, 1853, Sally, daughter of A. Duncan, esq., of Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.

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SIR J. WARRENDER, BART.

Jan. 21. At Brunsfield House, Edinburgh, aged 80, Sir John Warrender, Bart., of Lochend, East Lothian.

The deceased was the second but eldest surviving son of the late Sir Patrick Warrender, Bart., of Lochend, East Lothian, who was some

time M.P. for the burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, &c., and filled the office of king's remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer; also formerly a cavalry officer of rank at the battle of Minden, and who died in 1799. His mother was Helen, daughter of James Blair, Esq., of Dunbar, and he was born in the year 1786. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Haddington, and a magistrate for Midlothian, and was formerly an officer in the army. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, in 1849.

The first baronet, great-grandfather of the deceased, was George Warrender, of Lochend, an eminent merchant of Edinburgh, who, having filled the office of Lord Provost of that city, *temp.* King William, Queen Anne, and George I., was so created in June, 1715.

The late baronet was twice married—first, in 1823, to Lady Julian Jane Maitland, daughter of James, 8th Earl of Lauderdale (who died in 1827), and secondly, in 1831, to the Hon. Frances Henrietta Arden, daughter of Richard, 1st Lord Alvanley (a title now extinct); she died in 1852. He is succeeded in the title by his only son, by the former marriage, George, late of the Coldstream



Guards, who was born in 1825, and married in 1854 to Helen, only child of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., of Marchmont, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

SIR W. S. HARRIS, F.R.S.

Jan. 22. At 6, Windsor Villas, Plymouth, aged 76, Sir William Snow Harris, F.R.S., &c.

The deceased was a son of the late Thomas Harris, Esq., of Plymouth, by Mary, dau. of William E. Snow, Esq., of that town, where he was born in the year 1791. He was educated at the Plymouth Grammar School, and at the University of Edinburgh, for the medical profession. This he practised for several years with considerable success, but his whole heart and soul being in the physical sciences, he abandoned his practice in order to devote himself entirely to the study of the elementary laws of electricity and magnetism. The eminence to which he attained is sufficient evidence of his natural talent, and of his patience and perseverance in scientific research. In 1820 he first discovered his mode of conducting lightning discharges by means of broad copper plates, and his writings soon attracted much attention. In 1831 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, upon the ground of scientific merit, having contributed at different times some valuable philosophic papers, which were presented to the society by Sir Humphrey Davy and Mr. Davies Gilbert. In 1835 the society awarded him the Copley medal, one of the highest honours in its gift, and which for upwards of one hundred years has been awarded to the authors of brilliant discoveries. In 1839 his "Inquiries concerning the Elementary Laws of Electricity," third series, were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* as the "Bakerian Lecture," and earned the bequest of Mr. Henry Baker, F.R.S. In 1841 her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him an annuity from the Civil List of 300*l.*, "in consideration of his services in the cultivation of science." The pension was not granted him, as some have erroneously supposed, for his invention of lightning conductors, Lord Melbourne, through whom the communication of the royal wishes passed, having guarded carefully against any construction of that kind

being put upon this gracious act; for although Snow Harris's system of lightning conductors had been before the public ever since 1820, and had been pronounced by a mixed naval and scientific commission, appointed in 1839 to investigate and report on lightning conductors for ships, to be "superior to all others," and was "earnestly recommended to be generally adopted into the royal navy," it, nevertheless, had not been adopted in 1841. In fact, it was not until the year 1843, after every conceivable opposition to it arising from interest, prejudice, superstition, and ignorance, had been encountered and vanquished, that it was at last ordered to be universally employed in all her Majesty's ships. The value of the invention will be instantly appreciated when we state that loss or damage by lightning in the royal navy has been since that time absolutely unknown, while previously the material damage alone had been estimated at 10,000*l.* per annum, to say nothing of the loss of life and of the services of ships of war obliged to undergo repairs at critical periods on foreign stations. In 1847 the honour of knighthood was conferred on him, and he had on several occasions been honourably mentioned in both Houses of Parliament, but upwards of ten years were allowed to pass before any grant was made to him. In 1860 he was appointed scientific referee of Government in all matters connected with electricity, and in this capacity had to superintend the fitting of his conductors to the Royal Palaces, the Houses of Parliament, the powder magazines, and other important public buildings, the very last upon which he was personally engaged being the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, in which are deposited the remains of the late Prince Consort. Sir William Snow Harris was also the inventor of an improved mariner's compass, of another method of lightning conductors for iron ships, now being applied to our fleet of ironclads, and the author of many interesting treatises on electricity, thunder-storms, and magnetism. Up to the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a work on "Electricity in Theory and Practice."

He married, in 1824, Elizabeth Snow, daughter of R. Thorne, Esq., of Pilton, near Barnstaple, Devon, by whom he has left issue. His son, Mr. Thomas Harris, is resident civil engineer superintending

the construction of the Spithead forts under Mr. Hawkshaw. He was married in 1865 to Margaret Sibella Gertrude, daughter of the late P. Glinn, Esq.

W. F. DIXON, Esq.

Jan. 8. At Birley House, near Sheffield, aged 41, William Frederick Dixon, Esq.

The deceased was the only son of William Frederick Dixon, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Page Hall, Yorkshire, by Anne, daughter of Benjamin Newton, Esq., of Sheffield, and was born at Birley House, on the 13th of June, 1825.

He was one of the principal managing partners of the eminent firm of James Dixon & Sons, of Sheffield; and, by his business abilities, combined with great urbanity and good nature, and a high sense of honour, he not only conducted to win and maintain for that firm the deservedly high reputation they enjoy (both at home and abroad), but secured the warm esteem and the sincere respect of all with whom he came in contact.

He joined the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, as cornet, in 1852, became lieutenant in 1853, and was gazetted captain in 1856. From his first connection with the corps, he devoted himself with pride and pleasure to the duties of his position. He was an excellent officer, and became a high favourite, not only with the men of his troop, but with the whole regiment. A proof of this feeling was evinced when, in July, 1862, the non-commissioned officers and members of his troop, with whom he was more immediately connected, presented to him a costly sword and belt, "as a token of respect for his uniform kindness."

In October, 1865, he qualified as a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire; and, from that time, was as assiduous in the discharge of his magisterial duties as he had been before in his offices of churchwarden and vice-chairman of the Poor Law Guardians of the Wortley Union.

He took great pride in the fine old church of his native parish, Ecclesfield, which has been designated "the Minster of the Moors," and it was mainly through

his exertions, whilst churchwarden, that it was restored to its pristine state, and the originally beautiful stone work of its interior was relieved from an unsightly mass of plaster and yellow ochre, by which it had gradually been encumbered and defaced through many successive generations.

Mr. Dixon married, in 1860, Frances Mary, only daughter of J. W. Leather, Esq., of Newton Green, near Leeds, but has left no surviving issue.

With the exception of a few unimportant bequests, and subject to a settlement on his widow for her life, he leaves his entire property, real and personal, to his father, whom he constitutes his sole executor. His will was executed only four days before his death.

He was buried in the family vault at Ecclesfield, on the 12th January, the service being read by his great friend the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Gatty.

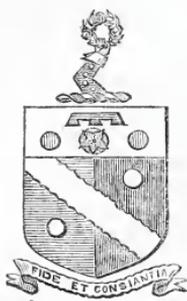
J. D'ALTON, Esq.

Jan. 20. At 48, Summer-hill, Dublin, aged 74, John D'Alton, Esq., barrister-at-law, the well-known Irish historian and genealogist.

The deceased was the representative of one of the most ancient families in the

county of Westmeath, being the direct descendant of Sir Walter D'Alton, who, as recorded in the Office of Arms, secretly married Jane, a daughter of Louis, king of France, and, having thereby incurred that monarch's displeasure, fled to England, whence he passed to Ireland with Henry II. on the invasion of that country. The late Mr. D'Alton was a son of the late William D'Alton, Esq., of Bessville, co. Westmeath, and of his wife, Elizabeth Leynes. He was born in the year 1792, and having been educated by the Rev. Joseph Hutton, in 1806 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in due course. Selecting the law as his future profession, in 1811 he entered the Middle Temple, London, was called to the Irish bar in 1813, and joined the Connaught circuit.

During his practice as a barrister he was largely employed in cases wherein



questions of pedigree were involved; but, except the appointment of Commissioner of the Loan Fund Board, which was given him in 1835, he never acquired any other legal preferment. Mr. D'Alton's first published work was a metrical romance, entitled "Dermid, or Erin in the days of Boroihme," which appeared in 1814, and was highly spoken of by Sir Walter Scott. His attention as an author was subsequently mainly directed to Irish historical literature, and in 1828 he successfully competed for the Conyngham gold medal offered by the Royal Irish Academy for the best essay on "The Ancient History, Religion, and Arts of Ireland, from the time of the introduction of Christianity to the English Invasion," which was published in the Transactions of the Academy. In 1833, Messrs. Caldwell, of Dublin, commenced the publication of "The Irish Penny Magazine," edited by Mr. Samuel Lover, and supported by a staff of competent writers, foremost among whom was Mr. D'Alton, his contributions being chiefly "Illustrations of Irish Topography." He was also a contributor for many years to the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and to several of the leading periodicals of the day. In 1838 he was elected a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and in the same year he published the "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," a valuable repertory of Irish ecclesiastical biography, and also his "History of the County of Dublin," for which he had for many years been collecting materials. In 1844 he published his "History of Drogheda and its Environs, with Memoir of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway." His "Annals of Boyle" appeared in 1845. This work gives the history of the country from the earliest period to the year 1245, when the annals of Boyle terminate; it contains notices of many old Irish families, which render the work of great value to the antiquary and genealogist.

Mr. D'Alton produced in 1855 his "Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of King James's Irish Army List, 1689," a work sufficiently indicative of Mr. D'Alton's deep research into the family history and pedigrees of his native country, and of which a second and enlarged edition was published in 1860. The last publication on which Mr. D'Alton was engaged was his "History of Dun-

dalk." This work his age rendered him incapable of completing alone, and it was successfully brought out by him and Mr. O'Flanagan jointly in 1864.

Besides his published works, Mr. D'Alton has left nearly 200 volumes of MSS. calculated to furnish valuable aid for future historians and genealogists. The late Mr. D'Alton was the recipient of a pension of 50*l.* per annum from the public fund set apart for distinguished authors. His social powers were of a high order; and at the first meeting of the Royal Irish Academy after his decease, the President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, pronounced a graceful tribute to his literary and genial character.

He married, in 1818, Catherine, daughter of Edward Phillips, Esq., of Clonmore, co. Mayo, by whom he had issue two sons, William and Edward D'Alton, of Dublin, esqs., and also four daughters.

The deceased was interred in the burial-place at Glasnevin, near Dublin.

#### G. BRODIE, ESQ.

Jan. 22. At Percy House, Randolph-road, W., aged 80, George Brodie, Esq., Historiographer Royal of Scotland.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late William Brodie, Esq., of Chesterhill, Roxburghshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Bogue, Esq., of Woodhall, co. Berwick. He was born in the county of Haddington in 1786, and at a very early age was sent to Edinburgh with his twin-brother, Alexander (afterwards author of "A History of the Roman Government"), to attend the High School. Having completed his course of education there, he entered the University, and was called to the Scotch Bar in 1811. In 1822 he published "A History of the British Empire from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, including a particular examination of Mr. Hume's statements relative to the character of the English Government;" and in 1826, "Commentaries on Stair's Institutions of the Law of Scotland," a work which was deemed by the Scotch Bar a great acquisition. Mr. Brodie was appointed Historiographer Royal of Scotland in 1836. After a lapse of many years spent in study and research, he was induced once more to publish, and in 1865 brought out a new edition of his first work under the title of "A Consti-

*tional History of the British Empire.*" So ended his literary labours.

Mr. Brodie married Rachel, youngest daughter of the late Major David Robertson, Assistant Barrack-Master-General of Scotland, by whom he leaves issue one son and three daughters.

The deceased was buried in Willesden Cemetery on the 26th of January.

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THE REV. R. MACDONNELL, D.D.

*Jan.* 24. At Provost's House, Trinity College, Dublin, aged 79, the Rev. Richard MacDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Robert MacDonnell, Esq., of Douglas, co. Cork, by Susanna, daughter of T. Nugent, Esq. He was born in the year 1787, and at the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a Scholarship in 1803, and took the degree of B.A. in 1805. He became a Fellow of his college in 1808, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1813. He at first selected the profession of the law, and, having been called to the Bar, practised for some time on the Munster Circuit. Afterwards he abandoned the legal profession, and took holy orders.

In 1816 he was elected Professor of Oratory by competitive examination, in the room of the late Judge Crampton. In 1821 he took the degree of D.D. He was chosen a Senior Fellow in the place of Bishop Sandes in November, 1836. As a Tutor Fellow he was very painstaking, and a large number of his pupils attained high distinction. For many years he held the office of Bursar, and during that period applied his intelligence and business habits to bringing the accounts of the collegiate estates into a satisfactory condition; and on the 24th of January, 1852, he was appointed Provost of Trinity College.

The late Dr. MacDonnell was one of the very few who, from a very early date, advocated the emancipation of Roman Catholics from civil disabilities at a time when such views were most unpopular in the University. He continued through his life the herald of wider and more liberal views, both as regarded politics and education, than his contemporaries. In 1828, in a letter to Dr. Phipps, then Registrar of Trinity College, he sketched out all the great improvements in the

undergraduate course, which were carried out under the auspices of Provost Lloyd; but when he became Provost himself, he carried out reforms and improvements in almost every department, and his period of office is remarkable for a number of new statutes, which almost revolutionised the College code of laws, and gave the institution over which he presided a fresh impetus in its career of usefulness.

In these reforms he had often to contend against the prejudices and the unwillingness to sanction change which still clung even to younger men; but his firmness and perseverance generally triumphed.

The late Dr. MacDonnell married, in 1810, Jane, 2nd daughter of the late Very Rev. Richard Graves, Dean of Ardagh, by whom he has left issue eight children. His eldest surviving son, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., Governor of Hong Kong, was born in 1815, and is married to Blanche Anne, daughter of Francis Skurray, Esq. His other sons are—Hercules MacDonnell, Esq., ex-Scholar, T.C.D., and Secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests; the Very Rev. John C. MacDonnell, D.D., Dean of Cashel; the Rev. Ronald MacDonnell, rector of Monkstown; and Arthur R. MacDonnell, Capt. R.E.

The deceased was interred in a vault under the chapel of Trinity College on the 28th of January.

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WM. DARGAN, ESQ.

*Feb.* 7. At 2, Fitzwilliam-square East, Dublin, aged 68, William Dargan, Esq., railway contractor.

The deceased was the son of a farmer in the county of Carlow, where he was born in the year 1798. Having received a fair English education, he was placed in a surveyor's office. The first important employment he obtained was under Mr. Telford, in constructing the Holyhead road. He there learnt the true art of road-making, then applied for the first time by his chief, the secret of which was raising the road in the middle that it might have something of the strength of the arch, and making provision for the effectual draining off of the surface water. When that work was finished, Mr. Dargan returned to Ireland and obtained several small contracts on his own account, the most important of which was the road from

Dublin to Howth, which was then the principal harbour connected with Dublin. Soon after this he embarked in a career of enterprise which, owing to the state of the country at that time, and the nature of the works which he achieved, will cause him to stand alone as a leader of industrial progress in the history of Ireland.

Kingstown had superseded Howth as the Dublin harbour. It was increasing fast in population, and the traffic between it and the metropolis was immense. It was carried on chiefly on outside cars rattling away through stifling dust in summer and splashing mud in winter. Mr. Dargan was then a young man comparatively unknown, except to a circle of appreciating friends. He inspired them with his own confidence; a company was formed, and he became the contractor of the first railway in Ireland—the Dublin and Kingstown line—a most prosperous undertaking, which has always paid better than any other line in the country. Canal conveyance was still in the ascendant; a company was formed for opening up the line of communication between Lough Erne and Belfast, and Mr. Dargan became the contractor of the Ulster Canal, which was regarded as a signal triumph of engineering and constructive ability. Other great works followed in rapid succession; first the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, then the Great Southern and Western, and the Midland Great Western lines. At the time of the Irish Exhibition in 1853, Mr. Dargan had constructed over 600 miles of railway, and he had then contracts for 200 miles more. All his lines have been admired for the excellence of the materials and workmanship.

At one time he was the largest railway proprietor in the country, and one of its greatest capitalists. The amount of business he got through was something marvellous. The secret of his success, as he once said himself, consisted in the selection of agents on whose capacity and integrity he could rely, and in whom he took care not to weaken the sense of responsibility by interfering with the details of their business, while his own energies were reserved for comprehensive views and general operations. When his mind was occupied with the arrangements of the Exhibition of 1853, he had in his hands contracts to the aggregate amount of nearly two millions sterling. To his personal character and influence that

Exhibition was mainly due, and, although many of the first men in the country, including the highest nobility, co-operated with alacrity, and aided with liberal contributions, he was the man who found the capital. He began by placing 30,000*l.* in the hands of the committees, and before it was opened in May, 1853, his advances reached over 100,000*l.*, of which his loss amounted to over 20,000*l.* At the opening of the Exhibition Mr. Dargan was highly complimented by the Queen and the Prince Consort in public, and at its close he was offered, but declined, the honour of a baronetcy. A meeting was subsequently convened by the Lord Mayor, in compliance with a requisition bearing 2,200 signatures, which resulted in a suitable monument to Mr. Dargan—the Irish National Gallery, erected on Leinster Lawn, with a fine bronze statue in front looking out upon Merrion-square. Wishing to encourage the growth of flax, Mr. Dargan took a tract of land in Cork, which he devoted to its culture; but owing to some mismanagement, the enterprise entailed a heavy loss. He also became a manufacturer, and set some mills working in the neighbourhood of Dublin. But that business did not prosper. Latterly he devoted himself chiefly to the working and extension of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, of which he was chairman. The deceased gentleman was also for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the city of Dublin.

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#### MAJOR JERVIS COOKE, R.M.L.I.

*Feb. 4.* At St. Vincent's Lodge, Portchester, Hants, aged 74, Major Jervis Cooke, R.M.L.I.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral John Cooke, R.N., of St. Vincent's Lodge, Portchester, by Catherine, only child of the late Captain Smith, R.N. He was born on Feb. 25, 1792, and was named after one of his godfathers, Admiral Earl St. Vincent. He entered the Royal Marines in May, 1806. He was wrecked in H.M.S. *Flora*, on the coast of Holland, when the officers and crew were saved on rafts. On reaching the shore, they were all made prisoners, Jan. 19, 1808.

Mr. Cooke, although at the time only sixteen years of age, became interpreter for the captain on account of his excellent

knowledge of French, which he had acquired by his intercourse with the French officers and men, seven or eight thousand of whom were imprisoned in Portchester Castle. Mr. Cooke's knowledge of French rendered his services so useful that while the rest of the *Flora's* crew were imprisoned in a church, he was placed with his captain in better, though still miserable quarters at Leowarden. His imprisonment, under the privations of shipwreck, seriously affected his health; but much kindness was shown to him and his fellow prisoners by ladies residing in the neighbourhood. Subsequently the officers were allowed to be on parole at Gorcum-on-the-Maize, and by an exchange of prisoners were at length allowed to return to England. A very short time afterwards, Buonaparte prevailed on his brother, then King of Holland, to refuse all exchange of prisoners with England, and many other English officers and men lingered for years in captivity in consequence.

Lieut. Cooke next joined H.M.S. *Thetis*, frigate of thirty guns, which, after conveying some transports to Spain, sailed for the West Indies, where he distinguished himself at the cutting out of the *Observateur* French man-of-war, and assisted in destroying the two French frigates, *La Seine* and *La Loire*. In February, 1810, he was at the taking of Guadaloupe. On his return home, he joined the Royal Marine Artillery. We next find him serving on board the *San Josef* and the *Queen Charlotte*, then the flag-ship of Lord Keith, which he left in ill health. Shortly after, he joined H.M.'s bomb-vessel *Vesuvius*, and went to Passages and St. Sebastian, which our forces captured; thence up the river Gironde, where the *Vesuvius* lay for five months, bombarding the forts of Blye and Isle Paté at intervals, and receiving their fire. At the time of the battle of Waterloo, Lieut. Cooke was in garrison with the reserves at Ostend, and was placed on half-pay at the Peace in 1817. In 1825 he was recalled to full-pay in the Royal Marines; but was immediately afterwards again attached to the Marine Artillery, got his company in 1834, and retired from the service on full-pay in 1837. He received his brevet majority in 1857.

In 1848 his services were acknowledged by a medal with three bars, viz.: Boat Service, Dec. 13, 1809.; Anse la Barque,

Dec. 18, 1809; and Guadaloupe, Feb. 1810.

In 1824 he married Eliza, widow of Charles Tickell, Esq., of Millbrook, Hants, who died in 1827. By her he had issue John Jervis, who died at the age of 14. He afterwards married, Harriet, daughter of the late John Bignall, Esq., of Raleigh House, North Devon, who died in 1848, leaving three daughters, two of whom survive.

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NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS, Esq.

*Lately.* At New York, Nathaniel Parker Willis, Esq., a popular American author.

The deceased was born at Portland, U.S., early in the present century. He received his first education at Boston and at Andover, and at the age of sixteen he entered Yale College. Born among a family of strict Dissenters, he had been already known to a few readers of verse by sentimental and scriptural lyrics, not rising to the level of Prof. Longfellow's poems, either in point of fancy, descriptive power, or scholarship, but still not unpleasing. In 1827 he was engaged to edit *The Legendary* and *The Token*. In 1828 he established the *American Monthly Magazine*, which he conducted until it was merged in the *New York Mirror*. On arriving in Europe as correspondent of the *New York Mirror*, the agreeable social talents and manners of the young American, and the great interest and delight he took in gay and literary society, gained for him a wide access to many distinguished persons and great houses, which he described for the amusement of the curious in his own country, with a fluent and not ungraceful pen, perfectly capable of marking the outward peculiarities of those with whom he came into contact. These letters first appeared in the *New York Mirror*, under the title of "Pencilings by the Way." It was followed, in 1835, by a batch of novelettes—reprinted from the periodicals—"Inklings of Adventure," strained, high-flown, little romances, in which love and aristocratic life figured largely, written in a florid and dashing style; and by a volume of verses, "Melanie." He also published a drama, entitled, "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband." Some papers on American history, which

he wrote for the *Athenæum*, rank among the more serious and valuable of his compositions.

After his first marriage in England, Mr. Willis returned to the United States, and became one of the editors of the *Corsair*. He came back to Europe once, but it was only for a brief visit, and without any resumption of the lionism found so charming on his first sojourn. On returning to America he published, in 1840, his "Poems" and "Letters from under a Bridge." Some of these are pleasant, egotistic pictures of their writer's country life, and small essays on things of art and imagination.

In 1843, with Mr. Morris, he revived the *New York Mirror*, which had been discontinued for several years, but withdrew from it on the death of his wife in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published his "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," a series of sketches of European and American society. In Oct., 1846, Mr. Willis married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and subsequently

settled in New York, where he became again associated with Mr. Morris as editor of the *Home Journal*.

"As a man," says the *Athenæum*, "Willis had many attractive qualities—a desire to please, a willingness to be pleased, an imperturbable good temper, and a real readiness to oblige, as also to accept obligation. That he was superficial, indiscreet, and vain, may be in no small part ascribed to the trammels in which his early years were past; and in his momentary exposure to a dazzling popularity, which none but those of fixed opinions, strong resolution, and strict habits of self-examination, can pass through unscathed. Both the man and his books recall a certain time of pleasant memory to those who knew the circumstances of himself and of their production, and who have now (as here) to say that both have vanished from the scene."

A sister of the late Mr. N. P. Willis, Mrs. Sarah Parton, has gained some literary reputation under the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern."

## DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 13, 1866. At Sidney, New South Wales, aged 31, Robert Claxton Davis, second son of the late Right Rev. D. G. Davis, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, West Indies.

Nov. 15. At the Parsonage, Beaufort, West Cape Colony, aged 27, the Rev. Albert Zinn.

Nov. 16. On his passage from Australia, suddenly, George Fred. Bourgoyne, third son of the late Capt. F. W. Bourgoyne, R.N., by Harriet, youngest dau. of Robert Wallace, esq., of Beechmount, co. Antrim, and grandson of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Bourgoyne, bart., of Sutton Park, Beds.

Nov. 21. At Guasocoran, Central America, aged 75, Capt. John James Moore, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the *Culloden*, and from July, 1804, until he became a lieutenant in Nov., 1809, he was employed on the Jamaica station. In March, 1809, he served with distinction in the boats of the *Polyphemus*, at the boarding and capture of the notorious French national felucca *Joseph* at St. Domingo. He returned to England in 1810, and in 1811 served off the coast of France in the *Pompée*; he subsequently made a voyage to St. Helena, assisted at the reduction of Genoa in 1814, and visited the shores of North America. He retired on half-pay in 1816.

Dec. 3. At Umbala, aged 68, Anne Cordelia, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Wreden-hall Robert Pogson, of the late 47th B.N.I.

Dec. 8. At Narromine, New South Wales, from the effects of a wound received while successfully resisting an attack made by two armed bushrangers on Her Majesty's mail, aged 36, John Granville Grenfell, commissioner of Crown Lands for the Fort Bourke District, eldest son of Admiral J. P. Grenfell, Consul-Gen. for Brazil, Liverpool.

Dec. 10. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 34, Mary, wife of Assistant-Commissary-General Ball.

Dec. 11. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 27, John, second son of Charles Sutton Campbell, esq., vice-consul at Port St. Mary's, Spain.

At the British Legation House at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, Lieut.-Col. Edward St. John Neale, C.B., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul-General for the republic of Ecuador.

Dec. 12. At the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, aged 37, Ellen, dau. of Sir Thomas Maclear, knt.

Dec. 16. At Westbrook, Queensland, by an accidental fall from his horse, aged 46, John Donald McLean, esq., colonial treasurer.

Dec. 19. At Kingston, Jamaica, Major Charles Herbert Sedley, R.E., only son of John Somner Sedley, esq., late of Mauritius.

Dec. 22. At Allahabad, Margaret Marian, wife of Major-Gen. W. F. Beatson, commanding Allahabad Division.

Dec. 29. Off Point de Galle, aged 32, Lieut. Arthur James Ceely, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), only son of James H. Ceely, esq., F.R.C.S., &c., of Aylesbury.

At Aspinwall, Isthmus of Panama, of yellow fever, Janetta, wife of Isaac T. Cookson, esq., and sister of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.

Jan. 3, 1867. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, aged 37, Capt. J. J. Dudgeon, Paymaster 1st Batt. 22d Regt., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Dudgeon.

Jan. 5. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 44, the Hon. Henry Byerley Thomson, Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Aged 50, James Charles Yorke, esq. He was the second son of the late Joseph Yorke, esq. (who was a grandson of Philip, 1st Earl of Hardwicke), by Catherine, dau. of James Cocks, esq., of London. He was born in 1816, and married, in 1839, Georgiana Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Hawkins, canon residentiary of York, by whom he has left surviving issue three sons and seven daus.

Jan. 9. At 35, York-street, Dublin, Eliza, relict of the late John Clancy, esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, sister of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and of the late Rev. Dr. Whiteside, vicar of Scarborough.

At Aspinwall, Isthmus of Panama, aged 62, George Ure Skinner, esq., F.L.S., of Guatemala, and second son of the late Very Rev. John Skinner, dean of Dunkeld and Dunblane.

Jan. 13. At Belgaum, East Indies, aged 34, Major Richard Pittman, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, only son and last surviving child of the late Richard Pittman, jun., esq., formerly of Paddington-green, London.

Jan. 14. At Heavitree, near Exeter,

aged 77, Harriet, widow of the Rev. John Campbell Fisher.

Jan. 15. At Culmore, Newtown Limavady, Ireland, aged 66, John Martin, esq., clerk of the Crown for co. Londonderry.

At Elton Manor, Notts, aged 31, Sarah Norton, widow of Wm. Fletcher Norton Norton, esq., of Elton Manor, Notts.

At Stoke, Plymouth, Captain Henry Darning Rogers, R.N. and C.B. He passed his examination in 1830, and obtained his first commission in 1837; he subsequently served on the North America and West Indian station, and also in the Mediterranean and in the East Indies. He attained the rank of Captain in Nov., 1854, and was made a C.B. in 1855.

At Ruspar Lodge, Richmond-road, Dalston, Henry Berry Webb, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and for many years lessee of the Queen's Theatre, Dublin.

Jan. 16. At Exmouth, Mr. Rhodes Tilley Mould, lately chief clerk at the Clerkenwell Police Court.

At Freens Court, Herefordshire, aged 74, Mary, relict of the late Henry Unett, esq., of Freens Court and Marden, in that county.

At Heigham Grove, Norwich, Charles Winter, Esq., J.P.

Jan. 17. At 19, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, Catherine Jane, widow of the Rev. Thomas Frere Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, Middlesex, and second dau. of the late John Thomas Bland, esq., of Blandsfort House, Queen's co., Ireland.

At 24, Brooke-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 43, William Brinton, M.D., F.R.S.

In Lough Key, near Boyle, accidentally drowned, Mr. F. J. Foot, one of the senior geologists of the Irish branch of H.M.'s Geological Survey.

Suddenly, of heart disease, Maria Guerin, relict of the late Rev. Algernon Grenfell, of Rugby.

At St. Elmo, Southsea, Mary, relict of the late Major Greer, of The Grange, co. Tyrone.

At Morland Lodge, Croydon, aged 84, Gen. Charles Herbert, C.B., of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Bath, Mrs. Frances Jarvis, widow of Col. Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, Lincolnshire.

At Appleby Hall, Leicestershire, Mrs. Isabel Clara Moore. She was the dau. of the Rev. Charles Holden, of Ashton, co. Derby, and married, in 1839 (as his second wife), George Moore, esq., of Appleby.

At Twickenham, aged 59, the Rev. Harry Mander Roberts, M.A., rector of All Saints', Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and

proceeded M.A. in 1836; he was appointed rector of All Saints', Saltfleetby, in 1855.

At Bentley House, Yarm, aged 70, Edward Gervase Scrope, esq. He was the second son of the late Simon Thomas Scrope, esq., of Danby Hall, Yorkshire (who died in 1838), by Catherine Dorothy, dau. of Edward Meynell, esq., of Kelvington, co. York, and was born in January, 1796. The brother of the deceased, Mr. S. T. Scrope, of Danby Hall, claims the earldom of Wilts, and his case is now before the House of Lords.

At Jordanhill, Renfrewshire, aged 84, James Smith, esq., F.R.S., of Jordanhill. He was the eldest son of the late Archibald Smith, esq., of Jordanhill (who died in 1821), by Isabella, dau. of William Ewing, esq., and was born in 1782. He was educated at Glasgow University, was a magistrate for co. Renfrew, and was formerly a Captain in the Renfrewshire Militia. Mr. Smith was the writer of various communications to scientific societies, and also the author of "The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul," "Dissertations on the Origin of the Gospels," "Researches in Post-Tertiary Geology," &c. He married, in 1809, Mary, dau. of Alexander Wilson, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Mr. Archibald Smith, barrister-at-law, who was born in 1813, and married, in 1853, Susan Emma, dau. of the late vice-chancellor Sir James Parker, of Rothley Temple, co. Leicester.

At Sydney-street, Brompton, aged 69, the Rev. William Church Totton, M.A. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822; he was formerly usher of Westminster School, and late lecturer of Llandegai, Carnarvonshire, and head master of the Friar's Grammar School, Bangor, North Wales.

At the Grove, Kinsale, of bronchitis, William Perry Warren, late Major Rifle Brigade.

At 57, Cadogan-place, aged 78, Joseph Wood, esq., late secretary to H.M.'s Board of Ordnance.

Jan. 18. At Teignmouth, aged 46, the Rev. Charles Bransby-Auber, B.A. He was the younger son of the late Henry P. Auber, esq., and was born in 1820; he was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1844. He was appointed rector of Clanaborough, North Devon, in 1853.

At The Shrubbery, Cork, aged 66, Charles Beamish, esq. He was the fifth son of the late William Beamish, esq., of Beaumont House, co. Cork, by Anne Jane Margaret, dau. of Robert De la Cour, esq.

He was born in the year 1800, and was a magistrate for co. Cork.

At Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward Gooch. He was the second son of the late Ven. John Gooch, Archdeacon of Sudbury (who died in 1823), by Barbara, dau. of Ralph Sneyd, esq., of Keele Hall, co. Stafford; he was born in 1793, and was formerly an officer in the Coldstream Guards.

Louisa Maria de la More, widow of Cornelius Hendrickson Kortright, esq., of St. Croix and Porto-Rico, and mother of the late Count Arthur de la More.

At Alder House, Atherton, near Manchester, aged 69, Alfred Henry Silvester, esq.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 60, Elizabeth Winterton Turnour. She was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, M.A. (who died in 1844), by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, dau. of William Richardson, esq., and was born in June, 1806.

Jan. 19. At Utrecht, the Dowager Countess Van Hogendorp.

At Clifton, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Emly, M.A. He was the only son of the late Rev. Dr. Emly, formerly vicar of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, by Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Denny Cole, of Petistree, Suffolk. He was born in 1792, and educated at Jesus Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and proceeded M.A. in 1818.

At 8, Curzon-street, Jane Craufurd, dau. of the late Gen. Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B.

The late Gen. Sir James Freeth, K.C.B., K.H. (see p. 266 *ante*), was the youngest son of the late Sampson Freeth, esq., of Birmingham, by Elizabeth, dau. of — Harvey, esq. He was born at Birmingham in 1786, and educated at the Grammar School of that town, afterwards at Tamworth and at Charlton, Kent. He married in 1814, Harriet, dau. of Mr. John Holt, of Birmingham, by whom he has left issue five sons and one dau.

At Torquay, aged 40, the Rev. George James Goff. He was the youngest son of Joseph Goff, esq., of Hale Park, Hants, by Jane, 4th dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Stannus, of Portarlington House, Queen's Co. He was born in 1826, and was formerly Chaplain of Hale.

Aged 40, Frederick Ridge, esq., of Fir Grove, West End, Southampton. He was the last surviving son of the late Capt. George Cooper Ridge, of Mordon Park, Surrey, and grandson of the late Geo. Ridge, esq., banker, of Charing-cross; he was born in 1826, and was formerly a Lieut. in the Tower Hamlets Militia.

At Lumps Villa, Southsea, Georgiana Isabella, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. C. Williams, Royal Marine Artillery.

At Chapel House, Congleton, Cheshire, aged 67, John Pickford, esq., many years one of the magistrates and twice mayor of that borough.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 81, Samuel Ayrault Piper, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., late of the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, and the Military Prison, Fort Clarence, Rochester.

Jan. 20. At Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, aged 72, Edward Atkinson, father of the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare College, Cambridge.

At Sidmouth, Devon, aged 68, Gramina, widow of James Brine, esq., late Major 7th Royal Fusiliers.

At 13, Finsbury-square, aged 56, Charlotte Amelia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Burnet, D.D., F.R.S., rector of St. James's, Garlick Hythe.

At Dublin, aged 74, John D'Alton, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Southsea, aged 71, Commander William Augustus Ferrar, R.N., G.H.P. The deceased was born at Dublin in 1797, and entered the Navy in 1812. In 1814, whilst serving on board the *Pactolus*, he was placed in charge of the captured American schooner *Postboy*, and sent with the prize to Bermuda. On the voyage, however, the *Postboy*, in a violent gale, was totally dismantled, and becoming water-logged, remained in that condition, with Mr. Ferrar and only two companions on board, for forty days, when they fell in with and were rescued by a merchant schooner. He subsequently rejoined the *Pactolus*, and assisted in forcing the passage of the Gironde, and was afterwards appointed to an agency in a contract mail steamer, which he shortly resigned in consequence of ill health, and was next employed on the Coast Guard Service. The deceased was married and has left issue.

Jan. 21. At Richmond, aged 77, the Lady Caroline Murray. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and Louisa (in her own right), Countess of Mansfield, dau. of Charles, 9th Lord Cathcart, and was born Dec. 14, 1789.

At Abingdon, Berks, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. William Innes Baker, rector of Hayford Warren, Oxfordshire.

At 35, Bedford-place, Russell-square, aged 68, Mary, widow of the Rev. William Francis Cobb, rector of Nettlestead, Kent.

The Rev. Armine Herring, M.A. He was educated at C.C.C., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and proceeded

M.A. in 1826; he was appointed rector of Thorpe, Norfolk, in 1856, and was formerly incumbent of Ashmanhaugh, in that county.

At Hawkshead, Windermere, aged 82, D. B. Hickie, L.L.D., late Head Master of the Grammar School at that place.

At Hinton Ampner, Hants, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Johnson, M.A. He was educated at Merton Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and proceeded M.A. in 1824, and was curate of the above and the adjoining parish of Kilmeston for upwards of forty years.

At Bournemouthe, aged 64, the Rev. Walter Cramer Roberts, vicar of Edwardston, Suffolk. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1831; he was appointed vicar of Edwardston in 1848.

At 6, Norfolk-street, Strand, aged 36, Andrew Watson, esq., W.S., son of the late Hugh Watson, esq., W.S., of Sorsonce.

Jan. 22. At 6, Windsor Villas, Plymouth, aged 76, Sir William Snow Harris, F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At Percy House, Randolph-road, aged 80, George Brodie, esq., Historiographer Royal of Scotland. See OBITUARY.

At Arnewood, Southsea, aged 68, Major-General Edward Sterling Farmar.

At 62, Thistle-grove, Brompton, aged 77, Catherine Jane, relict of the Hon. John Henry Hobson, formerly Chief Justice of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies.

At St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. James Hunter, late Bengal Army.

At Chilbolton, Hants, Mary Henrietta, wife of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, rector of that parish.

At 28, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, aged 62, Alexander Monro, of Craiglockhart, N.B. He was the eldest son of the late Alexander Monro, esq., M.D., of Craiglockhart and Cockburn, N.B. (who died in 1859), by Maria Agnes, dau. of the late James Carmichael Smyth, esq., of Aitherny, co. Fife. He was born in 1804, and educated at the University of Edinburgh; he was a magistrate for the counties of Berwick and Midlothian, and was formerly a Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, and afterwards in the Edinburgh Militia. The father of the deceased was the third, in direct descent, of his family who had filled the Chair of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. The late Mr. Monro married in 1846, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Charles Balfour Scott, esq.

At 38, Melville-street, Edinburgh,

Helen, widow of Major-General John Ogilvie, H.E.I.C.S. Madras Army.

Aged 82, Elizabeth Cassidy, relict of the late Colonel John Ogle, of Carrick-Edmund, co. Louth.

Capt. George Robinson, R.N., of Mansfield Wood House, Mansfield, Notts.

At Forest Side, Nottingham, aged 28, the Rev. William Weightman, B.A., late of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged five years, Isabella Cranstoun, dau. of John Wilson, esq., of Seacroft Hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 23. At Leyton, Essex, aged 32, Captain Henry Pardoe Eaton, late 60th Royal Rifles.

At Tirley, Gloucestershire, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. F. Hone, vicar of Tirley.

At Leek, Staffordshire, aged 36, W. H. Jones-Byrom, Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Capt. Jenkin Jones, R.N.

At King's Cliff, Jersey, aged 77, Frances Amelia, widow of Lieut.-Col. Maule, formerly of the 26th Cameronians.

At Aberdeen, aged 60, Dr. Robert Macpherson. The deceased studied at King's College, Aberdeen. He was for a time chaplain at Fort George, and afterwards parish minister at Forres. In 1852, on the death of Dr. Mearns, of King's College, to one of whose daughters he had been married, he became a candidate for the vacant chair of systematic theology in that college. Only Dr. Macpherson and Dr. Traill, of Birsay, entered the lists, and after an arduous contest in various branches the appointment was gained by Dr. Macpherson. The competition was considered so creditable to both candidates that the Senatus conferred on each of them the degree of D.D. He has since filled the chair with much efficiency.

At Bath, aged 87, the Rev. P. B. Maxwell, of Birdstown, co. Donegal.

At Durrow, Queen's Co., accidentally killed, aged 55, David Mercier, esq.

At Brighton, aged 60, Major-General T. A. A. Munsey, late Col. 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

At Stapleford Abbots, Essex, aged 64, the Rev. Chas. Whitworth Pitt, M.A. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1829; he was appointed rector of Stapleford Abbots in 1841.

At Old Charlton, Kent, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late James Lumsden Shirreff, esq., of Stradmore, Cardiganshire.

At Langford, Somersetshire, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Shuldham, 31st Regt. Bengal N.I.

At The Close, Salisbury, Mrs. Agnes Georgina Standly. She was the third

dau. of the late Sir Edward Poore, bart., by Agnes, dau. of Sir John Marjoribanks, bart., and married, in 1847, Henry John Standly, esq.

At the Imperial Hotel, Jersey, from the effects of an accident, Colonel Arthur St. George Herbert Stepney, C.B., lately commanding 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards. The deceased entered the service as ensign in the 29th Regiment in May, 1834, and became a major in July, 1850. He exchanged to 54th Regiment in Nov., 1852, and became a brevet-lieutenant-colonel in June, 1854. On the augmentation of the Guards in July, 1854, he was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstreams; was promoted brevet-colonel in Oct., 1858, and to the command of a battalion of that regiment in Nov., 1863; he retired on half-pay in Aug., 1866. Colonel Stepney served two years in the Mauritius, and about ten years in India. He was engaged (with the 29th Regiment) in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6; commanded that regiment in the battle of Ferozeshah, and was wounded by the explosion of a mine in retaking the Sikh camp, but continued in command until severely wounded by grape-shot. He served with the Coldstream Guards in the Crimea from Dec., 1854, to the end of the war. Colonel Stepney was awarded the good-service pension of 100*l.* a year in 1864.

Jan. 24. At Hastings, Lady Hervey-Bathurst. Her ladyship was Clare Emily, youngest dau. of the late Sir Richard Brooke, bart., of Norton Priory, Cheshire (who died in 1865), by Harriet, second dau. of Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart., of Acton Park, co. Denbigh; she married, in 1845 (as his second wife), Sir Frederick Hervey-Bathurst, bart., of Clarendon Park, Salisbury, by whom she had issue five sons and three daus.

At Langoed Castle, Breconshire, Blanche, wife of the Rev. Edward Butler.

At Weymouth, aged 42, William Jenkins Craig Colston, esq. He was the second and only surviving son of the late Edward Francis Coulston, esq., of Roundway Park, Wilts (who died in 1847), by Marianne, dau. and heir of William Jenkins, esq., of Shepton Mallet, Somerset, and was born in 1824.

At Bridgnorth, aged 58, Thomas Deighton, esq., J.P.

Of bronchitis, William Long, younger son of the Rev. Horatio Samuel Hildyard, rector of Lofthouse, Ireland.

At Southampton, aged 76, Dorothy, younger dau. of the Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston, formerly of Whitehaven, late rector of Handsworth, Yorkshire.

At 50, Parliament-street, Whitehall, aged 64, Nicholas McCann, esq., M.D. He was the third surviving son of the late Thomas McCann, esq., of Lismoy House, co. Longford, Ireland, and was born in the year 1802. He was educated at Dublin, and took his degree of M.D. at the University of St. Andrew's in 1855. He was appointed surgeon to the Royal Humane Society in 1837, to the A division of Police in 1839, and physician to the Foreign Office in 1852. He was for many years staff-surgeon to the 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia, and examining-surgeon to the Royal Marines. The family of the deceased is of Scottish origin, whence they removed to Armagh, co. Tyrone, where they held large estates, *temp.* Edward IV. They trace their descent from Colla Da Crioch, Prince of Monaghan, and were lords of land in that county; also of Clan Breasail, a territory in the Barony of O'Nyland, co. Armagh. On the accession of James I. this branch of the McCanns migrated to co. Longford, where they have been settled for upwards of two centuries. The late Dr. McCann was a deputy-lieutenant for co. Lincoln, and a magistrate for Middlesex, the city of Westminster, and for co. Longford. He married, in 1833, Mary, second dau. of the late Edward Black, esq., of Bennington Hall, co. Lincoln, by whom he has left an only son and heir, Albert, born in 1846. The deceased was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.

At Trinity College, Dublin, aged 79, the Rev. Richard MacDonnell, D.D., Provost. See OBITUARY.

At 23, Kensington-gate, aged 74, Mary, relict of the late General Sir Thomas Hawker. She was the eldest dau. of William Woodley, esq., and married, first, in 1815, Capt. the Hon. Frederic Noel, R.N. (brother of Charles, 1st Earl of Gainsborough), who died Dec. 1833; and secondly, in 1838, Gen. Sir T. Hawker, and was again left a widow in June, 1858.

At Rathmines, Dublin, aged 82, Catherine, dau. of the late Major Hackett, and widow of Captain Thomas Roberts, R.N., late of Waterford.

At Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, after a lingering illness, Mary, the wife of William Howard Russell, LL.D., the special correspondent of the *Times*. The deceased was second dau. of Mr. Peter Burrows, of Kilbarrack, co. Dublin, and was married to Mr. Russell in 1846. During the height of the Crimean war she went out to the East to her husband, and was by accident present at the battle of Tchernaya, where she rendered assistance to the wounded Russians. During Mr. Russell's

absence in India in 1858 she had a serious illness, from which she never completely recovered.

At Ardnahee Glebe, of jaundice, aged 70, the Rev. Joseph Verschoyle, M.A., rector of Kilmoremy, second son of the late Lord Bishop of Killala.

Jan. 25. At 11, Carlton-square, New Cross, Surrey, aged 92, Commander George Child Johnson, R.N. He entered the navy in 1798, on board the *Northumberland*, and in 1800 witnessed the capture of the French ship *Le Geneveux*, and served at the blockade and surrender of Malta, and attended the expedition of 1801 to Egypt.

At Abbeyville, near Clonmel, aged 95, the Rev. Richard Maunsell, rector of the united parishes of Innislionagh and Monksland, the duties of which he had discharged for upwards of fifty years.

At Crowhurst-road, Brixton, Surrey, aged 80, Major John George Richardson, R.M., late of the Woolwich Division. He entered the corps of Royal Marines as second-lieut. in 1805, and served in the Channel Fleet under Lords Gardiner and St. Vincent, and with the Belleisle squadron under Sir Richard Keats, and at the capture of La Rhin by the *Mars*. He obtained rank as major in Nov., 1854.

Jan. 26. At Edgehill, Sydenham, aged 65, the Countess of Mayo. Her ladyship was Anne Charlotte, the only dau. of the Hon. John Jocelyn, son of Robert, 1st Earl of Roden, by Margaret, dau. of the late Right Hon. Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Offaley, co. Kildare. Her ladyship was born July 31, 1801, and married August 3, 1820, the Earl of Mayo, by whom she leaves issue, the Right Hon. Lord Naas, M.P., secretary for Ireland; and six other sons, and a dau.

At 38, Berkeley-square, the Countess Dowager of Jersey. See OBITUARY.

At Seaford, Mrs. Carnegie, widow of the Rev. James Carnegie, late vicar of Seaford, Sussex.

At Rockland, near Attleborough, Norfolk, aged 91, Robert Coleman, esq.

At Oswestry, aged 32, Emma Christiana, wife of the Rev. Ambrose Short.

At 17, Oxford-terrace, Clapham-road, aged 74, Jane Elizabeth, widow of Colonel John Wilson, late Commanding 10th Regt. Madras Army, and formerly relict of Lieut. John Tulk, 7th Regt. M.N.I.

Jan. 27. At Moydrum Castle, Athlone, the Lady Castlemaine. Her ladyship was Margaret, second dau. of Michael Harris, esq., and married, April 17, 1822, to Lord Castlemaine, by whom she has left surviving issue two sons and two daus.

At Kirn, Dunoon, Argyshire, aged 24, N. S. 1867, VOL. III.

William Dawson, younger, of Gairdoch and Powfoulis, co. Stirling.

At Ayr, N. B., the Rev. Alexander Hill, D.D., late Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University.

At Bath, Rear-Admiral Edward Iggulden Parrey. He entered the navy in 1809, and in the same year, in the *Royal Oak*, accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren. He was subsequently employed on the coast of North America, and, becoming attached to the *Shannon*, assisted at the capture of the American ship *Chesapeake*. He afterwards served on the coast of Africa, and in 1830 was advanced to the rank of commander. Between 1835 and 1841 he officiated as an Inspecting-Commander in the Coast Guard, and in the latter year he obtained command of the *Sappho* on the N. American and W. India station. He became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1863. He married, in 1830, Miss Burn, of Abbot's Rippon, Hunts.

At Wouldham Hall, Kent, aged 73, William Peters, esq.

At Belmont House, near Stranraer, N. B., aged 72, Nathaniel Tayler, esq., J.P. for Wigtownshire, Lieut. (half-pay) 90th Light Infantry.

Jan. 28. At Swiland, Suffolk, aged 57, the Rev. Richard John Allen, B.A. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1836, and was appointed vicar of Swiland in 1847.

At Stuttgart, Germany, aged 67, Major-General Thomas Bernard Chalon, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, retired, and for many years Judge Advocate-General, Madras Presidency.

Emilia Lillias, wife of Alex. J. Ferrier, esq., barrister-at-law, of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn.

At Torquay, aged 43, Jane Louisa, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Robertson Pughe, Inspector-General of Police, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Brighton, aged 71, Philip Salomons, esq., J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, and Capt. in the 1st Sussex Artillery.

Jan. 29. At Grosvenor, Bath, aged 88, William John Head Bradley, esq., Commander R.N.

At Cranborne, Dorset, Frances Anne, wife of the Rev. J. H. Carnegie, vicar of Cranborne.

At 47, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 58, Mary Colleton Drinkwater, wife of Commissary-General George Adams, C.B., and eldest dau. of the late George Barclay, esq., of Bowmanstoun, Barbadoes.

At the Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 56, John Greene, esq., so-

licitor. The deceased was the senior partner of the firm of Greene, Partridge, and Greene, solicitors, of Bury St. Edmund's, and was the second son of the late Benjamin Greene, esq., of 45, Russell-square, London, by Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Bedford. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's in the year 1810, and received his education at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School in that town. Mr. Greene was admitted a solicitor in 1833, and subsequently became a notary public and a perpetual commissioner. He was also a magistrate for the borough of Bury St. Edmund's, in which town he occupied many other positions of trust. The deceased was held in high esteem by all those of his professional brethren who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance, and his opinion was much valued on account of his unusually extensive legal knowledge. The policy of lawyers with respect to law reform engaged his notice in a paper which he published on that subject in 1859. His liberal notions on this question are therein evidenced. In literature, poetry, and the fine arts, his tastes were cultivated and refined. He delivered and subsequently published lectures on Magna Charta; the British Parliament; The Imagination, its Uses and Culture; the Educational Uses of Poetry and Oratory; and on other subjects which evince literary powers of a very high order. Mr. Greene married: first, in 1836, Margaretta, dau. of the Rev. Henry Yeats Smythies, rector of Stanground, Hunts, by whom he has left two sons and three daus.; she died April 20, 1853. He married, secondly, in 1855, Katharine, dau. of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, rector of Middleton, near Sudbury, Suffolk, by whom he has left four daus.—*Law Times*.

At Montserrat, near Stroud, Charlotte, relict of the late Major John William Hutchison, of H.M.'s 74th Regt.

At 14, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, suddenly, aged 77, Capt. John Davies Middleton, R.N., and late of Mole House, Hersham, Surrey.

At Rochester, aged 64, Mr. Richard Prall, solicitor. He was the third son of the late John Prall, esq., of Rochester, some years town clerk of that city. He was born in the year 1802, and admitted a solicitor in 1829. In 1836 he was appointed clerk to the justices of the city of Rochester, which office he held at the time of his death; he also held other appointments. He earned the respect of all who knew him by his truly amiable and unselfish character. He married in 1828, and has left a family of six children, three of his sons being solicitors.—*Law Times*.

At Combe Wood, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Capt. Mark Huish, late general manager of the London and North-Western Railway. He was the deputy-chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, and promoted the formation of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company. He also took a warm interest in the introduction of the pneumatic system of railways, and was chiefly instrumental in introducing railways into the Isle of Wight. Capt. Huish was descended from an old Leicestershire family, and was formerly in the service of the East India Company.

Jan. 30. At Weston House, Warwickshire, aged 54, Adam Duncan, Earl of Camperdown. See OBITUARY.

At 29, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Charlotte, Dowager Lady Webster. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of Robert Adamson, esq., of Westmeath, Ireland, and married, in 1814, Sir Godfrey Vassal Webster, by whom (who died in 1836) she had issue five sons.

At Lee, Kent, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Baron Michel de Carrascosa.

At Ottawa, Canada West, aged 33, Capt. Frederick Broughton Grant Glover, Staff Officer of Pensioners, third son of the Rev. F. A. Glover.

At Rogate, Sussex, aged 65, the Rev. Henry Haddon Greene, M.A. He was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1826; he was appointed vicar of Rogate in 1841.

At Fintray House, Aberdeenshire, aged 62, William Hogarth, esq.

At Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 59, Richard Harman Lloyd, esq., banker, of 60, Lombard-street.

At the Manor House, Clontarf, co. Dublin, aged 83, Frances, widow of Bertrian Milford, esq., LL.D.

At Weymouth, aged 71, Maria Purvis, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Payn, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Weymouth.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 75, Frances, widow of the Rev. Edwd. Rutter Theed, M.A., rector of Fletton, Hunts, and vicar of Selling, Kent.

In London, aged 19, Maurice Noel, third son of C. Noel Welman, esq., of Norton Manor, Somersetshire.

Jan. 31. At 18, Champs Elysées, Paris, aged 63, the Lord Gray of Gray. See OBITUARY.

At Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K.H. The deceased was a son of the late Zachary Bayly, esq., of Bideford, Devon, by a dau. of the late L. Clutterbuck, esq., of Newark Park, co. Gloucester, and was born in the

year 1790. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Dorset, a magistrate for Devon, and a Lieut.-Col. in the Army, retired. He served at Walcheren and in the Peninsula, and lost an arm at St. Sebastian. He was twice married: first, in 1817, to Mary, dau. of W. Jolliffe, esq.; and secondly, in 1829, to Martha, dau. of A. C. Fisher, esq., and has left issue. His eldest son, Capt. Vere Temple Bayly, of the 54th Foot, married, in 1862, Lucy Harriet, second surviving dau. of William Sacheverell Coke, esq., of Langton Hall, Notts.

At Stapleford, Notts, aged 53, the Rev. William Russell Almond, B.A. He was educated at St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833; he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Stapleford in 1848.

At 12, Westbourne-park-road, Major Wm. Barnett, late of the Bengal Army.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 41, George Richard Barry, esq., M.P., of Lota Lodge, Glanmire, co. Cork. He was the eldest son of the late John Richard Barry, esq., by Eliza Mary, dau. of James Haly, esq., and was born in 1825. He was educated at the Royal College of Mauritius, and for many years traded as a merchant in India, where it is said he accumulated an immense fortune. On his return to Ireland, after the death of Mr. Smith-Barry, of Lota Lodge, he purchased that estate for his family residence. Shortly afterwards, he interested himself in the formation of the Assam Tea Company, a speculation which in the end proved a failure. At the general election in 1865, he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the county of Cork, on Liberal principles, and was returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Barry, who was a magistrate for co. Cork, married, in 1857, Marie Terese, dau. of François Bequinot, esq., of Bellevue, Mauritius.

At Torquay, after a short illness, aged 73, Walter Long, esq., of Wraxall, and Rood Ashton, Wilts. The deceased belonged to an old Wiltshire family, several members of which had for a long series of years been knights of the shire, and all in the Conservative interest. He was the eldest son of Richard Godolphin Long, esq., of Rood Ashton (formerly a member for the county, and who died in 1835), by Florentine, dau. of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart., and was born in October, 1793. He was educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Wilts, Somerset, and co. Montgomery; lord of the manor of Steeple Ashton, South Wraxall, Poulshot, &c.; and patron of four livings. He was

formerly Major of the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. Mr. Long was chosen one of the representatives in Parliament, for the northern division of Wilts, in January, 1835, and retained his seat for thirty years, resigning in 1865: in politics a Conservative, but ready to remove abuses, and to adopt judicious and constitutional improvements. He was a great friend to the agricultural interest—personally fond of pursuits of that nature, and a very liberal landlord to a very numerous tenantry. He married, first, in 1819, Mary Anne, second dau. of the Rt. Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, of Killermont, co. Dumbarton, Lord Registrar of Scotland, and by her (who died 16th March, 1856) he had three sons and three daus. He married, secondly, in 1857, Mary Bickerton, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B., and widow of the Rev. Sir Cecil Augustus Bisshopp, bart., who survives him, and by whom he had issue one son. Mr. Long is succeeded in his estates by his eldest surviving son, Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, M.P. for North Wilts. He married, in 1853, Charlotte Anna, only child of William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Dick (then Hume), esq., M.P. for co. Wicklow, by whom he has a son, Walter, and several other children.

Aged 71, the Rev. William Peach, M.A., incumbent of Brampton, Derbyshire, and rural dean. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821; he was appointed incumbent of Brampton in 1826, and rural dean in 1836.

Aged 80, the Rev. William Poynder, rector of Horne, Surrey. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, and proceeded M.A. in 1815; he was appointed to the rectory of Horne in 1859.

At Summerhill, Torquay, aged 34, Selina, wife of Capt. Richard Quin, R.N.

At Trieste, aged 63, Henry Raven, esq., for twenty years H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at that port.

At Brighton, aged 55, Alexander John Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S., of 6, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

*Feb. 1.* At Fynone, Pembrokeshire, the residence of his brother, aged 48, Stephen Edward Colby, esq., of Rhosygilwen. He was a son of the late Col. Colby, of Fynone, by Cordelia Maria, dau. of the late Major Colby, of Rhosygilwen; he was born in 1818, and was a magistrate for co. Pembroke; he was formerly an officer in the 98th Regt., and served in China in 1841-2, being present at the taking of Chingkaufon. He was a mem-

ber of the Royal Agricultural Society, and was well known as one of the best agriculturists of his neighbourhood, where he was much beloved and respected.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 31, Rawden C. P. de Robeck, Capt. 4th (King's Own) Regt.

At 8, Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, aged 73, Marion, wife of David Napier, esq., of Glenshellish.

Aged 55, Major-Gen. Charles William Ridley, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, and Col. 53rd Regt. The deceased general was the second son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. (who died in 1836), by Laura, youngest dau. of George Hawkins, esq. He was born in 1812, and entered the army as ensign and second lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in Feb., 1828, and became major-general in 1859. On the army embarking for active service in the East, he accompanied his regiment to Turkey. He commanded the Grenadier Guards, and afterwards a brigade in the first division at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from the 1st Dec., 1854. In recognition of his military services while serving with the Eastern army, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath; he was also made an officer of the Legion of Honour, received both the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the 3rd class Order of the Medjidie. In April, 1865, he was made colonel of the 53rd regiment of foot. He married, in 1845, the Hon. Henrietta Monck, dau. of Dominick, first Lord Oranmore, by whom he has left issue.

At Edinburgh, of typhus fever, Robert Edmund Scoresby-Jackson, M.D., &c.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 18, Jane, fourth surviving dau. of James Sutton, esq., of Shardlow Hall, Derbyshire.

At 12, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, aged 69, John Upton, esq., of Ingmire Hall, near Kendal, Westmoreland. He was the son of the late John Upton, esq., of Ingmire Hall, by his first wife, Dorothy, dau. of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, and was born in 1796. Mr. Upton was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and on the death of his father, in 1832, he succeeded to the family estates in Yorkshire and Westmoreland, which, however, he relinquished in favour of his younger brother, Thomas.

At the Vicarage, Sturry, near Canterbury, aged 74, the Rev. Charles Wharton, B.D. He was the eldest son of the late Joseph Wharton, esq., of Ledsham, co. York, by Elizabeth, dau. of T. Copeland, esq., and was born in the year 1792. He was educated at Bingley Grammar School, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1833. In

1815 he was appointed curate of Bingley; in 1825 curate of Great Witley, Worcestershire; in 1832 curate, and in 1845 incumbent, of Lower Milton, Worcestershire; and in 1849 vicar of Sturry, Kent. Mr. Wharton married, first, in 1825, Mary Anne, only dau. of Joseph Crane, esq., of Bewdley, Worcestershire, and by her (who died in 1827) has left issue one son, the Rev. J. Crane Wharton, M.A., vicar of Willesden, Middlesex. He married secondly, in 1835, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Pope, M.A., late vicar of Great Staughton, Hunts.

Feb. 2. At 8, St. Stephen's-crescent, Westbourne-park, W., Mary Duncan Hunt, widow of Major-General Hunt, R.M.L.I.

At 26, Brompton-crescent, aged 49, Charles Frederick Pollard, M.R.C.S.L.

At Clifton Villas, St. Saviour's, Jersey, aged 75, Capt. James Agnew Stevens, R.N. He entered the navy in Aug., 1803, and in the following month was wounded in an attack upon the town of Granville. In 1804 he joined the *Cygnat* sloop, and proceeded to the West Indies; in 1806 he was transferred to the *Seahorse*, attached to the force in the Mediterranean, and in that vessel contributed to the capture of the Turkish man-of-war, *Badere Zaffer*; in 1809, while on the passage with despatches to Rear-Admiral Martin at Palermo, Mr. Stevens was again wounded and taken prisoner, and detained at Naples until 1811. On his release he rejoined the *Seahorse*, and in the same year returned to England an invalid. At the commencement of the peace he had command of the packet-service of Falmouth and Holyhead, and subsequently of Weymouth.

Feb. 3. At Dinderby Hall, Northallerton, aged 82, Gen. Sir James Maxwell Wallace, K.H., Col. 17th Lancers. He was a son of the late John Wallace, esq., of Greenock, N.B., by a dau. of Robert Colquhoun, esq., and was born in the year 1785. The gallant officer entered the army in 1805 as cornet; and while serving at the Cape of Good Hope as Captain of the 21st Light Dragoons was sent in command of a squadron of that regiment into Caffraria with Brigadier-General Graham's expedition, which, in seven months of hard and severe work, drove the Kaffirs across the Great Fish River. He also served in the campaign of 1815, and was present in the action at Quatre Bras, the retreat on the 17th of June, and the battle of Waterloo. On the 16th of June, 1815, he was appointed by Major-Gen. Baron Dornberg orderly officer, to assist his brigade-major, Capt. Robais; the general's aide-de-camp, Capt. Krachenburg, being taken prisoner the following

day, he took Robais as aide-de-camp, and named Capt. Wallace acting brigadier-major. Capt. Robais being killed on the 18th, the Duke of Wellington confirmed Capt. Wallace, on the major-general's recommendation. The deceased general, for his distinguished services, was, in 1830, created a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He was twice married: first, in 1818, to Eliza Maria, dau. of W. P. Hodges, esq. (who died in 1834); and secondly, in 1836, to Grace, dau. of John Stein, esq., and widow of Sir Alexander Don, bart.

At Cheltenham, aged 62, Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rowland Burdon, esq., of Castle Eden, co. Durham.

At Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 50, the Rev. Edward Knighton Luscombe. He was the second son of the late John Luscombe Luscombe, esq., of Combe Royal, Devon (who died in 1831), by Sarah, dau. of James Hawker, esq., of Plymouth, and was born at Plymouth in the year 1816. He was educated at the Grammar School of Warminster, Wilts, and was afterwards a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was appointed a minor canon of Gloucester Cathedral in 1845. Mr. Luscombe married, in 1846, Anna, eldest dau. of William McCulloch, esq., of Barholm, co. Kirkcudbright, by whom he has left issue two sons.

At Hardington House, Lanarkshire, N.B., aged 78, Robert McQueen, esq., of Braxfield and Hardington. He was the eldest son of the late John McQueen, esq., of Braxfield (who died in 1837), by Anne, dau. of Thomas Macan, esq., of Cariff, co. Armagh, and was born at Armagh in the year 1789. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and called to the Scottish bar in 1810. He was formerly an officer in the 25th Light Dragoons, and left the service on the disbanding of the regiment. Mr. McQueen, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Peebles, and a magistrate for co. Lanark, was twice married: first, in 1819, to Zepherina, dau. of Henry Veitch, esq. (she died in 1863); and secondly, in 1864, to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Hugh Veitch, esq., and widow of Dr. Ogilvie, C.B., but has left no issue.—*Law Times*.

At Crowtrees, Melling, Lancaster, aged 61, Miss Isabella Remington, second dau. of the late Reginald Remington, esq.

Aged 71, Col. George Smith, late of the R.H. Grds. He joined the Blues as cornet in 1812, and was with them at Waterloo.

At Lime Tree House, Redgrave, Suffolk, aged 67, James Raymond Whithair, esq., late Governor of Giltspur-street Compter.

Feb. 4. At Norbury Lodge, Upper Norwood, Surrey, aged 40, the Lady Charlotte Sarah Hetley, wife of Frederic Hetley, esq., M.D. She was the fifth dau. of Hector John, 2nd Earl of Norbury, by Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of William Brabazon, esq., of New Park, co. Mayo. She was born Dec. 26, 1826, and was twice married: first, in 1852, to Richard, 4th Lord Braybrooke, who died in Feb., 1861; and secondly, in 1862, to Frederic Hetley, esq., of Upper Norwood.

At Dover, aged 71, Henry Chamier, esq., late a Member of Council at Madras.

At Weymouth, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Cockraft, late of the 58th Regt.

At 24, Colville-square, aged 76, Robert Cole, esq., F.S.A.

At St. Vincent's, Portchester, Hants, aged 74, Major Jervis Cooke, R.M.L.I. See OBITUARY.

At Limerick, suddenly, aged 34, John Drysdale, esq., solicitor. He was the eldest son of John Creagh Drysdale, esq., of Limerick, by Rebecca, dau. of Timothy Carey, esq., of Woodroad, co. Limerick, and was born in the year 1832. He was admitted a solicitor in 1855, and was a poor-law guardian for the electoral division of Limerick.—*Law Times*.

At Worthing, Sussex, aged 56, Major Robert Molesworth Gurnell, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's Service.

Feb. 5. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 51, John George Abbot, esq., of Ottercaps and Tone Hall, Northumberland.

At Truro, aged 75, William T. Chappel, esq., J.P. for Cornwall and for the borough of Truro.

At Dawlish, aged 75, Lieut.-General Richard Connop, of Durants, Enfield, late of the 93rd Regt.

At Stafford, aged 28, Henry Grantham Fulford, late Capt. and Adjutant 2nd Battalion Staffordshire Volunteers, formerly Lieut. in the 29th Regt., eldest surviving son of Major W. Fulford.

At Willoughby Rectory, the Rev. John Douglas Giles, Archdeacon of Stow, Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. The deceased was born in Somersetshire about the year 1810, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, obtaining a first-class *in lit. Human.* He soon after became private tutor at Eton to the present Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The late Lord and Lady Willoughby entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Giles, and he resided with them for some years, until he was presented by Lord Willoughby to a small living near Grimsthorpe Castle, when he married and took private pupils. Here he rebuilt the church, and then was re-

moved by the same noble patron, in the year 1850, to the rectory of Belleau-with-Aby. He had begun to rebuild his church at Belleau, when in 1861 Lord Willoughby presented him to the living of Willoughby, and here again he has left the impress of his loving labours. He built a mission and school chapel in an adjoining hamlet, enlarged his schools, and ceasing to take pupils, hoped, as he said, to have more time for study, as well as to carry on his favourite parochial work, which nothing could ever tempt him to neglect. In 1863 he was selected by the Bishop of Lincoln for the Archdeaconry of Stow, and in April, 1866, he was appointed to the Precentorship of Lincoln Cathedral.

At Congresbury, Somerset, aged 71, the Rev. Joseph Haythorne. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1822, and was appointed vicar of Congresbury in 1825.

Aged 53, Mr. Frederick Charles Horton. The deceased had been connected with the Royal Italian Opera, as musical librarian and copyist, since its formation in 1846-7, and with Covent Garden Theatre for thirty-one years. He was buried in Kensal-green Cemetery, followed to the grave by Mr. Costa and a host of artists. Mr. Horton was a boy out of the Duke of York's Asylum at Chelsea, and was appointed in 1835 custodian of the music at Covent Garden, Costa confirming his appointment when the Royal Italian Opera started in 1846. Meyerbeer, Spohr, Berlioz, Gounod, &c., had all testified to the deceased's ability and accuracy. He has left a son, Mr. J. W. Horton, who will be his successor as librarian and copyist.—*The Queen*.

At Twickenham, aged 101, Mrs. Nash. At the time of her decease she had no less than 96 descendants living—viz., 8 children (the eldest of which was seventy-one years), 30 grandchildren, 54 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

At 30, Russell-square, aged 91, Henry Crabb Robinson, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, Lucy, wife of Lieut.-Col. Roe, E.I.C.R.S.

At 19, Park-street, Islington, aged 66, Amelia, wife of the Rev. John Taylor, M.A.

Feb. 6. At Craigmaddie, Stirlingshire, aged 51, James Spens Black, esq., of Craigmaddie.

At Exmouth, Devon, aged 70, Francis North Clerk, Capt. R.N. He was born at Edinburgh in 1796, entered the Navy in 1810, and passed his examination in 1816; he obtained his commission in 1825, and

was for many years employed in the Coast Guard service.

At Wimbledon, aged 44, William Dixon, esq., of 10, Bedford-row, London, solicitor. At Mentone, France, the Rev. Sidney Henry Lear, M.A. He was the second son of the late Dean of Salisbury, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1851, and proceeded M.A. in 1855; he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury in 1854, and was formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

At Huddersfield, aged 83, Col. Robert Owen, late 72nd Highlanders.

At The Lodge, Strangford, aged 86, Elizabeth Anne, widow of James Price, esq., of Saintfield House, co. Down, Ireland.

At Hopetoun Lodge, Leamington, aged 65, Major George Salter, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Brighton, the Rev. Samuel Smith, rural dean and vicar of Lois-Weedon, Northamptonshire. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and was appointed vicar of Lois-Weedon, in 1833.

At the Spa-garden, Leicester, aged 86, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Wm. Waters, M.A. and R.D., late rector of Rippingale and Dunsby, co. Lincoln.

Feb. 7. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 71, the Rev. John Baron, M.A. He was born in 1796, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1822.

Aged 84, Mrs. Emma Anne Beaufort. She was the eldest dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross (who died in 1831), and grand-dau. of Thomas, 1st Earl of Howth, by Frances, eldest dau. and co-heir of the Rev. Henry Coghlan, D.D. She was born March 4, 1783, and married, Feb. 21, 1805, the Rev. William Lewis Beaufort, LL.D., who died December 11, 1849.

At 2, Fitzwilliam-square East, Dublin, aged 68, William Dargan, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Weymouth, Frances Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Sir J. Godfrey Thomas, bart.

At Maidstone, aged 62, Col. Woodfall, formerly of the 47th Madras Native Infantry, son of the late George Woodfall, esq., of Great Dean's-yard, Westminster.

Feb. 8. At Latton Vicarage, aged 50, Caroline, wife of the Rev. H. W. Beadon.

At Gristhorpe Hall, the Rev. William Bury, of Horton, near Settle, Yorkshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1837, and

was appointed rector of Burnsall-with-Rilstone, Yorkshire, in 1839.

At Woodford, Essex, Lucy, wife of the Rev. William Joseph Butler, rector of Thwing, Yorkshire.

At North-end, Fulham, aged 79, the Rev. John Sparks Byers, vicar of Elsenham, Essex. He was educated at St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1826; he was appointed incumbent of North-end, Fulham, in 1833, but resigned in 1856 on being instituted to the vicarage of Elsenham. The reverend gentleman was formerly a Captain in the Royal Artillery. He was married, and has left issue; his son is the Rev. S. B. Byers, the present incumbent of North-end, Fulham.

At Furze Hill, Brighton, aged 81, Sarah Thornhill, sister of the late George Thornhill, esq., M.P., of Diddington, Huntingdonshire.

At Edinburgh, aged 56, Thomas Tod, esq., of Drygrange, Roxburghshire. He was the eldest son of the late Archibald Tod, esq., of Drygrange (who died in 1816), by Eliza, dau. of the late Sir James Pringle, bart., and was born at Drygrange in the year 1810. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, and was a magistrate and D.L. for co. Roxburgh, and a magistrate for co. Berwick; he was formerly an officer in the 1st Dragoon Guards. Mr. Tod married, in 1837, Eliza, only dau. of the late Charles Smallwood Featherstonhaugh, esq., by whom he has left an only child, Eliza Caroline, who married, in 1861, Sir George H. Leith, bart.

At 21, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 33 days, Henry, the infant son of Henry Woods, esq., M.P.

Feb. 9. At Beckett House, Berks, aged 73, the Right Hon. Viscount Barrington. See OBITUARY.

At Higham, Hurst Green, aged 55, the Dowager Lady Durrant. Her ladyship was Emelia Julia, fourth dau. of the late Sir Josias Henry Stracey, bart. (who died in 1855), by Diana, eldest dau. of David Scott, esq., of Dunninald, co. Montrose. She married, in 1833 (as his second wife), Sir Henry Thomas Estridge Durrant, bart., of Scottow, Norfolk, by whom (who died in 1861) she had issue two sons and two daus.

At Melling Hall, Lancashire, aged 63, Wm. Gillison Bell, esq. He was the only son of the late Wm. Gillison Bell, esq., of Melling Hall, by Rebecca, dau. of Mr. Saunders, and was born in 1803. He was a D.L. for Lancashire and a magistrate for Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Mr. Bell married, in 1828, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Ralph Worsely, rector of Finchley, by whom he has left issue.

At 7, Granville-square, W.C., aged 60, the Rev. Robert Chatto, A.M., M.R.I.A., sometime vicar of Rockfield, near Monmouth.

At 14, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, aged 47, Lieut.-Colonel D'Oyly Trevor Compton. He was a son of the late Sir Herbert Abingdon Compton, some time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay (who died in 1845), by his second wife, Cherry S., dau. of Edward Mullins, esq., of Calcutta, and was born in 1820. He entered the army in 1836, as ensign 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

At 14, York-place, Portman-square, aged 69, Dr. Anthony Lax Fisher.

At Airdaniad, Pitlochry, N.B., aged 59, Barbara, eldest dau. of the late James Hay, esq., of Seggieden, Perthshire.

At Hempsted, near Gloucester, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of Martin Leggett, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 36th Regt.

At 43, Rectory-place, Woolwich, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Francis Power, R.A.

At Leamington, aged 67, James Strachan-Davidson, esq., of Ardgait, Perthshire.

At 76, Kennington-park-road, aged 32, George Herbert, the only son of George Thompson, esq., formerly M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.

Feb. 10. At Portsmouth, aged 78, Richard Bastard, Commander R.N. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer on board the *Spider* in July, 1793. During the years 1804 and 1805 he was employed, in the *Melpomene*, in blockading the French coast, and twice assisted in bombarding Havre-de-Grace. He afterwards accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, and subsequently proceeded to the West Indies. In 1813 he served at the siege of San Sebastian. He retired on half-pay in 1834. Mr. Bastard, married, in 1837, a dau. of the late John Bowyer, esq., of Landport.

At 18, Eaton-place south, aged 93, Sarah, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Berners, of Woolverstone Park, Suffolk.

At the Rectory, Isham, Northamptonshire, aged 71, the Rev. James Mellor Brown, B.A. He was the eldest son of the late James Brown, esq., of Guttonside, co. Roxburgh, by Ann, dau. of Abner Mellor, esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, and he was born at Kingston in the year 1795. He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1830. He was appointed to the rectory of Isham in 1839. Mr. Brown married, first, in 1824, Mary, eldest dau. of Jacob Smith, esq., of Givendale Grange, co.

York, by whom he has left one son; and secondly, in 1831, Elizabeth Helen, eldest dau. of Henry Newton, esq., of Guisborough, co. York, by whom he has left two sons; all three of whom are clergymen of the Church of England.

At Carrigaholt Castle, co. Clare, aged 58, Henry Stuart Burton, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, G.C.H., of Carrigaholt Castle (who died in 1832), by the Hon. Valentina Alicia, dau. of Nicholas, 1st Lord Cloncurry, and nephew of Henry, 1st Marquis Conyngham; he was born in 1808, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Clare. He married, in 1836, Alicia Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. V. Simpson, D.D., by whom he has left issue three sons and four daus.

At Torquay, aged 29, Frederick, fourth surviving son of the late H. J. W. Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn Tower and Cornhill House, Northumberland, late chief officer of s.s. *St. Lawrence* and *Hotspur*.

At the house of his grandfather, Henry Charles Lacy, esq., Withdeane Hall, Sussex, aged 19, Henry Charles S. B. Lacy, posthumous son of the late Henry Charles Lacy, esq.

At Clifton, Katherine, wife of the Rev. St. John Mitchell, incumbent of Pentney-cum-Bilney, Norfolk.

At Dover, aged 78, Maria, widow of Major Rutledge, of the Carabineers.

*Feb. 11.* At 1, Great Cumberland-street, W. aged 68, the Right Hon. Lord Feversham. See OBITUARY.

At Ballycastle, co. Antrim, aged 70, Major F. T. Boyd, J.P.

At West House, Colchester, aged four years, Cecil Walter, youngest child of the late Hon. and Rev. F. S. Grimston.

At The Ham, Glamorganshire, aged 52, the Rev. Ilyd Nicholl, formerly of Pantygoitry House, co. Monmouth. He was the eldest son of Ilyd Nicholl, esq., of The Ham, by Eleanor, only child and heir of George Bond, esq., of Newland, co. Gloucester, and was born at Usk, co. Monmouth, in the year 1814; he was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and proceeded M.A. in 1840. He married, in 1842, Augusta Jane, eldest surviving dau. and co-heir of William Nicholl, esq., of Penline, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1851.

At Longcroft, Tring, aged 63, John Burham Safford, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Samuel Safford, esq., of Broctish Hall and Messingham Castle, Suffolk, by his second wife, Mary, eldest dau. of John Cole, esq., of Boyland Hall, and was born in 1803. Educated with a view to holy orders, he studied with

the mathematician Clarryvince. Circumstances occurring to prevent his carrying out this intention, a near connection, the Earl of Carhampton, procured him an appointment in H.M.'s Service. This post he held until June, 1865, when he retired, receiving a pension for forty-two years' arduous service. Though a man but little known beyond his family circle, and that of a few personal friends, his rare and cultivated intellect, and the ready help he would give to all, endeared him to all who knew him, and made him beloved in his neighbourhood. He married, in 1837, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of John Sutherland, esq., M.A., by whom he had issue fourteen children, of whom two daus. and seven sons survive. The eldest, A. Herbert Safford, esq., now of Longcroft, is not unknown as a writer upon Social Science.

At Brighton, aged 53, Henry Stevens, esq., barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1842, and practised chiefly as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer.

At Honington Hall, Warwickshire, Mrs. Catherine Anne Townsend. She was the second dau. of Augustus Pechell, esq., grandson of the late Sir Paul Pechell, bart., and married, in 1811, the Rev. Henry Townsend, of Honington Hall.

At Uckfield, aged 55, Caroline Sarah, relict of the Rev. Alfred Spalding, of Brighton.

At 9, Somers-place, Hyde-park, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. George James Wilson, Colonel late 31st Bombay N.I.

*Feb. 12.* At Nun Appleton, aged 46, Sir William Mordaunt Edward Milner, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Woolwich, aged 77, General John Rawlins Coryton, senior officer of the Royal Marines. The deceased General served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy on board the *Severn* and *Hunter* from February, 1800, until December, 1802, and was engaged with the batteries at the Isle of Bas. In 1803 he entered the Royal Marines, and served in the *Spartiate* off Brest, in the West Indies, and at Trafalgar. In 1806 he embarked on the *Argo*, and served until 1809 on the coast of Africa, Canary Isles, West Indies, and Spanish Main. He distinguished himself by zeal and gallantry. The late General was at the siege and blockade of St. Domingo, and at the battering of Fort St. Jerome in 1809. After his return to England he was voted a sword from the Patriotic Fund. He had received the war medal with one clasp for Trafalgar, had for years been in receipt of a pension for wounds received in the service, and had

also enjoyed a "good service pension" since September, 1858. In December, 1851, he was appointed Col. Commandant of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines.

At Hurst-green, Sussex, aged 68, Charles James Knowles, esq., Q.C. He was the second son of the late James Knowles, esq., of Green Head, co. York, by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Phillips, esq., and was born at Green Head in the year 1798. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1823, appointed a Q.C. in 1841, and Attorney-Gen. for Lancaster in 1846. Mr. Knowles was a magistrate for Sussex.

—*Law Times.*

At Reigate, aged 87, Thomas Martin, esq., F.R.C.S.

Feb. 13. Of bronchitis, Harriot Eliza, relict of the Rev. St. John Alder, late rector of Bedhampton, Hants.

At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, aged 6 weeks, Frances Julia, the infant dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley.

At Milford, Pembroke, aged 68, Octavia, dau. of the late Hugh Crawford, esq., of Orangefield, Belfast, and relict of Lieut.-Col. Dunlop Digby, formerly of H.M.'s 65th Regt.

At Thatcham Vicarage, aged 27, Helen, wife of the Rev. H. Martin.

At Ramsgate, aged 75, Major Pace, late Madras Army.

Feb. 14. At Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, the Viscountess Strathallan. Her ladyship was Christina Maria Hersey, youngest dau. of the late Robert Baird, esq., and sister of Sir David Baird, bart., of Newbyth, and married, July 25, 1833, William Henry, 9th Viscount Strathallan, by whom she leaves three sons and four daus.

Aged 66, Sir Arthur Charles Magenis, G.C.B. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Col. Richard Magenis, of Warringstown, co. Down (some time M.P. for Enniskillen), by Lady Elizabeth Anne Cole, dau. of William, 1st Earl of Enniskillen, and was born in 1801. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he took highly creditable honours, and then entered the diplomatic service. In August, 1825, he was attached to the British Legation at Berlin, and subsequently to the Embassy in Paris in 1826, and St. Petersburg in 1830, when he was made a paid *attaché*. In Oct., 1838, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, and in 1839 and 1840 acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*. From Sept., 1844, till Oct., 1851, he was secretary to the British Embassy at Vienna, occasionally acting as minister *ad interim* in 1845, 1846, and 1849, and from June,

1850, to October, 1851. Before leaving Vienna he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation. Since he relinquished that post he had successively been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Wurtemberg and Stockholm, and in Nov., 1859, was transferred to Lisbon. He was in 1856 nominated a K.C.B. for his diplomatic services, and in July, 1866, made a G.C.B., having retired the month previously on a pension.

At Stanley House, Clevedon, Susan, wife of Major-Gen. L. S. Bird, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At the Rectory, Bridgham, Norfolk, aged 22, Albert Edward Currie, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Currie.

At the Polygon, Ardwick, Manchester, aged 45, John Fairbairn, esq., eldest son of William Fairbairn, esq., of Manchester.

Aged 54, W. T. Mackrell, esq., solicitor, of 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and of The Limes, Southfield, Wandsworth.

At Bath, Miss Olivia More, dau. of the late Robert More, esq., of Linley Hall, Shropshire.

At 16, Amwell-street, Pentonville, aged 63, David Powell, esq., M.R.C.S.

At the Camp, Colchester, Major John Swinburne, 4th Depot Batt.

Feb. 15. At Kensington, Anna, wife of W. R. A. Boyle, esq., barrister, and dau. of the late Rev. John Skinner, of Camerton, Somerset.

At 47, Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, aged 82, Walter Coffin, esq. He was a son of the late Walter Coffin, esq., of Bridgend, co. Glamorgan, by Sarah, dau. of William Morgan, esq., of Newcastle House, Bridgend. He was born in 1784, was a magistrate for co. Glamorgan, and sat as M.P. for Cardiff, in the Liberal interest, from 1852 to 1857.

At 11, Melville-street, Portobello, Miss Isabella Erskine, of Venlaw, co. Peebles. She was the elder surviving dau. (and co-heir with her sister Christian) of the late Major Archibald Erskine, of Venlaw, by Margaret, dau. of the late Hon. Charles Barckley-Maitland (of Lauderdale), afterwards Baroness Arnesbury. The deceased lady, who was descended from a younger branch of the family of the Earl of Buchan, succeeded to the estate of Venlaw on the death of her brother, John Erskine, esq., in 1861.

At Shepley Kesteven, Stroud-green, Hornsey, Caroline, the wife of the Rev. D. H. Leighton, rector of Worlingham, near Beccles.

Aged 86, the Rev. George Cecil Renouard, B.D., rector of Swanscombe, Kent. See OBITUARY.

At the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 53, Roper Stote Donnison Rowe Koper, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Roper, esq., of Sudbury Park, Richmond, by a dau. of the Rev. — Donnison, vicar of Felskirk, co. York; he was born in 1813, and was a magistrate for co. Durham, and for the N. Riding of Yorkshire.

At 13, Upper Wimpole-street, aged 40, William Henry Sharpe Sharpe, esq. He was the youngest son of the late James Birch Sharpe, esq., of Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey, and was born in 1826; he was a captain in the Royal Cumberland Militia, and a magistrate for Cumberland, and was formerly of the 1st Royal Regt.

In Dublin, aged 21, Mysie, second dau. of the late Hon. John Tucket.

At Vienna, aged 80, Field-Marshal Count Wratislaw, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Capt. of the Archer Guard, &c. Count Wratislaw was born in 1786, entered the army in 1804, and served with great distinction for more than sixty-two years. He commanded the first corps in Italy under Radetzky, and contributed his full share to the success of the campaigns of 1848-49. Subsequently he commanded the first army with the head-quarters at Vienna.

At the Vicarage, River, near Dover, aged 63, the Rev. Edward George Boys. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1823; he was appointed vicar of River with Guston in 1837, and also incumbent of West Langdon, which he held up to the time of his decease.

Feb. 16. At Woolwich, James Somerville Little, esq., B.A., Surgeon-Major Royal Artillery.

At Okefield, Crediton, aged 55, Henry Northcote, esq. He was the elder son of the late Henry Northcote, esq., of Moreton Bishop, Devon, and was born in 1811; having adopted the law as his profession, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1849. He married, in 1842, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. Smith, esq., of Crediton, by whom he has left an only child, Fanny Hinton, who married, in 1860, Herbert E. G. Crosse, Lieut. 59th Foot.—*Law Times*.

At Trowbridge, Wilts, aged 69, John Henry Webb, esq., J.P.

At Macken Rectory, Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 67, Frances, wife of the Rev. Augustus Morgan.

At Aynsome, Newton-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, aged 99, Agnes, relict of the late George Ashburner, esq., of Holmbank, Urswick, Lancashire.

Feb. 17. At 70, Lancaster-gate, Thomas

Alexander, esq., of Buncrana, co. Donegal, and Frowick, Essex. He was the youngest son of the late Lesley Alexander, esq., of Newtown Limavady, co. Down, by Anna, dau. of — Simpson, esq., of Armagh; he was a magistrate for co. Donegal, and served the office of high sheriff in 1852. He married, in 1837, Jane, eldest dau. of William Haig, esq., of Westfield House, Doncaster, by whom he has left issue.

At 42, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, aged 79, Capt. Charles Spencer Ricketts, R.N.

At 2, Barton-street, Gloucester, aged 56, Richard Helps, esq., solicitor.

Feb. 18. At King-street, Lancaster, Richard Baynes Armstrong, esq., a magistrate of the county.

At Decker-hill, Shiffnal, Shropshire, aged 43, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. B. Garnett-Botfield. She was the dau. of William Dutton, esq., of Halewood House, co. Lancaster, and married, in 1848, the Rev. William Bishton Garnett, who in 1863 assumed the additional surname of Botfield, and by whom she has left issue.

At 13, John-street, Berkeley-square, aged 70, Lewis Powell, esq., M.D.

Aged seven months, Amy Gilbert, dau. of Sir Randal Howland Roberts, bart.

At Maitland-street, Edinburgh, aged 87, Sarah Fullerton, widow of Henry Monteith, esq., of Carstairs.

Aged 91, Christopher Thomas Tower, esq., of Weald Hall, Essex. He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Tower, esq., of Weald Hall (who died in 1810), by Elizabeth, only dau. of George Baker, esq., of Elemore Hall, co. Durham, and was born in 1775; he was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1802; he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Essex and Herts, and served as high sheriff of the former county in 1840; he sat as M.P. for Harwich in 1832-4, and was formerly lieut.-col. of the 1st Essex Local Militia. His grandfather and great-uncle were both for many years members of Parliament about the period of Sir Robert Walpole, whose politics they supported. Mr. Tower married, in 1803, Harriet, second dau. of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp-Proctor, bart., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Christopher Tower, esq., late M.P. for Bucks, who was born in 1804, and married, in 1836, Lady Sophia Frances, eldest dau. of John, 1st Earl Brownlow.—*Law Times*.

At Wollerton, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 43, the Rev. Peter Downward, M.A. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A.

in 1846, and proceeded M.A. in 1848. At the time of his decease he was curate at Hodnet, Salop, and was formerly curate of Lebotwood and Longnor, in the same county.

At Park-place, Wickham, Hants, aged 37, John De Luttrell Saunderson, esq. He was the second son of the late Colonel Hardres Robert Saunderson, of Northbrook House, Hants (who died in 1865), by Lady Maria Anne Luttrell Olmius, dau. of John, 3rd Earl of Carhampton; he was born in the year 1830, and was a captain in the Royal Artillery.

At Kedington Rectory, Suffolk, aged 78, Captain Dey Richard Syer, R.N. He was the third son of the late Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, by Mary, eldest dau. of John Moore, esq., of Kentwell Hall, Melford, and was born Oct. 17, 1788. He entered the Navy in June, 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the *Prince*, and in that vessel was for some time employed in the blockade of Brest, and then off Cadiz. He served at the battle of Trafalgar, and subsequently, on board the *Tigre*, accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1807. After his return to England he was employed off the Texel in surveying the different shoals. He subsequently served in the Mediterranean, on the north coast of Spain, and off Marseilles.

Feb. 19. At Bonjedward, near Jedburgh, aged 10 weeks, Walter Charles, infant son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot.

At Berkhill, Frederick L. S. Wedderburn, second son of F. L. S. Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn and Berkhill.

Feb. 20. At Mentone, aged 24, the Earl Brownlow. See OBITUARY.

At the Vicarage, Stannington, Northumberland, aged 62, the Rev. Henry King Collinson, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Collinson, rector of Boldon, Durham, and was born in 1804; he was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and proceeded M.A. in 1833; he was appointed vicar of Stannington in 1845.

At 18, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, aged 91, Madame de Bossatt.

At 8, Cavendish-place, Bath, aged 66, Richard Heywood, esq.

At 27, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Col. A. B. Kerr, late of the Madras Army.

At Hedgerley Rectory, Bucks, aged 74, Charles Baylis, esq.

At Langham, Essex, aged 67, Carrington Wilson, esq.

Feb. 21. Aged 66, William Morris, M.R.C.S., of Tudor-road, Upper Norwood.

In London, aged 56, Frederick Squire, esq., of Fairlawn, Cobham, Surrey.

Aged 51, Catherine, wife of John Kerslake, esq., of Bath.

Feb. 22. At 20, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, after a short illness, aged 63, John Bethell, esq. He was the younger son of the late Richard Bethell, esq., M.D., of Bristol, and only brother of the Right Hon. Lord Westbury.

At Stanley Place, Leamington, aged 91, Charles Wood, esq.

At Crosslee House, Renfrewshire, aged 91, Ann McAdam, relict of William Stephenson, esq., of Crosslee.

At Thornton House, Milford Haven, aged 53, Elizabeth, the wife of Philip John Vaillant, esq.

At 3, Hyde-park-gardens, Harriet, wife of Sir William Martins. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late Sir Thomas B. Mash, and married in 1837 to Sir W. Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Queen.

At 8, Cloudesley-street, Islington, N., aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Jabez Bunting, D.D.

At Rodney House, Cheltenham, Sarah, wife of Captain Frederick Robertson, R.A.

Feb. 23. At 12, Bedford-square, aged 90, Sir George T. Smart. See OBITUARY.

At Plymouth, Frances, wife of Captain the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, R.N. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, co. Fife, and niece of the 1st Lord Campbell, and was married in Aug., 1850, to Capt. the Hon. F. A. Foley, by whom she has left issue four sons and one dau.

Aged 78, Frances Ann, widow of the Rev. John Fortescue, formerly vicar of Roxwell, Essex.

At 14, Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 69, James Ramsay, esq.

Latelly. In Paris, aged 74, M. Victor Cousin, the eminent metaphysical philosopher. He was the son of a watchmaker in Paris, and was born Nov. 28, 1792. He was for some time a tutor at the Ecole Normale, where he was subsequently professor of philosophy. In 1812 he published a translation of Plato in French, and in 1815 was appointed by Royer Collard to deliver lectures on the history of philosophy in the Faculté des Lettres of the university. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he enrolled himself in the Royalist Volunteers, but broke with the Bourbons; and had to discontinue his lectures. He then applied himself to philosophical researches, and edited the unpublished works of Proclus, and a complete edition of Descartes, in nine volumes. He was tutor at this time also to the son

of the Duke de Montebello, and travelled with him in Germany, where some free remarks of his caused him to be arrested in Dresden and carried to Berlin. His imprisonment was short, however, and in 1828 he was allowed to resume his lectures in Paris. As soon as Guizot became minister, Victor Cousin, who was his great friend, was appointed Inspector-General of Education, Councillor of State, Member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, Titular Professor in the Sorbonne (on the retirement of Royer Colard), Member of the French Academy and of the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences, Director of the Normal School, and a peer of France. Under Thiers, Cousin was for six months Minister of Public Instruction. As a philosophical teacher, Cousin was an Idealist and Platonist, then a follower of Kant and the critical school, then a follower successively of Proclus, the Scotch School, of Hegel, and of Schelling. His chief works are "Philosophical Fragments" (1829), "A Course of Moral Philosophy" (6 vols., 1815-20), including the "History of Modern Philosophy," "The Sources of Ideas," and the Sensational, the Scotch, and the Critical Schools; also, "Studies of French Ladies and Society in the 17th Century." He translated Tenneman's abridged "History of Philosophy," and edited the complete works of Abelard.

At Chalons-sur-Saône, France, aged 103, Col. André Marchal. He was born at Lyons in 1764, and entered the service in 1781, in the Cantabrian Hussars. As Major, in 1794, he first commanded the 5th battalion of the Chasseurs of the Eure. He was made prisoner at the battle of Trebbia, in 1799; and returned to France after the peace of Luneville, in 1801. In

1805 he made the campaign of Austerlitz; in 1812 he was Colonel of the 102nd of the Line, in which he continued till June, 1815, when he was placed on half-pay. He then counted 34 years' active service, 22 campaigns, and 5 wounds. He was a Knight of the Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Military order of St. Louis. In 1864 the Emperor Napoleon III. conferred on this gallant veteran the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Joshua Alder, the well-known zoologist. Mr. Alder had been some years in weak health, but continued working on his intended work on the British Tunicata until within a few days of his death. He published some excellent papers on the "Mollusca and Zoophytes of Northumberland," and was the person generally referred to on all difficult points in the natural history of the British species of these animals. He published, in conjunction with Mr. A. Hancock, the beautiful and standard work on the "Nudibranchiate Mollusca of the British Islands," which was so highly esteemed as to be republished on the Continent.

At Melbourne, Australia, Mr. F. Sinnett, of the *Argus*. Mr. Sinnett was the son of Mrs. Percy Sinnett, a lady well known in English literary circles as an authoress and translator of merit, and arriving in South Australia in 1848, first attempted to practise at his profession as a surveyor, and then joined the press, of which he had had experience in England. He was the founder of the *Melbourne Punch*, and editor in succession of many of the colonial journals.

At New York, Nathaniel Parker Willis, esq., a popular American author. See OBITUARY.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.  
BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large Towns.

| Boroughs, &c.                   | Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866. | Persons to an acre (1866). | Deaths registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). |                         |                                       |                      | Deaths registered during the week. | Births registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). |                         |                                       |                      | Rain-fall in inches. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                 |                                                      |                            |                                    | Highest during the week.             | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. | Rain-fall in inches. |                                    |                                    | Highest during the week.             | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. | Rain-fall in inches. |                      |
| <b>JANUARY 19.</b>              |                                                      |                            |                                    |                                      |                         |                                       |                      |                                    |                                    |                                      |                         |                                       |                      |                      |
| <b>Total of 11 large Towns.</b> | <b>5,837,605</b>                                     | <b>47 '1</b>               | <b>4115</b>                        | <b>3453</b>                          | <b>36 '6</b>            | <b>8 '7</b>                           | <b>25 '7</b>         | <b>0 '05</b>                       | <b>4156</b>                        | <b>3905</b>                          | <b>55 '6</b>            | <b>18 '2</b>                          | <b>36 '8</b>         | <b>0 '88</b>         |
| London (Metropolis) . . . . .   | 3,082,372                                            | 39 '5                      | 2189                               | 1714                                 | 34 '9                   | 13 '9                                 | 26 '0                | 0 '10                              | 2237                               | 1880                                 | 54 '5                   | 23 '0                                 | 37 '2                | 0 '35                |
| Bristol (City) . . . . .        | 165,572                                              | 35 '3                      | 123                                | 91                                   | 33 '2                   | 19 '2                                 | 27 '2                | 0 '02                              | 124                                | 110                                  | 55 '6                   | 24 '8                                 | 35 '4                | 1 '39                |
| Birmingham (Borough) . . . . .  | 343,948                                              | 43 '9                      | 255                                | 193                                  | 36 '3                   | 17 '0                                 | 24 '6                | 0 '11                              | 253                                | 187                                  | 53 '5                   | 21 '0                                 | 36 '3                | 0 '53                |
| Liverpool (Borough) . . . . .   | 492,430                                              | 96 '4                      | 365                                | 361                                  | 32 '8                   | 20 '7                                 | 27 '0                | 0 '00                              | 369                                | 388                                  | 52 '5                   | 20 '4                                 | 35 '6                | ..                   |
| Manchester (City) . . . . .     | 362,823                                              | 80 '9                      | 221                                | 262                                  | 35 '8                   | 9 '0                                  | 22 '6                | 0 '01                              | 230                                | 332                                  | 52 '5                   | 20 '0                                 | 35 '6                | 0 '65                |
| Salford (Borough) . . . . .     | 115,013                                              | 22 '2                      | 107                                | 64                                   | 36 '6                   | 8 '7                                  | 23 '1                | 0 '00                              | 78                                 | 89                                   | 52 '0                   | 21 '6                                 | 36 '4                | 1 '08                |
| Leeds (Borough) . . . . .       | 232,428                                              | 10 '8                      | 155                                | 123                                  | 35 '8                   | 14 '0                                 | 27 '5                | 0 '25                              | 178                                | 129                                  | 54 '8                   | 25 '0                                 | 37 '8                | 0 '66                |
| Hull (Borough) . . . . .        | 108,740                                              | 30 '0                      | 74                                 | 58                                   | ..                      | ..                                    | ..                   | 0 '00                              | 89                                 | 61                                   | 48 '7                   | 19 '0                                 | 33 '6                | 0 '60                |
| Edinburgh (City) . . . . .      | 176,081                                              | 39 '8                      | 128                                | 103                                  | 33 '7                   | 20 '0                                 | 27 '3                | 0 '00                              | 110                                | 107                                  | 49 '8                   | 18 '2                                 | 34 '6                | 1 '88                |
| Glasgow (City) . . . . .        | 440,979                                              | 87 '1                      | 353                                | 297                                  | 32 '3                   | 14 '2                                 | 26 '3                | 0 '09                              | 354                                | 359                                  | 49 '8                   | 29 '5                                 | 41 '6                | 0 '80                |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs)    | 319,210                                              | 32 '8                      | 145                                | 187                                  | 36 '5                   | 12 '5                                 | 25 '4                | 0 '00                              | 134                                | 263                                  | 55 '1                   | ..                                    | ..                   | ..                   |
| <b>FEBRUARY 9.</b>              |                                                      |                            |                                    |                                      |                         |                                       |                      |                                    |                                    |                                      |                         |                                       |                      |                      |
| <b>Total of 11 large Towns.</b> | <b>5,837,605</b>                                     | <b>47 '1</b>               | <b>4492</b>                        | <b>3355</b>                          | <b>57 '0</b>            | <b>30 '0</b>                          | <b>45 '3</b>         | <b>0 '99</b>                       | <b>4350</b>                        | <b>3159</b>                          | <b>54 '8</b>            | <b>31 '7</b>                          | <b>42 '2</b>         | <b>1 '11</b>         |
| London (Metropolis) . . . . .   | 3,082,372                                            | 39 '5                      | 2300                               | 1628                                 | 55 '0                   | 35 '0                                 | 46 '0                | 0 '54                              | 2299                               | 1567                                 | 54 '8                   | 32 '9                                 | 45 '4                | 0 '48                |
| Bristol (City) . . . . .        | 165,572                                              | 35 '3                      | 108                                | 97                                   | 52 '9                   | 37 '2                                 | 46 '2                | 1 '67                              | 132                                | 80                                   | 52 '1                   | 32 '5                                 | 45 '7                | 1 '46                |
| Birmingham (Borough) . . . . .  | 343,948                                              | 43 '9                      | 286                                | 171                                  | 55 '5                   | 36 '0                                 | 45 '7                | 1 '19                              | 270                                | 155                                  | 53 '0                   | 34 '8                                 | 43 '9                | 0 '78                |
| Liverpool (Borough) . . . . .   | 492,430                                              | 96 '4                      | 331                                | 281                                  | ..                      | ..                                    | ..                   | ..                                 | 404                                | 306                                  | 51 '6                   | 35 '8                                 | 43 '2                | 0 '90                |
| Manchester (City) . . . . .     | 362,823                                              | 80 '9                      | 266                                | 222                                  | 56 '0                   | 30 '0                                 | 45 '2                | 0 '37                              | 255                                | 209                                  | 51 '5                   | 33 '1                                 | 42 '4                | ..                   |
| Salford (Borough) . . . . .     | 115,013                                              | 22 '2                      | 99                                 | 69                                   | 55 '5                   | 34 '5                                 | 45 '2                | 0 '96                              | 88                                 | 59                                   | 53 '5                   | 33 '5                                 | 43 '3                | 1 '50                |
| Leeds (Borough) . . . . .       | 232,428                                              | 10 '8                      | 201                                | 142                                  | 54 '5                   | 37 '5                                 | 46 '4                | 0 '29                              | 162                                | 126                                  | 53 '5                   | 33 '5                                 | 43 '3                | 1 '22                |
| Hull (Borough) . . . . .        | 106,740                                              | 30 '0                      | 72                                 | 62                                   | ..                      | ..                                    | ..                   | ..                                 | 91                                 | 59                                   | 47 '7                   | 32 '0                                 | 39 '7                | 0 '90                |
| Edinburgh (City) . . . . .      | 176,081                                              | 39 '8                      | 113                                | 101                                  | 52 '7                   | 37 '0                                 | 44 '5                | 1 '60                              | 117                                | 100                                  | 47 '8                   | 31 '7                                 | 38 '3                | 1 '83                |
| Glasgow (City) . . . . .        | 440,979                                              | 87 '1                      | 362                                | 296                                  | 50 '9                   | 34 '0                                 | 42 '7                | 1 '47                              | 380                                | 269                                  | 47 '8                   | 31 '7                                 | 38 '3                | 1 '83                |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs)    | 319,210                                              | 32 '8                      | 204                                | 286                                  | 57 '0                   | 34 '8                                 | 46 '1                | 0 '25                              | 152                                | 229                                  | 51 '8                   | 33 '0                                 | 43 '5                | 1 '03                |

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.  
From January 24, 1867, to February 23, 1867, inclusive.

| Day of Month. | Thermometer.       |       |                   | Barom.   | Weather.           | Day of Month. | Thermometer.       |       |                   | Barom.   | Weather.          |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
|               | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. |          |                    |               | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. |          |                   |
| Jan.          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |                    | Feb.          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |                   |
| 24            | 50                 | 53    | 50                | 29. 48   | cloudy, rain       | 9             | 47                 | 52    | 47                | 29. 88   | fair              |
| 25            | 46                 | 51    | 43                | 29. 53   | fair, cloudy       | 10            | 50                 | 52    | 50                | 29. 95   | cloudy            |
| 26            | 43                 | 53    | 52                | 30. 02   | cloudy, h. rain    | 11            | 42                 | 48    | 46                | 30. 07   | fair              |
| 27            | 53                 | 56    | 51                | 29. 93   | do., fair          | 12            | 51                 | 53    | 50                | 30. 14   | do.               |
| 28            | 52                 | 54    | 46                | 29. 77   | rain               | 13            | 48                 | 50    | 50                | 30. 24   | gloomy            |
| 29            | 46                 | 52    | 52                | 29. 88   | fair, cloudy       | 14            | 48                 | 51    | 52                | 30. 24   | do., h. rn., fair |
| 30            | 51                 | 53    | 50                | 29. 69   | do., h. rain       | 15            | 52                 | 56    | 51                | 29. 75   | fair, h. rain     |
| 31            | 40                 | 48    | 50                | 30. 04   | do.                | 16            | 48                 | 51    | 49                | 29. 75   | do., rain         |
| F. 1          | 43                 | 52    | 49                | 30. 04   | rain, fair         | 17            | 48                 | 53    | 51                | 29. 95   | rain, cloudy      |
| 2             | 44                 | 51    | 41                | 30. 24   | fair               | 18            | 45                 | 47    | 50                | 30. 26   | gloomy            |
| 3             | 36                 | 46    | 46                | 30. 45   | do.                | 19            | 47                 | 52    | 50                | 30. 27   | cloudy            |
| 4             | 48                 | 49    | 41                | 30. 44   | heavy rain         | 20            | 50                 | 54    | 48                | 30. 37   | fair              |
| 5             | 45                 | 50    | 50                | 29. 24   | fair, h. rain      | 21            | 47                 | 53    | 50                | 30. 44   | cloudy            |
| 6             | 42                 | 51    | 41                | 28. 79   | h. rn., clo., fair | 22            | 49                 | 51    | 50                | 30. 36   | rain, cloudy      |
| 7             | 38                 | 43    | 43                | 29. 55   | fair               | 23            | 47                 | 52    | 44                | 30. 42   | fair              |
| 8             | 51                 | 54    | 50                | 29. 27   | rain, cloudy       |               |                    |       |                   |          |                   |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

| Jan. and Feb. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | New 3 per Cents. | Bank Stock.         | Exch. Bills £1,000.       | East India Stock. | India Bonds £1,000. | India 5 per Cents.  |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Jan.          |                      |                      |                  |                     |                           |                   |                     |                     |
| 22            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 50              | 11 pm.                    | ...               | 30 pm.              | 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 |
| 23            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ...                       | ...               | 30 pm.              | 107                 |
| 24            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 250                 | ...                       | ...               | 30 pm.              | 107 $\frac{3}{8}$   |
| 25            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 248 50              | ...                       | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 26            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 $\frac{1}{2}$   | ...                       | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 28            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 248 50              | ...                       | 214 16            | 25 30 pm.           | 107                 |
| 29            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 250                 | 12 14 pm.                 | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 30            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 250                 | ...                       | 215 16            | 30 pm.              | 107                 |
| 31            | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 250                 | 11 14 pm.                 | ...               | 30 pm.              | 107                 |
| F. 1          | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 250                 | 11 14 pm.                 | 214 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$    | 27 8 pm.            |
| 2             | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ...                 | ...                       | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 4             | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 51              | 11 14 pm.                 | ...               | ...                 | 107 $\frac{1}{4}$   |
| 5             | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ...                 | ...                       | 214 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$    | 27 30 pm.           |
| 6             | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 51              | 11 pm.                    | 216               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 7             | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 249 $\frac{1}{2}$   | ...                       | 214               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 8             | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 250                 | 11 pm.                    | 214               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 9             | 91                   | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 251 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 2 14 15 pm.               | ...               | ...                 | 107 $\frac{1}{8}$   |
| 11            | 91                   | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$     | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 251 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 15 pm. | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 12            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 252 3               | 15 pm.                    | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 13            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 252 3               | ...                       | 214               | 27 32 pm.           | 107                 |
| 14            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 251 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 15 pm.                 | 214 16            | ...                 | 107                 |
| 15            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 253                 | ...                       | ...               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 16            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 252 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 17 pm.                 | 216               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 18            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | ...                 | 14 17 pm.                 | 216               | ...                 | 107                 |
| 19            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 252 4               | ...                       | 215 16            | ...                 | 107 $\frac{1}{4}$   |
| 20            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 252 3               | 15 pm.                    | ...               | 29 pm.              | 107                 |
| 21            | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$     | 90                   | 90               | 252 4               | ...                       | 216               | ...                 | 107 $\frac{1}{4}$   |

ALFRED WHITMORE,  
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.,  
Stock and Share Broker.

THE  
**Gentleman's Magazine**

AND  
**HISTORICAL REVIEW.**

APRIL, 1867.

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NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.—Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

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S. U.

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# The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

---

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

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### MADemoisELLE MATHILDE.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

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#### CHAPTER I.

A CHAPTER WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE WRITTEN SEVERAL TIMES AGAIN: EACH TIME IN DARKER INK.



It was quite impossible, so Mademoiselle Mathilde D'Isigny concluded, that any reasonable being could dream of going out on such an afternoon. It was not to be thought of. Nevertheless, she began thinking at once about her sabots and her red umbrella.

A wild revolutionary-looking nimbus, urged on by a still wilder wind, which seemed, from its direction, to have started from America, had met the rapidly-heated and rapidly-cooled strata of chalk in the valley of the Stour in Dorsetshire. The nimbus, chased by the furious headlong American wind, met the chalk downs while they were cooled by a long winter's frost, and at once dissolved itself into cataracts of water; into cataracts more steady, more persistent, and, in the end, more dangerous, than any which ever came from the wildest and noisiest summer thunderstorm.

It was quite impossible that any reasonable woman could go out on such an afternoon; still the sabots and the red umbrella dwelt on her mind, for it might under certain circumstances become necessary although impossible.

No summer thunderstorm, in its very worst behaviour, had ever

done worse by one than this. You could in a way calculate on those summer thunderstorms. The worst of them came from south-east, then changed to south-west, and the moment the wind got north of west it was all over. But here was a tearing wild wind, straight from godless, or, to say the least, "uncatholic" America, which persisted and deluged and drenched one, and, if one went in and got dry, was perfectly ready to deluge one again. Was there ever such an ill-conditioned, inexorable wind and rain as this?

Toilers in fields might stand such weather for their own purposes; but it was quite evident that no lady could be expected, under any circumstances, to go out in it. Given even the sabots and the red umbrella, it was quite impossible.

For the vast Atlantic, set in motion, doubtless, by the pestilent republicanism of America, had broke loose, and was pouring its torrents on the unsympathetic chalk hills of Dorsetshire: hills which absorb the deluge of rain, and in their way utilize it; but which never "scour" down in a revolutionary manner. On these English hills there are what we dwellers on the chalk call "swilly holes," down which your revolutionary rain channel pours, and, having reconsidered itself, comes up again gently in the meadows and other low lands, which, however, from time to time require draining.

But the meadows in 1789 were not drained, and, therefore, the furious, persistent downfall of rain deserved the epithet which we gave it just now, of "dangerous." It meant flood; and, in those low-lying meadows, between unexpandable hills, flood meant temporary disaster. Stored stacks of hay were carried off, though the next year's crop was improved by the silt left by the flood; lambs were drowned, but the breed of sheep was improved in the end by Mr. Coke's finer sorts, brought from Norfolk; boats, such as careless people had left afloat in such strange times as 1789, were dashed against bridges and broken; which, in the long run, must have been good for the boatbuilders.

Mademoiselle Mathilde may or may not have thought of these things; but one thing is certain, she came to the conclusion that no lady could possibly be expected to go out in such weather. And almost immediately afterwards she rang the bell, and told the middle-aged woman who answered it, to bring her cloak with the hood, and her sabots, and her red umbrella; and, in short, began to make preparations for going out into the very weather which she had just before voted impossible.

“I have seen neither my sabots nor my umbrella for some days, Mrs. Bone,” she said, “and should expect penance after confession for my carelessness; but that does not excuse my servant. I hope that the sabots have not been mislaid, and that my umbrella was properly dried before it was put by. If such has not been the case, I shall find it necessary to rebuke Anne,” their foolish little maid. “I value those things very much. I got those sabots a bargain at Pontorson Fair; and I bought that red umbrella, the colour of which you object to, from old Barbot at Dol, and I beat him down from eleven livres to nine. These things, if lost, can never be replaced.”

Some people said that Mademoiselle Mathilde was decidedly plain. Some said that she must have been rather pretty when she was younger. Others, again, said that what little beauty she had wore well, and that she did not show her age, which was twenty-seven. Others, again, said that she had a cold, hard, and somewhat stupid face. Others said that her face wanted expression until she was roused. But Mrs. Bone, the middle-aged woman before mentioned, declared until far on into this century that mademoiselle’s face was that of an angel. And Sir Joshua Reynolds, of all people, almost forgot his manners one evening, after having been introduced to her at least, so one reads in the “D’Isigny Memoires,” written by the sobered Adèle, not so long ago. French memoires are French memoires; and Sir Joshua is represented as saying to Boswell, “I can’t make that face out; I never saw one exactly like it before.” He then, according to Adèle’s memoires, pushed himself through the press up to her, bowing; and, after a little light and easy conversation, asked her, would she favour him with a sitting, to which she answered,—

“Most assuredly no. My sister Adèle plays the ornamental rôle in our family. Paint her, milord, if you wish to paint a D’Isigny.”

Now, with all due deference to Mrs. Bone and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mathilde was not a handsome woman; and I very much doubt if she ever had been. The face was very aquiline—strongly Norman; a face which you find not only in the Pays de Caux, but also about Coutances and Avranches everywhere. A face which is, for a few years, almost always beautiful; a face which still remains here and there among the British aristocracy; a face, however, which often, after a very few years, gets peaked and sharp and hawk-like;—if I dare say such a thing, ugly, hard, and avaricious.

Hers was this kind of face, but with a difference.

The beauty of the real Norman face consists in its exquisite form

in early womanhood. The Norman women, like the Jewish women, discount their beauty in about two years of unapproachable splendour. At this time the features of Norman beauty are, as the penny novelist would say, "exquisitely chiselled." Whether he knows what he means or no, he is perfectly right; their features *are* beautifully chiselled; but it does not last, this chiselling. The hard old Scandinavian muscle asserts itself; and the result is often a British dowager of that extreme type with which John Leech and Richard Doyle between them have made the general public familiar.

Mathilde had escaped all this. The form of her face was certainly Norman and hawklike; but it was also, in largeness of mouth, and a certain breadth in the *upper* jaw, Anglo-Teutonic; and the softer, tenderer, Teutonic muscles in her face refused to become "ropy" and prononcés, like those in the face of the Dowager-Marchioness of Thingaby and the Comtesse de Chose. She was always what she had been, both in personal appearance and in character. She had escaped the "chiselling" phase of beauty, and at the same time had escaped the first, fierce, impatient phase of Norman womanhood. She was a woman who could *wait*: she had got that habit from her Anglo-Teutonic mother. Her sister Adèle always told her that she could never make up her mind; and she always told her sister that she leaped at conclusions without any sound basis. They were both right in a way.

A few more words about her before we see her through the medium of incident. There was a strong suspicion of beauty about her. Everyone called her plain, and yet Sir Joshua Reynolds would have painted her. Her figure was almost deformed, and her gait was very clumsy. She was very broad, though not fat; and above her shoulders was that half Norman, half Teutonic head, which gave rise to so many theories as to what was inside it. A short clumsy woman, with such a head as I have mentioned. I have no further portrait. I know the portrait of her cousin, fourth, as I remember, from Lamennais, nearly opposite that of Jacques Cartier, with Chateaubriand, painted in apparent imitation of David's Marat, looking in from the end of the room. But I distrust that portrait. I fear it was painted under the later empire.

Adèle, in her *Memoires*, says that Mathilde was the very image of her cousin; but I distrust both Adèle and the portrait; and so we must make out a portrait of Mademoiselle Mathilde D'Isigny for ourselves or go without one. Even the great Emerald Portrait, they

tell us, is a forgery of the 3rd century. But their deeds live after them, when their place knoweth them no more.

She never knew her own mind, said her sister Adèle. A "thin thing" like her sister Adèle, might easily believe so. Mathilde spent her life in violently protesting against doing anything whatever, in a real Teutonic manner, and in doing such things as were fit to be done, such as were *right* after all, which is all we ask from any one. An obstructive woman, or she would not have found herself where she did at last. She wanted a reason for everything.

So we begin our little journey with her. She began by declaring in the most positive manner that no respectable woman could go out in such weather, and immediately afterwards ordered her sabots and her umbrella, and *went* out in it, because some wretched old hind, down in the village of Stourminster Osborne, was dying. The Romanists were then, as they are now, *au fait* with the machinery of charity; and Mademoiselle Mathilde was a Romanist, and so she went to the old man.

So she passed out of the shelter of the porch and faced the furious weather, protesting and a little petulant; yet she faced it. Protesting in her inmost heart against the weather, but not uttering her protest to Mrs. Bone. Petulant to a very little degree at finding that her common-sense resolution to stay at home was overridden by her sentimental desire to make the death of the old man down by the river more easy and more comfortable. She went out into the driving wild weather. She knew that she was "protesting" against the weather God had sent, and she knew she was petulant towards Mrs. Bone. But she could confess the matter about the weather, and give Mrs. Bone her prayers. Nevertheless, human nature is human nature, and the bill about the confession and the prayers was not yet presented. So she was still a little bit cross.

The priceless sabots were there, but they had not been properly dried; and expensive sabots like these were subject to the dry rot, and these in particular could never be replaced to *her*. (She had forgotten that she had told Mrs. Bone that she had picked them up a bargain at Pontorson; she wanted to be sentimental about them.) The red umbrella had been improperly dried, and there was never such an umbrella before. The horn handle, too, had come off; innumerable little complaints, about which the Teutonic Bone cared as much as a horse did for a house-fly, knowing Mademoiselle's worth.

Still Mrs. Bone was glad when Mademoiselle had fairly got out

into the rain, under her great red umbrella, and she, Boné, could get back to the fire and see about the dinner.

Her opinion of Mademoiselle's character was strangely like, and yet strangely different from, that of Mademoiselle Adèle's.

"She says one thing and does another, William," said Mrs. Bone to the quiet young man who was sitting by the fire, shelling kidney-beans ; "but she is worth the whole lot of us put together."

"Worth developing," says a critic. I answer, Mademoiselle Mathilde is already developed. The circumstances around her will develop ; but she will remain the same.

## CHAPTER II.

### SOME NECESSARY GOSSIP AND ANECDOTES.

THE wild furious weather which swept up the valley of the Stour, into which weather Mademoiselle Mathilde had trusted herself, did not produce any great effect on the ordinary inmates of the old Grange from which she had issued. It took the full fury of that weather : it was a very draughty, early seventeenth-century old place, with large stone-framed windows filled with latticed panes ; and yet no one complained of the draughts to-day, for the wind was south-west and warm. Mademoiselle Adèle did not, at all events ; and if she did not complain, you might be pretty sure that no one within twenty miles was dissatisfied.

Sheepsden was nestled among elms, in a deep hollow, half-way up the side of one of the chalk hills which form the valley of the Stour, and overlooking the low-lying meadows. The most comfortable room in it was not a very comfortable room in the ordinary way of speaking, taking into consideration modern ideas of comfort. It was large and draughty ; it was hall, kitchen, and eating-room all in one ; and opened, through the porch from which Mademoiselle Mathilde had just passed, on to the wild weather ; yet, even in these dark early spring days, when the weather was an enemy, and not a friend as it was in summer, this room was really the most comfortable in the house. There were no fauteuils or easy chairs ; yet these French people, these D'Isignys, who had got the house on their own hands while they let the farm, had made it, in their way, most comfortable.

The room was naturally what Mrs. Bone called "whistling cold." The great antre of a fireplace, pile it as high as you would with

blazing logs, never cast its warmth over one-fifth of it, until M. D'Isigny had brought French ingenuity to bear upon it. He had caused to be made two great folding-screens, which, starting from each side of the fireplace, overlapped each other in the middle, leaving a passage between which might be closed by a curtain. These two screens inclosed a large space, which was well warmed by the heat of the fire, and in which space the family, servants and all, principally lived : reading, writing, singing, working, eating, drinking, and even cooking. Yet they were wonderfully comfortable.

Next to the fire, on the right-hand side as you looked at it, was the writing-table, and the shaded lamp of M. D'Isigny himself. On the same side, but further from the fire, was a longer table, the fire-side half of which was the drawing-room table, sacred to the ladies ; while the half farthest from the fire represented the dining-room table, and was devoted to the meals of the D'Isignys. Altogether on the other side of the fireplace, was another table parallel to it, which was the servants' table—the half next the fire being given up to cooking purposes, and the cooler half to the meals, the lighter work, and recreations of these few domestics. In this charmed circle of warmth and cheerfulness, the whole of the family lived nine-tenths of their strict innocent life.

Only two days before the day we speak of, Adèle had objected, for the very first time, to this arrangement about the servants, and had dared (for she made Mathilde tremble at her audacity sometimes) to go as far as to say to her father that she should not care if the servants were French, but that she did not like to consort with English boors. Mathilde trembled as she heard this fearful indiscretion of Adèle's. She knew that her father would punish her for it in some way, and Adèle was so fearfully indiscreet and rebellious whilst undergoing "puniton." Her father's manner on this occasion did not re-assure her experienced judgment. He was sedate, calm, and explanatory ; and when he took that line his punishments were generally severe.

He leant calmly against the high mantel-piece, which, high as it was, was just of the height to support his great shoulders, and confronted his two daughters. Mathilde folded her hands, and looked patiently and submissively at him ; Adèle drooped her head, and was ready for tears and recantation even before he had begun, with the beautifully modulated voice of the old French gentleman, still to be heard occasionally, to give his reasons.

“The great cause which has led to these illimitable troubles, now threatening to become incalculable disasters in France, has been a want of confidence between classes. Had classes in France confided in one another, and studied one another's habits and wants more, there might have been some chance of a general and confidential consultation; and the present hideous state of affairs, growing more hideous every day, might have been averted. A revolution is impossible here: not because of the better being of the peasantry, but because the aristocracy are deservedly in better *rapport* with the peasantry than in France. No one agrees with me in this view of the matter, not even Sir Lionel Somers; but I hold it, and intend that our servants should live with us. If Sir Lionel Somers objects to the arrangement, he may cease his visits. A D'Isigny of the thirteenth century, need not, I hope, go on his knees to ask for the society of an English baronet of the seventeenth, whose title was only got by the most extraordinary—I will go as far as that, *extraordinary*—use of the Divine Right which the world has ever seen.”

At this dreadful allusion to James I.'s baronetcies, which were a pet grievance of her father's, and which caused him to ride a considerably high horse with Sir Lionel, Mathilde gave herself up for lost. “Bread and water on fast days, and haricots without gravy on flesh days; and I doubt we shall not get out of it with that. I wish I was at Avranches; I'd go pilgrimage bare-foot to Mount St. Michael. It is only four leagues, and when you pass Louis it is not bad walking across the sands. I'd do it gladly to save Adèle, for she is so indiscreet under these impositions; and there is eight pounds of prime beef in the house, besides dripping. And this will be a month's *maigre* for us. It must go to the poor, that is all. I wonder how much he knows. I wish we had a priest. Since he has taken to doing the priest business himself, things are getting perfectly intolerable. No priest would set us such penances.”

He very soon let Adèle and Mathilde know how much he knew.

“I may be crotchety, and I may be an old fool, though I am not so old. But I have my opinions and my will in spite of Sir Lionel Somers, who might have done better, as my future son-in-law, than incite my daughter Adèle to rebellion. There is another reason, young ladies, why more than ever I intend to live in presence of my servants. I wish you to hear every word which the servants dare to say in your presence; a process which will, by curbing their tongues,

elevate them to something like your level ; and I wish the servants to hear every word which *you* say, which will curb *your* tongues, and make you careful about scandalous talk."

Mathilde put in a mental protest against her being classed with Adèle in this respect, as well she might, but she said nothing ; only thought to herself, " Now comes our penance."

" Therefore," said Monsieur D'Isigny, " I forbid either of you, from this moment, to address one word of French to me, or to one another." He acted on his determination on the instant, as he always did. " For ze future, my daughtare, we sall all spek ze English for everlasting everaremore, until we sall learn our obediences and our dutys. Ze servants sall laugh at our English, without doubt. That is good disciplines for our vanity. But we sall all spek English till we learn our obediences. Have you reply, you two ?"

Adèle had nothing to say. Sir Lionel Somers had certainly been ridiculing her father, and she had listened and laughed. She was glad to get out of it under the penance of speaking the hated English for a limited time. Mathilde, however, had something to say. She was dreadfully afraid of her father, his word was law to her ; yet the woman always said what was in her, and said it now, in perfectly beautiful English,—a strange contrast to her father's English,—perhaps with a slight and pretty French accent.

" Adèle is as near blameless as possible in this matter, sir. Your discipline is, I think, a good one : we should talk more English. Adèle's English and your own are absolutely ridiculous ; mine is not good, but it is better than yours. Adèle, I say, is blameless in this matter, or nearly so. The lover you have chosen for her made jokes, and she laughed at them, but rebuked him at the same time. The fault lies at my door entirely. I could have stopped them, but I did not."

" And why not, daughter ?"

" Because what he said was in the main true. He said that you were *sujet aux lubies*."

" That is French," said M. D'Isigny.

" I beg pardon ; but it is true, you know."

" I did not know it. It is possibly in consequence of the conduct of my daughters," replied M. D'Isigny, whose bad English we are not going to reproduce. " I do not say that my English is good, and you will even allow that your own might be improved. But read for me in your English the tragedy of *King Lear*, and put it to your

heart. Lear had three daughters : I have but two—my Regan and Goneril ; but where is my Cordelia ? ”

After which bitter sarcasm M. D'Isigny mounted his horse, and went off for Silchester.

“ He will make himself so utterly ridiculous with that English of his,” thought Mathilde, when he was gone, and she was helping Mrs. Bone with the cooking, “ that he will lose half his prestige. I wish there were a priest within any distance of this place ; I'd go barefoot to him twenty miles. My father has assumed a kind of amateur priesthood, and one gets neither confession nor absolution—only penance. Father Martin, dear old man, would never have condemned us to talk English till further orders. I must and will talk French. I shall talk French to Mrs. Bone, who don't understand it, and get out of it in that way.”

### CHAPTER III.

#### MORE NECESSARY GOSSIP.

So Monsieur D'Isigny, in redingote, buckskin breeches, top-boots, and three-cornered hat, covering a close-cropped head (a *chevelure*, which, like everything else he did, gave extreme offence to both parties, both to the new party and the old), had ridden away on a splendid, large-boned brown horse, through the bad weather, on the day before our opening. He was in the very best temper possible. He had done his duty, and that was quite enough for him. He was bound on an antiquarian journey to Silchester. We will make his further acquaintance on his return.

“ He beant much like a frog-eating Frenchman,” said an old stone-breaker by the road-side to an old shepherd who was leaning over a gate as he passed.

“ No, a beant,” said the shepherd. “ He's a straight upstanding old chap, for a Frenchman,” replied he. “ He'd give good account of Sir Lionel, or of any gentleman in these parts, for the matter of that.”

He never condescended for one moment to let his household know the possible or probable period of his return, although he always expected, under penalties, that his daughters should be at home to receive him. It was part of his discipline. He used to quote to them the text, “ Let thy master when he cometh find thee watch-

ing." So on the next day after his departure, Mathilde not only faced the furious weather, in going to see the dying old man by the river, but also the chance of some extra penance for herself. Still, as I impressed on you by reiteration in the first chapter, she went in defiance of both duty and inclination.

There are some women who are so entirely loveable, beautiful, fragile, illogical, childish—to sum up all, irresistible—in favour of whom the very sternest man, if he has anything of the man in him, gives up a few, more or less, of his pet crotchets. These are generally silly women, who appeal to his pity, like a starving bird in a frost. Adèle was such a woman; Mathilde was not.

Mathilde would have liked a quiet little bower of a room upstairs, with a few flowers and birds, for there were plenty of rooms for the purpose; but she proposed it to her father, and seeing, from his cold, steady look, that he entirely disapproved of it, abandoned the idea at once. Adèle, on the other hand, had made such a bower without consulting her father at all, and he had never looked coldly on her. He would have paid Mathilde the respect of despising her had she insisted on any such frivolity. Adèle, as he put it to himself, was too light and childish to be despised; her character was not formed, and she must be treated as a child. He never allowed to himself the fact, that in spite of her waywardness, and, what is more, her foolishness, he loved her more deeply than any human being, and that if she only went the right way to work she could do what she liked with him. He paid Mathilde, whom in his way he respected, the compliment of showing her by a very cool, calm stare, that she would fall in his opinion if she forgot herself so far as to mention the subject of a boudoir again. She did not. His look was law, and she gave the idea up; and so she knitted and stitched down with the servants, while Adèle had her little bower aloft.

This bower of Adèle's was a heaven to Mathilde; yet she seldom went there. She knew that her father disapproved of it, though he let child Adèle do as she liked. "He disapproved of my having a *boudoir*; it would be rather mean to traverse his intentions by using Adèle's." Honest enough, like herself; but, then, the excuses she made to Adèle for not going there! "Holy Mary," she said to herself once, "what fearful lies one has to tell to enable one to do one's duty; no confession or absolution to be got either."

On this wild spring-day, she had told one of the most astounding of all the fictions which weighed so on her conscience. Adèle had

asked her to come up into her room and sit with her. She had fenced off Adèle's proposal as usual, until Adèle had got petulant, and taxed her with pride and jealousy, in her silly way; upon which Mathilde had told her that her reason was that Adèle's room was too great a pleasure to indulge in during Lent. After which shocking and transparent fib Adèle had gone off in a huff, and Mathilde began trying to remember as much as she could of what the last priest she had seen had told her about the allotted periods in purgatory. For she had told a terrible falsehood, and she lived to tell another,—if a falsehood could ever be anything but evil,—the greatest and most glorious which was ever told in the history of the world.

After Adèle had gone upstairs, she had sat by the fire sewing. But a lad had come in and told her that Dick Martin was worse, and she had gone out.

She never thought that, even according to the faith of her own Church, a good deed can (under circumstances) balance an evil one. She went out from sheer Christian goodwill to help as far as she could a dying old Protestant hind. Lonely and lost for want of the spiritual direction to which she had accustomed herself, she went unwillingly on her errand of mercy with her last lie lying heavy on her heart.

God help women like this: with spiritual experiences far deeper than those of most priests, yet yearning for the outward and visible ceremonialisms of their faith. Mathilde would have poured out the whole of her noble soul to the first Catholic priest, young or old, wise or foolish, that she could find.

There were two people left before the fire-place, after her departure, whom we must notice. They were engaged in cooking, or in preparing things for cooking. French people, as far as I have observed, begin their preparations for the day's dinner the moment they get out of bed; English people, on the other hand, put it off to the last minute, and then begin to fry and boil in a frantic manner. Whether this English habit of putting off everything till you are forced to do it can be so widely applied as to touch such matters as Reform bills and iron-clad squadrons, is no part of our business here; but everyone knows a good dinner from a bad one, and ordinary French dinners have always been better than ours, principally, I believe, because they begin at them earlier. The two people, to whom I am about to call your attention, were busy in preparing dinner; but it was not to-day's dinner, it was the day after

to-morrow. They were shelling haricots, which require at least a day's soaking.

Yet they were both English among English; a man and a woman. William, "the general young man," groom, gardener, footman, what you will; and Mrs. Bone, the "general" woman, housekeeper, lady's maid, cook, still-room maid, whatever you please to call her. I wish to introduce you to these two people, and I wish you to know William first; because, if you will do me the honour to follow me, I will lead William, and you, and Mathilde into a very strange place, possibly the very strangest of which we have ever heard. My promise is great, but I think I can perform it.

"Solid," "a very 'solid' young man," said his brother and sister peasants, in their Dorsetshire way of speaking. Undoubtedly a very "solid" young man, indeed. Not what you would call a handsome young man, but with a fine, frank, square face, and a good, bold eye; with a finely shaped head, well set on, and a carriage as fine as Heenan's, the prize-fighter, or Westall's, the model.

He could neither read nor write, as yet, but he was learning from Mathilde and Mrs. Bone. A very taciturn young man—so much so, that Adèle, of the "Memoires," christened him "William the Silent," and told it to her father as a good little joke. In reply to which he got down his "Hamlet" (he was great in Shakspeare), and read aloud the great passage, which follows the Soliloquy; in which "nicknaming God's creatures" appears among the catalogue of crimes charged generally against women. "I am sure I don't jig, and amble, and lisp," said Adèle, as soon as M. D'Isigny had shut the book, and gone coldly upstairs to bed, "and *you* know, Mathilde, that I don't paint."

William was certainly silent with his social superiors, perhaps not so silent with his social equals. He would obey and follow a "gentleman," but had an instinctive eye for a snob, whether that snob was a nobleman or a grocer. He came of the poor, or half-poor, agricultural class; of a class which had watched, with their *own* eyes, and not with those of a newspaper, all the faults of the landholding families (and great they were), and which could trust them still. The class of farmers who would toast "a bloody war and a bad harvest" had not come yet, but was coming. The squire or lord in those times was to a certain extent representing, in his free-handed hospitality and charity, the old religious houses, whose lands in very many instances he had taken possession of two hundred and

fifty years before. The memory, nay, even the knowledge, of that usurpation was gone from among the peasants, though there still remained among the older of them a belief that the lay occupiers of church lands would never have an heir in direct succession, and they quoted startling precedents for their belief. Still the need of the old hospitality and charity was left; and those of the agricultural class, who had from their superior activity and good looks been thrown against the landowners, liked them and trusted them.

William's family, from its traditional good looks, good temper, and activity, had always gone to service. He had had his doubts about taking service with a Frenchman; but as M. D'Isigny was much the finest gentleman he had ever seen, he came to him, and stayed with him. For M. D'Isigny had a stronger claim on his admiration than that of being "a true gentleman:" M. D'Isigny had the quality of bravery.

William, like most Englishmen of good nerve and physique, in those days as in these, had what a man might call loosely the *empeiric* courage, as a birth-gift: he would face a new danger carelessly and well. But in the matter of *apeiric* courage, when he was called on to face a danger which he had never faced before, but of which he had heard a bad name from his neighbours, he was perhaps a little deficient; until a certain accident cured him, and at the same time gave him a confidence in M. D'Isigny, which lasted until his death.

He had been a week or so with M. D'Isigny, and M. D'Isigny and he were in the yard together, Monsieur giving him some orders, when they heard a noise in the village below, as of men shouting a single sentence continuously.

"And what may be the matter there, for instance?" said M. D'Isigny.

"I expect," said William, "that they are a-giving old Tom Blowers rough music."

"Rough music? As how then?"

"When a man ill-treats his wife, or a wife ill-treats her husband, they generally, in these parts, gives 'em rough music. Blows harvest horns, and beats on the bottom of kettles, and hollers," replied William.

"But I have not been ill-treating my wife, and this is not the road to Dinan, at which place Madame the Countess resides at present; and the music seems to be coming in this direction;

and it is also all what you call 'hollering.' What are they saying?"

"'Mad dog,' by the Lord!" said William, running across the yard and catching up a ladder. "Here, sir, up into the loft with you."

William, like all English peasants of those days, had an utter blind terror of mad dogs. They used then to smother people with feather beds who were afflicted with hydrophobia. A woman told me herself that her mother had assisted at one of these immolations. Hydrophobia was a real terror and scourge in those days: an inexorable fact so horrible that all ordinary laws of morality and charity were set aside on its appearance. William never dreamt of facing the dog itself, and ran for a ladder.

He himself had got up a safe number of rungs, when he noticed that M. D'Isigny was not following, but was standing his ground with his hammer-headed whip in his hand. William came down two rungs at once.

"It is death, Monsieur," he said. "It is a horrible death."

"But we must kill the dog first," said M. D'Isigny, "and die ourselves afterwards. Get some kind of fork and help me."

William was roused now. He dashed into a stable for a pitchfork, as the dog, the kind of dog which the Americans call a "yallah dog," what we call a tall under-bred tinker's lurcher, came into the yard, at a slowish trot, with his ears down, and his tail between his legs, evidently in the last stage of hydrophobia, with half the hamlet behind him, carrying pitchforks and staves, crying out, "Mad dog! mad dog!" D'Isigny saw the dog tear at the posts of the yard-gate as he trotted in, but held his own; and looking at the dog, began to bethink himself of a certain M. Marat, a Swiss, who had been here giving lectures at Stourminster Marshall, on Comparative Anatomy, as we call it now, some few years before.

William was behind him now. "Be steady, sir," said he.

"I'll be steady," said M. D'Isigny.

The dog, more dangerous than the most terrible serpent—for the snake's poison is quickest and most merciful—ran towards M. D'Isigny, while the villagers stood aghast. The dog was a gipsy's dog; which had lain in the straw with the pretty children, and had been fondled by them; now it was a terrible devil. The same thing happens sometimes among human beings. Horrible! unutterable! The brute dashed at M. D'Isigny with a rattling,

gasping snarl, but it never quite reached him. A terrible blow from the hammer head of his whip, caught the poor wretch under the ear, and laid him convulsively struggling on the ground; where another blow of the same dexterous and inexorable sort killed him.

William's mouth was dry, and his tongue parched, but he made no remark any more than did M. D'Isigny. From this moment, however, there began a confidence and respect in the two men towards one another. Quite undemonstrative, but which never getting disturbed grew firmer and firmer as years went on.

So much about the servant, William. Why so much about him? Because this is a story of the past, and for good or for evil, men exactly like him are, by education and change of social habits, as extinct as the Dodo. His brothers won Aboukir and Trafalgar for us, though they were liable to be flogged, and *were* flogged for looking "saucy" at a ten-year-old midshipman who had joined his ship yesterday. They also mutinied at the Nore, and did other very decided things. A class of men which could be *led* anywhere, and driven into most places; the very class which gave to Britain the undoubted command of the seas. William being a good representative of this class, I have said just so much about him as being a man worth preserving, and because we shall have to go far a-field with him. When I began speaking of him, I used the old Hants-Dorset word, "solid;" and repeating it once more, I leave him to tell his own story.

Mrs. Bone, who was his companion in shelling haricots, was a delicate-featured woman of about forty-five, who must have been very handsome. Delicate-featured as she was, she was the most patient and diligent of drudges; always in good humour, always ready and willing to do anything, from lugging coals or wood up into Adèle's room, or sitting up all night with her when she chose to be ill, "*pour s'amuser.*" She is also worthy of notice, because she belonged to a class which existed then, and exists, I regret to say, now,—to the class of widows without provision, who having had some poor house of their own, and having brought up a family, find themselves obliged to return to drudgery, just as old age begins to look them in the face, to keep themselves from the workhouse.

William and she were extremely confidential. Both Stourminster Marshall people, and that town being the Omphalos of the earth to both of them, they had a never-ending fund of conversation about its inhabitants. People who have had the privilege of hearing two

old folks, who are in society, talking about who *she* was, and who was *his* father, tell one that the two old folks seemed immensely delighted by their conversation. Mrs. Bone and William delighted one another in this way, or rather Mrs. Bone delighted William, for she knew three generations to his one. Had they been in a different rank in life, he would probably have said, in the slang of that time, as far as I can judge, that she was "a deuced agreeable woman, who knew the world and people amazing well;" but, although he *thought* the equivalent to this, he never expressed it. His appreciation of it was shown by his calling her "mother," and by his chivalrous devotion to her; his great diligence in easing her of every bit of hard work which he could; and his habit of buying for her little bits of finery—handkerchiefs, which she would have died sooner than wear, and twopenny brooches at fair-time, all of which she put by "for his sake,"—as if she was his sweetheart.

He had a sweetheart, of course—everyone had in those days—a beef-faced young lady, whom Shakspeare one hundred odd years before had christened "Audrey;" but all his attentions to her were confined to walking out with her along Lovers'-lane, up on to the down after afternoon church; she carrying her prayer-book in a carefully unused pocket-handkerchief, not saying anything which has come down to our time; and he grinning and growling to her at intervals. I suppose they both liked it, or they would not have done it; but it never led to anything, and so we may dismiss it.

Mrs. Bone had the benefit of his *petits soins*, and on one occasion at least he got into trouble about her. He strongly objected to her carrying baskets of sea-coal (as he called them) up to Mademoiselle Adèle's bower; and on this occasion, finding the coalscuttle (a wooden cockle-basket from Poole) ready at the bottom of the stairs, he carried it up to ease Mrs. Bone. Mademoiselle Adèle, hearing steps outside, wanting something or another, and thinking that it was one of her two slaves, either Mathilde or Mrs. Bone, dashed out on to the landing-well in very extreme dishabille, and found herself face to face with William the Silent.

If she had had on her best dressing-gown, she would not so much have cared; but she had not—she had on nothing better than a very old duffle dressing-gown, and her hair was not done. When the doctor came to see her in her bedroom (there was never anything the matter with her, but she had the doctor sometimes to see if she could get some gossip out of him), she always had on quite another

kind of dressing-gown, trimmed with blue; but William the Silent had seen her in the old duffle one, and she hated him from that moment. He, on the other hand, had for a long time had a rooted antipathy to that young lady; which, indeed, he carried to his grave. They were certainly not formed for one another, those two. He kept his dislike for her to himself; she never yet kept anything to herself, and most certainly not her extreme dislike for him. Their first battle royal, which, ending in a disastrous defeat for her, increased her dislike for the "Nigaud," arose out of this business of the duffle dressing-gown. If she had had on the blue-trimmed one, the course of history might have been altered. Does not Carlyle tell us that no one wanted the Seven Years' War except three women—Marie Thérèse, Catharine, and Pompadour?

She would have kept up a seven years', or a seventy years', war with him after this, had there been seven years to do it in, which there were not. However, she made herself as disagreeable as she could, which was not very disagreeable, for she was a loveable little soul after all.

She complained to her father about the "Nigaud Anglais" being upstairs, and M. D'Isigny had a solemn inexorable bed of justice over the case of the duffle dressing-gown *versus* William. The result was that William left that bed with the highest honours, and that Adèle got an admonition about her habits of luxury and self-seeking which drove her half mad, and made it necessary for her sister Mathilde, who was ill of a cold, to sit up with her all night.

Monsieur D'Isigny never *scolded*, he only *admonished*. Mathilde could scold, and roundly too; but no one ever cared for her. Two minutes' admonition from M. D'Isigny was a far more terrible thing than twenty minutes' scolding from Mathilde. See, for instance, the difference between a scolding from Lord Scamperdale in the hunting-field, and a *rating* from a judge, a bankruptcy commissioner, or an experienced police magistrate. No one is the worse for being called a "perpendicular Puseyite pig-jobber;" but watch the effect of my Lord Judge's whip, or Mr. Commissioner's whip, in contrast to the whip of my Lord Scamperdale the scolder. It is the knotted cat, with half a minute between each stripe, giving just time enough to feel the pain of the first blow fully before the second comes, against the loose light stripe of the hunting-whip. Adèle had some three minutes of her father's admonition about this matter, and she disliked the innocent William to the last.

## CHAPTER IV.

## GOSSIP STILL, PRINCIPALLY ABOUT MADEMOISELLE ADÈLE.

ADÈLE was very like a little bird in some of her ways. You have seen on a winter day a robin come from you know not where to the crumbs which you have scattered: he comes perfectly silent, not making the sound of his little wings heard in any way, nor the motion of them seen. Can any Cambridge gentleman tell us at what angle a bird's wings (any bird, say a swan or a "Sabine snipe" for mere illustration's sake) hit the air, and how often they move their wings to go one yard? They can mete the bands of Orion for us, all thanks to them; but the details of the great mystery of a bird's flight seem as far off as ever. Surely the greatest mysteries are the closest to us. One can dimly understand red, solid Mars, or blinking Venus; but one cannot understand in any way the flight of a bird. There is an inimitable dexterity about *that* which puzzles one utterly. One can no more understand it than could Mrs. Bone understand how Mademoiselle Adèle was always at her shoulder before she heard her. "She came and went like a bird," said Mrs. Bone.

She was always felt before she was heard: her lovely little hand on your shoulder was generally the first notice you had of her approach. There is no irreverence meant and no harm done, when I say that her approach was not *ὡσεὶ περιστέρα*. There was none of that gentle, beautiful fluttering of wings, which the Evangelist has made almost too sacred for allusion. She swept in like a robin or a swallow, and lit.

And if she lit on your shoulder, and "cheeped and twitted twenty million loves" in your ear, as she generally did, who were you to withstand her? Why, nobody. Do not even try it now that she is a very grey old woman: if you want your own way.

Yet her father and her sister distrusted her, and William the Silent could not bear her. But with this bird-like little way of pouncing down on people, without notice, with her beauty and her cleverness, not to mention her silliness, you would have guessed that in that age of conspiracies she would have been a first-rate conspirator. If you chance to meet Mathilde hugging her great crucifix, I know not where, ask *her* about that. She will probably tell you that the

qualities of a good conspirator consist in something more than a faculty of coming and going silently, and reading other folks' letters. Probably she will add, that the qualities of a successful conspirator involve the qualities of a first-class statesman, with illimitable courage superadded. She *ought* to know. She might possibly finish up by quoting the proverb, that "fools cast firebrands."

Adèle's nest above-stairs had got cooled from want of coals, so she wanted some, and M. D'Isigny allowing no bells, she had to descend and seek some. William and Mrs. Bone were engaged in something at the fire, and had their faces turned to it; when Mrs. Bone turning round, found that Adèle was standing perfectly still and silent beside her.

Mrs. Bone put her hand to her side, and gave a gasp.

"Law, miss, what a turn you give me! I thought you was up-stairs."

" ' Si vous avez d'alarme,  
Prenez d'eau des Carmes,' "

sang Adèle, and then began laughing, and talking in French.

"What does miss desire?" said Mrs. Bone, who called *her* "miss," and Mathilde "mam'selle," from some undefined idea that the latter title had precedence over the former. "Miss knows that I do not understand French; why does she speak it?"

"Because my father has strictly forbidden me to do so; and that is why," said Adèle, in English, nodding her beautiful head, until the gleams of light in her golden hair wavered like the reflection of sunset water upon a wall. "I talk English because I am disobedient and wicked of my own choice. That is why."

"Dear me, miss, what a pity that you should so vex your pa'."

"If you dare to tell him, I will—I will *pinch* you," said Adèle, with an almost gasping emphasis on the word "pinch."

Mrs. Bone laughed at the idea of Adèle's being able to pinch hard enough to hurt such a tough old subject as she was; and, indeed, it did not seem at all likely.

She was a very slender, middle-sized, but finely-formed girl, about eighteen, with the lightest golden hair, and blue eyes; perfect complexion and features; and a *tout ensemble* of such extraordinary and unapproachable beauty, that those who had once seen it never afterwards forgot it.

And she turned her beautiful face full upon Mrs. Bone, and watched the effect of it. When she saw the flush of admira-

tion mantle over the honest woman's face, she gave a pretty little half laugh, half exclamation, and, sidling up to Mrs. Bone, gave her a little kiss.

“Am I not irresistible, my old dear?” she said. “Can any one in the world resist me? Hey, then?”

Mrs. Bone thought of her father and of a certain baronet. William had departed on Adèle's arrival, so she did not think of him, but reserved her thoughts, and evaded the question by saying:

“I can't, my dear; that is very certain. Now what wickedness do you want me to do for you? for you never coax unless you want me to do something out of orders.”

“I only want you to take me up some coals.”

“And bring down a letter, I suppose, miss?”

Adèle turned the light of her beauty upon Mrs. Bone once more; but with an imperceptible effect this time. An artistic trick is seldom so successful the second time as the first, particularly when one has learnt the object of it. Turner's flat-headed pines, some say, are apt to pall on a man who has got the pestilent trick of looking at the quality of the sky beyond them. Adèle's little bit of acting did not tell now.

“Anything but that, miss,” said Mrs. Bone. “I could not do it, really. Times are quite changed now. What I did before I can do no longer, now that Sir Lionel comes here habitually.”

“But you don't know to whom the letter is written,” said Adèle, in her most pleading tones, and kissing Mrs. Bone again.

“If there is nothing secret about it, send it to the post with the others, miss,” said the practical Mrs. Bone.

Adèle had actually nothing whatever to say to this, so she began to cry.

“I know the direction,” said the still apparently inexorable, but really half-melting Mrs. Bone. “Capitaine Comte Carrillon de Valognes, Grenadiers du Dauphin, Tour Solidor, St. Servan, Bretagne,” replied Mrs. Bone. “That's the only French I know, and I got that by heart from reading it so often. But I am going to forget it now in favour of ‘Sir Lionel Somers, Ashurst Park, Stourminster Marshall, Dorsetshire.’”

“How did you guess the direction of my letter?” said Adèle, still crying. “It might be to some one else.”

“I have daughters of my own, miss, to begin with, and I have brains enough to go on with; and when I am asked to carry ninety-

nine secret letters all with the same direction on them, I am apt to conclude that the hundredth letter will have a similar one."

"But he will be so meezerable," said Adèle.

"I dare say he'll get over it, miss. At all events, whether he does or he don't, he will get no help from me."

"But it is the very last one," pleaded Adèle. "I have told him in it that I shall nevere write to him no more."

Mrs. Bone found her principles going, she had to shake herself together. "This is one time too many, miss. Sir Lionel is come with your approbation, for you were not drove in the least manner, and any letters to M. De Valognes must go in the post-bag." So saying, she hoisted the coal-basket, and departed to toil up-stairs with it.

Adèle was very much vexed. Hers was a very innocent little letter. She merely told Valognes in effect that she was engaged to Sir Lionel Somers, that it was her father's wish, that she thought she should like it, that bye-gones were bye-gones, and that she would ever hold him as one of her dearest friends, or words to that effect. But she wanted him to have it, for she was really in her way very fond of him, and wished to prevent mistakes. Lady Somers of Ashurst would be a very fine lady indeed. And Valognes was very poor; and Sir Lionel was very charming and young. And so she wished particularly that Valognes should have the letter.

Her father would be absolutely furious at the idea of her writing to Valognes. Still it must go, and go secretly. And Mrs. Bone was recalcitrant. What could she do? She sat at the table, pondering.

William the Silent came in. Would he do? Very doubtful indeed; but she was determined to try him.

I need not say that she was infinitely above trying any personal acts of persuasion with a man in his rank of life. She took the letter, laid it on the table, and put a guinea on it. Then she said,—

"When you take the other letters to the post I wish you would take that one for me," was all she said.

William remained perfectly silent. Adèle tried to help crying, but she could not. At last, when William had finished what he was about, he took the guinea and put it on the table before her, and placed the letter in his pocket.

She pushed the guinea towards him again, and in pushing it back it rolled down and fell on the floor. At this moment the outside door was hastily opened, and some one, coming hastily round the corner of the screen, advanced towards them.

It was Sir Lionel. William was picking up the guinea, which he handed to Adèle, who was crying; but the letter was safe in his pocket.

*(To be continued in our next.)*



## HAM HOUSE.

**A**MONG the many places of historic and traditional interest in the neighbourhood of London, Ham House, in the parish of Petersham, stands conspicuously forward. Built for Henry, Prince of Wales, elder brother of the ill-fated King Charles,—the residence of the haughty Duchess of Lauderdale, and, during her second husband's lifetime, the head-quarters of the Cabal, the appointed asylum for the deposed James II., and the birthplace of the great statesman and general John Duke of Argyll,—it well merits a prominent place in the rank of England's relics of the past. It is full of memories; and its peaceful aspect on a bright summer's day, with its sunny meadows in front stretching down to the Thames, cannot fail to fill the beholder with a sense of mysterious longing to know the tales its dark red walls enclose, and to recall the powerful minds and stately figures who moved amid the shade of the trees which surround it, and soften while they throw out the bold and graceful outline of the time-worn building. And yet Time's ruthless hand has here done less to mark its flight than in many another structure; it has not been suffered to fall into decay, and the proofs of the magnificence of the period in which it was erected remain undisturbed and yet untarnished, for the work was well and solidly done, down to the minutest details, as some of the bellows and brushes of pure silver can attest.

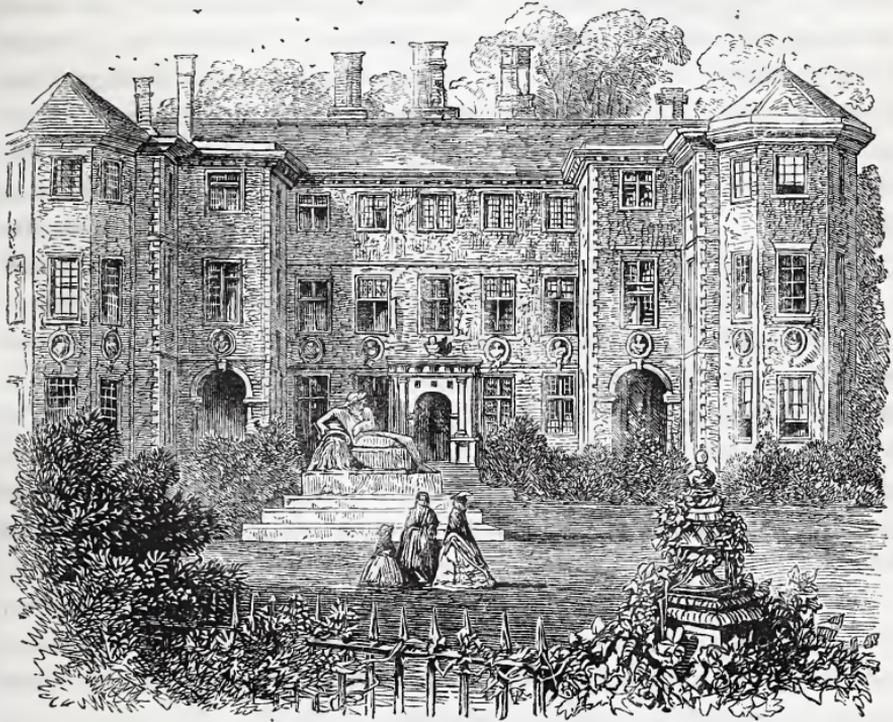
The house does not stand high, and it is only on a near approach that its beauty is seen to advantage; and then it appears, as indeed it is, most difficult of entrance, for it is quite surrounded by high walls, except where an apparently open space is guarded by some very handsome old iron gates, of admirable design, and of great mas-

siveness ; and even were they opened—an operation which it is more than probable has not been effected for many long years—a sunk fence still prevents all access from the front. A small side door, however, answers the purpose, and admits the visitor who is fortunate enough to have his passport into the gravelled court.

Now, while standing on the outside of the building, is the time to examine into its past history, of which we shall find many traces in the interior. It was built about the year 1610, by Sir Thomas Vavasour, and is said to have been designed as a residence for Henry Prince of Wales, though it does not appear that he ever inhabited it, owing, possibly, to his early death at the age of nineteen. From Sir Thomas Vavasour it passed into the hands of the Earl of Holderness, whose family sold it to William Murray ; and on the 22nd of May, 1651, it was surrendered to the use of Sir Lionel Tolmache, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of William Murray, and who was created Countess of Dysart in her own right. From that day to this it has remained in the family of the Tollemaches, Earls of Dysart, who still retain it.

After the death of Sir Lionel the house underwent great alterations, and many additions were made to it by his widow, on whom the peerage was conferred ; but it was furnished at great expense in the taste of the time of Charles II., and the parquet flooring in one, at least, of the drawing-rooms bears the monogram of this lady in the double L, which was her initial as Duchess of Lauderdale. She possessed great political influence even during Sir Lionel's life, through the intimacy existing between herself and the then Earl of Lauderdale ; for, according to Burnet, " their correspondence was of an early date, and had given occasion to censure. For when he was a prisoner after the battle of Worcester, in 1651, she made him believe that he was in great danger of his life, and that she saved it by her intrigues with Cromwell. Upon the king's restoration she thought the earl did not make the return which she expected, and they lived for some years at a distance ; but, after her husband's death, she made up all quarrels, and they were so much together that the earl's lady was offended at it, and went to Paris, where she died three years after. The Lady Dysart got such an ascendancy over him at length that it lessened him in the esteem of the world, for he delivered himself up to all her humours and caprices." They were married in 1671, and then " she took upon herself to determine everything. She sold all places, and was wanting in no methods

that would bring her money, which she lavished with the most profuse vanity. They lived at a vast expense, and she carried all things with a haughtiness that would not have been easily borne from a queen; and talked of all people with such ungoverned freedom that she grew at length to be universally hated. She was a



woman of great beauty, and of far greater parts. She had a wonderful quickness of apprehension, and an amazing vivacity in conversation. She had studied not only divinity and history, but mathematics and philosophy. She was violent in everything she set about: a violent friend, but a much more violent enemy. She had a restless ambition; was ravenously covetous, and would have stuck at nothing by which she might compass her ends." It was during the lifetime of her second husband that Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, and Arlington met there, and in the house of their host, whose initial gave the last necessary letter to the notorious Cabal, formed those iniquitous schemes which have procured for Charles II.'s ministry the infamous reputation they have so long and justly borne.

On entering the house the first of its many treasures that claims

attention is a beautiful portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of a Countess of Dysart, so unfortunately placed, that every time the hall door is opened wide its handle adds to the size of a hole which it has already made in a prominent part of the picture. The large hall in which it hangs contains several other good pictures; it occupies the whole of the centre of the house, and has a gallery round it, the upper walls of which are ornamented with more portraits; amongst them, one of General Tollemache, a stern-looking warrior, who was killed at Brest in 1694—and thereby hangs a tale, which, if true, tarnishes the fair fame of the Duke of Marlborough. Tradition says that the great duke was jealous of the talents of this officer, whom he hated, and on whose ruin he was determined. When he summoned a council of war to consider the question of an attack on Brest, General Tollemache warmly opposed it as totally impracticable, which the duke, in his heart, also believed it to be. Still he upheld the project, over-ruled the objections, and finally appointed General Tollemache himself to the command of the expedition in such a manner that he could not, consistently with honour, decline the proffered post. The duke, by this manœuvre, secured his defeat at least, and fortune granted him even more, for not only was the attack completely repulsed, but the general himself died of a wound received during the fight.

Adjoining the hall is perhaps the very smallest chapel ever seen. Evidently the duchess, however large in most of her ideas, and in spite of her divinity studies, did not consider a chapel as an appendage of much importance. Still it contains its point of interest, for the prayer-book was the gift of King Charles. Near the chapel door, in a sort of vestibule at the bottom of the staircase, hangs a large picture of the battle of Lepanto. A quaint and extraordinary picture it is; the name of the artist is unfortunately unknown, as it does credit to his imagination and originality, if not to his truth and consistency. The broad stairs possess very handsome balusters of walnut wood, and up and down them the ghost of the Duchess of Lauderdale has been seen to walk, clad in the rustling silks and gorgeous fashions of Charles II.'s luxurious days. The large open hall is surrounded by suites of apartments filled with beautiful furniture, and with rare cabinets; one of remarkable fineness is of ivory, and lined with cedar. Many of the chairs are of handsome carved wood, and the cushions are covered with old cut velvet of rich dark colours; and in all possible corners lurk the double L's. The

ceilings are all painted, and by Verrio; and one of the rooms is hung with tapestry, remarkable for all the figures, in various fanciful dresses, having black faces and hands. There are many cabinets and shelves filled with a large quantity of china, chiefly of French make, and of no particular value, but even on it some double L's are to be found. One cabinet, however, contains a greater treasure, kept with care under lock and key—a crystal locket, and in it a lock of the hair of the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's ill-fated favourite. In a small room, at the end of one of the suites, is a recess, and in this recess stand the two arm-chairs of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale—not the easy low chairs of the present day, but solid uncompromising arm-chairs with straight backs and carved wooden legs.

On the west side of the house is a gallery ninety-two feet long, and full of pictures, chiefly family portraits, looking grim and solemn in their dark dresses, and total solitude. In a charming large window at one end, it requires but little imagination to fancy the five ministers of Charles II. seated in the luxurious quiet of the country, concocting their three secret treaties with Louis of France, and devising means of replenishing their monarch's dissipated funds: in which, doubtless, they were ably assisted by the quick brain and ready wit of the duchess, their unscrupulous hostess. And there it was, no doubt, that the iniquitous scheme of shutting up the Exchequer was first conceived by Clifford or by Ashley—a measure which may have answered for the time, as it placed at the disposal of the ministers 1,300,000*l.* of ready money; but surely this was dearly purchased by the loss of popularity and reputation.<sup>a</sup> And the panic it caused in the commercial world, and the number of widows and orphans who were reduced to beggary, must have brought anything but a blessing on the heads of this council of five.

There they sit—first, Arlington, originally Sir Henry Bennet, with his graceful easy manner, ready flow of courtly language, covering the deepest cunning with the most insinuating address. That dark scar in his face, from a sabre cut, must have marred the beauty of his handsome countenance as much as his want of boldness detracted from his brilliancy of parts. He was a contrast to the man his patronage had raised to a level with himself, for Clifford, a privy councillor, treasurer of the household, and commissioner of

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<sup>a</sup> Lingard's 'History of England.'

the treasury, was brave, generous, and ambitious; constant in his friendship, and open in his resentment; a minister with clean hands in a corrupt court, and endued with a mind capable of forming, and a heart ready to execute the boldest and most hazardous projects. Next to him sits the pleasure-loving, extravagant Buckingham. One can fancy the duchess leaning over his chair, and with a serious and abstracted air devising some fresh festivity for the evening, or arranging between them the shade of velvet for a gorgeous robe for the next fancy ball at court. While bold and sneering Lauderdale himself recalls the duke's attention to the business of the state, and attracts the observer's attention by his boisterous manner and ungainly appearance, to which even the rich materials of his dress, and its massive gold embroidery, fail to give the air of a gentleman. Arbitrary, sarcastic, and domineering, he was a bold man who stood in the duke's path, for he was never known to fail in attaining his object, be the means what they might.

Lastly comes Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, soon to be made Earl of Shaftesbury; a favourite for some time of the king's, who delighted in his singular fertility of invention, and sympathised but too strongly in his reckless contempt of principle, and yet said of him, in a moment when he perhaps consulted his anger as much as his judgment, that he was "the weakest and wickedest man of his age." He it was who, from conceit of his own figure, insisted on riding on horseback in the procession to Westminster Hall on the occasion of his installation as Lord Chancellor, and further, obliged all the law-officers, and the several judges, to proceed in the same manner instead of in the cumbrous carriages they were accustomed to occupy, to the great annoyance of those reverend personages, one of whom, Mr. Justice Twisden, by the curveting of his horse, was laid prostrate in the mire.<sup>b</sup>

They had but little religion amongst them, for while Buckingham scoffed openly at the subject, he was the only one who so much as called himself a Churchman. The others were Protestant or Roman Catholics according to the fashion of the times, Ashley belonging to no church whatever.

The haughty old Duchess of Lauderdale survived her husband by many years, and died in 1698. She was succeeded in her estates, and in her title of Dysart, by her eldest son by her first husband,

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<sup>b</sup> Lingard's "History of England."

Lionel, Lord Huntingtower. Her second son, General Thomas Tollemache, has already been mentioned as the victim of the Duke of Marlborough's hatred. The third son entered the navy, and having killed his opponent, the Hon. W. Carnegie, in a duel, died in the West Indies; while her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married the first Duke of Argyll, and was the mother of the great Duke John, who, as before mentioned, was born at Ham, in 1678. This duke was the victor of Sheriffmuir, and being no less distinguished in the council than the field, is thus immortalised by Pope:—

“Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to wield,  
And shake alike the senate and the field.”

He bore the English title of Duke of Greenwich, which ceased with him, for he died without children in 1743, and was succeeded in his Scottish honours by his brother Archibald, who was also born at Ham House.

But before taking leave of our subject, we must mention the quiet beauty of the old-fashioned garden, where the large trees cast a welcome shade over the wide green terrace, enlivened by the side of the house with large beds of flowers: wild tangled beds, in keeping with the date of the house, for they speak of a far earlier period than the trimly regulated lines of colour, disposed in the form of brilliant mosaics of the present day. Masses of roses and lavender, enormous pink peonies, and sweet mignonette, run at their own will over the space, and fill the air with fragrance. The sound of the jarring world is so completely shut out, that one can fancy oneself two hundred years back in the world's history, surrounded for miles with peaceful country scenes, meadows, and fields, sloping down to the river, which, fresh and pure, untainted by steam and the busy traffic of commerce, rolls on to the great city of London, to bear on its bosom the barges of the great and noble, and the gay and voluptuous beauties and gallants of the time, some to jousts and revelry, some, more sadly and solemnly, to the Tower and the scaffold. But the river rolls on, caring little for the panorama of life that flows on along its banks, telling not a word of all that it has seen and known, taking no heed of all that is now passing before it, rolling steadily onwards into the future, to the time when we shall all be dust, and when Ham House and all its treasured memories will be forgotten.

## ENGLISH STATUES AT FONTEVRAULT.



T fell to the lot of Lord Stanley, as Foreign Secretary, on the 7th of March, to announce to the House of Commons that the French Emperor had bestowed on her Majesty the statues of the Plantagenet sovereigns of England interred at Fontevrault, in Anjou. The statues in question are those of Henry the Second, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabelle of Angoulême.

Much historic and poetic interest, as our readers are doubtless aware, gathers about the resting-place of those celebrities. The long reign of the able Henry ended in misery and family strife; he cursed the day on which he was born, and died at Chinon in 1189. It was while they were carrying his body clad all in royal robes, with the face uncovered, to Fontevrault, that his son Richard, lately at war with him, met the corpse. Blood flowed from the old man's nostrils; and he of the *Lion-Heart*—whom blood never frightened at any other time—burst into a passion of weeping and supernatural fear. He followed the procession, and saw his father buried with much honour by the Archbishops of Tours and Trèves. Henry was laid in the choir of the nuns, and this was thought to fulfil the vision of a Cistercian monk, in which it was said of the king—"among the veiled women he shall be, as one wearing a veil." His burial at Fontevrault was the cause of Richard's being buried there; for there were tender places in Richard's "lion"-heart, and he never forgave himself for having caused his father pain. So he ordered his body to be interred "*at his father's feet*," with the fine symbolism of his romantic age. His heart he left to Rome; and it is still to be seen—a tiny heap of white dust—in the museum there. What is not less characteristic of those times is, that with a tone of sarcasm which the chroniclers have noted, Richard bequeathed his entrails to Poitou.<sup>a</sup>

One of the wisest, and perhaps amongst them all the bravest, of the Plantagenets having been laid in Fontevrault, it is natural to look there for some of the consorts of the house. But of those consorts, the best were certainly not the daughter of Aquitaine and the

<sup>a</sup> This partition of the wrecks of our poor humanity lasted far down in the history of Europe. For instance, James II. paid the Scots College at Paris the poor compliment of leaving them—his brains.

daughter of Angoulême. Eleanor lives in vulgar tradition as the murderess of Fair Rosamond; but if the gossips of the 12th century are to be believed, she was less pure than Rosamond, without being so fair. The Rosamond legend is very doubtful, and it can be shown that Queen Eleanor befriended Rosamond's children. There are many signs that she was a woman of high spirit and superior mind, anxious to advance her sons, and capable of great activity, and of long voyages about public affairs. One likes to remember, too, that her first act on recovering her freedom, and returning to some power after sixteen years' imprisonment, on Richard's accession, was to set free all the prisoners she could, in England. In her old age she retired weary to Fontevrault, and shared with Henry the conjugal rest which had long been denied her in life. Of Isabel of Angoulême the accounts are worse than of Eleanor. John took her for his second wife in 1200, having divorced his first; and took her from Hugh le Brun, Earl of March, to whom she had been betrothed. She long survived John, and she married the Earl of March, one of the most turbulent and slippery of all the great nobles of Poitou. In 1243 she retired among the nuns of Fontevrault, but in her cell was hardly safe from the Poitevins, among whom she was called "Jezebel." She, too, laid her bones there; and her son Henry III. had her body removed afterwards from the cemetery to the inside of the church, and paid it other great marks of honour.

The statues themselves are thus described by Mr. A. Hartshorne, of Pinner, Middlesex, in a letter to the *Times*:—

"The effigies are four in number,—viz., Henry II., his Queen, Eleanor of Guienne, Richard I., and Isabella of Angoulême, Queen of John; that of Queen Eleanor is carved in oak, the remainder are in freestone. They remained undisturbed in the Abbey of Fontevrault up to the time of the French Revolution, when they appear to have been included in the general devastation, for when that indefatigable archæologist, the late Mr. Charles Stothard, visited Fontevrault in October, 1816, he found the Abbey converted into a prison, the tombs dispersed, and the royal effigies consigned to a crypt under a building called the Tour d'Evraud, where they were daily subjected to wanton disfigurement by the prisoners. Mr. Stothard made most careful drawings of the figures, and subsequently published them in his 'Monumental Effigies.' Owing to his exertions, application was made for the transfer of these statues to England, but without success. This request was repeated in the reign of

Louis Philippe ; but that sovereign removed them to the National Museum at Versailles, where they remained until 1849. In that year, at the earnest desire of the people of Anjou, they were returned to Fontevrault ; but in 1863 it appears that they were again lying in a vault of a building belonging to a prison.

“ The figure of Henry II. is the earliest sepulchral effigy of an English king. On the authority of Matthew Paris we learn that he was interred in a costume precisely similar to that in which he is represented in effigy. He wears the *interula*, or vestment of linen, over it the dalmatic and a long mantle, fastened with a fibula on the right shoulder, jewelled gloves, boots, gilt spurs with red leathers, and has a broad-bladed sword by his side. He wears no beard, but the chin has been carefully pencilled like a miniature.

“ Eleanor de Guienne wears a robe confined by a *ceinture* at the waist ; over this a mantle, the folds of which are loosely disposed ; her chin is bound with a wimple, and over it a veil.

“ The statue of Richard I. is very similar to that of Henry II., except that the mantle is fastened at the neck. They are probably the work of the same sculptor.

“ Isabella of Angoulême is habited in a *camise*, fastened with a fibula, a robe, and a loose mantle ; she also has a wimple and veil. The whole of these effigies have been elaborately painted and gilt, traces of which still remain.”

Mr. Serjeant Burke, as Directeur or President, this year, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, in a letter to a contemporary, enters his firm protest against this disposal of the venerable relics of the middle ages :—

“ The Emperor of the French may, in his good nature, have too readily offered these relics to England ; but I can assure you the notion of their abstraction causes great dissatisfaction, not only in Normandy, Maine, and Anjou, where those princes reigned, but throughout the whole of France. ‘ Why so ? ’ it may be asked us, especially since we gave the French the remains of Napoleon I. The case is widely different. Napoleon lay buried in the territory of his deadly enemy, on the rock of his miserable exile. The wish expressed in his will was ringing in the ears of France—that his ashes should rest on the banks of the Seine among that French people whom he loved so well. Common justice and the common courtesy of nations called for the surrender of his bones, and the giving them up was not to be refused. The question is not thus with

the tombs of these Plantagenet princes, whose fatherland was Normandy, Maine, and Anjou. It was the land of their pride and affections. Henry II. was born and died in Normandy, and his Queen was a Frenchwoman; Richard I. left his lion-heart to Rouen; his sister-in-law, Queen Isabella of Angoulême, whose last husband was a lord of Poitou, chose Fontevrault for her burial-place. They were all princes of Anjou, and they were interred there in their ancestral dominion—Catholic princes, too, in Catholic ground; and this last fact raises another strong objection in France to their removal. They in life adhered to the Church of Rome—Richard, the great spirit of the Crusades, devotedly so. Is it therefore quite fair to carry their effigies and tombs to some Protestant church or cemetery, or perhaps to an unconsecrated mausoleum? What would be said if a freak of foreign fancy should call for the tomb of Queen Elizabeth, say as Queen of France, to be transferred from Westminster to the vaults of Nôtre Dame in Paris, or the statue of Queen Anne, as great grand-daughter of Henry the Great, from the ecclesiastical precincts of St. Paul's to some French un-sanctified<sup>b</sup> public place or museum?

“Another powerful objection lies in this. We are not removing the ashes from some lone island, like St. Helena, but from one of the most enlightened and intellectual territories in the world, from the centre of a people who are fond<sup>c</sup> and full of the brilliant historic memories of their Norman sovereigns, and who abound in societies devoted to antiquities and the elucidation of the mediæval past. The abstraction of these relics would seem a slight to the education and intelligence of Normandy, Maine, and Anjou. Objections upon objections, in fact, rise upon me as I go on, but I will only allude to one more, which is at present undoubtedly acting on French minds—viz., the recent desecration at St. Pancras, where the tombs and remains of so many illustrious Frenchmen have been disturbed. It is naturally asked whether this is a time to confide French monumental relics to English care. In conclusion, I should add that the tombs and effigies of these Norman princes are at present most properly located and religiously preserved in the chapel of the prison which has supplanted the ancient abbey of Fontevrault. There is

<sup>b</sup> The worthy Serjeant probably means “unconsecrated.”—S. U.

<sup>c</sup> This statement is scarcely reconcilable with the account of the present condition of the statues, as stated by Mr. Musgrave below.—S. U.

really no necessity whatsoever for their removal, and would it not be far more graceful for us to concede the point, and decline to accept a gift which his Imperial Majesty has tendered under a good-natured mistake, but which is not willingly acceded by the mass of the people of France?"

But there is another, and, *pace* Mr. Serjeant Burke, we must say a more truly English side, to this question. It may be remarked that the four sovereigns whose effigies are to come among us are not only persons known by their places in a royal pedigree, but men illustrious in their line, and women by whom that line was carried on. What they may be worth as works of art we do not happen to know; but such figures were often likenesses, if only traditional likenesses; and this gives an additional charm to their historical value. That the Angevins will consider themselves seriously injured by their removal, is highly improbable. What they represent to them is nothing to what they represent to us. When they were created, Anjou was an English province; and a Frenchman is proud now-a-days, not of being an Angevin, or Picard, or Gascon, but of being French. Indeed, it is becoming difficult to find more than two types of men in France—the man of the North, and the man of the South; and there is infinitely more feeling in common between Marseilles and Dieppe than between either of these places and any non-Gallican port of Southern or Northern Europe. It has been the policy of governments to encourage this kneading of the nation in every way; and the grand unity and ready power of France is one of its most valuable results. Only an antiquarian and literary sentiment can linger in the Angevin mind about those who were its rulers in distant ages, which to the French peasant have left mostly memories of pain. But to Englishmen, the thought that some of his old sovereigns lie in a French province is a reminder of the great place in Europe which his little island early attained. The Plantagenets owed their crown to the Normans, and the Norman if he was our conqueror was also our cousin. The descendants of Norman barons were already English in national feeling by the time that Henry III. erected a monument to Isabel of Angoulême in Anjou. Their hearts and homes were in Yorkshire, or Sussex; and it was as warriors that they appeared in the sunnier land of France. Besides, we have a pride—and long may we cherish it!—in the continuity of our national institutions. The Queen descends from three of the persons whose statues are to be amongst us in pur-

suance of the Emperor's courteous offer; and that descent is one of the titles by which she reigns. Parliament has changed the course of the stream of succession, but it has never claimed a right to change the fountain. Her Majesty is here because she is a Plantagenet, though the particular rill of Plantagenet blood which makes her royal comes through the Princess Sophia. We are speaking now of legal and constitutional rights. As a mere matter of genealogy, apart from them, her Majesty is a Plantagenet at the well-head; her direct male ancestor, Henry the Lion, having married the daughter of Henry II.

The politeness and courtesy shown by the Emperor of the French in this comparatively unimportant but most interesting and significant matter deserves at our hands a special acknowledgment, more than it has yet received from the British public and the British press. No political consequence whatever belongs to the act, so that it is quite above all suspicion of ulterior political views, either selfish or unselfish. But the gift has its own special value, as being a free and unexpected gift, on the Horatian principle,

“Grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora.”

And it has its significance as giving another proof, if one were needed, that the Emperor Louis Napoleon is a prince of cultivated feelings and sympathies, and one who not only can feel the attraction of ancient historical associations, but also can take a sincere and genuine pleasure in gratifying a taste for them among a neighbouring and friendly nation.

With regard to the ultimate disposal of these statues on their arrival in England, Mr. Hartshorne urges that the Abbey of Westminster has undoubtedly the strongest claim for consideration. In that august pile they would repose under the same roof with their illustrious successors, and add another link to the finest series of monuments in the world. At the same time a plea might well be put forward for Worcester. The propriety of placing the effigy of Isabella of Angoulême in the cathedral where repose the remains and effigy of her first husband could scarcely be questioned.

The Rev. Geo. Musgrave, the accomplished author of numerous well-known works on France, including “A Ramble in Normandy,” and “A Pilgrimage into Dauphine,” bears witness to the deplorable condition in which the statues now remain. In a letter to the *Times*, bearing date March 12, he writes:—“The account of their

miserable predicament, as given by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons last Thursday, is borne out by all I witnessed last summer, as I have just informed his lordship; and if it had been the express purpose of the French to consign these interesting monuments to utter contempt or oblivion, that intention could not have been carried out more successfully than is shown through the iron grating in the prison chapel.”



## THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ALPS.<sup>a</sup>



T is not to be supposed that the Alps are more scientifically interesting than other mountain systems of the same or greater height and area, but they have the peculiar advantage of being inhabited by a civilised race, and thus affording every possible facility for investigation; not the least being the establishment of a number of excellent hotels at the highest elevations at which houses can well be built. There is still quite enough danger and difficulty in exploring their sublime solitudes, which, however, would be willingly enough encountered in other regions were not the preliminary obstacles almost insuperable. Otherwise we should be as minutely informed with respect to the Andes, the Himalayas, the Altai, or the Mountains of the Moon, as we are with respect to the inner sanctuaries of the Alps. It is some consolation to scientific impatience that the main features of all high mountain ranges must be, to a certain extent, the same. At all events, geology establishes that the anatomical structure of the skeleton of all these great elevations is as subject to certain general rules of organism which prevail throughout, as that of the different species of the same class of animals or vegetables. The different species may be as dissimilar as possible in their integuments, but all have a bony basis of the same character, just as different mountain masses differ in aspect or vegetation, and even mineralogical constituents; while all are raised on the same, so to speak, architectural principle, upon the same kind of foundation of primary rocks. When the Alps are once known, there is no doubt but that the main facts are known with regard to all the other high mountains of this planet, with the exception of those purely volcanic, of which, rather remarkably, they do not present a single specimen, though they bear traces of eruptive action on a most stupendous scale.<sup>b</sup>

The Alpine panorama, when seen from a distant point favourably situated, as from spots on the crest of the Jura, or from the highest hills of the Black Forest, gives a general idea of a continuous range of peaked heights, with sides more or less escarped, with considerable variations of structure, but built on the same plan; while in front of them are a

<sup>a</sup> “Die Gebirgsbau der Alpen,” von E. Desor. (Wiesbaden, Kreidel, 1865.)

<sup>b</sup> During the writing of this article, January, 1867, a notice appeared in a Swiss paper of indications of volcanic activity observed about a certain mountain in the Tyrol.

row of less considerable elevations, destitute of perpetual snow, or holding it only in patches and streaks, and, as contrasted with the heights behind, of rounded, or flattened, and generally less aspiring form. But when the observer is posted on any of the moderately high points in the midst of the Alps themselves—on the top of the Sents in Appenzell, for instance,—he sees around him an apparently chaotic sea of snow, ice, glaciers, and naked rock, to reduce which to any kind of system would seem the most hopeless task imaginable. And, indeed, formerly the Alps were the despair of geologists. But of late years more and more facts with regard to their structure have been wrung from Nature, just as more and more peaks, formerly thought inaccessible, have one by one been ascended. At all events, though the details are difficult to identify in isolated cases, general principles have been established, the knowledge of which is essential to the prosecution of more minute inquiries. In the first place, we may imagine lines of exceptional weakness or thinness in the earth's crust to have furnished the conditions under which the fluid mass of its interior was enabled to uplift and break through the superincumbent matter of rudimentary deposits, and so produce the principal chains of mountains. In the eastern hemisphere the principal of these lines takes a horizontal direction, and, beginning with the Pyrenees, may be traced to the Alps, and thence through the Balkan to the Caucasus, the Hindoo Koosh and Himalaya mountains, terminating in the mountains of China. In the western it takes a perpendicular direction from the Rocky Mountains in the north, running through Northern, Central, and Southern America, and terminating in the Andes of Patagonia. But these lines of weakness have subsequently, by the consolidation of eruptive matter, become lines of power, as in the human frame the strongest part of a bone is where it has been formerly broken; and the mountains thus formed have become the spines of continents and islands, and the skeletons round which all their integuments and drapery have been laid on.

The main direction of the Alps themselves, beginning at the east, is in a straight line, flowing into a curve with a southern direction, when they seem to divide their power, and give it off to the Apennines on the south immediately, and the Pyrenees on the west with a certain interval. Or, if they are regarded as a mass, they form a rough oblong, which extends from near Vienna to Grenoble in its greatest length; its greatest breadth being from near Füssen in Bavaria to near Verona: the plains about Milan and Turin being, as it were, scooped out of the mass, and thus forming it into a hook, which at its point is connected with the Apennines. To this broad mass of elevated land, as much as two degrees across at its broadest, the notion of a chain or of a parallel series of chains can only be applied to a limited extent; but a number of centres of eruptive action or mountain systems, with a crystalline nucleus, have been identified; and Professor Desor—following Studer,—describes thirty-five of these, beginning with the central mass of the Ligurian Alps, which almost belong to the Apennines, and ending with that of the Soemmering, whose moderate height enables it to be traversed by the railroad from Vienna to Trieste. The distinction between these different knots or systems of mountains is often rather geological than topographical, as in many cases the strata of sedimentary rocks which

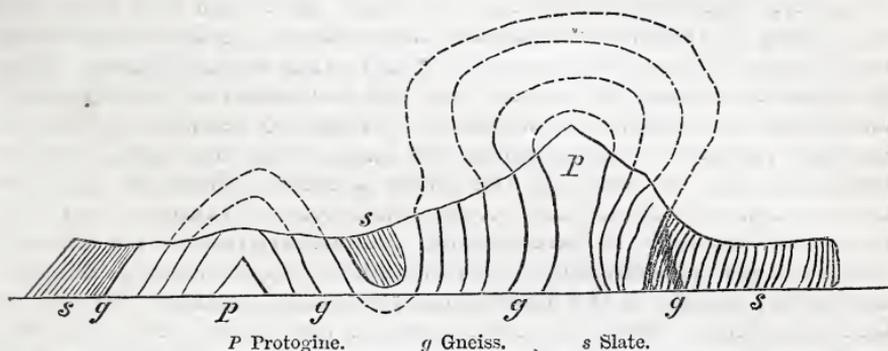
have been deposited between the crystalline nuclei have been so displaced, contorted, and overturned, that the separation is no longer visible on the surface. This is the case, for instance, between the central masses of the Valais, Simplon, and Monte Rosa. Here the intermediate zones of sedimentary deposits are so disturbed as to form elevations not inferior to those of the crystalline nuclei themselves. Of such the Mischabel and Matterhorn are striking examples. The forms and outward appearances of the mountains are generally conditioned by two causes: the nature of the composing rocks, and the intensity of the forces of upheaval. It is impossible for loose conglomerates, for instance, to form horns and peaks of bold profile like those of Monte Viso and Monte Cervin.

Since the hardness of rocks is often in exact proportion to their antiquity, it has long been erroneously concluded that the body of the Alps must be extremely old. Many of their chief masses, in fact, consist of granite, gneiss, and other crystalline rocks, while the sedimentary rocks that lie amongst them have not only been much disturbed, but also show a change of internal structure, which makes it difficult to identify them with their congeners which repose on the flanks of the Alps. The limestones, for instance, have frequently assumed a black or white complexion; the slates have become more or less crystalline; the coal has been changed into anthracite. The hardness acquired by the sedimentary rocks undergoing this change would not necessarily imply age, any more than the structure of the crystalline rocks proper, and might be the result of eruptive convulsion, accompanied by heat, at any period.

The groups of mountains defined by Studer form a number of central masses, of more or less elliptical form, which are sometimes parallel to each other, and sometimes resemble, in their juxtaposition, the squares of a chess-board. The spaces between these are now known to consist of very different rocks from the central masses, being of less hard and durable texture. Geologically considered, they form troughs (mulden), although from incidental disturbance they are subject to considerable modifications of form. To understand their general relation to the crystalline central masses, these latter may be looked upon as so many islands which have raised themselves from one horizontal basin. Breaking through this, their rocks, in the case of the most violent upheaval, have formed what is called the fan-structure; while they have strangely disturbed and overturned the strata of the surface through which they have penetrated. But as none of these central masses extends itself through the whole length of the chain—but even the largest occupies a limited area—it follows, as a matter of course, that the intervening spaces have more or less connection with each other. These intervening spaces, as belonging to the groundwork of the structure of the Alps, furnish the most important matter of the geologist's investigations, the crystalline masses themselves being, in comparison, merely intrusive. Igneous action is most commonly supposed to be the cause of the upheaval of the crystalline nuclei, though the stratification of rocks, long thought to be of undoubtedly igneous origin, presents a difficulty in the universal application of the theory. As the science has advanced, many rocks, looked upon at first as plutonic, taking their

metamorphosis into account, have come to be considered as of sedimentary origin.

In the black mica slate of the Furka, for instance, fossils (belemnites) have been found. This has led some geologists to the conclusion that only the porphyries and porphyritic granites at the southern foot of the Alps are of strictly eruptive character; and that not only the mica slate, but the veined gneiss, the granite of the St. Gotthard, and even the protogine of Mont Blanc, are to be classed with the metamorphic rocks. Professor Desor is inclined to think that these conclusions are carried



too far, and to justify Studer in classing not only the gneiss but the mica slate with crystalline eruptive rocks, as long as fossils are absent, and there is no interstratification of limestone, coal, or dolomite to indicate their sedimentary character.

The eruption of crystalline rocks has taken place in different points of the Alps with different degrees of intensity. At the ends of the chain they are not only less frequent, but attain a less elevation than in the middle, and, having been less interfered with by neighbouring eruptions, have produced less disturbance in the enveloping strata. Simply lifting these strata, the central masses have left them in an anticlinal state, so that the section resembles the roof of a house, while in the cases of most violent eruption the shooting up of the crystalline nucleus produced originally the form of a wheat-sheaf, which, when its vertex had been swept away by elemental action, leaves the fan-structure in the section. This is readily understood by the diagram.<sup>c</sup>

Cases are not uncommon, in the Central Alps, in which the close neighbourhood of crystalline upheavals has caused the sedimentary strata to be so crushed together, that the troughs which they form in their midst entirely disappear. The pass of St. Gotthard presents a remarkable example of this excessive action. But the strongest case of all is that in which not only the troughs disappear, but the sedimentary strata themselves are jammed out of their position to elevations which rival those of the granite and gneiss peaks. Examples of this are seen in the Monte Cervin, the Ortles, and the Gross-Venediger. In the Cottian and Graian Alps, moreover, the height of the sedimentary rocks exceeds that of the crystalline nuclei.

The study of the structure of the Alps is attended, as might be

<sup>c</sup> The dotted part of this diagram is ideal.

expected, with greater difficulty than that of the study of lower mountain ranges, such as the Hartz or the Grampians. In the first place not only does the enormous dislocation of the strata make it difficult to identify them, but, from the changes they have undergone, their internal structure is extremely difficult to recognise. Indeed, the cases in which a rock has retained its normal character are the exceptions rather than the rule. The marls and clays are found changed into slates, the limestones into crystalline marbles, dolomite, and rauchwacke, or, if their mineralogical characters are retained, they are at least more or less darkened in colour. It is very seldom that the fossils have been well preserved; and it may be reckoned a fortunate circumstance if a few characteristic individuals are found in the search through a long series of strata. These peculiarities caused, for a long time, the formations of the Alps to be considered as peculiar to themselves, having no relation to those of humbler regions—a notion which the latest researches have, however, exploded. As the study of the strata is more difficult at the great eruptive centres, not only on account of the greater dislocation prevailing there, but because it is there that the sedimentary rocks have received their strongest modifications, it is advisable to begin investigations with the quieter strata on the boundaries, proceeding gradually inwards as facts are gained. And the connection thus established between central and lateral strata is, in fact, the only criterion by which their age may be determined, it being premised that the degree of modification is no criterion of age at all. It is not to be expected that the series of formations will be found so complete in the mountain-troughs as in the strata of the external boundaries. In fact there are few vestiges to be found there of any rocks newer than the lower and middle secondary formations.

From these considerations it follows that more progress has been made in the Eastern Alps, where the disturbances have been less violent, in determining the character of the range, than by those investigators who have immediately attacked the great centres of convulsion. As to the newer strata which are missed in the investigations of the central points, they may either have been deposited subsequently to the great upheavals from seas which lay below the level of the elevations so formed, or, more probably, have perished from their summits by elemental action.

In glancing over the list of different rocks given by Desor, as represented in the Alps, it will be seen that, though crystalline and metamorphic rocks predominate, the Jura formation, representing our oolites, plays a very important part on both flanks of the chain; the rock corresponding to the middle oolite forming, on the northern flank, the first-class peaks of the Altel, 3,634 mètres, the Blümlisalp, 3,661, the nearer Wetterhorn, 3,707, the Titlis, 3,239. This rock is remarked as being extremely treacherous to the step of the mountaineer, and as sounding like glass when struck by a hammer. It also forms those ruttled surfaces (Karrenfelder), so remarkable in some parts of the Alps, resembling, by their whiteness and deep interstices, a petrified glacier. The chalk formation occupies nearly the same area; and one of its inferior members, the Seewerkalk or Senonier, which in many parts overlies the Gault, attains its main development in the Canton of Appenzell, where it forms the well-known peaks of the Kamor, 1,758

mètres, the Hohenkasten, 1,768, the Sentis, 2,504, and the Ebenalp. When we come to the upper tertiary or eocene formations, so interesting an account of their fossiliferous richness, we find them abundantly represented on the skirts of the Northern Alps, the nummulite limestone being found on the high points about the Sanetsch, Rawyl, and Gemmi passes, and probably on the Oldenhorn, the principal peak of the Diablerets, at a height of 3,124 mètres. This formation, extending eastward, is also found about the passes which lead from Glarus into the Grisons, the Kisten, Panixer, and Segnes, at very respectable elevations. But in Canton Schwytz it attains its greatest development, where the limestone is represented by a green sandstone, which the fossils alone identify with it. The upper member of the eocene, the flysch or macigno, seems almost peculiar to the Alps. With the exception of Fuci, it contains few fossils. It usually exhibits itself in a gray, finely-grained slate, so subject to disintegration that its surface encourages vegetable life; and in Western Switzerland, wherever steep slopes are covered with herbs and grass, it may almost be inferred with certainty that the soil is formed of flysch.

The miocene or molasse formation covers nearly the whole of the lowlands of Switzerland, forms the principal part of the Bavarian tableland, and extends nearly to Vienna. Though found about Turin, and to the north of the Ligurian heights, it is absent on the Piedmontese slopes, and, generally speaking, in the interior of the Alps, whence it is inferred that the Alps formed dry land at the period of the miocene sea. This must have been the case in the eocene period with regard to the Jura of northern Switzerland and middle Germany, which must already have stood high while the flysch was being deposited on the present site of the Alps and Apennines. The molasse formation, notwithstanding its comparatively modern date, has suffered considerable disturbance, and been thrown in some places to considerable heights. On the Righi-Scheideck eocene and chalk strata lie on the top of the miocene conglomerate called nagelfluh, denoting that the series of layers have been completely overturned. To make up for the absence of miocene formations on the southern slopes of the Alps, the pliocene are there represented in isolated positions, while to the north they are entirely absent. Their perishable nature would account for their forming, where they are found, no considerable zone. The disappearance of the secondary rocks from the hollow gulf forming the plains about Milan and Turin is a remarkable feature in the geological map of the Alps, and would at first sight suggest that this gulf is an example of an enormous valley of denudation.

As each of the crystalline central masses forms an ellipsoid elevation, and its highest points are generally at its centre, it would be expected, as is the case, that the intervals between the ellipsoids would represent the depressions in the chain. At these depressions the principal passes are found, the only exceptions being those cases in which the crystalline nucleus is divided by rifts in its own substance, which facilitate access. The St. Gotthard pass is assisted at its extremities by the gorges of the Reuss and Ticino, which render easy the access to the moderately elevated *col* of the mass of St. Gotthard, while the Simplon passes over the crystalline mass of the same name near its end, where its elevation

is diminished, and utilises first the valley of the Diveria, and then the great gorge of the Val Formazza. Besides the depressions of the great ellipsoids, there are many valleys in the Alps, which serve for communication, which may be reduced to three fundamental forms. 1. Valleys formed by the splitting of central masses and sedimentary rocks at right angles to the axis of the range (*Querspaltenthäler, Cluses*), which we may call Gorges. 2. Valleys formed by splits or intervals of stratification in the direction of the range (*Längsspaltenthäler, Combes*), which we may call Coombs. 3. Valleys formed by synclinal strata in the hollows between two crystalline masses (*Muldenthäler*), which we may call Troughs.

1. The gorges are distinguished by their bold, rugged, and romantic character, and their steep and often closely approaching walls. They are generally traversed by wild torrents, forming frequent waterfalls. Geologically they are distinguished by the symmetry of their walls, the strata on each side corresponding. The vale of the Reuss from Andermatt to Fluelen, continued with the lake to Brunnen, is an example of a series of such gorges running one into the other, the valley widening where the softer formations are cut through. These gorges are commoner, as might be expected, in the sedimentary rocks than the crystalline, which are more capable of resistance to the forces that form them. The central mass of the Belledonne presents a notable example of four gorges, forming respectively the valleys of the Romanche, Arc, Isere, and Doron. From its isolation this central mass would have been more easily broken through than most of the others. Besides the gorges proper which cut through the chains, there are other clefts in the mountains of the same kind, which may be called half-gorges. These are stopped by the central mass of the mountain. They present as fine examples of wild and picturesque beauty as the gorges proper, and often form at their extremities a magnificent cauldron or amphitheatre, one of the most striking of Alpine phenomena, which, if the elevation is sufficient, becomes the cradle of huge glaciers.

2. The coombs are not inferior to the gorges in picturesqueness or boldness of outlines. They are seldom found in the middle of the crystalline masses, but often at the union of these with the sedimentary strata, and in the sedimentary layers themselves. They often serve as the beds of considerable rivers, collecting all the waters of the half-gorges on each side. The vale of the Inn, from the Engadine to Innspruck, is an example of such a coomb. From their structure their sides are never symmetrical. In cases where they occur between the crystalline and sedimentary rocks, the latter often rise in a huge wall on one side. Such a phenomenon presents itself to an observer passing over ridge and glacier, and along valleys from the northern boundary of the mass of the Finsteraarhorn into the valley of the Reuss. The coombs may be divided into those of the first order, occurring between crystalline masses and sedimentary rocks, and those of the second order, occurring in the substance and lines of the sedimentary strata themselves. Many examples of coombs of the second order are found in the Eastern Alps.

3. The troughs are in nature and origin the reverse of the coombs. They are originally synclinal and concave depressions of strata between two convex elevations or two crystalline central masses.

But it is rare in the Alps to find a strictly synclinal trough valley. The strata are often vertical or bent over, and it requires much patient investigation to identify the original lines. Examples may be cited in the valley of Chamouny, which divides the mass of the Aiguilles Rouges from that of Mont Blanc, the Urserenthal, the Val Bedretto, and the Engadine. One more kind of valley yet remains to be mentioned, though it is rather a modification of the first than a separate species,—the “Roflas.” These are formed by the erosive action of a torrent, cutting a deep bed at the bottom of a gorge, and in a section would represent the pipe of a funnel as compared with its basin. The Via Mala and the gorge of the Tamina, near Pfeffers, present examples of this phenomenon.

Although the Alps have risen in so many individualised central masses, it must not be supposed that these have no connection with each other. On the contrary, three ranges may be traced, bending round in a north-westerly direction between the Apennines and the Splügen. To the east of this point the mountains take a direction perpendicular to the main chain, and the connection becomes more complicated, while eastward of the Adige the direction from east to west is again assumed, and two distinct chains may be recognised. It still remains an important question as to whether the bulk of the sedimentary rocks were deposited previously to the great upheavals, or subsequently. Fragments of these, still lying horizontally and thrown up to an immense height, would favour the former supposition, while the difficulty of finding the corresponding rocks at the different sides of the great chain would favour the latter. The period at which the principal upheaval of the Alps took place is naturally a most interesting subject of investigation. From the researches of Stoppani among the alluvial formations of Lombardy it would appear that up to the time of the triassic formations there is complete agreement in the fauna of the primeval seas at both sides of the Alps; in the lias period, however, a change takes place, and this and all the newer formations present fossils differing in character in similar relations. Hence it is inferred that a separation already existed in the lias period sufficient to separate the sea into different basins, if not in the shape of high ranges of mountains, at all events in the shape not merely of a group of islands, but of continuous land of a certain elevation. From this period onward the Alpine region seems to have grown at the expense of the surrounding waters, more and more land being uncovered, and yet not by a regular and steady advance, but by one which included many oscillations, in which districts once laid dry were flooded again, and *vice versâ*, as testified by the existence or absence of partial deposits. Indeed, in the beginning of the eocene period, so great a sinking of the ground appears to have taken place that the severed seas were once more connected by a sort of strait between Coni and Barcelonette, if the evidence of the same fauna again occurring on both sides is conclusive. And the miocene or molasse period is distinguished by a still deeper submergence, which not only caused the sea to cover the whole of the Swiss lowlands, depositing on them the well-known sandstones and conglomerates of the molasse, but even penetrated far into the middle of the chain, whence it had been excluded in the palæozoic and triassic

periods. From the absence of pliocene deposits, it is probable that the Swiss lowlands and the Bavarian plateau had already formed solid land, when the pliocene sea covered the plains of the Po.

Though in very early times single islands appear to have existed where the Alps are now seen, and from the lias period onward these mountains seem to have formed a tolerably continuous rampart, the chief upheaval, which gave the Alps their present form and height, appears to have taken place at a comparatively late epoch, namely at the end of the tertiary period. The importance of this upheaval can be judged from the fact that the molasse formations on the Righi have been raised to no less than 1800 mètres, which would make this movement alone at most equal to all the former ones put together. Though all the present external features of the Alps are due to this last and great upheaval, it seems a wonder that those preceding it, no less interesting if less prominent, were generally neglected by observers. But this appears less surprising when it is taken into consideration that the character and direction of the last upheaval was the same as that of its precursors. Since the close of the tertiary period no great elevations or depressions appear to have taken place; but a phenomenon supervened after a time which is difficult to estimate, of no less geological importance than any of the preceding, namely the great glacial period, in which the whole of the mountain region, including the places between the Alps and Jura, was covered with enormous glaciers, in comparison with which the largest of those at present existing are but of trifling dimensions. Perhaps this glacial period may have followed close on the last great upheaval, and have been in some as yet unexplored manner conditioned by it. By the advent of this ice period, the most stupendous changes must have been produced in the whole of the surface affected by it, which may perhaps be almost equivalent to the temperate zone of the world. All the fauna and flora of the former generations must have died out beneath its influence, to give place, after a period of probably many centuries, to the present condition of the earth, and the existing species of plants and animals. It is in fact the great geological deluge, dividing the primeval history of the planet, as the Scriptural deluge divides the history of man. As former geological periods are determined by the character of the fossils contained in their deposits, so is this intercalary period principally characterised by erratic phenomena, the most widely spread of these being fragments and boulders of rocks deposited at a long distance from their original sites. Still more distinct testimony to the epoch is furnished by the existence in many places of the moraines of glaciers in positions where glaciers have long ceased to exist, or far in advance of the sites of existing glaciers, or by scorings, ruts, and polished surfaces on rocks in the course of the glaciers, which have been produced by means of stones and fine sand, borne along with the ice by the same process which on a small scale takes place in the act of grinding and polishing with emery powder. This abrasion by glaciers has taken place on so large a scale in certain valleys, giving the rock a soft and rounded appearance (*roches montonnées*), in so strong a contrast to the rugged and peaked aspect of those above a certain line, that the earlier geologists could scarcely recognise them as belonging to the same formation, and were disposed to

ascribe the difference to distinct mineralogical character. The "karrenfelder," or rutted surfaces in limestone rocks, furnish less certain indications of glacial action, as they were capable of being produced by the simple action and percolation of elemental waters.

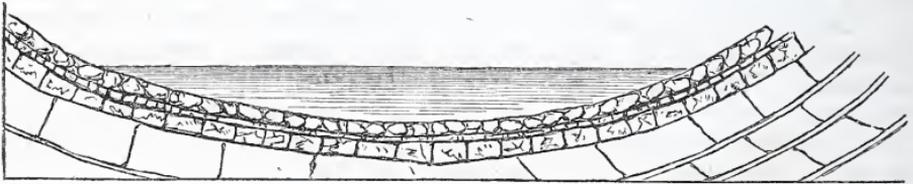
The supposition that the erratic blocks could have been swept into their present positions by the power of vast torrents or floods alone, is excluded, not only by consideration of the enormous weight of some of them, and the great distances they have travelled, but also by the fact that many of them are found perched on peaks and narrow ridges, where they would not have remained unless they had been quietly deposited by ice. Knowledge of the different kinds of rock of which these blocks are composed enables the geologist to put his finger on their several birth-places with almost absolute certainty; and computation of the distances to which they have travelled, as compared with the advance of existing glaciers, incline him to assign to the glacial period a duration of many centuries. The reign of ice did not suddenly cease, but probably underwent many oscillations of intensity before the appearance of the Mammoth (*elephas primigenius*), whose remains are found in the gravel of the glacial period, the herald of the new creation of existing species.

Professor Desor answers the question, how it was possible that the basins of the lakes could have existed through the ice-period without being filled up by erratic matter, by the simple hypothesis that before the erratic matter was carried to its destination, the ice itself filled them up. When the great thaw took place, the basins remained for the most part unchanged, the greater bulk of the erratic blocks and sand and soil having been swept away over the level surface of the ice.

Among the many theories that have been put forward to account for the glacial period, that of Escher von der Linth appears the most picturesque and ingenious. It having been remarked that in the present age the extinction of the glaciers is more favoured by an approach to a mean temperature throughout the year, than by an alternation of cold winters and hot summers, since the summer easily undoes the work of the winter in the latter case, as was proved by the shrinking of the glaciers in the magnificent season of 1865, Escher did not think it necessary to suppose any violent change in the earth's temperature generally, but thought that the great extent of the primæval glaciers would be sufficiently accounted for by the absence of the hot south wind at that time, the Föhn or *Schnee-fresser* (snow-devourer), as it is called, in Switzerland. As the heat of this wind is produced by its passing over the burning sands of the African Sahara, a condition in which that desert was still a sea would have considerably modified the effect of that wind, causing it to be comparatively cool and rainy. And, indeed, there seems much reason to believe that in the period succeeding the tertiary, the site of the present African desert was covered by the waters of a sea. The only objection which occurs to Professor Desor against Escher's theory is, that though sufficient to account for the phenomena of the glacial period in the Alps, it is scarcely adequate to account for their wide extension through other parts of the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, not to speak of certain indications of their existence in Tierra del Fuego and other points of the southern.

He thinks, however, that at any rate the drying up of the Sahara sea must have exercised a considerable influence.

The origin of the Alpine lakes and their partial distribution—the fact being that most of the principal ones are formed about the central parts of the chains—presents another difficult problem to geologists. Some facts are at once observed with regard to these lakes. In the first place they occur in the courses of the principal rivers, their size being in proportion to the volume of the latter; the Lake of Constance, for instance, corresponding to the Rhine, that of Geneva to the Rhone, that of Lucerne to the Reuss, that of Zurich to the Linth. In the next place, they correspond to a great extent to the configuration of the ground, the lakes to the north of the Alps having a direction generally from

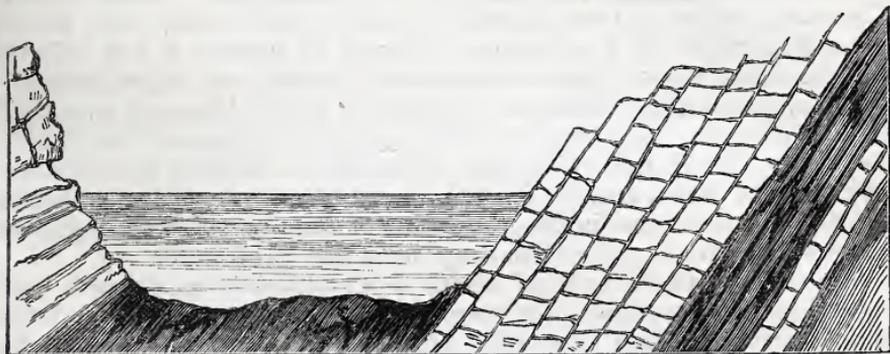


south to north, while those to the south have a direction from north to south, and those in eastern Switzerland from south-west to north-west. These lakes have all a very different character from the superficial lakes with low-lying banks, although some of these latter are of enormous extent, like Lake Erie in America, being deeply embedded in the structure of the earth. When their relative depths are further considered, their close relation with the architecture of the Alps becomes still more apparent. While the Lago Maggiore, for instance, lying at a height of 663 feet above the sea-level, attains a depth of 2,630 feet, and the other Italian lakes are also very deep, the great lakes of Constance and Geneva on the other side of the mountains only attain the respective depths of 964 and 1000 feet, while they lie at 1,200 and 1,150 feet above the sea-level. Indeed, with the exception of the Lake of Brienz, which, according to Saussure, is 2000 feet deep, none of the lakes on that side, nor even those in the midst of the Alps, appear to reach the sea-level with their bottoms. Thus, if the soil of the Alps could be imagined carted away down to the sea-level, the lakes of Constance and Geneva would vanish, as well as those of Thun, Lucerne, and Wallenstedt. But the latter, supposing them merely drained, would leave behind them deep gorges, very unlike the open basins of the former. All observations lead to the conclusion that the same causes which formed the valleys and ravines of the Alps, also formed and conditioned the basins of the lakes.

The structure of the basins of the true Alpine lakes is as complicated as the orography of the Alps themselves. As those of the Jura are formed on more simple principles, like the chain of the Jura itself, a preliminary observation of the latter greatly facilitates the study of the former. If the Jura were to be seen by a person in a balloon above it, a number of parallel ridges would be observed, divided by two kinds of depressions parallel to their axes, the synclinal mulden or troughs already mentioned, and the isoclinal *combes* or coombs, conditioned by longi-

tudinal rents in the ridges, and another kind formed by cross-wise splits or rents at right angles to the axes, the "cluses" or gorges. When the lowest parts of these depressions or divisions are filled with water, lakes are produced, which may be divided into the three classes of trough-lakes, coomb-lakes, and gorge-lakes.

The trough-lakes have usually only a moderate depth, with more or less uniform outlines. Their banks are monotonous, often marshy.



In cases only where the enclosing steeps are strongly inclined do they present a greater variety of outline, but they are never strikingly picturesque.

The coomb-lakes, like the trough-lakes, are generally in the direction of the mountain-chain, but they are distinguished from them by the dissimilarity of their two banks and their greater variety of natural features.

The gorge-lakes are distinguished by their abrupt and often perpendicular banks, with numerous promontories and bays, and are generally very deep and extremely picturesque, while the strata on the opposite banks correspond with each other, subject to certain geological accidents.

While these three normal kinds of the only true orographical lakes are founded on the three kinds of depressions to be most easily observed in the Jura, only two of them—the trough-lakes and gorge-lakes—are there actually represented. The lakes of Joux, Bourget, and Saint Point, are examples of the former; the little lake near Brenets, in canton Neuchâtel, of the latter. When we come to the Alps, we find all these kinds represented, and in addition a certain number of composite lakes, which multiply the conditions of one or combine the conditions of two or all of them. As might have been expected from the northern lakes lying at right-angles to the axis of the Alps, most of those on the side of Italy are gorge-lakes; so is the little lake of Lowerz to the north, a part of the lake of Annecy, the upper part of the lake of the Four Cantons, or Lucerne, and probably the upper part of the lake of Zurich. The lakes of Brienz, Wallenstedt, and the little lakes of Sarnen are coomb-lakes parallel with the including chains.

Every tourist is acquainted with the wonderful beauty of the bay of Uri, the upper part of the composite lake of Lucerne, and with that of the lake of Annecy. In both cases this beauty is due to the fact that they

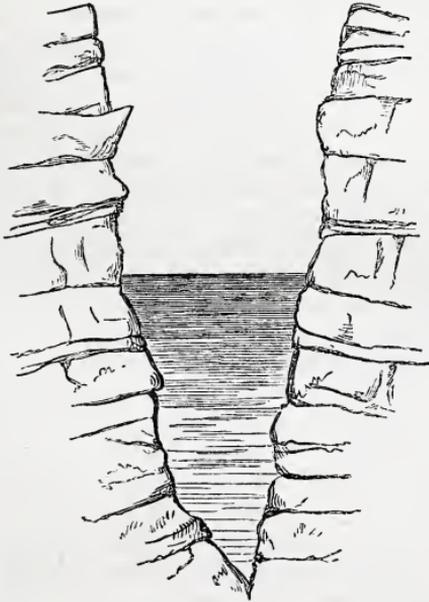
are gorge-lakes in those portions. The Geneva lake appears to be only an orographical lake in its upper portion, which has the peculiarities of a broad gorge, while from Vevay to Geneva it has the character of one of those shallow lakes of denudation which do not essentially belong to mountain architecture. If, as some geologists suppose, it extended once all up the valley of the Rhone, it was a gorge-lake from Vevay to Martigny, while above the angle of the valley there it had the additional character of a coomb-lake. So the Lake of Constance, when it once extended to the Sentis, must have been a splendid example of a gorge-lake, whereas at present it has only the humbler character of a lake of denudation, washed out of level strata.

Examples of trough lakes are to be found in the Alps only on a small scale. Amongst these may be cited, in canton Appenzell, the Fählen, Sentis, and Seealp lakes (the latter according to Escher), and the lakes of Sils, Silva plana, and St. Moritz, in the upper Engadine. Most of the little lakes or tarns in the Alps, many of them remarkable on account of their sites, are no more than deep holes filled with water.

Besides the three kinds of strictly orographical lakes, a fourth kind, the lakes of denudation, not properly belonging to mountain structure, deserve mention from their size and important positions on the flanks of the Alps, and their often existing in combination with the other forms. Examples are seen in the lakes of Geneva, Constance, Neufchâtel, Biel, Morat, Zurich, in Switzerland; and in Germany in the lakes of Ammer, Wurm, and Chiem, besides a number of smaller ones. It is striking, with regard to the denudation-lakes of Switzerland, that one class of them, those in eastern Switzerland, run from south-east to north-west, from the lake of Constance to that of Sempach, while the other runs in exactly the contrary direction, including, in western Switzerland, the lakes of Neufchâtel, Biel, Morat, and the western part of that of Geneva. The direction of the latter is the same as that of the lakes of Joux and Saint Point in the Jura, and parallel to that of the Jura itself. Thus they evidently appear to have been conditioned by the mountain chain, and yet they are not trough lakes. In fact, they more resemble the coomb-lakes; and if the lakes of Neufchâtel and Biel stood alone, washing as they do on one side the flanks of the Jura, and on the other bounded by the low-lying molasse, they would have been undoubtedly classed with them. But the lake of Morat is close by, to suggest a comparison, and the strata of both its banks are clearly horizontal, and belong to the molasse formation. So it appears that these important lakes are simply washed out of the level layers of the molasse lying on the boundary of that formation, while the first ridge of the Jura happens to rise from their western border.

They are in fact essentially lakes of denudation, partaking of the character of the coomb-lakes, where the Jura rises from the limits of their beds, which it does not comprehend, as the molasse appears at certain points on both sides. How these lakes of denudation arose in the first instance, is difficult to determine, but taking all their conditions into consideration, and especially the fact that their size is generally in proportion to that of the rivers on whose course they are strung, Professor Desor is inclined to ascribe them to the action of those mighty floods that must have taken place after the main mountain-chains were

thrown up, their beds having been filled with ice during the glacial period, and thus preserved from being choked by erratic deposit. That they were older than the glacial period itself is inferred from the absence of evidence of aqueous action on a sufficiently large scale in subsequent times. The parallelism of the lakes to the rivers is shown in a very striking manner by the exceptional position of the Jurassic lakes. These, instead of running south and north, run from the south-west to the north-east, their direction being determined by that of the chain of



the Jura. The rivers Broye, Glane, Saane, Sonnaz, and Sense take the same direction, instead of reaching the foot of the Jura by the shortest cut, as the rivers of East Switzerland do. This is accounted for by the nature of the soil, for to have reached the foot of the Jura directly, they must have cut through a high dam of the molasse formation, which they have avoided by following its depression parallel to the Jura. These rivers have a much more considerable fall than those in the East, and though their course is longer to reach the lakes, yet if it were diminished by half, the fall would still exceed theirs. The rapidity of the first part of their fall would account for the absence of lakes in canton Freiburg. In Bavaria, the Ammer, Wurm, and Chiem lakes, show a repetition of the conditions of those in Eastern Switzerland, being lakes of denudation, while the Tegern and Walcher lakes are gorge lakes like the Italian. To the south of the Alps, no lake is more beautiful than that of Lugano. In whatever direction a boat is steered on its surface, novel and surprising views present themselves to the beholder. Like a huge polype it stretches out numerous arms to all points of the compass, sometimes meeting perpendicular walls of rock, sometimes washing fruitful hills, sometimes blending with alluvial marshes. It is the rival of the lake of

the Four Cantons in variety of form. The reason of this in the case of the lake of Lucerne, is to be found in the fact that it is an example of a composite lake, presenting the types of the gorge lake, the coomb lake, and the lake of denudation combined. The lake of Lugano, though it has a family likeness to it, is still more complex. This, with its principal congeners on the Italian side, is fundamentally a gorge lake, resulting from several gorges running one into the other, some strictly at right angles to the axis of the Alps, others more or less obliquely. These gorges, some of them, partake of the nature of coombs or troughs, or run into these forms. The Lago Maggiore is a very instructive example. Its lower portion is merely a lake of denudation in erratic and diluvial soil. The gorge begins near Arona, and is continued through, in an oblique direction, to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza. From Pallanza, the former N. and S. direction changes to one N.N.E. and S.S.E., almost parallel with the direction of the mountains. The basin has ceased to be a gorge, and becomes a trough. From Luino to Ascona the direction is again N. and S., the lake having entered another very oblique gorge. Lastly, in the upper part from Ascona and Locarno to Magadino and Minusio, the nature of a trough lake is again assumed. This trough continues on dry land to Bellinzona, where again the great gorge of the Ticino (the Val Leventina) begins. When one form passes into another, as by Laveno, Luino, and Ascona, the distinguishing characteristics of each are with difficulty observable. The Como lake is less complex, and lies merely in a series of gorges, which is the case with the lake of Iseo, which however passes into a coomb at its extreme end near Sarnico. In spite of the considerable breadth of the Garda lake, it merely occupies a deep rent in several chains of hills, but the breadth of its lower end may be conditioned by its waters being dammed up by concentric moraines. The determination of the features of these lakes facilitates that of those of the still more complicated lake of Lugano.

Two of its arms follow the prevailing direction from north to south. These are the two parallel principal arms, the rest are more or less at right angles with their direction. Hence it follows, that if the two first are gorge lakes, the others must be coomb or trough lakes. The arm from Lugano to Melide has all the characteristics of a gorge, while that from Lugano to Porlezza has all those of a coomb. The same is the case with the small arm of Ponte Tresa. The difficulty presented by the southern part consists in this, that the geological relations are here more involved, and rules which will apply to sedimentary formations, scarcely suffice to explain the phenomena of the crystalline realm, especially of that of the red and black porphyries, whose intrusion has been the efficient cause of complication here. Besides all the kinds of lakes mentioned, there remains one less important, but which cannot be omitted in a general survey, the moraine lakes. These are formed when old moraines have included water, and, were the dam broken through, would cease to exist. They are scarcely represented north of the Alps, but to the south are exemplified in the little lakes of Pusiano, Annone, and Alserio, in the Brianza, perhaps in the lake of Comabbio, which extends from Monate to the extreme point of the Maggiore, and in the lake of Varese. Nearly all of the Italian lakes, however, owe a certain

portion of their present depth to the existence of a moraine dam at their lower extremities, notably the lake of Garda, and were this broken through, though they would not disappear, they would dwindle to their natural dimensions, and assume the character of normal gorge lakes. It is remarkable that scarcely any of the Alpine lakes have preserved their primæval dimensions. Though the Italian lakes have been raised in their levels by moraine dams, they were once greater than now, and the great lakes of Switzerland have lost a considerable part of their waters. The Geneva lake, for instance, must once have covered at least some of the space between St. Maurice and Bouveret since the existing order of things, and the dimensions of that of Constance must have been much greater; indeed it is conjectured that it may have been connected with the lake of Wallenstedt. This lake again must have been connected with that of Zurich, before the Linth formed the marshy dam between them which is now cut through by the canal.

The lake of the Four Cantons must have stretched to the neighbourhood of Erstfelden; the lake of Brienz to Meyringen also being connected with that of Thun, before the Lutschine formed the level by Interlaken. Finally, there is little doubt but that one great lake occupied all the space now filled by the Neufchâtel, Biel, and Morat lakes, and the swamps of the Orbe and Broye.

If we turn to the Italian lakes, we find that Maggiore formerly reached Bellinzona, the lake of Como Chiavenna, and that of Lugano Piano.

If, on the one hand, the lakes have suffered in the course of ages diminution in bulk by the draining off of their waters, it must not be forgotten that this action has been neutralised, to a certain extent, by the erosion of the waves continually lapping their banks. This action is more important in proportion to the softness of the abraded rocks. Though each wave may seem to carry away a scarcely appreciable and infinitesimal portion, the amount becomes considerable in indefinite time. But besides this direct action, the waves act in an indirect manner, by undermining the banks, and causing great fragments of them to fall from time to time. This is strikingly seen in the case of the southern bank of the Jurassic lakes. Fragments of rock are dislodged, disintegrated by atmospheric action into fine sand, and then partly carried off and partly deposited, forming a shallow fringe to the molasse bank. This is the so-called "Weisser Grund" of the lake of Neufchâtel. Although no great dislocations of the earth's surface may have taken place since the last great upheaval of the Alps, it must not be inferred that the present distribution of land and water has not undergone very considerable changes in comparatively recent times. On the contrary, the diluvial strata are the evidences of vast floods, at a date corresponding with the disappearance of certain large mammalia—the mammoth, the primæval rhinoceros, and the cave-bear. The diluvial formations about Abbeville and Amiens were probably the results of similar floods. These are known to contain the relics of human industry, as well as the bones of extinct species of mammalia.

Such changes are more easily realised when it is taken into account that even in historic times the level of the Alpine waters has undergone considerable alterations—such, for instance, as have been brought to light by the investigation of the ancient lake-dwellings.

If there is any part of Professor Desor's subject in which he seems to have taken a more lively interest than in the rest, it is certainly that which refers to the Alpine lakes. He sums up with great lucidity his conclusions with regard to them, under fourteen heads, at the end of a treatise which ought to be in the hands of every tourist travelling in the Alps for any purpose higher than that of mere amusement. His little work will be found of paramount interest to the geologist and geographer, as containing all the main facts with regard to Alpine structure. He will be of use even to the Alpine-clubbist, as informing him with what degree of safety he may plant his foot on the different rocks, if indeed so adventurous an individual would deign to think of safety at all. With the landscape painter he has evidently the strongest sympathy, and especially when he treats of the lakes. To the artist, water is the eye of scenery. And it is quite as indispensable to the landscape-painter to be acquainted with the great scientific facts of Nature, and the principles of her architecture, as it is to the figure-painter to have spent a certain portion of his time in a school of human anatomy. In appreciating the close connection between science and genuine art, Professor Desor evinces the same feeling which inspires Mr. Ruskin's grand work on *Mountain Beauty*, which forms the fourth volume of his "*Modern Painters*." One may be allowed to conclude an article recommending a German work, by expressing a hope that the works of that great English writer will become ere long better known than they are at present amongst our Continental friends, and especially in that Switzerland, which appears to be the home of his heart.

GEORGE CARLESS SWAYNE.



## “WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.”



FROM three different quarters, each and all commanding our careful attention, have come summonses to a fresh consideration of the “good old days when George the Third was King.” Mr. J. H. Jesse (whose name is well known as the historian of the Stuarts and their times) presents us with three lively and interesting volumes,<sup>a</sup> combining the raciness of the biographer with the wideness of field of the historian; while in Mr. Bodham Donne's pages<sup>b</sup> the first *British* monarch of the House of Hanover speaks for himself in a series of letters to his favourite minister, many of which are now printed for the first time from the originals in the Royal Library. Mrs. Baring's publication of her brother's diary<sup>c</sup> has the additional

<sup>a</sup> *Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George III.* By J. Heneage Jesse. Tinsley Brothers. 1867.

<sup>b</sup> *The Correspondence of King George III. with Lord North, from 1768 to 1783.* Edited from the Originals at Windsor, with an Introduction and Notes by W. Bodham Donne. Murray. 1867.

<sup>c</sup> *The Diary of the Right Hon. William Windham, 1784 to 1810.* Edited by Mrs. Henry Baring. Longmans & Co. 1866.

interest for students of this period, that it takes up the thread of public affairs almost at the point where the king's own letters cease, and continues the narration of events and party complications down to 1810. Mr. Jesse first claims our attention for the favourable portraiture he draws of the subject of his memoirs. He is lenient to the Princess Dowager, and even to Frederick Prince of Wales, of whom the world sang—"Since 'tis only Fred, who was alive and is dead, there is no more to be said."

The early life of George III. deservedly receives careful treatment at the hands of his latest biographer, for it is full of the germs of his after-career. That it was a season of calm and innocence, rare among the higher classes at that time, we may well believe, on the testimony of his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, who, years afterwards, sauntering with Hannah More among the flower-beds of the Bishop of London's garden at Fulham, "reverted with singular gratification to the pure and sinless home of his boyhood, and declared that no boys were brought up in a greater ignorance of evil than the king and himself." The Princess Dowager ever expressed great horror of the laxity with which the children of the nobility were then ordinarily brought up, and would not suffer her sons to associate with those whose bad example would, she feared, contaminate them. "The young people of quality," she said, "were so ill-educated and so vicious, that they frightened her." And at his accession, Mary, Lady Hervey, "whose praise or blame are alike of moment," wrote thus warmly of her new sovereign<sup>d</sup>:—"I have the best opinion imaginable of him, not from anything he says or does just now, but because I have a moral certainty that he was in his nursery the honestest, true, good-natured child that ever lived; and you know my old maxim that qualities never change. What the child was the man most certainly is, in spite of temporary appearances."

But the very isolation that kept the young prince from contact with the evil world outside the home of his childhood, in itself tended to foster those "princely prejudices" which were so soon manifested, and complained of, in the young king, and rendered it much more difficult for subsequent mixture in the stirring life of that world to effect any change. As the child had been, so did the man remain, in more ways perhaps than Lady Hervey thought of. It was supposed in after years that two of the king's early instructors, Stone and Scott, had imbued him with views of prerogative derived from the Jacobite school to which they were said to have belonged. The accusation, when brought in terms against the two officers, fell to the ground: "Even the timid and suspicious old Duke of Newcastle could see no grounds for consternation." They were certainly both men of ability and learning; while the two "governors," Lord Harcourt and Lord Waldegrave, who succeeded each other in the care of the prince, were, the former, "a cipher, and put in to be a cipher," who was satisfied of having done his duty if he perpetually exhorted his young charge to "turn out his toes;" while the latter, the husband of Maria Walpole, to be met with later as Duchess of Gloucester, was a "man of the world and a votary of pleasure." George III. himself, many years afterwards, described his two governors

<sup>d</sup> Memoirs of George III., vol. i. p. 50.

in strong terms of reprobation,<sup>e</sup> calling Lord Waldegrave "a depraved, worthless man," and Lord Harcourt "well-intentioned, but wholly unfit for the situation in which he was placed." So the future king grew up, indolent in his habits no less than he was docile in his disposition, excusing his want of application with the plea of "constitutional idleness," which provoked from his sub-preceptor Scott the rebuke that "his brother Edward was idle, but he did not consider being asleep all day was idleness." He also grew up, so Lord Waldegrave wrote in his *private* memoirs, "uncommonly full of princely prejudices contracted in the nursery, and improved by bedchamber women and pages of the back-stair." How much of the policy which severed the "thirteen colonies" from the mother country shall we trace rightly to this narrow circle of early associations? Yet, when we are told how late in its growth was the idea among the New Englanders of a separation from the old country they were then, and still really remain, so proud of, we can hardly wonder that one who was educated in the belief that he ought to "govern, and not merely reign," should have persevered, even beyond hope, in the endeavour to assert his rights in a case which he believed to involve the very existence of his kingdom.

To the details of the American struggle, both in our Houses of Parliament and on the battle-fields of the New World, in open debate and secret intrigue, in the *salons* of Versailles and under the tent of Washington, Mr. Jesse devotes considerable space and close attention. This story is also told briefly, but with much graphic force and terseness of expression, in Mr. Bodham Donne's Introduction to his second volume of "Letters," a trespass on the "strict theory of editorial functions," for which we are sure the reading public will easily grant their pardon.

The portraits of the principal statesmen who come on the stage of public affairs during George III.'s long reign, are drawn by Mr. Jesse with great freshness and individuality. They all stand out in bold relief, with their great qualities or their pettinesses, their strength of character or their foibles; while the continual flow of anecdote, both familiar and fresh, adds a charm to the narration. The "Great Commoner," the younger Pitt, George Grenville, Townshend, Charles Fox, Wilkes, and all the other characters who play their part before us, are full of life and action: there is no mere "lay figure" among them. Upon Lord North especial pains have been bestowed, as was but just from the prominent position he occupies in the determination and carrying out of the king's policy with regard to America, which he was resolved to "see at his feet before yielding an inch."

Besides these political sketches, we have also in Mr. Jesse's "Memoirs" much retailing of the town gossip of the period: we have glimpses at the notorious Duchess of Kingston, the celebrated Selina, Countess of Huntingdon; caustic Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Madame D'Arblay, and the varied crowd of wit, talent, and learning that wore pig-tails and hoops in the days of George III.

Most charming of all are the passages in which Mr. Jesse from time to time sets before our eyes the private life of the king; its simplicity

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<sup>e</sup> See Diaries and Correspondence of Right Hon. George Rose, p. 188, quoted by Mr. Jesse.

and freedom from all artificial trappings is in pleasing contrast to the painful glare of war and riot, and confusion of clashing interests, incident to the political history of the reign. The Terrace at Windsor, the Old Palace at Kew, the Lodge in Richmond Park, the Esplanade at Weymouth, are associated with the sunniest memories we can group round the often sad story of George III.'s middle life and latter days. There shone out most brightly those personal points of excellence that won the respect of such opponents as Benjamin Franklin, who wrote<sup>f</sup> that he could "scarcely conceive a king of better dispositions, of more exemplary virtues, or more truly desirous of promoting the welfare of his subjects."

Of Queen Charlotte, too, we have from Mr. Jesse's pen a picture much more favourable than that of ordinary writers: the frank simplicity of the queen's own account of her early life of extreme retirement<sup>g</sup> at Mecklenburg, and the details she told Mrs. Stuart of the innocent surprise caused by the unexpected alteration in her condition, must attract all readers.

Many, no doubt, will smile at the miniature royalty, which only "put on its best gown and went in state for an airing in a coach-and-six on Sundays, attended by all the Guards that could be mustered!" but, whether they consider this general absence of state ceremonial to detract from the dignity of royalty or not, few, we think, will refuse their sympathy to the following record of the occupations of the last week of Charlotte of Mecklenburg's girl-life.<sup>h</sup>

"She begged for one week, that she might take leave of every person and spot, and particularly of her mother, of whom she was very fond. She told me that she ran about from morning till night visiting the poor, and in particular a small garden with medical herbs, common fruit, and flowers, which she cultivated mostly herself, and exclusively for the use and comfort of the poor, to whom, she said, a nosegay or a little fruit were more acceptable than food. And wherever she lived she had a garden made for this purpose. She kept poultry also for the same object. When the day for her departure came, she set out for the sea-coast, accompanied by her mother, who consigned her to the hands of the Duchess of Ancaster and Lady Effingham; and she spoke of the agony of that parting, even after so many years, in a manner that showed what it must have been. Her mother was in bad health, but promised to come over in the spring, which, however, she never lived to fulfil." "She was an excellent French scholar," according to the same high authority, "well read in her own language, wrote a very pretty hand, played on the guitar and piano, or rather spinette, having learned of Bach, and sang very sweetly and correctly. She also danced a very fine minuet, the dance of the day; had a lovely complexion, fine hair and teeth, and the neatest little *petite* figure, with a peculiar elegance."

And that this simplicity was an integral part of her character is proved not only by the retired life she led with her young husband, to the surprise of many of the nobility and court, whose tastes were only too alien from those of royalty, but also by other traits we find recorded by those who had most opportunity of knowing the queen, as the accompanying reminiscence of Miss Burney's<sup>i</sup> shows:—

<sup>f</sup> Franklin's Correspondence, quoted by Mr. Jesse, vol. ii. p. 45.

<sup>g</sup> She had not even dined at table with her parents when Mr. Drummond came to sue for her hand on behalf of his sovereign.

<sup>h</sup> Memoirs of George III., vol. i. p. 92.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 235.

“In another respect the queen differed materially from the majority of her sex. Many years afterwards she assured Miss Burney that not even in her earliest days had jewels or dress had any fascination for her. She admitted, indeed, that for the first week or fortnight after she had become a queen, the adornment of her person had not been an unpleasing task; but at that time, she added, she was only seventeen, and besides it was not her reason but only her eyes which were dazzled. ‘She told me, with the sweetest grace imaginable,’ writes Miss Burney, ‘how well she had liked at first her jewels and ornaments as queen;’ ‘but how soon,’ she cried, ‘was that over! Believe me, Miss Burney, it is a pleasure of a week—a fortnight at most—and to return no more. I thought at first I should always choose to wear them; but from the fatigue and trouble of putting them on, and the care they required, and the fear of losing them, believe me, in a fortnight’s time I longed again for my own earlier dress, and wished never to see them more!’”

Queen Charlotte has been adduced as a witness,<sup>k</sup> by her actions, to the truth of the celebrated Lightfoot scandal. Of this supposed episode of George III.’s early days, Mr. Jesse gives a full and somewhat uncritical account. He points out to us<sup>l</sup> a house “at the south-east corner of Carlton-street, and what is now called St. Alban’s-place, interesting perhaps as having been the last in which Hannah Lightfoot was destined to press the pillow of innocence.” Whether the world in general would take much more interest in this than in any other house in Carlton-street on that account may, perhaps, be doubted; still less will there be any such inclination in the minds of those who have read Mr. Thoms’s careful and elaborate sifting of the whole story in *Notes and Queries* of February 2nd and 9th and subsequent numbers. The numerous contradictions and inconsistencies in this affecting romance are very amusingly brought together in *Notes and Queries* for 16th February, and taking them together, with the condemnatory evidence amassed in other numbers, little doubt is left upon our own mind; and we believe Mr. Jesse would have written of the “Fair Quaker” in a different tone had the result of Mr. Thoms’s researches been in print before the publication of his book. Mr. Thoms truly says: “No two blacks will ever make a white. However large a mass of contradictions may be, the formula which shall convert it into one small historical truth has yet to be discovered. Until that time arrives,” he further says,<sup>m</sup> “I shall rest convinced, and trust the readers of these hasty notes will share my conviction, that the story of Hannah Lightfoot is a *fiction*, and *nothing but a fiction*, from beginning to end.”

As a genial, gossiping biographer, full of fellow-feeling with the kindness and unaffected *bonhomie* of George III., Mr. Jesse is admirable; in historical criticism he is, as the Lightfoot episode shows, not so well versed. In some minor details—as, for instance, when he talks of the Athanasian Creed being removed from the *Litany*—he is not always accurate; but possibly the confusion between “*Litany*” and “*Liturgy*” may be due to a typographical error.<sup>n</sup>

<sup>k</sup> The “Authentic Records” assert that the queen caused the marriage ceremony to be performed anew between herself and the king in 1765.

<sup>l</sup> *Memoirs of George III.*, vol. i. p. 30.

<sup>m</sup> *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 16th, 1867: Perhaps the strongest testimony of the improbability and groundlessness of the Lightfoot scandal is furnished by the king himself, in the course of his correspondence with Lord North. We may refer our readers particularly to letters 654 and 689 (*Donne*, vol. ii.), the expressions in which are entirely antagonistic to its truth.

<sup>n</sup> In the account of the Coronation, Mr. Jesse seems to assume as a fact what can

His stories, whether old or new, are always well told, and some of those now published for the first time are very good. We should not be sorry to see a collection exclusively made up of "ana" from the stores of Mr. Jesse's "private information," as samples of which we may extract the following:—

"Lord Wellésley, as has been already related (vol. ii. p. 288), delivered Lord Strafford's speech at his trial, and this with such pathos as to draw tears from the eyes of the king. Lord Wellesley used to mention that after the speeches he was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cornwallis, to Lambeth Palace, where he was to pass his holidays. On their way to London they called upon David Garrick, at his villa at Hampton. 'Your lordship,' said the great actor to Lord Wellesley, 'has done what I could never accomplish—made the king weep.' 'That,' replied Lord Wellesley, with admirable quickness, 'is because you never spoke before him in the character of a fallen favourite.'"

And again:—

"The king was one day sitting alone in his library, when, the fire getting low, he summoned the page in waiting, and desired him to fetch some coals. The attendant, it seems, instead of promptly obeying the king's commands, rang the bell for the footman, whose province it was to perform this menial office, and who happened to be a man advanced in years. The king's rebuke to the page was characteristic of the right-minded monarch. Desiring the attendant to conduct him to the place where the coals were kept, he took up the scuttle, and, carrying it himself to the library, threw some of its contents on the fire. Then, handing the coal-scuttle to the attendant, he said, 'Never ask an old man to do what you are so much better able to do yourself.'"

The last years of George III.'s reign, passed in "mental and visual darkness," when all the excitement of his busy political life had passed away, scarcely leaving a trace of their former existence, are touchingly related by Mr. Jesse. We can almost fancy we see the blind old king whiling away his time playing on a harpsichord, which occasionally revived some old association that for a moment made him aware of his condition; and we can almost hear him repeating<sup>o</sup> the mournful words of Samson—

"O dark, dark, dark! Amid the blaze of noon  
Irrecoverably dark!"

It was only during some lucid intervals in 1814 that the sightless king heard of the deeds of bravery with which Europe had been ringing during the progress of the "great French war." The calamitous retreat from Moscow, the battle of Leipzig, the freedom of Germany, the occupation of Paris by the Allies, all the quick succession of the moving scenes of war must have seemed to him like the telling of a dream.

Those who wish to study George III.'s reign in all its bearings, and to trace the king's personal action, and note the attitude he took up at different times in the face of grave political questions, will not fail to add Mr. Bodham Donne's volumes to their shelves, and consult them side by side with Mr. Jesse. We have already pointed out the value these original "Letters" may have as clearing away, by their simple statements, the accumulated "*Chroniques scandaleuses*" of the last half-century. They have also an important bearing on our judgment of the king's

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hardly be deemed "proven"—viz., the presence in Westminster Hall of "bonnie Prince Charlie." If true, it would, no doubt, be a very romantic accessory to the pageant.

<sup>o</sup> See Memoirs of George III., vol. iii. pp. 580-1.

actions as a sovereign, while Mr. Jesse's "Memoirs" may lead us to form a pretty accurate judgment of the *man*.

No one can peruse the two volumes of "Letters" without being struck with the extreme, even restless activity and inquisitiveness, displayed by George III. in his management of state affairs. His orthography<sup>p</sup> would not unfrequently have caused his ignominious rejection by such a body as the examiners of the "Civil Service Commissioners" in modern times; and his grammar is not always sound. But the hearty zeal with which he throws himself into the details of every kind of business, from the appointment of professors at the universities, whose offices "must not be sinecures" (vol. i. p. 108), and the promotion of naval and military officers, to the consideration of the impropriety of making any "Irish marquises" out of respect for the feelings of the English earls, is a feature deserving of attention. How careful the king was to inform himself on the subjects of which he had to treat may be seen at page 251 of vol. i., in connection with India and Warren Hastings. Mr. Donne not unjustly considers this one of the most remarkable letters in the series.

Then we have many little graphic touches of nature, and downright expressions of feeling, that are very interesting to meet with; such as that in page 135, vol. i., where the king says he values Lord Clive's services, but "does not see that they are a reason for commending him in what certainly opened the door to the fortunes we see daily being made in India."

Here the king took a clearer view than the House of Commons, which suffered itself to be led into two diametrically opposite votes on Lord Clive. We also find the king urging the necessity of recruiting the British army from foreign sources,<sup>q</sup> yet not altogether pleased with the designation of "*kidnapper*," which he rightly thought his brother monarchs would be likely to give him. Frederick of Prussia clearly treated him as having descended to that level, and taxed his levies of recruits as herds of cattle! George III. saw clearly through the double dealing of the French court at the time of the American war of independence,<sup>r</sup> and perceived that their "outward friendship" was only a mask for "secret intrigue." It is painful to find so really kind-hearted a man writing that "every means of distressing America must meet with his concurrence." So he thought, we may suppose, the battle would be soonest over, and peace and unity restored.

But the "olive-branch" came too late, when no terms could be made, and he who had been the<sup>s</sup> "last to consent to the separation" professed himself the "first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power."

Mr. Donne's introductions to both volumes of "Letters" are exceedingly good; they are not only valuable as a running commentary on the events about to be discussed, but give pleasure from the epigrammatic style in which his remarks on men and policies are frequently cast. For instance, Newcastle is described as of the "invertebrate school of politi-

<sup>p</sup> Of this many curious examples will be found in Mr. Donne's "Letters;" *e. g.* vol. i. p. 119, we read "*allarmad*;" p. 138, "*talents*," "*vacats*" for "*vacates*," &c.

<sup>q</sup> Donne, "Letters," vol. ii. p. 45.

<sup>r</sup> "Letters," vol. ii. p. 86.

<sup>s</sup> Memoirs of George III., vol. ii. p. 514.

cians;" the Grafton ministry is said to have been "built with untempered mortar;" George III. himself, as shown in the "Letters," a "blunt, busy, positive, shrewd, but not very sagacious man; one well acquainted with public business, better versed in it, indeed, than many of his advisers; a restless, inquisitive man, who chose to know how matters were being managed, and was not averse from interfering with them, though, perchance, they might have gone on better had he let alone the well or the ill in them; a good hater, such as Dr. Johnson loved, yet a kind and considerate master when he respected or liked his servants."

Mr. Donne speaks of Lord North as having been educated at Eton and Christ Church; we fancied that Trinity College, Oxford, claimed him as her "alumnus," and that we had seen his portrait hanging in the hall of that College.

Mr. Donne has many of the qualities, if we may judge from his Introductions, that go to make up a sound historian. The dispassionate manner in which he invites his reader's attention to both arguments and counter-arguments shows him to be singularly candid; and we are sure that any more detailed history such as we should read with interest from his pen, would not be open to the charge of dulness or want of accuracy. We lay down his valuable contribution to the knowledge of George III.'s reign, inclined to share, indeed, the view he himself suggests, that "the time has hardly yet arrived for a history of this period, to which we are rather too near to be quite exempt from the feelings which agitated and did not expire with it:" but yet certainly believing that his contribution to the narrative is one that adds to the possibility of its composition, and thoroughly assured that the editor of George III.'s "Letters to Lord North," is a man whose "few words" are well worth listening to.

We cannot close our brief survey of the literature that is gathering round the history of the third king of the House of Hanover, without commending as a fitting companion to the larger works of Mr. Jesse and Mr. Donne, Mrs. Baring's "Diary of William Windham," as an interesting record of one whose mind was ever actively working for the good of his country, as well as the advancement of science.

Space will not admit of our extracting much from the mass of curious material that fills the pages of the "Diary of the Right Hon. William Windham," nor does the form of a daily record of life, sometimes slight, sometimes full, so readily allow of it. But those who like to peep into the inner life of a statesman, and see how he thinks and feels regarding his own acts, his successes, his shortcomings, his anxieties, and his recreations, will find much to satisfy them in Mrs. Baring's book.

Whether it be Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan on the stage, or the beauties of a landscape, or the tangled politics of the day, that form the subject of his criticism, Mr. Windham is always acute in his remarks, and very diffident of his own powers; either with his duties to the State, or his recreations in classical and mathematical studies, Mr. Windham was always fully occupied; he never seems to have known a really idle moment, though he does occasionally accuse himself of "lounging" in town. Knowing, as we do, the high opinion his contemporaries had of William Windham, it is pleasing to light upon such an unaffectedly low estimate of himself as the following, which he never

thought would be read by others:<sup>t</sup> "It certainly seems to me very odd, and is a proof how much the notion of a speech raises in people's imagination the value of what it consists, that anything I have ever said in the House should have been thought of a second time." And, again, "I know not any one whose speeches, in respect of clearness and force of diction, can stand in competition with Francis's. What I have said at any time must come infinitely short, since I should despair very much even of writing such language." Yet the younger Pitt<sup>u</sup> said "nothing could be more well-meaning, or so eloquent, as Windham;" and the same high testimony was borne by others equally well qualified to judge.

We are sure that none who take up the "Diary of William Windham," will fail to recognise the truth of Earl Grey's words, quoted by Mrs. Baring in her preface: "He was a man of a great, original, and commanding genius, with a mind cultivated with the richest stores of intellectual wealth, and a fancy winged to the highest flights of a most captivating imagery, . . . and a courage and determination so characteristic as to hold him forward as the strong example of what the old English heart could effect and endure."

SYLVANUS URBAN, at least, would not be true to his descent, did he not sympathise with Mrs. Baring in her anxiety through the publication of her brother's "Diary" to "preserve some portions of a relic consigned to her before time shall have obliterated all names and traces of the former possessors of Felbrigg, and whilst there are still living those who cling with fondness to its memories."

C. H. E. CARMICHAEL.



THE GROWTH OF LONDON.—The Registrar-General, in his report for 1866, says :—London is growing greater every day, and within its present bounds, extending over 122 square miles of territory, the population amounted last year by computation to 3,037,991 souls. In its midst is the ancient city of London, inhabited at night by about 100,000 people; while around it, as far as a radius of fifteen miles stretches from Charing-cross, an ever-thickening ring of people extend within the area which the metropolitan police watches over, making the whole number on an area of 687 square miles around St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey 3,521,267 souls.

‡ CENTENARIANS OF 1866.—So far as newspapers have recorded, the number of persons who died last year after having attained the age of 100 years was 22. The greater proportion of these were women. Four were 104 years old. Two had reached 105, Madame Anne Merilhac and the Baroness de Peusades de Bacheu. Two were of the great age of 120 years each; both veteran soldiers, Lorenz Halaez and Antoine Krilheimer. A still more extraordinary case was that of M. Onofre Robles, a native of San Juan de Los Llanos, who was 133 years old. The list may be wound up by perhaps an unparalleled case of modern longevity, that of Joseph Crèle, who had reached 141 years, of whom an obituary notice will be found in *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, vol. i. (N.S.), p. 596. Among the deaths were those of M. Flocon, a member of the Provisional Government of 1848, and that of Count de Guernon de Ranville, Minister of Public Instruction in the time of Charles X.

<sup>t</sup> "Diary of the Right Hon. William Windham," p. 175.

<sup>u</sup> "Stanhope's Life of Pitt," quoted by Mrs. Baring, "Diary," p. 396.

## THE RISE OF THE PLANTAGENETS.

BY THE REV. BOURCHIER W. SAVILE.

*(Concluded from page 295.)*

## CHAPTER III.

**ON** the death of Baldwin III., his brother Almaric succeeded to the throne, A.D. 1163, and by his skill and valour compelled Babylon to repay the tribute, which eighteen centuries before Nebuchadnezzar had imposed upon Jerusalem when the kingdom of Judah was drawing to a close. Singular vicissitude in the history of the world! Almaric's first wife Beatrice, whom he married before ascending the throne, was daughter of the Count of Roasia; but as she was subsequently found to be either his twelfth cousin, or in some way related to him within the forbidden degrees, the marriage was set aside at the instigation of the clergy, who insisted upon a formal divorce. Two children were the offspring of this union, a daughter named Sibyl, and a son Baldwin, commonly called "the Leper," whom, though a minor, afflicted with a grievous disease peculiar to the country, and the son of an "incestuous" marriage, according to the convenient ethics of the Church of Rome, was unanimously offered the Crown; and greatly distinguished himself during his brief career by a signal victory over Saladin and 60,000 Turks, with the same disproportionate army in point of numbers, as in after years rendered famous the battles won by Plantagenet skill under similar circumstances, of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. This Baldwin dying at an early age unmarried, and his father, King Almaric, not having had male issue by his second wife, who must have had equal claims to a divorce as she was cousin to his first wife, the younger branch of the House of Plantagenet became extinct after having possessed the throne of Jerusalem during four reigns and three generations, while at the same time the elder branch was entering upon the undisputed possession of its more extended empire of England, Normandy, Maine, and Anjou.<sup>a</sup>

Before Fulke Plantagenet accepted the hand of King Baldwin's

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<sup>a</sup> Henry Plantagenet ascended the throne of England, A.D. 1154. Twenty years later Baldwin Plantagenet, king of Jerusalem, died childless, when the male line of that branch became extinct.

daughter, and the succession to the throne of Jerusalem, the treaty between him and Henry I. respecting the union of the families was brought to a successful conclusion. It had been carried on with so much secrecy and skill that its news surprised not only the King of France, but even the privy-council (if such be a correct term for Henry's advisers) of the King of England. The barons of England and Normandy were alike discontented with the marriage, which had been concluded too hastily, and on which they thought their advice should have been asked and their consent obtained. Henry was, however, too powerful to allow any open marks of their displeasure,—though the ease with which Stephen subsequently acquired the Crown proved Henry's mistaken policy,—and this power was greatly strengthened by an event, which necessarily produced a considerable influence upon the future course of England's history.

The severity with which William Clito punished the murderers of his predecessor, as soon as he had obtained the Earldom of Flanders, though it was a laudable act of justice, so exasperated their friends, who were many and powerful, that while he was employed in a contest with Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, who subsequently succeeded Henry I., they invited Theodoric, Count of Alsace, who had some distant pretensions to the Earldom of Flanders, to assert his claim, which they offered to support with all their strength. Henry with his usual skill seized the opportunity of crushing his unfortunate nephew, and engaged the Earl of Blois, his inseparable ally, to accede to their league. Theodoric, thus encouraged, made an attempt to obtain possession of Flanders; and Ghent, Lisle, and other towns were delivered to him by the conspirators, while Henry made a diversion on the borders of Normandy, in order to prevent the King of France, Clito's most powerful ally, from giving him any assistance in the war.

While Clito was resting at Ipres another conspiracy was formed against him by some Flemings,<sup>b</sup> who intended to surprise him by

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<sup>b</sup> The enmity of the Flemings to Clito is explained by Henry I. having befriended them about twenty years before. Holinshed relates that on the occasion of an extensive inundation in Flanders, A. D. 1107, great numberse migrated to England, beseeching the king to assign them some inhabited spot where they might dwell. Henry settled them at first on the banks of the Tweed, and subsequently "removed them to a corner by the sea side in Wales, called Pembrokeshire, to the end they might be a defence there to the English against the unquiet Welshmen."

night, and kill him in his bed, just as their descendants between three and four centuries later attempted with Louis XI. of France, and Charles of Burgundy, when about to besiege Liège after the *escapade* of Peronne. Woman's devotion, however, relieved Clito of his danger, and the plot having been revealed to him he assembled his friends and escaped out of Ipres in company with his fair deliverer. In order to secure her against future danger, he sent her to the court of the Duke of Aquitaine, with whom he had contracted the closest and most inviolable league of friendship, by what was then called "a fraternity of arms," beseeching him to find an honourable match for one who had preserved him in his hour of need. This act of gratitude being accomplished, Clito obtained sentence of death against all concerned in the plot, as assassins and traitors, and proceeded to lay siege to the castle of Alost, which had revolted from him to Theodoric, exposing his own person in every attack with so much courage that he might have been blamed for rashness, if an excess of courage could be considered a fault in one who had to cut his way to a throne which he rightly judged to be his own birthright usurped by another. The castle of Alost being reduced to the last extremity, Theodoric endeavoured to raise the siege, when Clito drew out his forces, and defeated him in a pitched battle. After this brilliant success, returning immediately to the siege of the castle, he found that some of the garrison had made a sally to assist their friends during the engagement. In the struggle which ensued he received a wound from a lance, which he was endeavouring to catch in his right hand, the point entering the fleshy part between the thumb and the palm, and dangerously piercing an artery in his arm. Whether from an ill-habit of body, or the unskilfulness of his attendant surgeons is not known; but on the fifteenth day after receiving the wound, this brave young prince, to the inexpressible grief of his friends, died in the very flower of his strength.

Thus sadly perished (A.D. 1128), in his early manhood, and just at the time when fickle fortune seemed about to turn in his favour, the illustrious son of the imprisoned Duke Robert, lawful heir of William "the Conqueror," and representative of Rollo the Dane. Had he survived his uncle Henry I., who followed him to the grave within four years, he would in all probability have been duke of Normandy and king of England. But it was not so to be, and in this manner Providence opened the way to the restoration of the

Saxon line<sup>c</sup> in the posterity of Queen Matilda, and thus the expiring Norman race paled before the rising fortunes of the House of Plantagenet.

It is pleasing to be able to record an incident which redounds alike to the credit of William Clito and his opponent Henry I., whose Norman blood, characteristically savage in its nature, so rarely allowed the manifestation of acts of human kindness. During his brief illness, Clito sent a son of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, who, among other Norman nobles, had followed his fortunes, with letters written by his dying hand to Henry, imploring him to forgive whatsoever he had done to offend him, and to admit his friends to mercy. Henry, to his credit be it said, was touched by so affecting an appeal, and treated all who surrendered themselves to him in consequence of this recommendation, with great lenity—advancing some of the most deserving to the highest honours, thereby proving the value of the maxim that clemency, like honesty, is the best policy. This was further confirmed by the marriage of Sibyl Plantagenet, who had been once betrothed to William Clito previous to the papal excommunication, and Theodoric, Count of Alsace, who, on the death of Clito, entered on the undisputed possession of the county of Flanders, which so intimidated the court of France, that without doing homage for his Duchy of Normandy, as was formerly required, Henry remained undisturbed by any war with that crown during the rest of his life.

The year before the death of William Clito, which occurred A.D. 1128, the betrothal of Geoffry Plantagenet with the Empress Maude had taken place at Rouen in the presence of King Henry, who then conferred the order of knighthood with great solemnity on his intended son-in-law, and five other young nobles of Anjou. The rejoicings on this occasion were very great, and continued for three weeks. On the first day, heralds went through the town making this singular proclamation: "By order of King Henry, let no man here present, native or foreigner, rich or poor, noble or villein, be

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<sup>c</sup> It is interesting to see how fond the Saxon monks of that age were of setting forth the English genealogy of Henry Plantagenet without mentioning his grandfather, Henry I., or his great-grandfather, William the "Conqueror." They only cared about tracing his descent from him whose memory was so fondly cherished as "England's darling." "Thou art the son," said the Chroniclers, "of the very glorious Empress Maude, whose mother was Matilda, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, whose father was Edward, son of King Edmund Ironsides, the great-grandson of the noble King Alfred."

so bold as to absent himself from the royal rejoicings; whoever takes not his share in the entertainments and sports, shall be held guilty of offence towards his lord the king." Geoffry being at that time under fifteen, the marriage was not completed until the octave of Whitsunday, A.D. 1129, when it was again solemnised at Mans, by the bishop of the diocese, Guy d'Etampes, "assisted" by the Bishop of Seez. The marriage at first did not turn out happily; "a few days only passed," says Simeon of Durham, "when it was told the king that his daughter was repudiated and cast off by her husband, and had returned to Rouen with a small retinue, which troubled him much." Many reasons concurred to render this union unpropitious. Daughter and sole heiress of the king of England, grand-daughter of the "Conqueror"—the most distinguished sovereign of the age—widow of an emperor of the "Holy Roman Empire," Matilda, or Maude, as her name is variously spelt, who possessed much of her father's imperious spirit, could ill brook an alliance with one whom she considered as much her inferior in rank, as he certainly was her junior in years.

The year following the marriage, A.D. 1130, there was held, says Henry of Huntingdon, "a grand council at Northampton, in which were assembled all the great men of England, and on deliberation, it was determined that the king's daughter should be restored to her husband, the Count of Anjou, as he demanded. She was accordingly sent, and received with the pomp due to so great a princess." Three years later Maude gave birth to her eldest son, Henry Plantagenet, who ascended the English throne A.D. 1154, as the second of that name. On the occasion of his birth, Henry I. required a renewal of the oaths in regard to the succession which had been imposed seven years before. In the Christmas of 1126, at a solemn assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal, which was held at Windsor, it had been declared that the Empress Maude was the next heir to the crown, failing any future legitimate male issue to the king. All then swore to maintain her rights; and amongst others who took the oath, was Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, son of Adela, daughter of the "Conqueror," and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the half-brother of the Empress. David, King of Scotland, who was present as an English earl, swore likewise to preserve the succession of his niece to her father's crown. How long these oaths were kept, history has mournfully recorded; and the miseries of the English people during Stephen's usurpation, which ushered in the

accession of the Plantagenet dynasty, seemed to afford a melancholy presage of the still greater miseries which ensued on its downfall, when the "Wars of the Roses" deprived the country of nearly the whole of the ancient nobility, as well as every male descendant of the race of Anjou.

Notwithstanding the birth of a son, there was little harmony between husband and wife, or between Geoffry and his father-in-law. The quarrels between them, which Maude took pleasure in fomenting, continued as long as Henry lived, and embittered his last days. Odericus affirms that "Geoffry coveted the vast wealth of his powerful father-in-law, and demanded possession of the castles in Normandy, alleging that they were promised him by the king when he gave him his daughter in marriage. But the high-spirited monarch had no inclination to allow any one, while he lived, to have any pre-eminence over himself, or even to be his equal in his family or dominions, well remembering the maxim of Divine wisdom, that "No man can serve two masters."

On the death of Henry, and the accession of Stephen by means of the perjured nobles,<sup>d</sup> Theobald, Earl of Blois, the elder brother of Stephen, attempted to gain possession of Normandy, and an assembly of Normans held at Newbourg were ready to acknowledge his claim. Hearing, however, from Stephen's envoy that all England had submitted to him, they resolved, it is said, with the consent of Theobald, though indignant at having been outwitted by his younger brother, to serve under one lord, on account of the fiefs which the barons held in both countries.

Stephen's claim to the English crown was twofold—first, the unwillingness of the Norman nobles to be ruled by a queen, there being but one instance, since the time of the Anglo-Saxons having settled in Britain, of a female inheriting the crown, viz., Sexburge, the wife of Cenwalch, king of the West Saxons; "and she," says

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<sup>d</sup> In addition to having sworn fealty to the daughter of Henry at Windsor in 1126, and at Northampton in 1130, there was a third oath taken on the birth of Henry, Maude's son, in 1133; though some of the nobles, headed by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, who took an ecclesiastical view of the sanctity of an oath, pretended that they had been absolved from their previous oaths by the marriage of the Empress with Geoffry Plantagenet without consulting them. At the coronation of Stephen, William de Curboil, Archbishop of Canterbury, troubled in conscience, probably by his perjury, performed the ceremony so carelessly as to let the consecrated host fall to the ground. It was predicted in consequence that he would not outlive the year, in punishment of his treason; and this actually happened.

Matthew of Westminster, "was expelled with disdain after one year's reign by the nobles, who would not fight under a woman." So when the bishops and barons swore fealty to Stephen, they justified the violation of their previous oaths upon the ground, "that it would be too shameful a thing if so many noblemen should submit to a woman." Secondly, the tergiversation of the Church of Rome in respect to the legitimacy of the Empress Maude. Her mother, Matilda, King's Henry's first wife, had been reared in the nunneries of Wilton and Romsey, of which her aunt Christiana was abbess, and where she sometimes appeared in the dress of a nun.

This occasioned some difficulty when her marriage with the king was in treaty; on which she declared to Anselm, then Primate, that she had taken no vows, nor had ever any intention of entering upon a monastic life, but had gladly found refuge in a convent in order to save herself from the licentiousness of the Norman nobles. Anselm summoned a council, at Lambeth, to decide the question. Proof being offered of the truth of Matilda's story, they declared she was at liberty to marry, alleging in support of their opinion the authority of Archbishop Lanfranc on a similar occasion. Anselm then declared himself satisfied; and the nobility being assembled soon after on account of the marriage, he very fully informed them of the grounds of the sentence given by the bishops and clergy, and adjured them to declare if they saw any reason to dissent from the judgment; and all having approved of it, the marriage ceremony of Henry and Matilda was performed by the Primate himself. Yet, notwithstanding this decision of the Church of England, confirmed by the unanimous assent of the nobles, and the perfect acquiescence of six Popes through the whole reign of King Henry, in the legality of the marriage, it was now deemed unlawful by the See of Rome. Innocent II.—who was either true Pope or anti-Pope, as the case might be—pronounced the marriage of Henry and Matilda to be void, the Empress to be deprived of the right to her father's crown, and the British nobility to be absolved from their oaths, on the flimsy and false pretence that Matilda having been once espoused to the Church as a nun could not legally become the bride of an earthly king. Such was the incredible baseness to which the Church of Rome could stoop, and as she has never hesitated to do when occasion required it, in order to advance the interests which she deems her own.

As soon as intelligence of Henry's death reached Geoffry, then residing in Anjou, he sent his wife, without loss of time, to take

possession of Normandy, as a preliminary step to the throne of England, to both of which she had such undoubted claims. Then commenced the war between Stephen and the Plantagenets for supremacy in both those kingdoms. The condition to which "unhappy Normandy" was reduced by this contest may be gathered from the description of Odericus, when recording the visit of Stephen's brother, the Bishop of Winchester, to that country, and the blighting effects of a Papal interdict, which had been enforced upon the territories of the Count of Ponthieu, one of the chief supporters of the Plantagenet cause:—"There," says the chronicler, "the bishop learnt, from the melancholy account of the sufferers, the atrocious crimes committed by abandoned men in the bissextile year (A.D. 1136); heard doleful complaints of the sad events which filled Normandy with grief; and had the means of seeing with his own eyes undoubted evidences of these calamities. Such were—houses reduced to ashes; churches unroofed and void; villages in ruin and depopulated; and the whole people sorrowing on their mother's bosom, insolently stripped of the necessaries of life, plundered both by their own countrymen and by foreigners, because they had no protectors, and still without the consolation of having the presence and support of a fitting ruler. Still more grievous persecutions, of various kinds, awaited unhappy Normandy. In the diocese of Seez, a papal interdict was put in force over all the territories of William, Count of Ponthieu. The sweet chaunts of divine worship, sounds which calm and gladden the hearts of the faithful, suddenly ceased; the laity were prohibited from entering the churches for the service of God, and the doors were locked; the bells were no longer rung; the bodies of the dead lay in corruption without burial, striking the beholders with fear and horror; the pleasures of marriage were forbidden to those who sought them; and the solemn joys of the ecclesiastical ceremonies vanished in the general humiliation."

It seems impossible in the present day to conceive the depths of superstition in which both kings and subjects were then sunk, as must have been the case when the priesthood inflicted such acts of barbarity upon whole nations as were the necessary consequence of a papal interdict. Had the sovereigns of Europe been alive to their own interests, and proposed a return to the primitive order of Church government, by making each national church independent of the usurped power of Rome, genuine Catholicity would have occupied the place which Papists in the present day assume exclusively for

their own faction, and the great Reformation of the 16th century would have been forestalled by 400 years.

A.D. 1141 was a memorable year in the history of the house of Plantagenet. It witnessed the peaceable accession of Baldwin, the eldest son of Fulke, by his second wife, to his father's throne at Jerusalem. Geoffry, his elder brother, after six years' contest with Stephen for the possession of Normandy, succeeded in his object; and the Norman lords submitted to their lawful master. In the same year, his wife, the Empress Maude, gained a signal triumph over Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, which Henry of Huntingdon has described with singular animation. "King Stephen," says the chronicler, "with his infantry, stood alone in the midst of the enemy. These surrounded the royal troops, attacking the columns on all sides, as if they were assaulting a castle. Then the battle raged terribly around this circle: helmets and swords gleamed as they clashed, and the fearful cries and shouts re-echoed from the neighbouring hills and city walls. The cavalry, furiously charging the royal column, slew some and trampled down others; some were made prisoners. No respite, no breathing-time was allowed, except in the quarter in which the king himself had taken his stand, where the assailants recoiled from the unmatched force of his terrible arm. The Earl of Chester seeing this, and envious of the glory the king was gaining, threw himself upon him with the whole weight of his men-at-arms. Even then the king's courage did not fail, but his heavy battle-axe gleamed like lightning, striking down some and bearing back others; until at length it was shattered by repeated blows. Then he drew his well-tried sword, with which he wrought wonders, until that was likewise broken. Perceiving which, William de Kaims, a brave soldier, rushed on him, and seizing him by his helmet, shouted, "Here, here; I have taken the king." Others came to his aid, and thus the king was made prisoner."<sup>e</sup>

On the capture of Stephen, the reign of the Empress Maude, as Queen of England, may be said to have commenced, and to have lasted for something less than a year. She entered London in great triumph, and had she dealt leniently with the citizens, she might have retained the throne for the rest of her life. A large demand in the way of subsidies, together with a haughty demeanour and a disputed title, combined to embitter the minds of her subjects against

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<sup>e</sup> Chron. of Henry of Huntingdon, lib. viii.

her. On the first appearance of Stephen's wife, at the head of a numerous force, the Empress fled from Westminster, where she fondly hoped to be crowned; and "the whole city," says Stephen's biographer, "flew to arms, and with one accord rose upon the Countess [of Anjou, *i.e.* the Empress] and her adherents, as swarms of wasps issue from their hives."

London must have borne the same relative proportion to the rest of the kingdom at that time as it does now, if we may judge by the account which Fitzstephen gives of it in the middle of the 12th century. He says, "London was ennobled by her men, graced by her arms, and peopled by such a multitude of inhabitants, that in the wars under King Stephen there went out to a muster of armed horsemen, esteemed fit for war, 20,000, and of infantry 60,000." London having thus decisively pronounced against the Empress, the civil war burst forth again more fiercely than ever, and the desolation of the country was universal. Many quitted England for ever. The sanctuaries were filled with famishing crowds. The fields were ripe for the harvest, but there were none to gather it in. Cities were depopulated, and bands of fierce foreign mercenaries, for whom the barons had no pay, pillaged the farms and monasteries on all sides. Such were the evils which our ancestors had to endure during the fratricidal war which raged in England and Normandy in the middle of the 12th century; and similar scenes of lawlessness and tyranny, notwithstanding the difference of the times and the diffusion of a purer faith,<sup>f</sup> have been experienced by her unworthy descendants in the gigantic civil contest which has so recently desolated the homes and inflicted such untold misery upon our brethren in the Southern States of America.

To return to the closing scenes of the House of Plantagenet

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<sup>f</sup> It will scarcely be credited in after ages that men professing to be ministers of the Gospel could be guilty of such language toward their fellow citizens as the following utterances of some of the "War-Christians" display:—"To have peace when war is necessary," preached the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at New York, shortly before the close of the contest, "is a great crime. If we sneak back into a peace with all the former evils unredressed, we shall be worthy only of the world's contempt and scorn. *Who is the white-livered scoundrel who will vote for the advocates of peace?* An administration that should leave slavery as it was, would be no more free from responsibility for its guilt than *Pilate was of the death of Christ.*" Such unbecoming language from one calling himself a servant of Him who was "the Prince of Peace," has only been surpassed by the doctrine of the infamous "Parson Brownlow" during the height of the contest—"Greek fire for the masses, and hell fire for the leaders of the Southern cause."

previous to its accession to the English crown. We have already seen that, while the Empress was enjoying her brief triumph in England, Geoffry of Anjou had become master of Normandy, and his son Henry was at once acknowledged by the nobles as the rightful heir of his grandfather, Henry I. He was at this period in England, having been sent by his father from Normandy, and placed under the protection of his uncle, the Earl of Gloucester, who carefully attended to his education. After eight years of unceasing hostility the Empress Maude quitted England for the last time, and Stephen remained in possession of the kingdom. It could scarcely be called "peaceable possession," as, in addition to the extreme licentiousness of the barons, which he was utterly unable to control, Stephen was now engaged in a desperate quarrel with the Church, which was then beginning to detect the weakness of his claims, and to worship the rising sun.

Henry, Bishop of Winchester, brother of the king, whose tergiversation in recognising the Empress at one moment and rejecting her the next, could not be forgotten, had been superseded as papal legate by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, in consequence of the death of Pope Lucius II., who had privately supported the bishop. The archbishop, who was Stephen's enemy, proceeded at once to excommunicate him and all his adherents, and the king was forced to submit. In the year 1150, Stephen, having been again reconciled to the Church, earnestly desired the recognition of his son, Eustace, as heir to the kingdom. But this the archbishop absolutely refused, on the ground that Stephen was now regarded by the papal see as an usurper, notwithstanding her previous judgment on this matter, which we have seen was exactly the reverse when he first obtained possession of the crown.

Providence, however, was mercifully preparing a solution of the difficulties under which England had been so long labouring. Henry Plantagenet, son of Geoffry and Maude, was now growing into manhood. At the age of sixteen he had received the order of knighthood from his uncle, King David of Scotland, A.D. 1149. Two years later he became, by the death of his father,<sup>s</sup> not only Duke of Normandy, but also Earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. In 1152

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<sup>s</sup> Lord Lyttelton describes Geoffry Plantagenet as "a man of a very sound understanding; active and brave, but cautious; and less a warrior than a statesman. Though he paid little regard to the notions of piety inculcated by the clergy, where he found them opposite (as they often were) to his temporal rights, yet he had a sober and rational sense of religion. His moral character was good, but not shining,

he married Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis, King of France, and thus became lord of Aquitaine and Poictou, which his wife possessed in her own right. Undisputed master of such extensive territories on the continent, Henry was better prepared to assert his just claims to the English crown than ever his mother had been. At the invitation of the Earl of Cornwall, he landed in England with a well-appointed army at the beginning of the year 1153, and proceeded to enforce his claims to the throne. The rivals first met in the neighbourhood of Wallingford Castle, which Henry had succeeded in relieving. The armies were about to engage, when the Earl of Arundel, who had married Queen Adeliza, widow of Henry I., acting in concert with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester, proposed a compromise, by which Stephen should retain the crown during his lifetime, and Henry be at once acknowledged as his heir. This was reluctantly assented to by both Stephen and Henry, who met alone at a narrow part of the Thames, and there held a long conference; agreeing at once to a truce, during which a lasting peace might be arranged. The death of Eustace, eldest son of Stephen, which took place in the autumn of the same year, removed the chief obstacle to this most desirable end. An ecclesiastical council was summoned without delay to meet at Winchester. Henry and Stephen entered the city together, followed by a splendid suite of bishops and nobles, amid universal acclamation, where "all the great men of the realm," says Henry of Huntingdon, "by the king's command, did homage and pronounced the fealty due to their liege lord, the Duke of Normandy, saving only their allegiance to King Stephen during his life."

This treaty having received the sanction of the Parliament which met subsequently at Oxford, Stephen published its acts in a charter, in which he declared that he, as King of England, had appointed Henry, Duke of Normandy, successor to the throne, and heir by hereditary right to the kingdom. Henry soon afterwards returned to Normandy, and Stephen proceeded to establish order in his long distracted dominions. He had made some progress in his work, when he was suddenly taken ill and died, after a few days' sickness, Oct. 25th, 1154, in the nineteenth year of his troubled reign.

We have thus traced the rise of the great House of Plantagenet

from the time of its original founder, Torquatus, the Armorican yeoman, to the period when his descendant, Henry II., entered on undisputed possession of territories reaching from the borders of Scotland to the slopes of the Pyrenees; thereby occupying in the 12th century the first of earthly thrones, as the same may be said with truth of his more illustrious descendant in the 19th, her present Majesty Queen Victoria, whom may God long preserve.

It is curious to note that of the many Henries who have either occupied or claimed the English throne, Henry II. and his grandson Henry III. are the only ones to whom the term "usurper" cannot be properly applied. Henry I. usurped the crown in place of his elder brother, Duke Robert. The three Henries of the House of Lancaster were usurpers of the rights belonging to, and eventually obtained by, the House of York. Henry VII. had no claim whatever to the English throne, save what his ill-deserved success at Bosworth, through the treachery of Sir William Stanley, won for him; and his corpulent son of the same name could only inherit his father's usurped title. Of their feeble descendant, known during his life as Cardinal York (a pensioner of the English crown), and after death as Henry IX., according to the inscription on his tomb at Rome, there is no need to speak.



CANONBURY TOWER.—This curious old residence, standing as it does in a wide-spread maze of streets and squares, it is difficult to realise that it was once part of a great manorial residence in the centre of a large and finely-timbered park of many hundred acres. The tower was always a detached structure from the original mansion, and formed part of the erections of Prior Bolton, of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. Stow says that "he builded of new the manor of Canonbury at Islington, which belonged to the canons of that house," and the prior's device of a bolt in a tun is still to be seen in the garden-wall. Soon after the year 1570 the estate came into the possession of Sir John Spencer, citizen and clothier, whose daughter married Lord Compton, and to this marriage the Northampton family is indebted for its present valuable property, the park palings and old oak trees of Miss Spencer's time having been exchanged for Compton Terraces, Marquis Roads, and Aboyne Castle taverns. The present house consists of Prior Bolton's tower, with additions made to its sides by Sir John Spencer. It is 60 feet high, and contains a fine oak staircase leading to the various apartments. From the roof, thirty years since, the Thames was visible as far as Gravesend. The rooms are 23 in number, but only two contain the original oak panellings of Sir John's time. These are both good-sized chambers. In one the fireplace is surmounted by two figures representing Faith and Hope, with the mottoes "Tides Via Deus Mea," and "Spes Certa Supra." Above is the Spencer coat of arms. The old houses called Canonbury Place were probably erected on the site of the old quadrangle in the reign of Elizabeth. In the wall of one of them is a stone with the date 1362. This probably formed part of one of the earlier manor-houses erected by the canons. It is to be hoped that the present noble proprietor will take care that future tenants do not commit unnecessary acts of Vandalism in their alterations; as it is, most of the rooms have been injudiciously rearranged. It seems almost a pity that it could not be kept up as a museum for old local prints and antiquities.—*Times*.

## PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO BOOK-ILLUSTRATION.

(Continued from page 183.)

### CHAPTER II.



THE last pages of manuscript of the preceding chapter on this subject had gone to the printer, and the last volume that received notice had been consigned to a place of honourable deposit, when another parcel appeared on our table containing a further instalment of photographic gems; and in justice we are compelled to take the pen in hand again to introduce these new comers to the notice of our readers. Gallantry, too, demands that a portion at least of the contents of the parcel should receive SYLVANUS URBAN'S best attentions, for where should the works of fair *artistes* meet with the notice they deserve if not in the pages of a Gentleman's Magazine? SYLVANUS is of uncertain age, and while he can claim the privilege of admiring with the ardour of juvenility, he reserves his right of censuring, if need be, with senile authority.

Photography hardly seems a ladies' art: delicate fingers look out of place dabbling in nasty chemical solutions, and out of condition when dyed with the inevitable silver stains; yet the fair sex have again and again beaten the rough in the photographic lists. Delicacy, cleanliness, patience, and, we had almost said, long-suffering, are woman's attributes, and they are necessary conditions to success in photographic operations. No wonder, then, that photography has provided considerable employment for women, and that it has in return benefited by the handiwork of its employées. We have ample proof of this in the productions of the Misses Bertolacci,—one, and that the principal, of which is now before us.<sup>a</sup> The merits of Turner's great work, the "England and Wales" series of engravings, require no comment of ours; it would be presumptuous on our part to offer any. Let it suffice to say that the work, consisting of ninety-six copper-plate engravings, is now rarely to be caught sight of, still more rarely to be purchased, and when purchaseable, exceedingly costly. The original plates were engraved under the immediate superintendence of Turner himself, and frequently in the course of the work he took the burin in his own hand; but these have long since become obliterated, and to re-engage

<sup>a</sup> "England and Wales." By J. M. W. Turner, R.A. A Series of Photographic Reproductions, by C. C. and M. E. Bertolacci. Willis and Sotheran. 1866.

them in their full integrity would now be a pure impossibility. Photography steps in to redeem the otherwise irreparable loss; the case is just one peculiarly fitted for its powers, and all praise and honour is due to the young ladies who have so thoughtfully conceived its application to the purpose, and so admirably executed the reproduction. At first sight nothing looks easier than to copy, by photography, a line engraving, and the amateur who first essays such a work generally goes into ecstasies with the success of the result; but, as in many other matters, mediocrity is easily attainable, perfection is the goal that few can arrive at. To reproduce engravings that exhibit infinite varieties of chiaroscuro, so as to preserve all the gradations of tone and the relative and absolute intensities of light and shade, is by no means an easy matter. The lens must be the perfection of the optician's work, or it will distort or throw out of focus the marginal lines of the picture, or give a different depth of illumination to the central and outside portions of the plate. The chemicals must be of perfect purity, or specks and flaws will spoil the work. The preparation of the plate must be done with the greatest cleanliness, and the after development must be carried on with the most watchful care and delicacy, or stains will appear, or effects of chiaroscuro be produced that have no counterpart in the original; and, what is perhaps more important than all, the exposure must be timed to a nicety, or the resulting picture, although perfect in all other respects, will be either wholly darker in tone or wholly lighter than the print from which it is copied. Another point, too, has to be considered in a work like that before us, and that does not affect the reproduction of a single picture—it is absolute uniformity of character of the whole of the individuals of the series. The ninety-six negatives which constitute the work must have been taken at different seasons and under different atmospheric circumstances, and all the variations that these changing conditions imply have had to be taken into account, in order to preserve continuity in the whole work, and to make the photographs what they purport to be, absolute copies, save in dimensions, of Turner's originals.

And granting that a satisfactory series of negatives has been secured, there still remains the all-important task of printing them. Compared to the trouble of transferring the impressions to paper, the labour of taking the negatives is slight and easy. Amateurs are painfully aware of the difficulties that stand in the way of securing good prints, especially in large numbers, from their negatives; and professional photographers are in many cases compelled to put out their printing, a special branch of photographic trade having sprung up of late years to supply the

demand for rapid and extensive multiplication of impressions from photographic negatives. It is especially needful in reproducing engravings that great attention be paid to the tone of the prints; in a landscape or a portrait this is not of so much importance; provided that the colour of the photograph be not actually offensive, we care not whether it be black or brown; but in the case of engravings, it is essential to maintain, if possible, the pure black and white tones of the original. Every photographer knows that the production of pure black and white photographs having any pretensions to permanency has long been a sort of photographic *pons asinorum*. It is true the great attention that has been bestowed upon printing processes of late years has to a great extent solved the difficulty; but still the prevailing tone of photographs is many shades removed from the pure black that photographers would desire to procure. We are of course speaking here of ordinary silver printed pictures, and not of such as are produced by processes in which the colouring salt of silver is supplanted by carbon or some other pigment. It is no part of our task to inquire into the details of the process by which the Misses Bertolacci printed their positives; but, whatever means they employed, they have been eminently successful in toning their pictures to a colour that approaches as nearly to that of printer's ink as anything photographic we have seen. Some of their prints, indeed, so far resemble actual engravings, that, were it not for the gloss of the albumen surface which determines their photographic character, they might easily be mistaken for copper-plate impressions, and this illusion is aided by the circumstance that the photographs are mounted on India paper which bears a plate mark around its margin. *All* the prints in the series before us have not been so happily toned to printing-ink depths, but very few fall far short of it.

The originals from which the Misses Bertolacci's negatives were taken were a fine series of the very earliest proofs from Turner's plates, specially selected for the purpose by Mr. Ruskin. The photographs have been reduced to about one-third the size of the engravings. The reduction is no disadvantage, but, if anything, rather the contrary. The lines of the engraving have been so far refined that they are only visible, in their more delicate states, with the aid of a magnifier: all the *effects* of the line shadings are thus preserved without betraying the means that have been used to secure them. The photographic series has been issued in six parts, each containing sixteen pictures, with the exception of one which contains seventeen, the seventeenth being a copy of Hall's engraving of Turner's own portrait, painted by himself, in the National Gallery.

To pass in review the beauties of each individual picture, doing proper justice to each, would be a lengthy task, and one that might be apt to become tiresome, seeing that we should be at a loss to ring ninety-six changes upon one theme—that of unmitigated admiration. The general excellence of the whole collection renders individual criticism unnecessary; so, relieved of the necessity of splitting our vote, we give a “plumper” of praise to the work as to a production which is an ornament to the art and an honour to the artists that wrought it.

Copies of engravings constitute the photographic portion of the next book that comes under our hands.<sup>b</sup> Out of the hundred and sixty engravings from portraits of children painted by Sir Joshua, of which Mr. Stephens gives a list at the end of his book, fifteen have been selected to illustrate the text, and they have been admirably photographed by Messrs. A. and E. Seeley. The Misses Bertolacci’s uniform style of printing has made us rather critical in this particular, and we cannot help remarking upon the want of uniformity that the prints in this book exhibit. Every picture, regarded by itself, is excellent; but when we turn from one to the other, we are struck with the variety of tone the individuals exhibit. This is the only fault we can find with the photographs. It may be thought that we are hypercritical in alluding to it; but now that the grosser difficulties of photo-book-illustration have been overcome, these minor matters will have to receive attention. The photographs are of such size and quality that they are quite worth the price of the whole book. The aim of the text is told in the title, but the title is hardly fulfilled. The characteristics of Reynolds’ painting are certainly to some extent gone into: his theatrical mannerism, his versatile powers, his happy introduction of suitable backgrounds and accessories, and his power of elevating a mere portrait to the character of a picture, are all touched upon; but there is little special reference made to the bearings of all these upon portraits of children: what is said would apply equally well if men and women had been the subjects of the essay. We are seven-eighths through the book—seven pages from the end—before the author tells us that, without having exhausted Reynolds as a painter of men and ladies, space warns him to turn to the more immediate subject of his work; and in the remaining pages we are told more about the biography of the sitters, and the prices of pictures, &c., than about the painter’s art in depicting childish life and character. This

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<sup>b</sup> “English Children, as painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. An essay on some of the characteristics of Reynolds as a painter, with special reference to his portraiture of children.” By F. G. Stephens. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, 1867.

biographical and statistical information in fact makes up a large share of the whole book, and Mr. Stephens is obliged to offer a word in apology for its introduction. He says, "Such prosaic details are often antithetical to the subject of pictures; when, however, they have no other history, and the meaning needs no light from anecdote, these trivial facts serve as milestones to record the progress of the master, and are contributions towards his own biography." Such matter is good in its way, and as the work is pretty full of it, it is so far valuable and worthy to be possessed by all admirers of Reynolds. A book cannot be condemned because its title is not in happy relation with its text; if title and text do not accord in Mr. Stephens' work, title and illustrations certainly do; and, as we have intimated before, the volume would be well worth its price if it had no text at all. Purchasers may consider that they have got the pictures cheap, and the letter-press for nothing; then they surely cannot complain.

As we are upon the subject of illustrations of childish life, we should be doing an injustice, although we should display a pardonable ignorance, were we to omit mention of some exquisite crayon studies of children, the works of Mr. W. Brookes of Manchester, a pupil of the Manchester School of Design. This gentleman is—or was, for ill health has, we believe, stayed his employment—a designer of calico printer's patterns, and produced the admirable artistic works of which we are speaking in his leisure hours. His artistic powers beyond the requirements of his profession were totally unknown, even in Manchester, till they were noticed by his physician, who made these sketches known to a few friends, one of whom suggested the expediency of having them photographed. This was done, and a few portfolios of them were scattered through the artistic world. They have produced a profound sensation among the best of our artists, and have been compared with the works of Leonardo da Vinci; their style and elegant fancy being so wonderfully like the sketches of that master. A simple and refined dignity pervades them, and is accompanied by a masterly and delicate treatment: the first glance at any one of them marks it as the work of a true master of high art. Had their producer devoted his whole time to fine art, and had health been given him to pursue it, he would have been one of our first and most original of artists; but we have too sadly sufficient reason to fear, that this portfolio of sketches is all that we are likely to see of the work of his pencil. If Mr. Stephens has not seen these admirable works, we heartily commend them to his notice.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall have reproduced from the *Art Journal*,

where it originally appeared several years ago, their charming "Book of the Thames,"<sup>c</sup> adding to its former attractions by the introduction of fifteen exquisite photograms of the most "photographable" spots along the stream's tortuous course. There are few people in our island who can feel otherwise than deeply interested in the glories of the king of island rivers; but there are also very few who would feel inclined to undertake a journey in the flesh from the Cotswold Hills to the heaving Nore, to trace the histories that are associated with well-nigh every mile of the great highway. Such an excursion would occupy many days, and a holiday-maker would prefer to seek recreation for such an interval farther afield. It is, however, rendered all but needless by this work of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, for they take us, in the spirit, through the route, and show us all the interesting features of the journey by our own fireside. Starting from the sequestered nook in Trewsbury Mead, where the mighty river has its source in a bubbling well, we saunter along the stream-side till we meet the first bridge, joining the villages of Kemble and Ewen, the first mill, close by, and the first loch, about a mile from Lechlade. Taking boat, we drift down to Stanton Harcourt, the old seat of "a family with much to dignify, and less to discredit it than perhaps any other of which England boasts," and where Pope, having completed the fifth volume of his Homer, scratched a record of the fact on a pane of glass in what is known as his Study. We refresh ourselves at "The Trout," dear to anglers and "rowing-men" from Oxford, and pull our way through bridge and past ferry till we reach Folly Bridge and the site of Friar Bacon's Tower, whither, according to tradition, the great luminary used to resort at night "to take the altitude and distance of the stars," and which was to have fallen down when a man more learned than he passed under it, only it was pulled down in 1779, and the prophecy was rendered null and void. We stroll through venerable and holy Oxford, taking a rapid survey of the lions of the fair city, and return to our boat quoting the old couplet—

"He that hath Oxford seen, for beauty, grace,  
And healthinesse, ne'er saw a better place."

The current carries us gently to Ifley, the possessor of "one of the finest and most beautiful examples in England of an Anglo-Norman parochial church," of the doorway of which we have an excellent photograph, as we have also of Abingdon and Clifton Hampden, the

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<sup>c</sup> "The Book of the Thames, from its Rise to its Fall." By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. A. W. Bennett, 1867.

next halting-places on our route. Soon we meet a poor and turgid stream which would pass unnoticed were we not told that it is the famous river Tame, which here meets the Thames, or, if preferred, "the Isis," this being the marriage-bed of the two rivers, whence—

"Straight Tamisis stream,  
Proud of the late addition to its name,  
Flows briskly on, ambitious now to pay  
A larger tribute to the sovereign sea."

Briskly we must flow on with it—passing picturesque villages, quaint gables, and unmechanical-looking bridges, till we find ourselves in Reading, once famous for its woollen manufactories, but now inseparable from the thought of biscuits, which hundreds of men and large machine power are here employed in making. Leaving behind us many minor spots of interest, we approach Park Place, one of the cultivated lions of the river, with an artificial Roman amphitheatre, mimic ruins, and a Druid temple imported from Jersey. Henley, with its graceful bridge adorned with Mrs. Damer's *Masks of the Thames and Isis* on the consoles of its central arch, and Great Marlow, the very paradise of the Thames angler, next come in for our admiration; and after these we near that part of the river which will belie all charges of insipidity, for between Hedsor and Maidenhead scenery will be found that will leave us little difficulty in imagining ourselves on one of our richest English lakes; indeed, but for the absence of near and distant mountains, we might fancy ourselves at Killarney. We pass Cliefden House, originally built by Charles Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, but twice destroyed by fire, and rebuilt a few years ago by Barry for the Duke of Sutherland, and then under Maidenhead Bridge; and in a short time find ourselves at Bray, where we halt to speculate upon the immortal vicar who had a principle and kept it—to live and die the Vicar of Bray, and whose ballad, says Mr. Hall, was probably the production of one of the men of talent who visited Jacob Tonson at his house hard by, and upon which we presently light. We quit our craft, and walk round classic Eton and Royal Windsor for a brief view of the beauties and curiosities they have to show; and, taking it again, drift on to Magna Charta Island between Runnymede and Ankerwyke, in which latter place there are some ancient trees, under whose shadow, tradition states, the eighth Henry met and wooed the beautiful and unfortunate Anne Boleyn. Then we find little that is attractive till we reach Staines, where we step ashore to inspect the London Boundary Stone, and to say amen to its inscription, "God preserve the City of London." The Roman Road crosses the Thames here, and it was the site of one

of the earliest bridges in England. Chertsey, Shepperton, and Walton, bring us to Hampton, and to regions better known and oftener visited; still our cicerones lead us on, filling our minds with local histories and antiquities, till we soon find ourselves in a part of the river we are not fain to dwell on—the region of masts and wharves—so we rattle at steamboat pace along the rest of our fancy's journey, till we take leave of our bountiful and beautiful stream off the Reculvers.

Of the merit of the book, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Hall are a sufficient warranty; to the beauty of the engravings, of which one graces well-nigh every page, and of the photographs, we can speak only in the highest terms. In some of the latter the water has been perhaps too smooth—it has given such perfect reflections as to produce confusion; however, if not “artistic,” this is true to nature, and what more or what less ought we to desire?

It seems that when photography is introduced into a volume it is treated like an honoured guest, and all things are prepared of the best, and arrayed in their best to receive it. The printer, the paper-maker, the type-founder, and the binder, appear to have *carte blanche* when a photo-illustrated book is to be got up. We have noticed this repeatedly as the handsome cavalcade of volumes we have had under our notice has passed in review before us, and we note it again as we strip the wrapper from another gorgeous quarto, devoted to a photographic exposition of the ruins of Pompeii.<sup>c</sup>

Our store of eulogistic expression has been so extensively, yet deservedly, drawn upon in the course of these articles, that really we are beginning to feel at a loss for suitable terms in which to signify with becoming emphasis and proper variety our admiration, as each new claimant calls it forth. If we could have met with a work requiring downright hearty censure, it would have been a positive relief from the monotonous song of praise we have had to sing, and would have spared us the reiteration of compliments which become weakened by constant use. How shall we fitly describe the photographs in this volume? They are some of the finest that have yet come before us, from well-selected points of view, and executed in the best manner, clean and sharp. Many, if not all of them, appear to have been taken specially to illustrate the text; and some of them are unique in subject, for we have copies of frescoes taken from the exhumed walls of Pompeian dwellings and of some other objects that ordinary photographers would

<sup>c</sup> “The Ruins of Pompeii: a series of Eighteen Photographic Views. With an account of the Destruction of the City, and a description of the most interesting remains.” By T. H. Dyer, LL.D. Bell and Daldy, 1867.

not think of presenting their cameras at. Photography is, *par excellence*, the art for depicting scenes like those here exhibited. There is little of the romantic or poetical about the ruins of Pompeii; they all tell of awful, hard, unprepossessing reality, and they should be shown in their true light. Now, however accurate a draughtsman may be, he cannot help idealising a little; he will show us what *he* sees, and his sight is subservient to his mind and manner. Let any one compare a photograph with a drawing of any one scene, and this will be manifest. In nine cases out of ten we should prefer the drawing, because in such a majority the subjects would doubtless be of the class that suffers from matter-of-fact photographic representation; but in the tenth case, which we will suppose to be such a subject as "The Basilica," or the "House of Holconius," in the book before us, we would infinitely rather have the photograph than any hand picture—that is, if we desired to know what the place looked like. Having regard to the fitness of the illustrative process for the part it has to play, we must accord to this work a high place in the rank of excellence. We would call it the best of the photographic books we have seen, but that there has been no best: all have been so good, that we should be sorry to have to discriminate between them.

The text is as good as the illustrations. Much of it has been taken from the well-known volume originally published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which Dr. Dyer has recently been engaged in preparing a new edition, with occasional assistance from other sources, such as the reports of the superintendents of the excavations, and with additions referring more immediately to the photographs. We close this notice with one or two extracts relating to the recent progress of the excavations:—

"Garibaldi, who became dictator at Naples in 1859, made indeed a lamentable choice in appointing the romance writer, M. Alexander Dumas, to the directorship of the excavations. That gentleman, however brilliant his talents, seems to have been totally unfit for the post, and is said scarcely to have visited Pompeii. His tenure of office, however, was fortunately short. When the authority of Victor Emmanuel, as King of Italy, became established in the Neapolitan dominions, the superintendence of the excavations was intrusted to the Commendatore Fiorelli, who still continues to hold it. This gentleman had long been known as a scholar and antiquary, and was in every respect qualified for the office.

"The peculiar excellence of Signor Fiorelli's system consists in the skilful mode in which the excavations are conducted, the religious care with which every fragment is retained or is restored to its original position, and the pains taken to preserve the frescoes and other ornaments from being damaged by the atmosphere. To this system we owe the restoration, the only instance of it, of the second story of one of the houses, together with its projecting mænianum, or balcony.

“At the present rate of proceeding, the whole city may, perhaps, be uncovered in two or more centuries—that is, if Vesuvius can be persuaded to forbear from again swallowing it up. A company formed for its disinterment, by way of commercial speculation, might perform the whole task in less than ten years. As it is, we must console ourselves with the reflection that the present mode of proceeding will excite and gratify our children’s children to the fifth or sixth generation.”

Our next subjects are two poetical bagatelles, each set off with half a dozen little photographs, the first that have come before us as illustrations of poems. One is entitled “The Golden Ripple; or the Leaflets of Life,”<sup>d</sup> and is a mild allegory in which a bright and a dark ripple are supposed to signify the right and wrong paths, and “leaflets” those who pass along them. There is no standard wherewith to gauge poetry, so the best thing we can do is to give a sample. Here is the first stanza:—

“Wide is the stream, bright is its gleam,  
Bright is its silvery flash;  
Floret and weed, caught in its speed,  
Struck with its watery lash!”

And here is the last:—

“I see the golden ripple flow,  
Effulgent far and wide,  
The leaflets, cleansed as white as snow,  
Still on its bosom glide.  
It rolls beneath an arch of rays,  
The sky’s palatial dome,  
Through volumes of adoring praise,  
Unto its OCEAN HOME!”

Those who admire this way of putting words together can have thirty pages of it for a crown. If they are not satisfied with the versification, they will be with the photographs, which have nothing in common with the “poem.” One of them, the last in the book, is a perfect gem: it is an instantaneous view of a craggy rock, with the sea spooming around it, and answers to “the ocean home,” leaving ample room for the imagination to reconcile the poetical and the real.

The twin volume,<sup>e</sup> is antipodean to its fellow. The fact that it is reprinted from the twenty-fifth American edition is a sufficient testimonial of its good character. It is an unassuming fireside Idyl, yet its author, to quote his own words—

“Weaves through all the poor details  
And homespun warp of circumstance  
A golden woof-thread of romance.”

<sup>d</sup> By Robert St. John Corbet. A. W. Bennett, 1867.

<sup>e</sup> “Snow-Bound: a Winter Idyl.” By J. Greenleaf Whittier. A. W. Bennett, 1867.

Having read it once, we keep it on our table for a second reading, which it deserves. The photographs do not help to make it attractive; snow-scenes are not photography's "forte": depict them how we will, we cannot come up to the reality, and what cannot be done well is best left undone. Both these little works are prettily printed on toned paper, with red letter and black line borders.

In the volumes that have hitherto passed through our hands we have seen photography applied as an ornamental appendage to literature; we now come to a case in which it serves a purpose purely useful, in illustrating an exhaustive work on the costumes of the people of India, the materials of which they are made, and the manner in which they are worn.<sup>f</sup> This work, in which photography plays a significant part, has such a laudable object, and is such a valuable stimulant to commercial intercourse between English manufacturers and Indian consumers, that it deserves a little more attention than the merits of the photographic part of it would justify. The book is an official publication, and, though not exactly a blue one, partakes much of the character of the majority of the emanations from the printing-office in East Harding-street. Its chief merit is its purpose, and its purpose, which is well defined, is as follows:—

The immense tract of country that we commonly speak of as India embraces a population which is estimated at about two hundred millions of souls, the bodies pertaining to which require clothing in some sort. True, a vast majority of these are small patrons of the clothier; but a fraction of such a number—such a fraction as we may regard as the well-clad class—would form a magnificent addition to the ledgers of a manufacturing community; and, scanty as the clothing of the majority may be, it is still well worth catering for, for the smallness of the individual demands is compensated by their number. India is thus in a position to constitute a splendid customer to a clothes-making country, and England is in a position to receive her patronage. Naturally the native looms will continue to supply the embroideries, the shawls, the carpets, and the finer hand-made fabrics, in the manufacture of which Europe can in nowise compete with India; but it cannot be denied that the plainer and cheaper stuffs of cotton or wool open out a wide field of supply for the British manufacturer upon which the native weaver cannot stand in competition.

Before, however, we can secure the custom of an individual or a nation, it is necessary that we make and supply the articles most liked

<sup>f</sup> "The Textile Manufactures and the Costumes of the People of India." By J. F. Watson, M.A., &c. &c. Printed for the India Office. London, 1866.

and wanted. It is of no use to impose *our own taste* upon a customer; we must consult and pander to his.<sup>s</sup> "The British manufacturer," says Dr. Watson, "follows this rule generally; but he seems to have failed to do so in the case of India, or to have done it with so little success, that it would almost appear as if he were incapable of *appreciating* Oriental tastes and habits." He has however few, if any, means of acquiring a knowledge of these wants and habits; it is no easy matter to study the tastes of his own country,—how then is he to arrive at those of a land six thousand miles away? His only course is to study the examples that are afforded by native manufactures, and the means for this study he can only find, in adequate completeness, in well-furnished museums and repositories specially appointed for the purpose. Such a collection exists and forms a portion of the Indian Museum, an institution which may be said to date from the Exhibition of 1851, a portion of the magnificent display of Indian produce brought together on that memorable occasion having been removed to the India House, and there arranged, with existing accumulations, by Dr. Royle, to form a collection useful not merely from a scientific but from a commercial point of view. Dr. Royle died in 1857, and in 1858 Dr. Forbes Watson was appointed his successor, with the title, more expressive than musical, of "Reporter on the Products of India." Upon the vacation of the old East India House, in 1860, the museum was removed to Fife House, at the rear of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; valuable additions have been made to it from time to time, and considerable time and labour have been expended in systematically arranging the specimens, and in preparing a handbook or guide and an illustrated catalogue: the legitimate purpose of the collection being "not only to afford evidence of the productions of the country, but to aid in exhibiting in an intelligible form what products and manufactures are available for export, or capable of improvement; to suggestively illustrate what kind of material the inhabitants wear, or otherwise consume; and, in short, to assist in extending the commercial relations of the two countries."

But, after all, a museum in London is not vastly useful to a manufacturer in Lancashire. This has been felt and remedied: the ample stores of the museum have been turned to account in furnishing specimens to the chief seats of commerce in this country. Seven hundred

<sup>s</sup> This is true enough in the abstract; but the practical application of the principle may be subject to modification. In very many departments of European industry, especially where dress and personal adornment are concerned, it can scarcely be denied that the *taste* is supplied by the manufacturer.

specimens of textile fabrics manufactured in various parts of India have been made up into "pattern-books," the seven hundred patterns forming a set of eighteen volumes. Twenty of these sets of books have been prepared, and thirteen of them have been distributed over this country, having been deposited in museums or other suitable repositories in Belfast, Bradford, Glasgow, Halifax, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Dublin, Huddersfield, Macclesfield, Preston, and Salford. Each of these places is, therefore, in possession of a trade museum, comprising seven hundred working samples of the very textile fabrics that the people of India affect and deem suitable for their use, and if the supply of these is to come from Britain they must be imitated as far as possible by the manufacturer here. Happily, fashion is tolerably stable in India: certain styles and patterns that are favourites now have been so for centuries; were it not thus, these volumes would soon become obsolete. It was originally intended to distribute the whole of the twenty sets of specimens in this country, but further consideration pointed to the expediency of placing a certain number of them in India, so as to give opportunity to the agent there of directing the attention of his correspondent here to the articles most in demand at any particular time, and to facilitate the giving of orders and the sending out of supplies on a safer basis than *on speculation*. The remaining seven of the twenty sets of volumes have, therefore, been forwarded for disposition in such localities in India as will best further this end.

These volumes, valuable as they are for their purposes, still leave a little, and an important little to be desired. They give the manufacturer full information as to the quality of the fabrics, their patterns and colours; but they leave him in ignorance as to the uses of the various specimens, the manner in which the garments they are to form are made and worn, and by what sex they are used. A large proportion of the clothing of the people of India consists of articles, like our shawls, plaids, scarfs, which are not made up by scissors and needle, but leave the loom in a state ready to be worn. All these must have suitable lengths and breadths, and must have their ornamentation appropriately arranged for display. To supply all this information the work before us has been compiled; it constitutes a key to the suite of volumes, comprising an analysis of their contents, and a classification of these according to function, quality, material, and decoration. Every article worn by Hindu or Mohamedan, male or female, is treated at length: the various descriptions of turbans, loongees, sarees, and piece goods, are catalogued and minutely described. References are made to the specimens in the pattern books, and all the necessary

particulars relating to each pattern are set forth, the length and breadth of the piece, its weight, the place of manufacture or purchase in India, and in most cases the cost of the article. The most exacting manufacturer could scarcely desire more. A comparison of the particulars given in this book, with the specimens which it is designed to accompany, will show him almost at a glance in what branches of manufacture he can compete with the native weaver; and, moreover, will show him whether and in what cases he can become a purchaser of native produce: for it is pretty plainly stated that the native manufacture of some fabrics, such for instance as the renowned Dacca muslins, and some species of brocades and embroideries, cannot be surpassed by European looms; and one of the objects of this work has been to spread a knowledge of Indian manufactures with the view of making India a seller as well as a buyer. If any thing more could be wanted in addition to all this, it is supplied by the photographs, about sixty in number, arranged in plates according to the article they are to illustrate, and showing the manner in which the native garments are worn. Some of these photographs have been copied from drawings, but the majority from other photographs taken from life. As photographs they are not of striking excellence, but as illustrations they serve their purpose admirably.

To enter upon the details of the work would lead us into technicalities far beyond our depth: indeed, we have already overstepped the legitimate bounds of our subject; so, with the foregoing notice, we must commend those who desire further insight into the costumes of India's people to the work itself, which doubtless they will find in any of the places we have indicated as locations of its deposit; if none of these are accessible, it may, we believe, be heard of at Messrs. Allen's in Waterloo Place, London; a memorandum accompanying the work, setting forth that a coloured edition has been issued by that firm under authority given to the author.

At the last meeting of the British Association, at Nottingham, Mr. Huggins delivered an evening lecture on the results of his spectrum analysis of the light of the heavenly bodies, illustrating his remarks by diagrams of the spectra of various stars and nebulæ, which were prepared in magic-lantern-slide fashion, and exhibited on a screen. The subject was novel and popular, and a report of the lecture appeared in the *Nottingham Guardian*. This report has been republished,<sup>a</sup> and the diagrams used by Mr. Huggins have been reproduced by

<sup>a</sup> "On the Results of Spectrum Analysis applied to the Heavenly Bodies." A Discourse, &c. By W. Huggins, F.R.S. London: W. Ladd. 1866.

photography as an accompaniment to the text. It forms a compact little essay upon a most important subject, and is, so far as we know, the only separate work that has yet appeared upon spectrum analysis, with the exception of a brief extract from the "Annuaire du Cosmos," which was published in Paris in 1863, from the pen of M. Radau. A good history and description of prismatic analysis is much wanted: we had hoped when we saw the announcement of this *brochure*, that Mr. Huggins would have entered a little more deeply and extensively into the matter in the reproduction of his lecture; he has added an appendix of short notes, constituting eleven pages out of the fifty-six that form the sum total of the whole. The photographs show delicate things with a delicacy that no other illustrative process could realise on the same small scale: but we fear that a purchaser will be disappointed at the relation of the price to the size of the work: five shillings for fifty-six small pages of reprint from a newspaper is dear: certainly there are eighteen little photographs, but these are hardly sufficient to account for the price of the pamphlet.



NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. XIV.

THE DYING SWAN.

UPON that famous river's further shore  
 There stood a snowie swan of heavenly  
 hiew,  
 And gentle kinde as ever fowle afore;  
 A fairer one in all the goodlie crew  
 Of white Strymonian brood might no  
 man view:  
 There he most sweetly sung the prophecie  
 Of his own death in dolefull elegie.  
 At last, when all his mourning melodie  
 He ended had, that both the shores  
 resounded,  
 Feeling the fit that him forewarned to  
 die,  
 With loftie flight above the earth he  
 bounded,  
 And out of sight to highest heaven  
 mounted,  
 Where now he is become an heavenly  
 signe:  
 There now the joy is his, here sorrow  
 mine.

SPENSER.

CYCNUS MORIENS.

CONSTITIT extremas sacri propè fluminis  
 undas  
 Albus olor, purâ candidiorque nive.  
 Mollis erat, qualem cycnorum nulla  
 propago,  
 Strymonii qualem non aluere greges.  
 Supremo languens mox in dulcissima  
 questu,  
 Fatidico mortem præcinit ore suam.  
 At lugubre melos simul ac cessaverat,  
 omne  
 Personat exhaustis littus et unda  
 sonis.  
 Præmonitos noscens ictus, tellure relictâ,  
 Emicat, ardenti raptus ad astra fugâ.  
 Emicat ex oculis; Sidusque, æterna  
 moratur  
 Gaudia: sed lacrymæ me tenuere meæ.

EDWARD F. PIGOTT.

## Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quere, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

### ANCIENT WORCESTERSHIRE INVENTORY.

1. MR. URBAN,—Your readers may be interested in knowing that among Lord Lyttelton's family MSS. in the muniment-room at Hagley is an original inventory of furniture, &c., in the year 1605, which throws some light upon the appointments of a great mansion in those days. The first sheet is inscribed: "A trewe inventorie of all such goods as were seized by Sr. Thos. Russell, knight, sheriff of the countie of Worcester, and sould by him unto Meriell Litelton, widow, by virtue of a writ of fieri fac. at the suit of John Greene, unto him directed as foloweth." To the last sheet of the inventory is appended the following note, written a century and half later by Bishop Lyttelton, who was the president of the Society of Antiquaries, and who arranged and labelled the Lyttelton family papers:—"Inventory of the goods and furniture seiz'd by the Sheriff of Worcestershire ye 2nd James 1st, belonging to Mrs. Meriel Lyttelton, widow of John Lyttelton, Esq., of Frankley Hall or Hagley Hall, but I rather think at ye former. C. Lyttelton, Jan. 20, 1750."

Meriel or Muriel Lyttelton was the daughter of Lord Chancellor Bromley, and the wife of John Lyttelton, Esq., of Frankley, which was then the principal family seat, although Hagley had then belonged to them for many years. John Lyttelton was a zealous Papist, and for his connection with Essex's plot against the Government of Queen Elizabeth in the year 1600 he was condemned, his estates forfeited, and he died in King's Bench prison. By the interest of Muriel, his widow, King James granted back by letters patent the whole of the estates, reversed the attainder, and restored the blood. This lady, therefore, has been justly denominated the second founder of

the family, and, living with great prudence and economy for more than a quarter of a century after the above event, she contributed materially to retrieve the family estates and to pay off an accumulation of debts. But what was this seizure of furniture in 1605? Was it in connection with the Gunpowder Plot of that year? At least two members of the family were concerned in that plot, and Hagley was the scene of their concealment and discovery. At that time Sir Thomas Lyttelton of Frankley was the representative of the family honours, and the good widow Muriel may have been then residing either with him at Frankley or at Hagley. It is therefore not certain to which of those mansions this interesting inventory pertains.

The various apartments in the house, with their respective contents, are noted in the following order: the arras chamber, closet within arras chamber, lower wainscote chamber, inward chamber to the same, wainscote chamber, in-door chamber to the same, great parlour, little parlour, buttery and pantry, hall, old gallery, still-house (distilling?) chamber, the parson's chamber, falkner (falconer's?) chamber, next chamber to that, nurserie chamber, little chamber next to the nursery, the brushing room, inward chamber at the gallery, chamber adjoining to that, turret chamber, gallery between, and chamber within the gallery, great chamber, inward chamber to the same, a brushing place, the armory, store-house, kitchen, brew-house, boulding house, inward chamber to upper wainscote chamber, daye (dairy?) house, cellars, barn, room at stair head, and the baylie's chamber.

The mansion therefore contained nearly forty apartments. The principal bedroom was called "the great chamber,"

wherein was a bedstead with furniture of satin embroidered and silk curtains; it had a down bed, a quilt, a mattress, four blankets, two pillows, one bolster, a red rug, a chair of "cope stuff," two chairs and a stool, covered with blue silk. There was tapestry in the apartment and curtains to all the windows. In the arras chamber was a "varnyshed bedstead," with five curtains of green saye (the serge of Ghent, which usually formed the hangings in the best chambers). Tapestry is mentioned in two only of the apartments. The beds were either of down, wool, or flock; hangings of tissue, fringed with silver and silk, curtains of crimson silk, window curtains of yellow damask. The bulk of the linen seems to have been kept in coffers or chests in the closet within the arras chamber: here were table-cloths, cupboard cloths, towels, napkins, sheets, and "pillow-beeres" (pillow-cases, still called "pillow-beeres" in Shropshire). Some of the sheets were of flax, others of hemp; and holland, diaper, and damask, were the materials of the finer linen. There were "flaxen napkins wrought with blewe," and some of the "pillow-beeres" were of calico. Twenty beds are specified in the inventory, but some of the domestics slept on mattresses only. The parson (they kept a family chaplain at Frankley) and the falconer had only a mattress each. "At the stayre head by the arras chamber dore" was also a chest with linen. As to the principal furniture, there were tables and sideboards on frames; many chairs covered with leather,

others with silk; in one of the brushing rooms was a press, a great upstanding piece of furniture like a wardrobe—and in the other a chest containing a Turkey carpet and cushions. In most of the rooms were "fermes," joined stools and low stools, tables on frames, and brass andirons (fire-dogs); in the upper wainscot chamber a "wormyng panne," and elsewhere two maps and one picture. The kitchen contained the universal "brasse potts," "possenetts, chaferns, chaffyng dishes, cobirons," spits, jacks, bellows, and pewter services; 19 casks and 6 barrels (valued at only 18s. 4d.!) were in the cellar; whilst in the barn were noted "wayne bodies to carry deere," an old tumbrell (waggon), "plowmen's axletrees and bordes," &c.

Such establishments were never unprovided with armour, and accordingly in the gallery one armoury we find "214 browne bylls, and pole-ax, one partizen, and one globe (?), 71 picks, 81 quilted coats and jackets, thre sleeves quilted with iron, five almayne rivetts, five lances, five short swords with plate and sculls, and 12 plated coates, two corsletts, five calivers, two cross-bows with arrows, and three short pistolls with flasks."

The sum total of the value of the entire goods was but 12*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, but this must be multiplied by 15 or 20 to bring it down to the present value of money.

I am, &c.,

J. NOAKE.

Worcester, Feb., 1867.

### CURIOUS RELICS.

2. MR. URBAN,—A curious relic is in the possession of the family of the late Major Cooke (see p. 339, *ante*), of which some of the readers of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* may be interested to know the tradition.

Mr. Ellis, of Keddle Hall, Yorkshire, Major Cooke's maternal great-grandfather, while riding through a wood attended by his servant, was attracted by the screams of a person in distress. Spurring his horse in the direction of the cries, he came upon a party of robbers engaged in rifling a carriage. Bound naked to a tree was an unfortunate lady, while her coachman lay helpless on the ground, tied hand and foot. Mr. Ellis and his groom, paying no regard to the superior

numbers of the highwaymen, attacked them sword in hand, and gallantly put them to flight. He then released the lady and her servant, and covering the former with his cloak, conveyed her behind him on his saddle to her home several miles distant. In gratitude to her deliverer from the ruffians, she presented him with a handsome silver salver, and a silver cruet-stand. His grandson, Admiral Cooke, to whom, in right of his wife, these heir-looms descended, happened to be serving abroad at the time of Captain Smith's death, and it is not known what became of the first of these articles. But the silver cruet-stand came into his possession, and still remains in the family. It is of solid

silver, and contains three silver cruets, for sugar, pepper, and mustard, with two thick glass bottles having high silver caps instead of stoppers. A small silver ring is attached to each side of the stand, to hold these caps when removed from the bottles.

A coat-of-arms, supposed to be that of Ellis of Keddle Hall, is engraved on each of the silver cruets; but the most curious part of the story is, that the lady caused a figure of herself in the moment of her rescue to be engraved as a crest on the top of each shield, as well as on the ring of the stand, and on the two silver caps of the bottles. It is a nude figure of a woman, with her arms and legs

crossed. Her name has not been handed down.

There is an ancient silver watch in my possession (my mother being sister to Major Cooke), on the back of which is engraved (according to a memorandum inside) a view of Keddle Hall and its grounds, with two figures in the foreground.

If any reader of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* can throw further light upon the story of this tradition, the family of Major Cooke would be interested to discover the name of the lady, and the fate of the silver salver.—I am, &c.,

F. HARSTON.

*The Vicarage, Sherborne.*

#### BISHOP CURLE.

3. MR. URBAN, — For the following information, in reply to Mr. Gay's inquiries (*G. M.*, March, 1867, p. 338), I am indebted to Britton's "*Cathedral Antiquities of England*," 1836, vol. iv., p. 74 :—

"Walter Curle, or Curll, was a native of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, and probably the son of William Curll, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Wards to Queen Elizabeth, who has a monument in Hatfield Church. He was admitted a student at Peter House, Cambridge, in 1592. He afterwards travelled four years, and in 1602 entered into holy orders. About the same time he was elected Fellow of his college. In 1606, he proceeded B.D.; and in 1612, D.D. Being patronised by the Cecils, he was promoted in the Church, and became Chaplain to James I., who advanced him to the Deanery of Lichfield, in June, 1621. He was made Bishop of Rochester in 1628, and in the following year was translated to Wells. Three years afterwards he was translated to Winchester,

and also appointed Lord Almoner to the king, Charles I. He afterwards suffered considerably in the king's cause, and was among the Royalists who were besieged at Winchester, on the surrender of which city he retired to Soberton, in Hampshire, where he lies buried."

"Wood, in his '*Athenæ Oxoniensis*,' states that his decease happened either in the spring or summer of 1647; but Dr. Richardson, in his additions to Godwin, says about 1650. He also affirms that he was not only deprived of his episcopal revenues, but also of his patrimonial inheritance. ('*De Præsulibus*,' p. 242, edit. 1743)."

Burke, in his "*General Armory*," gives the arms of Curle (Soberton, Hants) Vert. a chev. engr. or; Crest, an eagle with wings expanded, ppr. beaked and legged or.—I am, &c.,

J. MANUEL.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne,*  
*March, 5, 1867.*

#### SPENSER.

4. MR. URBAN, — In your February number is opened the discussion of an interesting subject to Lancashire men, and I am sure most of us would be pleased if your correspondent succeeded in his purpose of showing "that Spenser was for some time a resident in, if not a native of, this county."

I am afraid, however, that we shall have to wait for other evidence than such as that which he has adduced in his letter. Before his argument can have any weight,

he must show that the use of the words which he cites was *confined* to East Lancashire in Spenser's time. Even then, as he admits, it can only be used as presumptive and corroborative testimony, since it will not itself be admitted as a *proof* of what is at present only a probability. That their use was so confined, I think very doubtful. In the first place, many of them are of frequent occurrence in Chaucer's writings and those of his contemporaries; for instance :—

Prenne = to burn.

Chaffare = to bargain (also used as a noun).

Dole = grief (akin to Fr. deuil).

Gate = a way.

Grete, for grede = to cry.

Leve = desire, inclination.

Ligge = to lie down.

Melle = to meddle.

Narre = near.

Quik = alive.

Snibbe = to snub.

Sithen = sith = since.

Totty = dizzy.

Wend = to go.

Wode = wood = mad.

Had the use of these become peculiar to Lancashire during the two centuries between the periods when Chaucer and Spenser wrote?

It is very improbable. I have not had time to investigate the matter so carefully as is desirable, but I think many of the words in question were (so far as my recollection serves me) used by our poet's *more immediate* predecessors and successors. Sir J. Wyatt died about thirty years before the publication of the "Shepherd's Calendar," and in his poems two of them at least are to be found—viz., "brenning" and "narre":—

"Fain would ye find a cloud  
Your 'brenning' fire to hide."

"Your sighs you fetch from far,  
And all to wry your woe,  
Yet are ye ne'er the 'narre,'  
Men are not blinded so."

Shakspeare, who immediately followed

Spenser, employs many of them. Is it likely that in every instance he borrowed them from him?

Thus, in *All's Well*, act 4, sc. 3:

"Men are to 'mell' with,  
Boys are not to kiss."

In *Coriolanus*, act 3, sc. 1:

*Cor.* "Why this was known before.

*Bru.* Not to them all.

*Cor.* Have you informed them 'sit-hence'?"

In *Measure for Measure*, act 4, sc. 3:

"For my poor self, I am combined with a sacred vow, and must be absent.—'Wend' you with the letter."

And in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act 2, sc. 3:

*Launce.* "Now come I to my mother.—O would that she could speak now like a 'wood' woman."

I have no doubt that a little research would confirm more fully what I have been endeavouring to establish—*i.e.*, that the use of these words was *not* confined to Lancashire in Spenser's age. Even if it was, this would be no proof of the truth of the theory, since Spenser's fondness for words which even in his day were antiquated is well known; and many of these, as I have shown, were current two hundred years before.

In the hope that the question of the truth or otherwise of your correspondent's theory may be more fully discussed, I am, &c.,

WILLIAM A. PART.

4, Wilton-street, Oxford-road,

Manchester, March 8, 1867.

## LAZAR HOUSES.

5. MR. URBAN,—A farm in this parish is called "the Leper House." The house on the farm is timber-built, and there are in its neighbourhood three wells with several medicinal qualities; the water in the Leper's Well in the immediate neighbourhood being peculiarly cool and agreeable. I have been unable to learn anything of its history, except that "the house was the place for receiving and lodging the lepers."

It is on the Chillington estate. On the suppression of the monasteries, the Giffards acquired the possessions of the two priories in Brewood; of one of which, Thomas Giffard, Esq. (the heir of Chillington), was seneschal. The leper house

would no doubt pass to the Crown under act 1, Edward VI. (which granted all colleges, hospitals, and chauntries to the Crown), and would be granted by the Crown to the Giffards; probably they had previously been guardians, or feoffees, of the charity. I should be happy to make any inquiry for Mr. Hoste, if he can suggest to me the points of inquiry, and the likely sources of information.

I have seen in the Record Office a return of the chauntries (*query*, and hospitals) in existence *tempore* Edward VI.; but I suspect it to be very imperfect. Many chauntries somehow escaped the meshes of the act. Bishop Repingdon's chauntry, which has descended to the

grey-frocked choristers in Lincoln Minster, is a notable instance.

The connection of S. Giles and the Seven Dials with lepers, quoted in your last number by Mr. Brookes, from Allen's "Guide to London," has been immortalised by Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth:—

"Where S. Giles' Church stands once a Lazarhouse stood,  
And chained to its gate was a vessel of wood;  
Until the old Lazarhouse chanced (?) to come down,  
And the broad-bottomed bowl was transferred to the Crown."

The bowl contained a strong drink, and was offered to convicts on their way to

execution at Tyburn, probably to refresh,—possibly, like the "wine mingled with myrrh" at] Golgotha, to stupefy. When the Lazar house "chanced to come down," under Edward VI., no doubt the grantee of the Lazar house got rid of the obligation to provide this refreshment, and transferred the broad-bottomed bowl to the neighbouring public-house, where for two centuries afterwards it occasioned, in the procession to Tyburn, the revel so graphically described by Mr. Ainsworth.

I am, &c.,

JAMES H. SMITH.

*The Dawscroft, Brewood, near Stafford, March, 1867.*

#### "SIMNEL, CAKES."

6. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, Mr. Thos. Wright, in his haste to correct what he believes an error in my statement on this subject, has fallen into an error himself by overlooking the fact that what I said was (and this is not to be denied) that "this custom of assembling in Bury to eat Simnels, is confined to *Mid-Lent Sunday only.*" The "Book of Days" I am perfectly familiar with as a newspaper, and Mr. Chambers has placed it in my hands for revision. While aware of the practice of eating cakes during Lent is quite general, yet I am prepared to hold to the claim of Bury, Lancashire, as the place, where the custom is kept up

in the way I have before described. But Mr. Wright's mention of the Shewsbury Cakes reminds me that these are properly "Ellesmere" cakes, or rather "PRES;" and these are procured in the former place under the name of the latter, just as you find in Manchester "Real Bury Simnels" advertised, although in reality these had been made in the city itself.

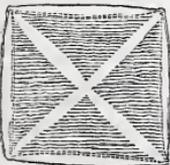
Time will not allow my showing the difference between the Bury Simnels and the Ellesmere cakes, but I am now obtaining information respecting them, which, as Mr. Wright will find, throws light upon the question.—I am, &c.

W. M. BROOKES.

#### ON PLATE-ARMOUR WORN UNDER THE SURCOAT OF KNIGHTS, &c.

7. MR. URBAN,—In the "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," there is an observation made by its author, which I think ought to be corrected and explained; and having myself the power of doing so, I wish once more to intrude upon your space in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

My late brother, Mr. C. A. Stothard, on one occasion travelled to Lynn in Norfolk, and on visiting the church discovered a part of the brass celebrated as representing a certain mayor of the borough, who during his life entertained Edward III., concluded too hastily



that the rest was destroyed. The fact was that the Rev. Mr. Edwards, finding it loose, wisely removed it into the rectory

until it could be rendered more secure. In his work of the Effigies, introduction, page 7, he writes—"On the subject of plate and mail-armor. It is, I believe, a most difficult thing to say when plate-armor was first introduced, because no representations, however well executed, can tell us what was worn out of sight, and as inventories of armor, as well as notices of writers on the subject, the only sources whence we can gain information, are far from common. Daniel, in his 'Military Discipline of France,' cites a poet who describes a combat between William de Barres and Richard Cœur de Lion (then Earl of Poitou), in which he says that they met so fiercely that their lances pierced through each other's coat of mail and gambeson, but were resisted by the plate of wrought-iron worn beneath." This lower part of the brass explains what

the poet truly asserted, which induced me to give it on a scale sufficiently large for the purpose; I shall in all probability reproduce it in a collection of scraps taken from all parts of England (as John Carter did in his day), having walked through forty-two counties in England and Wales.

It appears in this brass, that all who are seated at the table where the peacocks are served have their surcoats removed, under which the plates of iron round the body still remain, which gave that prominent form of the chest which we see in those knights when wearing the surcoat, and which induced my brother to say, "It strikes me that plate was at all times partially used."

8. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, Mr. Boulter, inquires (*GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, March, 1867, p. 342), "What is a 'deak?'" I find in Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* "daek," antemurale, under the word "dike," which, *Scotticè*, means a wall, whether of turf or stone. No doubt, deak in the "Grace" alluded to, is synonymous.

"Branks."—In Dr. Wilson's valuable work, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," 1851, p. 692, will be found an interesting description and an engraving of this "Scottish Instrument of Ecclesiastical Punishment;" and additional particulars, with several engravings, in the *Archæological Journal*, 1856, vol. 13, p. 256.—I am, &c.,

J. MANUEL.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne,*  
March 5, 1867.

9. MR. URBAN,—No doubt the word "deak," which puzzles Mr. Boulter in the Scotch "Grace," is nothing else than "dyke," spelt as pronounced by the pious writer.

10. MR. URBAN,—In addition to my remarks concerning the authorship of the above mentioned work, which you inserted in your April number, I hope you will find a corner for the following, which I have accidentally come upon.

Rennie, in the "Complete Angler" (pub. 1836), p. 22, says—

"Some specious arguments have been

A few days since when I was at Fever-sham, Mr. Willeman, who resides at Davenham Priory showed me a steel cap which was found in some part of the building, and which evidently had been worn under some covering as a protection in a similar way to the plates, as seen in the subject of the peacock feast alluded to above. The pattern of the pieces of steel is concealed and wrought in the material. I give a sketch of it above. It greatly reminds one of the work on the surcoat of Sir Guy Bryan in the book above alluded to.—I am, &c.,

R. T. S.

*Stoke Newington, N.*  
March 18.

#### "DEAK" AND "BRANKS."

"O build a strang deak" would mean, "O build a strong embankment;" dyke being, says Richardson in his dictionary, "in some counties that which is cut out, *sc.*, the mound or bank formed by digging out."

Such dykes were the Devil's-dyke, which borders on one side Newmarket Heath, in Cambridgeshire; Offa-dyke, in Radnorshire, thrown up by King Offa to separate the Britains from the Mercians; and Wansdyke, in Wiltshire.

Of the latter Camden says, in his "Britannia," that it is "a wonderful ditch thrown up for many miles together;" and again, "I always thought that it was cast up by the Saxons for a boundary between the dominions of the West Saxons and the Mercians."

I may add, that in East Anglia dyke is pronounced by the lower orders to this day like the Scotchman's "deak," and that Forby in his "Vocabulary of East Anglia" spells it "deke."—I am, &c.,

PHILIP HOSTE.

*Cropredy Vicarage,*  
March, 1867.

#### THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN.

10. MR. URBAN,—In addition to my remarks concerning the authorship of the above mentioned work, which you inserted in your April number, I hope you will find a corner for the following, which I have accidentally come upon.

Rennie, in the "Complete Angler" (pub. 1836), p. 22, says—

"Some specious arguments have been

urged to prove that this person [Dr. Henry Hammond], was the author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' and I once thought they had finally settled that long-agitated question—'To whom is the world obliged for that excellent work?' But I find a full and ample refutation of them in a book entitled 'Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain,' by George Ballard, quarto, 1752, p. 318, and that the

weight of evidence is greatly in favour of a lady deservedly celebrated by him, viz., Dorothy, the wife of Sir John Pakington, Bart., and daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal."

Hickes, moreover confirms that Lady Pakington was the authoress of this celebrated work.

Regarding the nature of the work itself, the *Monthly Review* (April, 1764), says—

"Very strange is it that several of our established clergy, who have had a liberal

education, should seem ambitious, at this day, of rivalling the old Puritans in absurdity and fanaticism; and under a pretence of supplying the defects, truly, of that excellent and most useful tract called 'The Whole Duty of Man,' they are presenting us with a *wholer* duty of man, by introducing a system, or rather a farrago, of such doubtful, dark, and abstruse notions, as the author of the aforesaid tract had very prudently and piously omitted."

I am, &c.

March 12.

T. T. D.

#### THE TRUMPET AT WILLOUGHTON.

11. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, Mr. Peacock, asks the readers of "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE" (in your No. for December, 1866,) to explain the use of the "tin trumpet" found at Willoughton.

I may refer him to "The Camp of

Refuge," in Knight's Series, where he will find a description of similar horns being used by the "Saxons," in the "Fen districts," to give warning of danger, &c.—I am, &c.,

Accring'on.

W. M. B.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY AT ROME.

12. MR. URBAN,—Many of your readers who have had to thank you for Mr. Shakspeare Wood's interesting account of the new Archæological Society of Rome, given in your last number, will be glad to hear that Mr. James Henry Parker, vice-president, is proceeding with the formation of his admirable series of photographic representations of the ancient monuments of Rome and the surrounding Campagna, conceived with a view to

facilitate the researches of archæological students, and demonstrate the successive styles of Roman construction during the periods of the kings, the republic, and the empire. The collection comprises hitherto about 500 subjects. Mr. Parker proposes offering to the Pope this series of photographs handsomely bound in a large volume.—I am, &c.,

MUS URBANUS.

Paris, March 13, 1867.

#### ALBERT DURER'S "KNIGHT, DEATH, AND THE DEVIL."

13. MR. URBAN,—In an admirable paper on this etching in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for October, 1866, Mr. Henry F. Holt strives to identify the "Knight, Death, and the Devil," with the "Nemesis." His description of the engraving contains the following paragraph:—

"Every detail has been well prepared, and a devilish snare skilfully laid behind the lizard, by which men and beasts will alike be affected. Already the dog is under its influence, as the position of his ears and tail clearly indicates. In another moment, the descending hoof of the horse will strike the sharp iron staple wherewith the snare is fastened to the ground; a violent plunge ensues; the careless, reflective, but too confident knight is suddenly and forcibly thrown

to the ground, and the dread judgment accomplished."—P. 439.

Now this "devilish snare" of the critic is not clearly visible to ordinary eyes. The horse's hoof is descending upon what appears at first sight to be a tuft of rank wiry grass. On closer inspection, it is observable that one blade of this grass follows exactly the outline of the descending horse-shoe, at some small distance beneath it.

Has any one ever suggested that this special blade of grass was at first a false outline of the horse-shoe—a blunder of the etching-needle; and that the tuft of grass was an addition, to disguise the said blunder?—I am, &c.,

Rustington.

JOHN ADDIS, JUN.

## Antiquarian Notes.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

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— Quid tandem vetat  
Antiqua misceri novis ?

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*Leicestershire.*—Sepulchral deposits of an unusually rich kind have very recently been discovered in a field between Sibleby and Barrow-on-the-Soar, belonging to Messrs. John Ellis and Sons. One of the vessels was an amphora, two feet in diameter, and of the capacity of fifteen gallons. In a well-preserved state are a wide-mouthed urn in clay, and three large wide-mouth glass vessels containing calcined human bones. Two of these are hexagonal, the other square; and the mouth of two, at least, were covered with lead. There are also two iron lampstands with the iron moveable rods by which they could be attached to walls or hooked on to any support, as shown in wall paintings in the catacombs of Rome. In the "Roma Subterranea" may be seen representations of *fossores* excavating these underground chambers by the light of lamps suspended from the sides; and in some instances they are carried in the hand by iron rods with pointed ends and hooks precisely like those found in this grave or tomb. The whole of these remains have been presented to the Leicester town museum.

*Kent.*—Within the last few weeks two leaden coffins have been discovered near Milton-next-Sittingbourne. No part of England, perhaps, is so fertile in Roman and Saxon sepulchral remains as the land adjoining and closely bordering upon the great military road from London to Dover. From Blackheath to Canterbury and beyond there is scarcely an interval of a mile free from records of graves and cemeteries, showing how densely this part of Britain was populated. Blackheath, Crayford, Dartford, Southfleet, Strood, Rainham, Newington, Sittingbourne, Bapchild, and Feversham, places immediately upon the line of the highway, occur conspicuously as the sites of cemeteries, while many others have been discovered within a few miles on either side. From Rainham to Canterbury they have been especially numerous and extensive; and this district is also remarkable for discoveries of detached villas and buildings, which apparently were small farm-houses; while the land below Rainham exercised the skill and industry of thriving establishments of potters. These evidences of a dense population engaged in agricultural and in occupations indicating a flourishing condition of the humbler arts and of commerce attest the trustworthiness of Cæsar's assertion that Cantium was in a far more humanised state than other parts of Britain. It was, therefore, better prepared to receive and turn to speedier advantage the Roman civilisation.

The leaden coffins just brought to light were discovered in lowering some high ground in the possession of Mr. A. Jordan, near Milton. One contained the skeleton of a female, both skeleton and coffin in an advanced state of decomposition. The other, better preserved, held the

skeleton of a male in advanced life, whose white beard, descending to his breast, was perfectly visible when first opened to human eyes. By his side lay an earthen narrow-necked bottle of the capacity of about a quart, a cup-shaped vessel of about half-a-pint, and two glass vessels. One of the latter is of a very elegant shape, somewhat like our wine decanters, with a broad voluted handle, bowed at top, and spreading into five points at the bottom. It is of a light green colour. The other, rather higher ( $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches), is of the kind popularly termed lachrymatory, and has a very long neck and footless body; the former contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of liquid, the latter rather less than an ounce. From masses of calcareous matter remaining in the coffins, it appears that quick lime had been poured in over the bodies, a practice very common with the ancients. The skull of the man, who, as is evidenced by the leaden coffin, must have been wealthy, shows no very high signs of intellectual development; and, as Mr. Ray (to whom we are indebted for communication of the discovery) observes, it will hardly bear comparison with the crania of the intellectual labourers who now till the ground in which it lay.

In the fields below Rainham large quantities of Roman pottery continue to be dug up during excavations for brick-earth; but nearly all is fragmentary. The potters' names on the red lustrous ware are:—VITALIS. M.S.F.—MODESTI. OF.—and TITVRONIS. These remains find careful guardians in Mr. and Mrs. Walter, of Berengrave.

*Nettlestead.*—The church of Nettlestead (about midway between Maidstone and Tunbridge) possesses a fine specimen of old stained glass in the east window of the chancel. Remains of this elegant decorative art of our ancestors have now become so rare that it is difficult to point to examples, especially to such as this. It is not well-known; and, therefore, the antiquary will be thankful to Mr. Godfrey Faussett for making it public, with the advantage of an engraving, in the "Archæologia Cantiana." The paucity of such remains, and the fact that they are yearly dwindling away, justifies Mr. Faussett's remonstrance; but it is to the Government we must look for any effective preservation of our national monuments. "It seems not inappropriate," he exclaims, "to draw attention in this place to the great loss of value and importance constantly resulting from the common practice of destroying, shifting, shaping, and otherwise tampering with, under the much-abused name of restoration, such relics as architecture, glass, carving, monuments, &c., found in churches and other ancient buildings. There is history, more or less evident and minute, in all such remains; often national history, but local and parochial if no other; and to deal with them in the random manner often adopted by the best-intentioned restorers is exactly equivalent to maltreating an old volume of records, and tearing a few pages from it to make it neat, or binding it up with a title not its own, or with fragments of another work fitted ingeniously to its defective pages. In the present instance of Nettlestead church it is only from the accidental notes of a zealous antiquary that we now know with any certainty the original position of the glass; and on this alone hangs all its history, and our power to assign to it its very interesting subject."

The subject of the painting engraved is the meeting of Archbishop Becket and the monks on his entry into Canterbury on his return from

St. Omer, after his quarrel with Henry II. Becket is represented attended by his suite, conspicuous among whom is his secretary, John of Salisbury, in a gay dress, walking in advance of the rest. The Archbishop carries what seems to be "a knotted flagellum;" while an attendant on his right bears a richly decorated staff surmounted by a cross. Facing this group are the monks, the foremost of whom carries a vessel filled with offerings. The scene is happily explained by Mr. Faussett from a passage in a MS. Life of Becket, by William of Canterbury, and from which Canon Robertson has printed copious extracts in the "Archæologia Cantiana."

There is another painting in this church, described, but not engraved, by Mr. Faussett. It represents sick persons at the shrine of Becket, with the legend, "Hic jacet egro(rum) medicina salus miserorum," which recals the inscription on a leaden ampulla of the 13th century, with the effigies of Becket on one side, and two priests administering to a bed-ridden invalid on the other, "Optimus egrorum medicus fit Thoma bonorum."<sup>a</sup> Numerous pilgrim's signs have been discovered of late years in this country and in France; on some of these the mitre corresponds closely with that in the painting in Nettlestead church. These signs were often made in the form of the sacred ampulla; thus, in "Piers Ploughman's Vision," they are referred to:—

"A bolle and a bagge  
He bar by his syde,  
And hundred of *ampulles*  
On his hat seten."

*Slack, Yorkshire.*—I have previously referred to the tile inscriptions found here, marked COH. IIII BRE., which have been read as indicating the fourth cohort of *Britons*. I had proposed, so long ago as 1852, in my "Report on Excavations made on the Site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne," p. 24, to read the BRE as *BREUCORUM*, though at that time I had not before me an inscription in which a cohort of the Breuci is mentioned. It has just been engraved by Dr. Bruce, for the third edition of his "Roman Wall," from which I copy it. The beginning is illegible; but it clearly refers to a cohort of the Breuci, and to their prefect, who died at Bremenium, where that stone was found. It may be inferred, he was in command of them in Britain at this station. Dr. Bruce thinks there is scarcely room for IIII., and that the cohort was the second or third. The legible portions of the inscription are as follow:—

. . . . .  
: . . . . :  
. . . . .  
COR IAVG . .  
LVSITANOR ITEM COH II.  
BREVCOR . . SVBCVR VIAE  
FLAMINIAE ET ALIMENT.  
SVBCVROPERVM PVBL .  
IVLIA LVCILLAC. F. MARITO  
B . M . VIV . AN . XLVIII  
M. VI. DIES XXV.

<sup>a</sup> "Collectanea Antiqua," plate xviii. vol. ii.

For an engraving of this stone, now built into the chancel of Elsdon church, and remarks on it, I must refer to Dr. Bruce's valuable work now before the public, much enlarged, and produced without regard to cost, either in labour or in money; and, to quote the author, "it appears before the public as almost a new work."

*Sussex.*—Mr. M. A. Lower, to whom we owe very much that is novel and interesting, historically and archæologically, on the subject of iron-works in this county, continues his researches; and the knowledge he has acquired with respect to the establishment of prosperous iron-foundries over the Wealden district seems likely to be turned to practical utility, and to conduce to a vast accession to the wealth and commerce of the country. He has been in correspondence with iron-masters, and hopes of reviving the Sussex iron trade are in consequence entertained, subjected to the question, "Shall coal be brought to Sussex iron, or shall Sussex iron be carried to distant coal?"

Mr. Lower's elaborate papers on the old Sussex iron-works are among the most valuable in the "Collections" of the Sussex Archæological Society. He traces them back to the time of the Romans, and inferentially to a more remote period—through the middle ages down to the 18th century. The Roman remains discovered upon the sites of old iron-workings clearly reveal their antiquity thus far back: then the earliest actual record is the murage-grant of Henry III., in 1266, to the town of Lewes. Every cart laden with iron from the Weald, for sale, paid one penny toll; and every horse-load half that sum. Then records follow rather abundantly, and presently we have before our eyes specimens of the works of the Sussex artificers in chimney-backs, andirons, monumental slabs, &c.; with copious accounts of various forges, furnaces, and works; their owners, and the extended traffic they carried on.

Mr. Durrant Cooper seconded Mr. Lower's researches with a mass of important notices which he discovered in the State-Paper Office. They supply numerous sites of iron-works and the names of the owners, not only in Sussex, but in Surrey and Kent; and lately Mr. Llewellyn has supplied supplementary information which enables Mr. Lower to add another paper, in the last volume of the Sussex collections, to his former contributions. Mr. Llewellyn (in "*Archæologia Cambrensis*") states, that in Sussex many of the landed aristocracy had turned iron-masters, and yeomen and manufacturers became wealthy landowners from the profits from working the iron ore; but the enormous consumption of wood, and the difficulty of obtaining fuel in substitution of it, led ultimately to the extinction of the trade.

It would appear that in consequence many of the Sussex iron-masters immigrated into South Wales, and this migration dates as early as the reign of Henry VIII.; that is to say, it probably began at that period. The connection of several of the families established in South Wales with Sussex is clearly proved, and Mr. Lower recognises also a similarity in types of their production. Mr. Llewellyn, he remarks, "introduces a chimney-back, with the royal arms, the initials E. R. (Edwardus Rex), and the date 1553, which is of precisely the same character as those still to be found in our Wealden farm-houses and cottages." He likewise

mentions another chimney-back, "with a representation of the temptation of Eve, which, from the description, must be identical with a well-known Sussex type. Our iron-masters had three favourite sets of devices;—royal and other armorial bearings; mythological groups; and Scripture stories. There is a very beautiful 'back' in our museum at Lewes Castle, with Christ and the woman of Samaria; and there was, some time since, at Westham, a very fine one, with the design of Abraham's sacrifice."

It is impossible to mention the "Sussex Archæological Collections" without naming Mr. Durrant Cooper's valuable papers on the "Participation of Sussex in Cade's Rising, 1450," and "Notes on Sussex Castles." In the first of these he is supplemented, and in the latter assisted by Mr. Lower. The Rev. E. Turner's contribution on the "Statutes of Pevensey and Romney, and the Customal of Pevensey," is also of local and general interest.

### ITALY AND GERMANY.

Mr. W. H. Wylie, who by the observations he has made in continental museums, has heretofore so successfully explained much that was obscure in the archæology of northern Europe, has pursued his researches yet farther, and with equally happy results. He will print, this spring, in the "Archæologia," a paper "On the Discovery of sepulchral remains at Veii and Præneste," two ancient cities which, it is well known, date anterior to Rome itself, or were in their manhood when the "Eternal City" was in her infancy. Mr. Wylie's paper is not a mere record of the details of discoveries of antiquities which are, perhaps, better known than those of our own country; but its merit rests on the comparison he has instituted between them and similar remains discovered in south Germany, which not a little perplexed some of our most enlightened antiquaries, and among them the late Mr. J. M. Kemble, who in his "Horæ Ferales" gives two plates of them. Mr. Kemble at once realised the fraternity between these peculiar remains found at places so widely apart; and while he discarded various crude notions about them, his careful sagacity made him pause in offering a decided opinion, or in attempting an entire solution. Mr. Wylie takes up the subject as left by Mr. Kemble; and without rashly pronouncing a decision, gives suggestions which seem unobjectionable and satisfactory.

The sepulchral remains from Styria and Mecklenburg must be studied in the plates referred to, as they are far too complex to describe here; and they must be compared with the plates in the "Archæologia," illustrative of Padre Garrucci's discoveries at Veii and Præneste.

It may be said, in brief, that there can be doubt of a common paternity in these remains of Italy and Germany. It is remarkable also that further remains found on the confines of Styria, and especially at Hallstadt, correspond with reliques from other archaic Italian tombs, such as those of Vulci. It is to commercial relations between the two countries that Mr. Wylie ascribes the presence of the ancient Italian remains in south Germany. He observes:—"It would be difficult to assign an ethnological cause for this manifest connection of the old

Italic civilisation with the barbarism of Noricum. We can hardly conceive a colony, whether Umbrian, Hellenic, or Etruscan, quitting the sunny south to settle in a transalpine mountain nook, among races alien in language as in blood. It is surely to commerce that we must turn for a solution of the enigma. Salt mines are always mines of wealth, and wealth begets a taste for exotic luxuries, which commerce is seldom tardy in gratifying. We shall then perhaps not be far from the truth if we picture to ourselves the traders of Central Italy conducting their mule-trains, laden with the industrial products of the South, over the passes of the Carnic Alps to a sure market in the wilds of Noricum—to Hallstadt.

“That Italic wares found their way over Germany at a very early period seems beyond question. Those rare and archaic Oscan bronzes, exhibiting groups of figures, of which examples exist in the British Museum, and in my own possession, have a positive origin in South Italy: yet reliques very closely cognate have been found in the grave-hills of Styria and Mecklenberg. Again, later works, of positive Etruscan art, occur not unfrequently in Germany, and more especially in the lands bordering on the Moselle and the Rhine.

“We need not now stop to inquire by what agencies these objects respectively reached the provinces of the Baltic in one direction, and of the Middle Rhine in the other. It would appear sufficiently evident that channels existed by which the products of Italic civilisation attained the limits of Germany at a period long anterior to Roman domination.”

Apart from the main subject of Mr. Wylie's paper, is the information he affords on the general use of iron at a much earlier period than has generally been supposed in connection with bronze and copper. He was led to serious reflections on this interesting question by seeing masses of iron tires of wheels, spears, swords, &c., in the Palazzo Barberini, which had been dug up at Palestrina (Præneste); but so little regarded were they, that they were left to rust away and perish.

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### **Scientific Notes of the Month.**

*Physical Science.*—The solar eclipse of the 6th of the past month was well seen in some parts of the country, and badly, on account of cloudy weather, in others. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, preparations were made for a series of micrometrical measurements of the cusps, &c., by which the values of several elements of the motions and dimensions of the sun and moon would have been found. Owing to clouds, only a portion of these were procurable; and this portion alone is useless. The temperature fell a little during the eclipse; but it may be doubted whether this was a consequence of the partial obscuration of the sun.—The connection between comets and meteors is still the most startling subject before the astronomical world. Dr. Edmund Weiss, of Vienna, has shown the identity of elements, not of one comet with one ring of meteors only, but of many comets with many rings of meteors; in fact, he would almost say that every known ring of meteors agrees in its elements with some one or other comet.—Prof. Bruhns, of Leipsic, in

some recently published remarks on comets, puts forth the conjecture that the breaking up of Biela's comet, in 1846, was due to its encounter with a ring of meteors, as he has found by calculation that at the time of its disruption it probably passed through such a ring. He also calls attention to the periodic frequency and rarity of discoveries of comets; and suggests that these bodies visit our skies in the greatest numbers at intervals of about ten years. Prof. D'Arrest of Copenhagen has also put forth some remarks upon the possible relation between the dispersion of Biela's comet and the appearance of meteors; and, at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Delaunay presented, in the name of M. Faye, a memoir on the synthesis of different phenomena known under the names of zodiacal light, aurora borealis, bolides, falling stars, and aërolites, all of which he attributed to a cometary matter, which, coming from the depths of space and approaching the sun, is disseminated and dispersed about the planetary and terrestrial system.—The *Scientific American* thus recites the history of the Gibbs meteorite, preserved at Yale College, U.S., and asserted to be the heaviest, if not the largest, in any collection:—“It appears that in 1808, the Indians of Southern Louisiana, now Texas, stated that a great stone had been seen by one of their number to fall from heaven, and they volunteered to guide the curious to the place. Under the impression that this was an immense lump of platinum, two rival companies started for the spot . . . The mass was found as represented; and after a long series of adventures they reached New Orleans with their prize. Some time after, the meteorite, as it now proved to be, was purchased by Colonel Gibbs, brought to New York, and deposited by him, in trust, in the Museum of the Lyceum of New York. During a removal of this cabinet, the mass of meteoric iron barely escaped an ignominious consignment to oblivion by being buried by the carmen, who found it too heavy for easy manipulation. The widow of Colonel Gibbs rescued it from its premature grave, and generously presented it to Yale College. Before being placed on exhibition, one end was sawn off and polished, and an inscription embodying the name of the donor and the weight, 1635 lbs., was engraved upon it. The mass measures 3 ft. 4½ in. in length, by 2 ft. 4 in. thick, and stands 16 in. high.”—The French Academy of Sciences have awarded the Lalande astronomical prize to Sir Thomas Maclear, Government Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, for his verification and extension of the arc of meridian measured in the last century by the Abbe de La Caille. The descriptive details and results of this extensive work have lately been edited and circulated, in the form of two quarto volumes, by the Astronomer Royal (G. B. Airy).—Professor Möhn, director of the Meteorological Institute of Norway, has proved, by numerous observations, the extraordinary influence of the ground on the direction of the wind which blows against the coasts in winter. During the month of January, the cold air which covers the earth flows towards the sea, which is comparatively warm, producing thus a really constant land breeze, which modifies and diminishes the velocity of the gales in the upper portion, and alone can pass the mountains; the lower portion, rejected by the cold air of the earth, takes a southern direction without being able to reach the land.—An American has patented an ingenious adaptation of Daniel's hygrometer, which he calls a “Hygrodeik,” and which is intended to show at

a glance, by a hand on a dial, the relative humidity of the air of an apartment artificially-heated air becoming dried and unfit to be taken into the lungs. But the late ingenious Mr. Appold went much further than this; he had an appliance by which the humidity of his room was not merely indicated, but regulated—a fine spray of water being automatically sent through the air when it became too dry. At Mr. Appold's death this ingenious contrivance, together with an analogous one for regulating the temperature of a room, was presented by his widow to the Royal Society.—The Italian Government has adopted an astronomical meridian passing through the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. All the railway clocks in Italy are regulated to Rome mean time. A suggestion has been made, which it is very unlikely will be carried out, *i.e.*, that all Europe should adopt this as a common meridian.

*Geology.*—The Geological Society have awarded the Wollaston Gold Medal to Mr. G. Poulett Scrope, M.P., for his geological labours in relation to the volcanic phenomena of central France, and for his works on the subject of volcanic action generally throughout the world. It may be worth mention that surplus copies of Mr. Scrope's work "On the Extinct Volcanoes of Central France" have found their way in considerable numbers into the second-hand book trade. Those who do not possess the work can procure it for about one-fourth the original price.—Some surplus money arising from the Wollaston Donation Fund of the same society has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Baily, to assist him in the preparation and publication of an illustrated catalogue of British Fossils.—An extraordinary landslip is reported to have occurred at a spot called Sous-la-Plante, near Féhernes, in Upper Savoy. A surface of land nearly 1000 yards in length and half-a-mile in width slipped more than a hundred and fifty yards. It is said that a similar phenomenon occurred thirty-five years ago in the same neighbourhood.—An Aladdin-like statement appears in a Californian paper, about the discovery of large masses of gold. It says that the miners in the Woodside Quartz Mine, near Georgetown, were "blocking out a nearly pure solid mass of gold three feet in length." The same paper quotes another, which states that in a quartz mine in Deer Flat, Tuolumne country, some Italians had found a streak of gold four inches thick, and had to cut out the metal with cold chisels. The finding of gold in such large masses in lodes is without a parallel in the history of mining.—Yet another earthquake has to be recorded in the history of the past month, more appalling than the last one. It happened at Mytilene on the 6th ult., and was felt at Smyrna, Magnesia, Adramite, Aivali, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Constantinople, and the neighbouring country. The severest shock was, however, at Mytilene, where stone buildings reeled like drunken men, and collapsed like cardboard houses. Half the island has been laid waste, and the loss of life is estimated in thousands.

*Geography, &c.*—A new translation from the text of Strabo has been undertaken by M. Amédée Tardier, sub-librarian of the French Institute, with the assistance of his colleague, M. Thoulin. The first volume has just been published by M. Hachette. The work will form three volumes, and will follow in its arrangement the Greek edition of Meineke.—A

photo-lithographic reproduction of a manuscript of the geography of Ptolemæus, which is in possession of the Vatopedi Convent, at Mount Athos, has been published by M. Firmin Didot. This manuscript was discovered in 1840 by a Russian traveller: it was described in 1846 by the Russian Bishop Uspenski, and every page photographed in 1857 by M. de Sewastianow, having between the time of its discovery and this latter date suffered cruel mutilation. The photographs have been transferred to stone by the Poitevin process, and they are accompanied by an introduction by M. Victor Langlais.—Another geographical work has been published by M. Didier,—the Marquis de Courcy's "Empire du Milieu."—It is announced that a topographical and geological survey of Lower California will soon be commenced, the party being probably on the ground. The work is undertaken on behalf of the Lower California Land Company of New York, by J. Ross Brown, who purposes to make an examination of all products and resources, and to determine upon a suitable location for the nucleus of a colony.—Professor Agassiz has been delivering a series of lectures on South America, at New York; and Mr. Moncure D. Conway entertained a Friday evening audience at the Royal Institution with a history of the colonisation of New England.—Madame Guérineau, sister of the eminent traveller Lalande, has placed 4000 francs in the hands of the President of the French Society of Acclimatisation, to be awarded by the Society to the traveller who shall have been most instrumental in improving human food by discoveries and researches in the animal and vegetable world.—An ethnographic exhibition is to be held in Moscow next autumn, which is to include specimens from neighbouring countries as well as from all parts of Russia. National costumes, ornaments, and curiosities of handicraft are to be displayed and arranged so as to give the visitor a clear impression of the characteristic differences of the various peoples who have produced them.—The name of C. F. Hall is already familiar to most readers in connection with reported discoveries of Franklin relics. Here is a story relating to that gentleman, which we copy *verbatim* from a New York journal, to whose editors it was addressed by one signing himself "O. V. Flora, Madison, Ind.":—"In the winter of 1849-50 the writer of this was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. I chanced to make the acquaintance of a young man who was engaged in the business of casting brands for stamp tools, by a peculiar process of his own, using type for patterns. For want of better occupation, I engaged to take orders for him. His wife was making wooden dolls. Time passed; he engaged in the steel press engraving, and built up a good business. 'Onward' was his motto. Next I find him printing and publishing the *Penny Press* of Cincinnati, using the first (I think) hot-air engine used in the West. In all this time he had been reading all the works on Arctic exploration that were to be had, and he then conceived the gigantic scheme of another trip to the Polar seas; and through the aid of Mr. Grinnell, of your city, he was enabled to carry it out, and to-day is ice-bound amid the regions of an Arctic winter: and that man is Charles F. Hall. The man who seventeen years ago was moulding his little types in Miles Greenwood's factory, is now known throughout the world. Comment is unnecessary."—Professor Benjamin Pierce has been appointed to the post of Superintendent of the United

States Coast Survey, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Bache, recorded in our OBITUARY columns.—The dispatches and letters relating to the reported death of Dr. Livingstone, as laid before the Geographical Society in their entirety on the 25th, give little ground for hoping that the brave traveller is still alive. The latest letter yet received favours the probability of the story told by the fugitives, upon whose statements all existing evidence rests, being untrue; and the little hope thus afforded is tenaciously clung to. But, while Sir Roderick Murchison, who presided at the meeting, Captain S. Osborn, and others, considered that there is room for the belief that Livingstone is still alive, Sir Samuel Baker and Mr. J. Crawford expressed their conviction that he is certainly dead.

*Electricity.*—The most attractive object at the Royal Society's *soirée*, on March 2, was Mr. Wilde's magneto-electric machine; indeed it drew scientific men to Burlington House during several days after the night of the *conversazione*. This is a crude sketch of the principle of the apparatus: A rapidly rotating cylindrical armature, of peculiar construction, draws off a current of electricity from a battery of permanent magnets. This current is made to pass through the coils of a huge electro-magnet, inducing in this another current of great power, and a large armature of the same construction as that of the small permanent magnets, rotating at an immense speed, draws off this last current as fast as it is produced, and conducts it through proper wires to the operating terminals. To drive the armatures at sufficient speed (about 2000 revolutions in a minute), steam power equivalent to eight horses is consumed. When the conducting wires are led to carbon points, a light is produced as bright as sunlight, and which, when condensed by mirror and lens, ignites paper at some yards distance, just as a summer sunbeam would. Rods of iron, a quarter of an inch thick and a foot long, are melted in less than a minute, and even a bar of platinum, most infusible of metals, trickles in drops when placed in the circuit of the current. Of what use, it may be asked, can such a machine be? Short as has been its life as yet, several uses have been found for it. One has been ordered by the Commissioners of Northern Lights, for lighthouse illumination, and a French lighthouse company have bought the use of the invention in France for a similar purpose. A photographic house is using it for printing from their negatives; for it gives certain sunlight all day, cloudy or clear, and, if need be, all night also. An electro-plating firm in Birmingham are about to apply it, instead of a galvanic battery, for the deposition of metals; and a sugar refinery in Whitechapel have set up one for the artificial generation of ozone, to be used in the bleaching of sugar. The cost of the light is said to be about 6*d.* or 8*d.* per hour. At the same gathering the analogous machines of Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Siemens were exhibited; and at a subsequent meeting of the Society, Mr. C. F. Varley made known some curious points in the theory of these three machines. At this meeting again a fourth machine was exhibited, by Mr. W. Ladd, embodying some ideas that had arisen from a study of that of Mr. Wilde.—Not by any of these light generators, but by ordinary galvanic battery, Rhumkorff's coil, and Geissler's vacuum tube, an electrician in Rouen has patented a method of lighting floating

buoys at sea. He puts the battery and coil in the hollow body of the buoy, and leads the wires to a lantern at the top, in which he places one or more vacuum tubes.—A similar plan is proposed by another inventor for miners' lamps. The miner is to carry battery and coil in a knapsack strapped across his back, from which wires are to be led to a lantern, made of Geissler's tubes, to be carried in his hand.—It is said that a satisfactory process has at length been found for coating the bottoms of iron ships with copper. It is the invention of a Parisian, and the deposit of copper is made electrically; the peculiarity of the process consists in the means employed to secure inseparable connection of the metals.

*Chemistry.*—The *Chemical News* reports on an interesting and valuable process for the preservation of meat, lately patented by Professor Gamgee, and explained to a select few in the early part of last month. The report says:—"We are not at liberty at present to divulge the whole of the process, but we may state that, by a novel and apparently painless method of slaughter, the cattle are caused to undergo the preliminary pickling stage while *in articulo mortis*, and by this means the meat is endowed with the power of resisting decomposition, and preserving its fresh pink colour for a period of five or six weeks. The completion of the process consists in packing the joints (containing bone, fat, skin, &c., just as they would be supplied by the butcher to customers) in an iron case, exhausting the air from it, and then filling up with a gas or vapour; after which the case is soldered down, and the preservative process is complete." An ox and a sheep were operated upon, and the cases carried away for keeping and subsequent examination. The appearance and taste of the meat are unaffected. How long it really will keep has not been tried, but a sirloin of beef killed last November was examined, and could not be distinguished from fresh meat.—At a late meeting of a branch of the American Institute, Dr. Hirsch read an able and exhaustive paper on beet-root sugar, giving the history of its introduction into France, the patronage its manufacture received from Napoleon I., and the opposition it encountered from the English sugar merchants, and detailing at some length the best mode of cultivation and the various processes of manufacture. His arguments went to prove that beet-sugar can be produced more cheaply than cane-sugar. The climate required for raising beets is the very opposite of that necessary for the successful cultivation of the canes, the colder latitudes being more favourable than hot or tropical ones.—The explosive force of sodium has been found to be so powerful, that 600 grammes (about a pound and a quarter) of it, in contact with a spoonful of water, will have the same effect as 1800 kilogrammes (nearly two tons) of gunpowder.—A strong solution of water glass (silicate of soda) is recommended as a coating for wooden floors. It would be cleanly, preserve the wood, and diminish the danger of fire, and might be made ornamental by the addition of a colouring pigment. To apply it, all cracks in the floor must be filled up with chalk or Paris plaster, and the silicate then brushed on with a stiff brush. It may be polished by rubbing with oil.—A company has been formed in Paris, with a capital of 80,000*l.*, for the fabrication of oxygen gas for increasing the illuminating power

of ordinary coal gas. The process to be used is that of M. Archereau, and depends upon the decomposition of sulphuric acid by heat.—Two cases of spontaneous combustion of roasted wheat and barley, used for the adulteration of coffee, are reported from the other side of the Atlantic. In one case ten bushels of barley were roasted and spread out to cool, and later in the day put into barrels and locked up in a warehouse; during the night smoke was seen issuing from the store, and upon entry being made the barley in all the barrels was found to be on fire. In the second case a few bushels of roasted wheat were spread on a metal cooling table, sprinkled with water, and left for the night. In the morning only a heap of ashes were found.—The odour of india-rubber has been successfully removed by placing the articles to be deodorised in a closed vessel along with charcoal powder, and then submitting the vessel to a gentle heat for several hours. India-rubber thus treated can be placed in contact with food without risk of imparting any unpleasant odour.—A new weekly journal is announced: it is to be called "The Laboratory," and, as appears from its prospectus, aims at competing for the ground now covered by the *Chemical News*.—Dr. Letheby has again (and for the fourth time) drawn the attention of the Commissioners of Sewers to the danger of using the water drawn from the city pumps. He shows conclusively that the coolness of such water is derived from substances, such as nitrate of potash and common salt, which are formed as the result of animal decompositions from churchyards and infiltrated soils.

*Photography.*—At a meeting of the French Photographic Society, M. Decagny expressed his opinion that too much attention is generally paid to the iodising of collodion, and not sufficient to the developer. He showed proofs from negatives taken with small diaphragms, feeble light, and short exposure, but which were brought out bright and clear by suitable developers.—M. Charles Nègre described his process of heliographic engraving on steel. He coats the plate with bitumen of Judea or gelatine and bichromate of potash, prints upon this surface, washes away the unresinized portions, and electro-gilds the exposed parts of the plate; then he treats it with acid, which does not touch the gilt surface, but eats away the rest, and so an intaglio printing plate is produced.—Another French photographer announces commercially that he is prepared to transform negatives on glass into engraved plates in intaglio, or in relief if the whites of the picture are few or far between. He does not say what his process is, but it doubtless depends on one of the many changes rung on plates coated with bitumen of Judea, or gelatine and bichromate of potash.—Mr. Claudet has contrived and put in practice an apparatus for carrying out his ideas upon varying the focal plane during the taking of a photographic portrait (which it will be remembered he introduced to a late meeting of the British Association), so as to soften hard lines and diminish the area of blurred surface. The method lends to portraits taken by it a peculiar softness and uniformity of texture.—Most photographers have been puzzled at times by the production of pictures in which the lights and shadows are the reverse of what they should be—that is, the sky and lighter portions of the negative transparent, and the shadows opaque. Mr. Sidebotham read

a paper on this subject, which he called "The Reversed Action of Light," at a meeting of the Photographical Section of the Manchester Philosophical Society, and he exhibited some curious cases of it; but it did not appear that any philosophical solution could be given to the enigma.—Two letters have appeared in the *Athenæum*, one for and one against the propriety of substituting the word *photogram* for *photograph*. The advocate of *photograph* has the best of the argument on his side, and the old word seems likely to hold its ground: if it is altered, we must alter lithograph and zincograph, and all other -graphs.—At a meeting of the Inventors' Institute, Mr. Pouncey, of Dorchester, read a paper on "Sun-painting in Oil Colours," going through the various manipulations of his process as well as describing them. The sensitive medium used is bitumen of Judea, dissolved in turpentine, with which is ground up the colour required. The pasty mass is brushed on paper and dried in the dark. When dry a negative is laid upon it, and it is exposed to daylight; then it is washed in spirit; the parts that have not received the light are washed away, leaving the shadows, that have received the light and been rendered insoluble, to form the picture. Prints so obtained may be transferred to cardboard, canvas, wood, stone, &c.; and, if ceramic colours be used, they may be put on potter's "biscuit," and burnt in as usual.

*Miscellaneous.*—There are sixty-one candidates for admission to the Royal Society this session. In the list there are seventeen doctors of medicine, six surgeons, and eight chemists; a rough counting of the list of existing fellows shows that nearly one-fifth of the whole of these have M.D. after their names.—Professor Seely communicates to the *Scientific American* the results of some simple experiments and calculations on the recoil of guns: his conclusion is, that the force of recoil is to the force of the shot, as the weight of the shot is to the weight of the gun.—The *Railway News* speaks favourably of some water-pipes and cisterns which effectually resist the action of frost, and which, strange as it may appear, are made of paper. It says that at the Albion Works, near Battersea Bridge, during the past winter, there was a brick tank, containing several tons of water, which had ice several inches thick upon it; while by its side there was one made of paper-boards, in which the water was not the least frozen. At the same place, while iron pipes were freezing and subsequently bursting, some paper pipes effectually resisted the frost and remained sound.—Two lectures have been delivered within the past month on the possible practicability of navigating the air. The first was at the Association of Assistant Engineers at Glasgow, by Mr. J. M. Kaufman, and had for its title, "Aërial Transcursion—the Mechanical Laws of Flight." It was divided into two parts, the first being devoted to a comprehensive view of the laws that govern the flight of birds, and the second to the description of a flying-machine invented by the lecturer, which, "being based on sound principles, he confidently expected to be a success." The other lecture was at the Royal Institution, by Dr. Pettigrew, and was entitled, "Modes of Flight and Aëronautics." It was well illustrated by drawings and diagrams of birds, &c., as well as by stuffed specimens; and the lecturer clearly explained the principles upon which flight depended. Although, as he confessed,

aëronautics were not much in his way, he had been so far impressed with the helical motion which the wings of birds describe, that he had actually made a little machine, embodying the principle of the screw, for the purpose of soaring into and traversing the air. He did not show this, but he exhibited some familiar toys made upon the same principle, and insisted upon this being the direction which must be taken by aëronauts in their experiments upon aërial navigation. His views were, on the whole, identical with those that have been put forth by M. Nadar.<sup>a</sup>—Musical readers may be interested to know that an organ has been invented by an American professor of music, W. Davis, of Pennsylvania, in which the bass notes are produced by vibrating strings, which are sounded by bows drawn across them by appropriate mechanism. It is to be hoped that the strings can be readily got at for tuning.—Trials of road locomotives have been made at Marseilles: each engine drew an omnibus containing fifty persons, and it is said that the experiment was perfectly successful, the trains overcoming all obstacles in their way with great ease.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Dr. Richardson explained the application of ether spray to prevent pain in veterinary operations, and in surgical operations generally. He demonstrated the process on his own body, making large surfaces of his arm insensible to pain, and then passing needles deeply into and through the benumbed parts. This example was followed by several other gentlemen present.—About two years ago, some excitement was produced by the exhibition of a system of visible speech, invented by Professor Bell, which seemed capable of working wonders in the way of intercommunication in unknown languages. Meanwhile a certain French lady, the widow of one François Sudre, has published the result of her husband's forty-five years' study of a universal language, which it would appear is similar or analogous in system to that of Professor Bell. Madame Sudre has been teaching her method at Tours, and it is said that her pupils, after ten weeks' study, can write and talk this language accurately: further, it is asserted that they would be fit to travel all over the world and make themselves understood, *if* this ingenious speech were known all over the world also.

J. CARPENTER.



THE house in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, where the composing and literary departments of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* are now carried on, was formerly the residence of the famous novelist, Dr. Richardson; and what is now the counting-house was once that learned man's study, in which he wrote many of his popular novels. The antiquary may feel interested in hearing that the veritable lease under which the doctor held the property is still in Mr. Lloyd's possession.

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<sup>a</sup> See G. M., New Series, vol. i. p. 731.

## MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &amp;c.

## MONTHLY CALENDAR.

*Feb. 14.*—Evacuation of the city of Mexico by the French troops.

*Feb. 28.*—President Johnson places his veto on the bill passed by the American Congress for the military government of the South.

*March 1.*—A school-house at Accrington, East Lancashire, was accidentally destroyed by fire, and nine children burnt.

*March 2.*—Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for India; the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and General Peel, Secretary of State for War, resigned office, owing to differences with their colleagues on the Reform Bill, and were succeeded respectively by the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., the Duke of Buckingham, and the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.

*March 5-13.*—A second Fenian outbreak, on an extensive scale, took place in Ireland. Collisions occurred between the military and the rebels, involving loss of life and the capture of numerous prisoners.

*March 6.*—Annular eclipse of the sun, visible at Greenwich; it began at 8:17 a.m., and terminated at 10:52 a.m.

A report reached London that Dr. Livingstone had been killed in Africa by the natives near the Lake Nyassa; but some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the statement.

*March 9.*—An earthquake occurred at Mitylene, in the Gulf of Ægina, laying the island in ruins, and causing the death of several hundred persons.

Gales on the Devon and Cornish coast from the E.S.E., attended with a great sacrifice of life.

The Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Corporation, went in state to Buckingham Palace, to present an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of a princess.

*March 18.*—Mr. Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the new Reform Bill in the House of Commons, which, after a long debate, was read a first time.

Intelligence from New York, under this date, says that several riots have taken place, and serious collisions between the Irish and the police.

*March 22.*—The Italian Parliament opened by the King in person, who delivered a speech from the throne.

*March 25.*—The second reading of the Government Reform Bill was moved.

## APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

*From the London Gazette.*

## CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

*Feb. 26.* Randal Callander, esq., to be Consul for the Provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; and Gerald Raoul Perry, esq., to be Consul for the Eastern Coast of Sweden.

William Doria, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Stockholm.

The Right Hon. John Inglis to be Lord

Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

*March 1.* Lord Southampton to be Lord-Lieutenant of co. Northampton.

George Patton, esq., to be Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, and also one of the Senators of the College of Justice there.

Edward Strathearn Gordon, esq., to be

Advocate for Scotland, *vice* G. Patton, esq.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Harbord Anson, R.A., to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince of Wales's Island and its dependencies; and William Wellington Cairns, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Malacca and its dependencies.

The Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, M.P., to be Commissioner in Lunacy, *vice* R. Gordon, esq., deceased.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Lemon, C.B., to be Col. of the Plymouth Division, *vice* Delacombe.

March 5. J. More-Molyneux, esq., to be High Sheriff of Surrey, *vice* W. Gilpin, esq., deceased.

March 8. The Duke of Marlborough to be Lord President of the Privy Council, *vice* the Duke of Buckingham, appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a Member of the Committee of Council on Education, *vice* the Earl of Carnarvon, resigned.

The Right Hon. H. Lowry-Corry to be First Lord of the Admiralty, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., appointed Secretary of State for War, *vice* the Right Hon. J. Peel, resigned.

The Duke of Richmond to be President of the Board of Trade, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., appointed Secretary of State for India, *vice* Viscount Cranborne, resigned.

Col. the Hon. P. E. Herbert, to be Treasurer of H.M.'s Household, *vice* Lord Burghley (now Marquis of Exeter).

J. Millar, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland, *vice* E. S. Gordon, esq., appointed H.M.'s Advocate for Scotland.

Edward Wallace Goodlake, esq., to be Police Magistrate for Hongkong.

March 12. Charles Lever, esq., to be Consul at Trieste.

George J. Hoekmeyer, esq., to be Consul at Guatemala.

March 15. Sir William Dunbar to be Controller-General of the Exchequer, and Auditor-General of Public Accounts; and William George Anderson, esq., to be Assistant-Controller and Auditor.

March 19. Lord Robert Montagu and Col. the Hon. P. E. Herbert, C.B., sworn on H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council.

Lord Robert Montagu to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Most. Hon. Order of the Bath (Military Division):—Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, bart., K.C.B.;

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B.; Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, K.C.B.; and Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., K.C.B.

To be Knights Commanders of the said Order (Military Division):—Vice-Admiral Henry John Codrington, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Joseph Nias, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, knt., C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Finucane Morris, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Peter Edmonstone Craigie, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. John Bloomfield Gough, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. George Henry Lockwood, C.B.; Major-Gen. Maurice Stack, C.B., Bombay Army; Major-Gen. Edward Green, C.B., Bombay Army; Lieut.-Gen. George Brooke, C.B., Bengal Army; Major-Gen. John Rowland Smyth, C.B.; Admiral Frederick Thomas Michell, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, C.B.; Rear-Admiral William Hutcheon Hall, C.B.; Major-Gen. George Bell, C.B.; Col. Frederick Edward Chapman, C.B.; Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, David Deas, M.D., C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Holloway, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery; Capt. Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, bart., R.N., C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. William Bell; Lieut.-Gen. John Bloomfield; Lieut.-Gen. Anthony Blaxland Stransham, R.M.L.I.; Major-Gen. William Bates Ingilby; and Major-Gen. Trevor Chute.

To be Companions of the Bath (Military Division):—Major-Gen. George Campbell, Bengal Army; Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, Madras Army; Major-Gen. John Christie, Bengal Army; Rear-Admiral Erasmus Ommanney; Rear-Admiral George William Douglas O'Callaghan; Rear-Admiral Sidney Grenfell; Major-Gen. Philip Kearny M'Gregor Skinner, Bombay Army; Capt. Michael de Courcy, R.N.; Capt. Thomas Wilson, R.N.; Capt. Arthur Cumming, R.N.; Capt. Henry Charles Otter, R.N.; Col. John Jarvis Bisset, Cape Mounted Rifles; Col. John Armstrong, half-pay; Capt. Rowley Lambert, R.N.; Capt. Edward Westby Vansittart, R.N.; Capt. William Garnham Luard, R.N.; Col. Robert Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons; Col. Alexander Lowe, half-pay; Col. the Hon. Robert Rollo, unattached; Col. George Wynnell Mayow, unattached; Col. Arthur James Herbert, unattached; Col. the Hon. Leicester Smyth, half-pay; Col. William Inglis, half-pay; Col. Hugh Smith, unattached; Col. Edward William Derrington Bell, V.C., 23rd Regiment; Col. Fowler Burton, Depot Battalion; Col. Robert Warren, 19th Regiment; Col. William Pollexfen Radcliffe, half-pay; Col. Samuel Netterville Lowder,

Royal Marine Light Infantry; Col. Robert Hume, 55th Regiment; Col. John Gwilt, 34th Regiment; Col. Edward Bruce Hamley, Royal Artillery; Col. Samuel Enderby Gordon, Royal Artillery; Col. the Hon. Edward Thomas Gage, Royal Artillery; Col. Charles Stuart Henry, Royal Artillery; Capt. Richard Charles Mayne, R.N.; Col. Henry D'Oyley Torrens, 23rd Regiment; Col. William Frederick Carter, 63rd Regiment; Col. George Augustus Schomberg, Royal Marine Artillery; Col. Colin Mackenzie, Madras Army; Lieut.-Col. Robert Boyle, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Penrose Charles Penrose, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Capt. Henry Bouchier Phillimore, R.N.; Master-Attendant (with the rank of Commander), George Biddlecombe, R.N.; Master Attendant (with the rank of Commander), William Thomas Mainprise, R.N.; Master Attendant (with the rank of Commander), George Henry Kerr Bower, R.N.; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Arthur Anderson, M.D.; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, John

Davidson, M.D.; Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, William Richard Edwin Smart, M.D.; Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Thomas Longmore; Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, William Rutherford, M.D.; Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, Henry Jones Domville, M.D.; Staff-Surg. James Jenkins, M.D., R.N.; Surg.-Major John Bowhill, M.D., Bengal Army; Staff Surg.-Major Thomas Esmonde White, M.D., late 65th Regiment; and Deputy Commissary-Gen. Edward Strickland.

## MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

## March.

*Boston.*—Thomas Parry, esq., *vice* M. Staniland, esq., Ch. Hds.

*Cork, co.*—A. H. Smith Barry, esq., *vice* G. R. Barry, esq., deceased.

*Salop, N.*—Viscount Newport, *vice* the Hon. A. W. Cust (now Earl Brownlow).

*York, co., North Riding.*—The Hon. O. Duncombe, *vice* the Hon. W. E. Duncombe (now Lord Feversham).

## BIRTHS.

*Dec. 14, 1866.* At Nelson, New Zealand, the Lady of Sir William Stuart-Forbes, bart., of Pitsligo and Fettercairn, a dau.

*Jan. 13, 1867.* At Mooltan, India, the wife of Capt. Trimen, 35th Royal Sussex Regt., a son.

*Jan. 26.* At Kurrachee, the wife of Major W. G. Mainwaring, a son.

*Jan. 30.* At Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Dr. H. Stapleton Edwardes, a dau.

*Jan. 31.* At Ootacamund, South India, the wife of Capt. Beddome, Madras Staff Corps, and Officiating Conservator of Forests, a dau.

*Feb. 5.* At Montreal, the wife of Capt. the Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, 32nd Light Infantry, A.D.C., a son.

*Feb. 6.* At Malta, the wife of Col. Lightfoot, C.B., 84th Regt., a dau.

*Feb. 7.* The wife of Lieut. Ernest Villiers, a son.

*Feb. 9.* At Malta, the wife of Col. Bernard Collinson, R.E., a dau.

*Feb. 10.* At Hongkong, the wife of Wilberforce Wilson, esq., Surveyor-Gen., a son.

*Feb. 11.* At the Piræus of Athens, the wife of W. B. Neale, esq., Consul for Continental Greece, a dau.

*Feb. 12.* At Whitchurch, Hants, the wife of Capt. Fryer, 6th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Banda, Bundelcund, the wife of

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Drew, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

*Feb. 13.* At Edinburgh, the wife of Richard Mahony, esq., of Dromore, co. Kerry, a son.

*Feb. 15.* At Rugby, the wife of Rev. P. Bowden Smith, a son.

At Darsham, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. John Thorp, M.A., a dau.

*Feb. 16.* At East Farleigh, Kent, the wife of Rev. Arthur H. R. Hebden, a son.

At Newnham, Cambridge, the wife of Rev. H. M. Luckock, a dau.

At Porter's Hotel, Cavendish-square, the wife of Major C. F. Campbell Renton, of Lamberton, N.B., a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Rev. F. C. Skey, M.A., a dau.

*Feb. 17.* At Burton, Westmoreland, the wife of Rev. Wm. Chastel de Boinville, M.A., a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. George P. Fawkes, 83rd Regt., a dau.

At Little Harrowden, the wife of Rev. T. Richards, rector of Hardwycke, Northamptonshire, a son.

At Wolfreton House, Kirk Ella, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. A. H. Uttersson, 17th Regt., a dau.

*Feb. 18.* At Swettenham, the wife of Rev. Thomas Dodgson, a son.

The wife of Philip Howes, esq., of Sewalds Hall, Essex, a dau.

*Feb.* 19. At Newburgh Park, Yorkshire, the Lady Julia Wombwell, a son.

At Farringdon, Alton, the wife of Francis Charles Annesley, esq., 28th Regt., a dau.

At Nuffield, the wife of Rev. A. Hamersley, a dau.

At Eton College, the wife of Rev. Charles Wolley, a dau.

*Feb.* 20. At Ashfield, the Lady Susan Milbank, a son.

At Roehampton, the wife of Major B. Chapman, a dau.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, the wife of Rev. John Scarth, a dau.

At 31, Tavistock-square, the wife of Rev. Henry Shepherd, Rector of Chaldon, Surrey, a son.

*Feb.* 21. At 7, Merrion-square east, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. FitzGerald, a dau.

At Taunton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. D. Ardagh, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At 9, Barnsbury-park, Islington, the wife of Rev. Robert Browne, rector of Lullingstone, Kent, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Elliott-Lockhart, 74th Highlanders, a son.

At Southwood House, St. Lawrence, Kent, the wife of Charles Jolliffe, esq., a dau.

At The Limes, Wandsworth, the wife of David George Hope Pollock, esq., a son.

At 22, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Evan C. Sutherland-Walker, esq., of Crow Nest, near Halifax, a son.

At Astwood Vicarage, the wife of Rev. C. Ware, a son.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Williams, R.A., a dau.

*Feb.* 22. At 42, Eaton-place, Lady Colville, a son.

At Haughton-le-Skerne, the wife of Rev. Edward Cheese, a dau.

At Dalton House, Saddington, Leicestershire, the wife of John Croft, esq., a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Foley, R.N., twin daus.

At Upper Norwood, the wife of Rev. Alfred H. Gay, M.A., a dau.

At 1, Upper Hyde-park-street, the wife of Samuel Hoare, esq., a dau.

At Ousden, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. W. S. McDouall, a son.

At Dannerham, Salisbury, the wife of Rev. William Owen, a dau.

*Feb.* 23. At Osborne, Dorset, the wife of Rev. W. H. Lyon, a son.

At Bulmershe Court, near Reading, Lady Catharine Wheble, a son.

*Feb.* 24. At 3, Upper-Belgrave-street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Newbury, the wife of Rev. Henry Blagden, a son.

At Worcester, the wife of Major W. J. Kempson, a dau.

At 14, Prince's-gardens, Prince's-gate, the wife of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., a dau.

At 19, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, the wife of Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A., a son.

At Coulsdon, Surrey, the wife of J. Cunliffe Pickersgill, esq., a dau.

*Feb.* 25. At Frognel, Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maude, a son.

At Tidford, St. Germans, the wife of Rev. Frederick Barnes, a son.

At Lamplugh Rectory, the wife of Rev. Walter Brooksbank, a son.

At the College, Ely, the wife of the Rev. John Chambers, a son.

At 89, Onslow-square, Mrs. Ralph Disraeli, a son.

At Waldon House, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Gaitskell, a son.

At Ashford, Devon, the wife of Rev. C. Whittington Landon, a dau.

At Oak House, West Derby, Lancashire, the wife of Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, M.A., a son and heir.

At Auchnaba House, Loch Gilphead, N.B., the wife of Capt. Orde, younger, of Kilmory, a son.

At Petersfield House, Cambridge, the wife of Rev. William Bennett Pike, M.A., a dau.

At Rodmarton, near Cirencester, the wife of Rev. Henry C. Powles, a son.

At Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, the wife of Alex. E. Ramsay, esq., a dau.

*Feb.* 26. At Taynton House, Gloucestershire, the wife of C. B. Atherton, esq., a son.

At 54, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of George Lovell, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Somersfield, the wife of C. J. Smith, esq., mayor of Reigate, a son.

At Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, the wife of G. Holt Wilson, esq., a son and heir.

*Feb.* 27. At Stoke, Plymouth, the wife of Major Stewart A. Cleeve, 13th Light Inf., a dau.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Brevet-Major George Cleveland, 98th Regt., a dau.

At Monk's-well House, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Capt. W. H. Howes, R.L.M., a dau.

At Kilve, Somersetshire, the wife of Rev. E. H. Landon, a son.

The wife of W. Hyde Lay, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, China, a son.

At Appleby Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Major Vaughan Lee, of Lanclay, Glamorganshire, a son.

At Wookey, Somerset, the wife of Rev. A. Cyril Pearson, a dau.

At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Rev. James E. Vernon, a son.

Feb. 28. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Agg, 51st Light Inf., a dau.

At Egham, the wife of Rev. F. Hall, M.A., a son.

At Rocklands, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the wife of E. R. Peel, esq., a dau.

At 6, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Rev. Henry Swabey, a dau.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

At Pietermaritzburgh, Natal, the wife of G. Hamilton Gordon, esq., R.E., a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Prof. Rolleston, a son.

March 1. At 15, Prince's gate, the wife of Rev. J. G. Bullock, curate of Christ Church, Battersea, a dau.

At Bampton, Oxon, the wife of Clement Cottrell-Dormer, esq., a son.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Rev. James Jeakes, a son.

At 60, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of A. C. MacLaren, esq., a son.

In Paris, the wife of Llewellyn Edmund Traherne, esq., a son.

March 2. At East Barsham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.

At Elmshurst, Great Missenden, the wife of Rev. D. E. Norton, a son.

At Ashbury, Berks, the wife of Rev. F. Shewell, a dau.

At 12, Prince of Wales's-terrace, Kensington palace, W., the wife of Major Robert C. Stewart, a dau.

At 2, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Algernon A. D. L. Strickland, esq., a son.

March 3. At Burghley House, the Marchioness of Exeter, a son.

At 33, Park-street, W., Mrs. Thomas Hughes, a dau.

At Craddock House, Uffculme, Devon, the wife of John C. New, esq., a dau.

At Newstead Abbey, Notts, the wife of W. F. Webb, esq., a son.

March 4. The Hon. Mrs. Dormer, a son. At Edinburgh, the wife of J. B. Brown-Morison, esq., of Finnerlie, Kinross-shire, a son and heir.

At Appleton-le-Street, Malton, York-shire, the wife of Rev. C. P. Cleaver, a dau.

At Wilmslow, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. F. Haden Cope, a dau.

At 1, Eaton-place south, the wife of Gardner D. Engleheart, esq., a son.

At Norton Hall, Worcester, the wife of T. T. B. Hooke, esq., a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Col. Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E., a son.

At East Tisted, Alton, Hants, the wife of Rev. Horace Meyer, a dau.

At Glendower Lodge, Bury-road, Alverstoke, the wife of C. Lanyon Owen, esq., Lieut. R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Mentone, the wife of Martin B. Stapylton, esq., a dau.

At Rochester, the wife of Capt. Stot-herd, R.E., a dau.

March 5. At 18, Queen's-gate-terrace, the wife of the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, a dau.

At Dresden, Saxony, the Countess von Hoffmannsegg, a son.

At St. Ernan's, the wife of John Hamilton, esq., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Rev. H. G. Hopkins, M.A., a son.

At 9, Cambridge-square, the wife of Charles Brodie Locock, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Easton, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Macartney, R.A., a son.

At Orchard Lodge, Great Malvern, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Maddock, a dau.

At Lincoln, the wife of Capt. Mason, 82nd Regt., a dau.

At Basingstoke, the wife of Rev. Dr. Millard, a dau.

At 15, Belgrave-road, St. John's-wood, wife of C. J. Plumtre, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Springfield Cottage, Bothwell, N.B., the wife of Capt. Wallace, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a son.

March 6. At 49, Eaton-square, the Countess of Denbigh, a son.

In London, Lady Blantyre, a dau.

At Anstey, Alton, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Alfred W. Deey, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Canon Robinson, Master of St. Catharine's College, a son.

At 1, Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, the wife of E. M. Ward, esq., R.A., a dau.

March 7. At 20, Hanover-square, the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

At 3, Regent's-park-terrace, the wife of C. A. Calvert, esq., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of C. T. Longley, esq., a son.

At Blackwood Hall, Selby, Yorkshire, the wife of J. P. Micklethwait, esq., a dau.

At 2, Heathfield-terrace, Turnham-green, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Newbould, a son.

At Snitterby, Kirton-in-Lindsey, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Warner, a son.

March 8. At 122, Park-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Howard, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. E. Alcock, rector of Hawling, a dau.

At Thorington, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. A. Bramwell, a dau.

At Scotby, Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. George Burnett, B.A., a dau.

At The Elms, Dover, the wife of Capt. Johnston, R. A., a dau.‡

At Uppingham, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Mullins, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Brevet-Major William Stirling, R.H.A., a dau.

March 9. At Weycombe, Haslemere, Surrey, the wife of G. Bowdler Buckton, esq., F.R.S., a dau.

March 10. At Abbots Woods, Gloucestershire, the wife of Edwin Crawshay, esq., a son.

At Spa Cottage, Winkfield, Windsor Forest, the wife of Major-Gen. Haughton James, a dau.

At 9, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

At Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Farren White, a dau.

March 11. At Clyffe, Dorchester, the wife of Edward Leigh Kindersley, esq., a dau.

At Bispham, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. James Leighton, a son.

At Portsmouth Dockyard, the wife of Dr. Loudon Gordon, a dau.

At Moorlands, Preston, the wife of Col. Hardy, a son.

At Clifford Hall, Finchley, the Hon. Mrs. Kavanagh, a dau.

At Brampton Speke, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Kindersley, a son.

At Hamstall Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. Skipwith, a dau.

At Aldercar Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of F. Beresford Wright, esq., a dau.

March 12. At Glasgow, the wife of Robert M. Pollok, esq., a son.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, the wife of J. C. Stratford, esq., 2nd Queen's Royals, a dau.

At Macclesfield, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Tiarks, a son.

At Brookfield, Greenock, the wife of Capt. Montagu Hayes, C.B., R.N., a dau.

At 2, Granville-terrace, Hammersmith, the wife of Major E. D. Smith, late of 95th Regt., a dau.

March 13. At 19, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. Rowley Hill, a son.

At Bridgnorth, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bentley, a son.

At Monmouth, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Nunez Lyne, M.A., a son.

At Tredington, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Mead, a dau.

At Ifley, the wife of the Rev. T. Acton Warburton, a son.

March 14. At the British Embassy, Paris, Viscountess Royston, a son and heir.

At Clifton, York, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Blake, Mathematical Master of S. Peter's School, a son.

At 17, Prince's-gate, the wife of George Cubitt, esq., M.P., a son.

At 28, Blandford-square, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a son.

At Heysham, Lancaster, the wife of the Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Dec. 11, 1866. At Howick, Natal, S. Africa, Francis Baring-Gould, esq., son of the Rev. C. Baring-Gould, of Lew Trenchard, Devon, to Flora M. Marsdin, only dau. of the late J. A. Davies, esq.

Dec. 27. At Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, Major Charles Macleod John Thornton, Madras Artillery, to Sarah Rose, dau. of Colonel W. B. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps.

Jan. 12, 1867. At Masulipatam, the Rev. Albert H. Arden, M.A., youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arden, of Longcrofts Hall, Staffordshire, to Mary Margaret, dau. of the late F. N. Alexander, esq.

At Ricarton, Canterbury, N. Zealand, Thomas Arthur Clowes, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Clowes, vicar of Ashbocking, Suffolk, to Harriett Elizabeth,

youngest dau. of Z. Buck, esq., Mus. Doc., Norwich.

Jan. 19. At Barrackpore, Calcutta, William Henry Adley, esq., Surgeon 17th Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Adley, of Rudbaxton, Haverford-west, to Evelina Ross, younger dau. of Major-Gen. George Burney, Bengal Army.

Jan. 24. At Lahore, Francis Porter Beachcroft, esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, to Laura Emily, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. Goodenough Bayly, D.C.L., of Midhurst, Sussex.

Feb. 4. At the Palace of Frohsdorff, Don Carlos of Spain, to the Princess Marguerite of Parma.

Feb. 11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. A. Trydell Helden, 3rd W. I. Regt., to Caroline, only dau. of A. W. Fitzpatrick, esq.

*Feb. 12.* In the Cathedral, London-derry, the Rev. W. Thomas John, B.A., to Elizabeth Hamilton, only dau. of the late George Hill Boggs, esq., of Ballybrack, co. Donegal.

At Kildwick, the Rev. J. Marriner, M.A., incumbent of Slisden, to Elizabeth Taylor, dau. of the late George Taylor, esq., of Stanbury, Yorkshire.

*Feb. 13.* At Milbrook, Jersey, William Robert Kerans, esq., Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, eldest son of Laurence C. Kerans, esq., of Louth Park, co. Galway, to Georgina Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Capt. Charles Dumaresq.

*Feb. 14.* At Bishops Lydeard, Somerset, Fenwick Metcalfe, esq., son of Chas. Metcalfe, esq., of Inglethorpe Hall, Norfolk, to Augusta Katharine, third dau. of the late Henry Gardiner, esq., Madras Civil Service.

*Feb. 16.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Alexander Macdonald, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, to Susan Agnes, dau. of the late Hon. J. T. Bernard.

*Feb. 18.* At St. David's, Exeter, the Rev. H. M. Northcote, rector of Monk Okehampton, to Elinor, widow of the Rev. F. Pitman, and dau. of the late H. Mallet, esq., of Ash House, Devon.

*Feb. 19.* At Wyresdale, Dr. Jones, of New Malton, Yorkshire, to Mary, fourth dau. of the late Anthony Eidsforth, esq., of Poulton Hall, Lancaster.

At Jersey, Capt. W. Ross Fuller, Barrack Master, Jersey, second surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Fuller, C.B., to Annie, only child of Col. Radcliffe Stokes.

At Worlingham, Roger Kerrison, esq., eldest son of Roger Allday Kerrison, esq., of Birkfield Lodge, Ipswich, to Florence Lucy, third dau. of the Rev. Sir C. Clarke, bart.

At Milverton, Major Andrew A. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, to Janet Victoria, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, bart.

At Loddiswell, Devon, the Rev. Henry Townend, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Townend, rector of Lifton, Devon, to Margarett Fortescue, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Osmond, of Woolston.

*Feb. 21.* The Lord Congleton to Margaret Catharine Ormerod, of Croydon, only dau. of the late Charles Ormerod, esq., of the India Board.

At Warminster, Wilts, John Chetwynd, esq., second son of Henry Chetwynd, esq., of Brockton Lodge, Staffordshire, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of Mr. H. Hull, of Warminster.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Dow, esq., of Shanghai, China, to Mari-

anne Letitia, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

At Upton, the Rev. Charles Farrow, incumbent of Tong, Yorkshire, to Rosa, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bridge, of Upton Park, Slough.

At Rockland St. Mary, Norfolk, Robert, only son of Robert Gilbert, esq., of Ashby Hall, Norfolk, to Mary Almeria, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Sandys, rector of Rockland St. Mary.

At St. Michael's, Paddington, the Rev. Brushfield Hodges, eldest son of the late Edward Hodges, M.D., of Bath, to Elizabeth Martha, only dau. of the late William Squire, esq., of Easton, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Henry Kingsmill, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Henry Kingsmill, esq., of Sidmonton, co. Wicklow, to Eleanor Mary, elder dau. of the late Arthur Walford, esq., of Lowndes-square.

At Clifton, Matthew Grenville Samwell, eldest son of Matthew Knapp, esq., of Linford Hall, Bucks, to Catherine Eliza Spottiswoode, only dau. of the late Lieut. Robert Robertson Bruce, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Ascot, Oxon, the Rev. Arthur Newman, ninth son of Edwin Newman, esq., of Hendford, Yeovil, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Rev. James Tweed, late of Rayne, Essex.

At Cork, William Norwood, esq., of Ballyhalwick House, co. Cork, to Letitia, second dau. of the Venerable Alexander Stuart, M.A., Archdeacon of Ross.

At St. George's Cathedral, Perth, W. Australia, James, eldest son of the Hon. Captain Roe, R.N., Surveyor-General, to Alice, second dau. of the Hon. George F. Stone, Attorney-General.

At Oldham, the Rev. John Jackson Wilks, B.A., of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Frances Anne, second dau. of W. F. Palmer, esq., of Werneth, Oldham.

*Feb. 23.* At Wandsworth, Alexander Crombie, esq., late Major 72nd Highlanders, to Kezia Scott, widow of John Allan Rankin, esq., of Heathfield, Irvine, N.B., and younger dau. of William Mackenzie, esq., F.R.C.S.E.

At St. Mary's Extra, near Southampton, John Tyndale Greenfield, Lieut. 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, only son of Benj. Wyatt Greenfield, esq., of Southampton, to Mary Catherine, second dau. of the late Rev. Joshua S. Hird, incumbent of Trinity Church, Sunningdale, Berks, and granddau. of the late Rev. Joshua Hird, D.D., rector of Monxton and vicar of Ellingham, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry

Joyce Newark, esq., to Lucy Ann, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Eveleigh, vicar of Alkham, Kent.

Feb. 25. At Dublin, W. B. Butler, esq., K.S.F., Captain late British Legion, to Julia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Richard Daniel Cruice, esq., of Esker, Galway.

Feb. 26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Denzil T. Chamberlayne, esq., late Capt. 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Thomas Chamberlayne, esq., of Cranbury Park, Southampton, to Frances Selina, second dau. of Thomas Bourke, esq., of Hollywell House, Hants.

At Tenby, the Rev. D. Evans, rector of Kilgerann, to Jane H. A. Duntze, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. S. Henry Duntze.

At Lamerton, Tavistock, the Rev. Thomas Gibbons, rector of Peter Tavey, to Louisa, widow of Thomas Hyde, esq., of Worcester.

At Prestwich, Charles M. Gibson, esq., barrister-at-law, to Ada, youngest dau. of Charles Swain, esq., of Prestwich Park, Manchester.

At Bath, the Rev. R. Burton Leach, rector of Sutton Montis, Somerset, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Martin, of Exton, Tasmania.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Armar Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry-Corry, M.P., to Alice Margaret, only dau. of Thomas Grey, esq., of Ballymenoch House, co. Down.

At Oxford, Frederic Parker Morrell, esq., M.A., to Harriette Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's College.

At Marylebone Church, Thomas Paris, esq., late of Greenwood, Herts, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Walter Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire.

At Cheltenham, Henry T. Sheppard, esq., 34th Regt., son of the late Thomas Sheppard, of John's Hill House, co. Waterford, to Lily Hamilton, second dau. of the late James Campbell, esq., of Cheltenham.

At West Dean, Chichester, Samuel Charles Evans, only son of the Rev. John Williams, of Fairfield House, near Ross, to Mary Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. Henry W. R. Luttman Johnson, of Bincterton House, Chichester.

Feb. 27. At Staverton, near Totnes, Mackay Andrew Herbert James Heriot, esq., Adjutant R.M.L.I., to Rosa Elizabeth Maria, only dau. of Thomas Fisher, esq., M.D., of Weston, Devon.

At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. Frederic Jarvis, incumbent of All Saints', Mile-end New-town, London, to Mary, only dau.

of the late George Venables, esq., of Cookham.

At Pitminster, Somerset, the Rev. Edward Jefferies, M.A., rector of Grasmere, Westmoreland, to Martha Beatrice, youngest dau. of Thomas Dawson, esq., of Allan Bank, Grasmere, barrister-at-law.

At Marylebone Church, Major Murray, late 10th Hussars, to Emma Eliza, dau. of Capt. D. D. Graham, late Ceylon Rifles.

At Steeple Claydon, Bucks, the Rev. Charles Pemberton Plumptre, rector of Claypole, Lincolnshire, to Clara, youngest dau. of the late Major Macdonald, of Buckingham.

Feb. 28. At Mill Hill, Middlesex, the Rev. W. H. Awdry, eldest son of West Awdry, esq., of Monkton, Chippenham, to Rose Emma, youngest dau. of E. G. Fawcett, esq., of Wentworth House, Mill Hill.

At Halesowen, the Rev. W. Addington Bathurst, curate of St. James's, Bristol, younger son of the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, to Anna Frances, third dau. of the Ven. Richard B. Hone, Archdeacon of Worcester.

At Wrington, Somerset, Col. Biggs, R.A., to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Robert Baker, esq., of West Hay, Wrington.

At Ashley, Cambridgeshire, Lieut. Henry Harvey Boys, R.N., to Ellen Julia, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Smith, rector of Ashley.

At Aston, Birmingham, the Rev. George Freer, M.A., to Hannah Bennett, relict of the late James Whitehouse, esq., of Clent, Worcestershire.

At Pangbourne, Robert Samuel Hawkins, esq., of Glenturk, co. Mayo, to Lucy Sybil, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Tancred, bart.

At Farnham, Samuel Gurney, eldest son of W. H. Leatham, esq., M.P., of Hemsworth Hall, Yorkshire, to Annie Gertrude, third dau. of John Frederic Bateman, esq., F.R.S., of Moor Park, Farnham.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wyndham William Lewis, esq., of The Heath, Glamorganshire, to Maud, youngest dau. of the late William Williams, esq., of Aberpergwm, in the same county.

At St. Michael's-in-the-Hamlet, the Rev. Crawford Logan, M.A., to Clara, youngest dau. of the late John Lomax, esq.

At Acton, Nantwich, Francis Elcooke Massey, esq., of Alvaston and Pool Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline Louisa, youngest dau. of W. H. Hornby, esq., M.P.

At Bridgnorth, Capt. Charles Walsham Maynard, R.A., eldest son of the late Capt. Joseph Maynard, R.N., to Frances

Marianne, fourth dau. of Arndell F. Sparkes, esq., of St. John's, Bridgnorth.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Albert Mott, esq., of 3, Cambridge-place, Regent's-park, and of the Middle Temple, to Emma, youngest dau. of Henry Fielder, esq., of Carlton Villas, Maida-vale.

At Richmond, Surrey, William Webb, eldest son of Wm. Palmer, esq., of Fin-stall Park, Bromsgrove, to Amy Broughton, second dau. of Henry Smith, esq., of Richmond.

At Watlington, Oxon, the Rev. Geo. Pattison, B.A., of Carnforth, Lancaster, to Emma, dau. of the late William Banwell, esq., of Watlington.

March 2. At Brighton, Charles A. B. Gordon, Major 60th Rifles, youngest son of Alexander Gordon, esq., of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Eweretta Rosa, third dau. of Edward Johnston, esq., of Silwood Lodge, Berks.

At Trinity Church, Brompton, Edmund, son of the Rev. Charles Langton, to Emily Caroline Langton, eldest dau. of Charles Langton Massingberd, esq., of Gunby Park, Lincolnshire.

At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Borlase Gaspard Le Marchant Thomas Le Marchant, esq., of Seaview, to Elizabeth Emily, eldest dau. of S. W. Ridley, esq., of Castle House, St. Helen's, I.W.

At Wymering, Hants, the Rev. Thomas Warren, third son of the late Rev. J. W. Trevor, Chancellor of Bangor, to Caroline Maria, second dau. of the late Charles Henry Evans, esq., of Plasgwyn and Henblas, Anglesey.

March 4. At St. Peter's, Clearwell, Arthur Pendarves Vivian, esq., of Glan-fon, Glamorganshire, to the Lady Augusta Emily Wyndham Quin, eldest surviving dau. of the Earl of Dunraven.

March 5. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Geo. Russell, esq., brother of Sir Charles Russell, bart., to Constance, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Lord Arthur Lennox.

At Swanington, Norfolk, Robert Arthur Barkley, esq., youngest son of the Rev. John Charles Barkley, vicar of Little Melton, to Kate, younger dau. of the Rev. Frederick Hildyard, rector of Swanington.

At Cheltenham, Allan H. Graham, Brevet-Colonel R.A., to Mary Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Oliver Lang, esq.

At Wilden, Beds, Robert Hamilton, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Williams, vicar of Kempston, to Lucy Elizabeth,

dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Chalk, rector of Wilden.

At Cheltenham, William Henry Murrell, esq., of Lewes, Sussex, to Catherine Sibylla, eldest dau. of Lewis Griffiths, esq., of Marle Hill, Gloucester.

At Farnham, Capt. Henry Shearman Ransom, to Deborah Rebecca Marsh, second surviving dau. of the late Right Rev. Lord Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem and Mrs. Alexander, of Farnham Rectory.

At Southampton, Capt. George E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., to Hamilton Maria, second dau. of Robert Hesketh, esq., of Southampton.

At Hornby, George, eldest son of George Stanfeld, esq., of Settle, Yorks., to Hannah, fourth dau. of John Foster, esq., of Hornby Castle and Queensbury, Yorks.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lieut.-Col. Turner. R.A., to Caroline, widow of the Hon. W. H. Wyndham Quin, of Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire.

At Kensington, John Walsham, esq., eldest son of Sir John Walsham, bart., to Florence, only dau. of the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, C.B., of Parkhurst, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. William Wilson, rector of Laghey, Donegal, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Bennett, esq., of Castle Roe, co. Londonderry.

At Valletta, Malta, Capt. James Hudson, 84th Regt., to Agnes Campbell, second dau. of Sir J. W. Smith, K.C.B.

March 7. At Newcastle-Emlyn, Cardiganshire, Capt. Alexander John Ogilvie, R.H.A., to Emily Collingwood, eldest surviving dau. of Edward Crompton Lloyd Fitzwilliams, esq., barrister-at-law, of Adpar, Newcastle-Emlyn.

March 12. At Walthamstow, the Rev. Alfred J. J. Cachemaille, B.A., to Frances Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late William Haslehurst, esq., of Ilford Hall, Great Ilford.

At Edinburgh, Peter Dods Deans, esq., to Louisa Menie, eldest dau. of Kenneth MacLeay, esq., R.A.S., and granddau. of the late Sir James Campbell, bart.

March 13. At Goodrich, near Ross, Capt. John Kennaway Simcoe, R.N., to Mary, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Basil Jackson, of Glewstone Court, Herefordshire.

March 14. At Southport, Lancashire, Thomas, eldest son of Benjamin Whitworth, esq., M.P., to Elizabeth, elder dau. of Robert Shaw, esq., of Colne.

## Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil aestimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]



VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

Feb. 9. At Beckett House, Berks, aged 73, the Right Hon. William Keppel Barrington, 6th Viscount Barrington of Ardglass, co. Down, and Baron Barrington of Newcastle, co. Dublin, in the peerage of Ireland.

His lordship was the eldest son of George, 5th Viscount, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Adair, Esq., and of Lady Caroline Keppel, second daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Albemarle. He was born in London, October 1, 1793, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, March 5, 1829. He was educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1814. His lordship represented Berkshire in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1857, and was a staunch Conservative in politics; he voted for agricultural protection in 1846. His lordship was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Berks, and Chairman of the Abingdon Quarter Sessions; he was also Vice-Lieutenant of Berks 1860-1.

The family from whom the late peer descended is one of Norman origin, whose surname was Shute. John Shute, Esq., barrister-at-law, who was some time M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed, assumed the name of Barrington in lieu of his patronymic, by act of Parliament, upon obtaining by settlement the property of

Francis Barrington, Esq., of Tofts. He was elevated to the peerage of Ireland in 1720 by the titles of Baron Barrington of Newcastle, co. Dublin, and Viscount Barrington of Ardglass, co. Down.

The late peer married in 1823 the Hon. Jane Elizabeth Liddell, fourth daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Ravensworth, by whom he leaves surviving issue four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. George Barrington, M.P. for Eye, and private secretary to the Earl of Derby. He was born in 1824, and married in 1846 Isabel Elizabeth, only daughter of John Morrill, Esq., of Rokeby Hall, Yorkshire, by whom he has issue three daughters.



EARL BROWNLOW.

Feb. 20. At Mentone, aged 24, the Right Hon. John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton-Cust, 2nd Earl Brownlow, Viscount Alford, and Baron Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet.

His lordship was the eldest son of John Hume Egerton, Viscount Alford (who assumed by royal licence the surname and arms of Egerton, and who died in Jan., 1851), by Lady Marianne, eldest daughter of Spencer, 2nd Marquis of Northampton.

He was born in London, March 28, 1842, and succeeded his grandfather in the title in September, 1853. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, and patron of nineteen livings, and was formerly Captain in the 4th Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers. His lordship, whose father inherited a large portion of the property of the Earl of Bridgewater, by a bequest which was confirmed after a long suit by the House of Lords, re-assumed the surname of Cust, after Egerton, by royal licence, in 1863.



LORD FEVERSHAM.

Feb. 11. At 3, Hyde-park-gate, W., aged 69, the Right Hon. William Duncombe, 2nd Lord Feversham of Duncombe Park, co. York, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

His lordship was the second but eldest surviving son of Charles, 1st Lord, by Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth. He was born 14th Jan., 1798, and having been educated at Eton, afterwards entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1823. He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, in July, 1841. In 1826 he was elected representative for Yorkshire in the Conservative interest, and held his seat in the House of Commons until 1830; and in 1832 he was returned for the North Riding, which he continued to represent till 1841. He voted against the Reform Bill of 1832, and was uniformly in favour of agricultural protection.

"In the political world," says the *Yorkshire Gazette*, "he was esteemed for his steady and unwavering adherence to principle, not only by those who agreed with him in opinion, but also by those who differed from him, for he was a consistent and firm, but not a bigoted and ultra, Conservative, always paying due deference and attention to the views of his political opponents. As regards religion, he was a zealous member and friend of the Established Church, but at the same time ever ready to promote religious liberty and toleration amongst all classes of Dissenters. Extensive were his estates, and his tenantry consequently numerous. They possessed in his lordship one of the best and most considerate landlords, never reluctant to advance their material prosperity and to improve

The deceased Earl is succeeded in his titles and extensive estates by his only brother, the Hon. Adelbert Wellington Cust, who was last year elected M.P. for North Shropshire; he was born on the 19th of August, 1844, and was formerly in the Grenadier Guards.

His lordship was buried at Belton, near Grantham, on the 2nd of March.

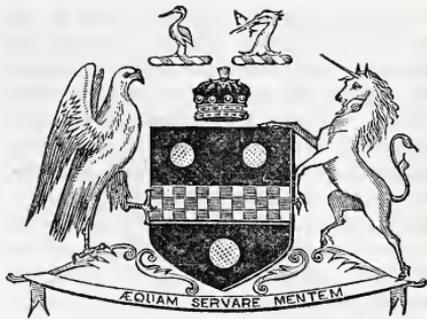
their farms as opportunities were afforded for so doing. The working classes also came in for a due share of his lordship's consideration, and he assisted and defended them in their struggles to obtain the Ten Hours' Bill, the philanthropic efforts put forth by the noble lord in this respect being worthy of the highest commendation, services which will never be forgotten by those on whose behalf they were rendered."

His lordship was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1853, and he was a distinguished member of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the trustees.

The family of Duncombe are of considerable antiquity in Bucks, where they were seated at Ivinghoe. Of this race was Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London in 1708, whose nephew, Anthony Duncombe, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton, Wilts, in 1747; but on his death, in 1763, without surviving male issue, that dignity expired. Sir Charles's sister Mary married Thomas Brown, Esq., of the city of London, and they, inheriting the property of the Lord Mayor, assumed his name in lieu of Brown. Their only son, Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1728; he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., and at his death, in 1746, left issue, besides two daughters, three sons, the second of whom, Charles Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., succeeded his elder brother in the family estates in 1799, and dying in 1803, left (with several daughters) three sons, the eldest of whom, Charles, was created Lord Feversham in July, 1826, and was the father of the subject of this memoir.

The late peer married, Dec. 18, 1823, Lady Louisa Stewart, third daughter of George, 8th Earl of Galloway, by whom, who survives his lordship, he leaves issue (besides three daughters) two sons, the eldest of whom, the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe, M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, now succeeds to the title and estates; he was born Jan. 28, 1829, and married August 7, 1851, Mabel Violet, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby, by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters.

His lordship was buried at Helmsley Church on the 19th of February.



LORD RIVERS.

March 17. At Torquay, of congestion of the lungs, aged 18, the Right Hon. Henry Peter Pitt-Rivers, 5th Lord Rivers, of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

His lordship was the only surviving son of George, 4th Lord Rivers (who died April 28, 1866,—see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. i. N.S. p. 904), by Lady Susan Georgiana Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of Granville, 1st Earl Granville. He was born April 7, 1849, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father as above stated.

By his decease the barony devolves upon his uncle, the Hon. Horace Pitt, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, who was born in 1814, and married, in 1845, Miss Eleanor Sutar.

SIR W. M. E. MILNER, BART.



Feb. 12. At Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, aged 46, Sir William Mordaunt E. Milner, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton, by his second wife, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lord Edward C. Cavendish-Bentinck, and grand-daughter of William, 2nd Duke of Portland. He was born at Nun Appleton on the 20th June, 1820, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, and proceeded M.A. in 1844. He succeeded to the title as 5th baronet on the death of his father in March, 1855.

The late baronet, who was a magistrate

and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was returned as M.P. for York in May, 1848, and held his seat for that city in the Liberal interest till April, 1857. He was a staunch supporter of the extension of the suffrage to all householders, of the holding of triennial Parliaments, was in favour of the ballot, and of the abolition of qualification for members.

The first baronet was William Milner, Esq. (son of William Milner, Esq., who was mayor of Leeds in 1697); he was so created in February, 1717. He was for some time M.P. for the city of York, and at his death in 1745 was succeeded by his only son William. He was for some time Receiver-General of the Excise, and having married Elizabeth, niece of the 3rd Earl of Peterborough, left at his decease, in 1774, three sons, the eldest of whom, William Mordaunt, succeeded as 3rd baronet. He married the eldest daughter of Humphrey Sturt, Esq., of Critchill, Dorset, and was the grandfather of the baronet now deceased.

The late baronet married, in 1844, Lady Georgiana Anne, third daughter of Frederick Lumley, Esq., and sister of Richard, 9th Earl of Scarborough, by whom (who was raised to the rank of an earl's daughter in 1857) he has left issue five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, William Mordaunt, who succeeds to the title and estates, was born in May, 1848.

#### SIR H. CRAWFURD-POLLOK, BART.



*March 5.* At Pollok Castle, Mearns, Renfrewshire, aged 72, Sir Hew Crawford-Pollok, Bart., of Pollok and Kilbirnie.

The deceased was the elder but only surviving son of the late Captain Hew Crawford (who died in 1831), by Jane,

daughter of William Johnstone, Esq., of Headford, co. Leitrim. He was born at Taunton, Somerset, in 1794, and succeeded his uncle, Sir Robert Crawford-Pollok, as 4th baronet, in 1845. In 1860 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Renfrew.

The family of the deceased baronet combine the representation of those of Pollok of Pollok, Crawford of Kilbirnie,

and Crawford of Jordanhill. Robert, the son of Robert Pollok of that ilk, by Jean, daughter of Cornelius Crawford, of Jordanhill, and a lineal descendant of Petrus, who about the reign of Malcolm IV. assumed as a surname the name of his hereditary lands of Pollok, in Renfrewshire, was for his distinguished services created a baronet by Queen Anne in 1703. He died in 1736, and was succeeded by his grandson, Robert, who left at his decease, in 1783, an only daughter, Cornelia, who succeeded to his estates. She died in infancy, in 1785, when the property devolved on her aunt, Jean Pollok, who, dying unmarried in 1807, was succeeded by Robina, only child of Capt. John Pollok, third son of the 1st baronet. She married Hew Crawford, of Jordanhill, who in 1765 was served heir male of Sir John Crawford, Bart., of Kilbirnie, a title conferred by Charles I. in 1638. Sir Hew Crawford died in 1794, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who on succeeding to the estate of Pollok, on the death of Lady Robina Pollok, in 1820, assumed the name of Pollok, in terms of the settlement of that estate. He died without issue in 1845, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, the subject of this notice.

The late baronet married, in 1839, Elizabeth Oswald, daughter of Matthew Dunlop, Esq., by whom he has left issue, besides a daughter, an only son, Hew, who now succeeds to the title as 5th baronet. He was born in 1843, and was appointed a lieutenant in the Renfrewshire Militia in 1861. It is stated by a local paper, that he went to France a few years ago, but that he has not been heard of since.

#### SIR GEORGE T. SMART, KNT.

*Feb. 23.* At 12, Bedford-square, aged 90, Sir George Thomas Smart, Knt., organist and composer to the Chapel Royal.

The deceased was the son of the late George Smart, Esq., and was born in London in May, 1776. As composer and organist to the Chapel Royal, he directed the music at the coronations of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, and of Queen Victoria; but his musical career dates from the very beginning of this century. Having entered the Chapel Royal as a Chorister when eight years old, he was

present at the Handel commemorations in Westminster Abbey of 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1791. The musical festival in 1834, in Westminster Abbey, was conducted by him. He was also conductor of the Norwich, Manchester, Liverpool, Derby, and other grand provincial gatherings. He directed the oratorios performed during Lent at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres from 1813 until their extinction by the advent of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Sir George was also director of the music at Covent Garden Theatre in the memorable days prior to Bishop. It was Sir George who engaged Weber to compose "Oberon" for that establishment. The great German composer was the guest of Sir George at his then residence, 91, Great Portland-street, where Weber was found dead in his bed on the 4th of June, 1826. Chiefly through Sir George's exertions, aided by those of Benedict, the pupil of Weber, was the fund raised to erect the monument to Weber in Dresden. Sir George was one of the original founders of the Philharmonic Society in 1813, and of the famous City Concerts in 1818, founded by Mr. Heath, afterwards a Governor of the Bank of England. Sir George was knighted in Dublin in 1811 by the Duke of Richmond, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was a careful and conscientious musician, and possessed a demonstrative ability, which particularly developed itself in the arrangements of great concerts and festivals. His integrity secured for him the respect of the *artistes*, native and foreign, with whom he came in contact for more than threescore years; and as a careful, conscientious professor, from his knowledge of the Handelian traditions, Sir George gave lessons to nearly all the great artists in his time, native and foreign, in sacred singing. He was the master of Jenny Lind and Sontag for oratorio music. Sir George did not give up his profession until he was long past fourscore. He identified himself with all the musical charities, and his private kindnesses towards artists were always forthcoming when required.

Sir George Smart married, in 1832, Frances Margaret, dau. of the Rev. C. S. Hope, by whom, who survives, he has left issue an only daughter.

The deceased was buried in the catacombs under the chapel of Kensal-green Cemetery.

H. C. ROBINSON, Esq., F.S.A.

*Feb. 5.* At 30, Russell-square, W.C., after a very short illness, aged 91, Henry Crabb Robinson, Esq., F.S.A.

The deceased was the fourth and youngest son of Mr. Robinson, a tanner of Bury St. Edmunds, where he was born on the 13th of May, 1775. Both his parents were Nonconformists, and he was educated at a private school kept by his maternal uncle, the Rev. Habakkuk Crabb, a dissenting minister, at Devizes. At the usual age he was articled to a Mr. Francis, an attorney-at-law, at Colchester; but at the expiration of his apprenticeship, having come into some little property, he travelled on the continent, turned his attention more particularly to literature, and acquired a knowledge of the principal modern languages. He subsequently spent some time as a student at the University of Jena, and then became acquainted with Goëthe, Wieland, Knebel, and many distinguished German writers.

Through his friendship with Mr. John Walter, he became the special correspondent of the *Times*, and was in that capacity at Corunna in 1809. On his return to England he contributed very frequently to the *Times* and other periodicals. Mr. Robinson was one of the earliest admirers of the poetry of Wordsworth, whose intimate friend he became, and who in 1842 dedicated the "Excursion" to him. His constant associates at this period were Charles Lamb, Mrs. Barbauld, William Blake, Flaxman, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, with Samuel Rogers, Coleridge, Southey, John Kenyon, and Joseph Henry Green, maintained a close friendship with him to the end of their lives. Mr. Robinson having chosen the law as his future profession, became a member of the Society of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 7th of May, 1813. He went the Norfolk Circuit, which included Bury St. Edmunds and Cambridge. He soon got into a very fair business, and afterwards became leader of the circuit. Among his contemporaries on the circuit were Sergt. Sir Henry Blosset, Sergt. Storks, Hart, Alderson, Cooper, Rolfe (Lord Chancellor Cranworth), and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Mr. Robinson, who was considered a very good speaker at the bar, on the hustings, and on various public occasions, retired from his profession as a barrister in 1828.

Everyone who has read the biographies of Wordsworth and Lamb, will be familiar with Mr. Robinson's name. Some of the happiest sayings of Lamb were preserved by his veteran companion. One which has been often told relates to Mr. Robinson's first brief. On hurrying to Lamb, with the brief in his hand and with an exultant air, he exclaimed, "Look here, Lamb; I have got my first brief!" The humourist smiled, and replied in a well-known quotation from Pope, "I suppose you said of it, Robinson, 'Thou first great cause, least understood.'"

Mr. Robinson always delighted in the society of young persons; he was pleased to aid them, and they eagerly sought his company in return. He was esteemed an excellent man of business, and was consulted by distinguished persons of all classes and opinions. He was himself truly catholic, with strong opinions of his own. Mr. Robinson was one of the original members of the Athenæum Club some forty-five years ago, and took a special interest in the foundation of the London University College. He was a member of its council, and one of the two vice-presidents of the senate.

Goëthe corresponded with Mr. Robinson, and sent him a set of medals of himself. During his visits to Germany, Mr. Robinson had been a frequent visitor at Goëthe's house. He also saw a great deal of the Duchess Amalia of Saxe-Weimar.

Two letters, addressed by Charles Lamb to Crabb Robinson, are published in Talbot's "Memorials of Lamb," vol. ii., pp. 60—64; and in Stanley's "Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold," vol. ii., pp. 77—81, is given a letter from Dr. Arnold to Crabb Robinson.

Mr. Robinson's defence of his old friend, Thomas Clarkson, in connection with the slave trade, is considered to be a masterly piece of controversial writing, and elicited an acknowledgment of its triumphant success from the *Edinburgh Review*. He also exerted himself vigorously in favour of the Dissenters' Chapel Bill.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1829, to which society his old friend, Thomas Amyot, had become treasurer. Only one paper was contributed by him (March, 1833) to the *Archæologia*; it appeared in the 26th volume of that series, and treated on the "Etymology of the word Mass in the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Robinson talked with great vivacity and remarkable volubility. His anecdotes were told with a racy and quaint humour, blended with a large share of clever mimicry. His imitations of Edmund Burke, Fox, John Kemble, and Foote, were full of character. He told his stories admirably, with quite as much point as Samuel Rogers; but with this difference, that throughout the narration he always made you his companion, whereas Mr. Rogers held the subject up before you, and the effect of his anecdote was like reading a page beautifully printed. Mr. Robinson's style was natural and sympathetic. A marble bust of him was taken at Rome some thirty years ago, and several casts have been made from it.

In countenance he bore a considerable resemblance to Goëthe, the object of his highest admiration, blended with the profile of Michael Angelo. His eyes were grey and rather small, the eyebrows bushy, and his gray hair rose from his ample forehead in short silky locks. He was physically strong and energetic; moderate and temperate in his diet, and possessed the faculty of going to sleep at all times and places. His memory was wonderfully retentive, and he could give long and precise quotations from all the leading poets he had known, especially Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge. He delighted in Mrs. Barbauld's writings, and possessed a rich store of epigrams in his mind. The most interesting passages of Gilchrist's "Life of Blake," the "Pietor Ignotus," are those which were contributed by Mr. Robinson.

He was one of Flaxman's executors, and took the greatest interest in the promotion of the Flaxman collection at the University College, founded by Miss Maria Denman, the youngest sister of Mrs. Flaxman, to whom the sculptor had bequeathed all his drawings, sketches, materials, and original models. After the death of Miss Denman, several of Flaxman's choicest designs were purchased by subscription, to which Mr. Robinson largely contributed, and were deposited with his sculptures in the central hall of University College. Since Mr. Robinson's decease, it has been announced that he bequeathed the munificent sum of two thousand pounds towards the maintenance of the collection already formed.

The deceased, who lived and died unmarried, was buried on the 11th of Feb.,

at Highgate Cemetery, the funeral being attended by a large concourse of friends. The Rev. John James Tayler delivered an address previous to the consignment of the coffin to the grave.

J. PHILLIP, Esq., R.A.

*Feb. 27.* At South Villa, Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 49, John Phillip, Esq., R.A.

The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some time, but he was attacked with paralysis eight days previous to his death, while in the studio of his friend, Mr. Frith. He was the son of a working shoemaker in Aberdeen, where he was born on the 19th May, 1817. Like his distinguished countryman, David Roberts, he began life as a house painter, varying this employment by writing the names of children on small cheap japanned tin cups for the dealers in those articles. From this humble beginning, by his genius and energy, he rose to high distinction, and has left a name of which Scotland will always be proud. While yet a boy, yearning after the means of acquiring honourable distinction in art, he worked his passage to London on board a coasting vessel in order that he might visit the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, of which he afterwards became a member. Before his visit to town he had, however, been in full practice as a portrait painter, making his own strainers and preparing his canvases. On his return to Scotland he appears to have worked with more effect, and so as to attract the attention of the late Lord Panmure, who then resided at Brechin Castle, and by whose aid the young limner was enabled to make another journey to the metropolis with less inconvenience, and when there to pursue his artistic education in an orthodox manner. Phillip became a student of the Royal Academy in 1837. Having settled in London, he soon attracted much attention by his pictures of Scottish life, the first of which that brought him prominently into notice being "Presbyterian Catechising," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847; it was followed in successive years by "A Scotch Fair," "Baptism in Scotland," "Scotch Washing," the "Spaw-wife of the Clachan," &c. In 1851 he went to Spain in search of new subjects, and from that period, or rather a year

later, commenced that series of Spanish pictures with which his name subsequently became especially identified. His first contributions from Spain were "The Spanish Mother" and the well-known picture of "The Letter Writer of Seville." These works, which were both purchased by her Majesty, brought the painter into prominent notice, and in 1857 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. In the following year he exhibited a portrait of "The Prince Consort," together with "Spanish Contrabandistas," "The Daughters of the Alhambra," "Youth in Seville," "Spanish Water-drinkers," "La Gloria," "The Prayer of Faith," "The Prison Window," and other kindred subjects. The full honours of the Academy were conferred on Mr. Phillip in 1859. He was called upon, by royal command, to paint a picture of "The Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal," which he completed, and exhibited the painting in 1860. This and his picture of "The House of Commons," painted for the Speaker, will be fresh in the recollection of the public, and will serve to denote the high position in his profession to which the artist had attained. Mr. Phillip paid a third visit to Spain in 1860. His last exhibited picture, "A Chat round the Brasserio," sold for 800*l.* The fortunate purchaser, after the close of the Academy, was offered for it by a leading builder a new picture-gallery, to be erected at a cost of between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.*, but he declined the offer. Mr. Phillip leaves an only son, Colin. The deceased was buried on Monday, March 4th, at Kensal-green Cemetery, his funeral being attended by a large number of artistic and literary friends.

THE REV. G. C. RENOARD, B.D.

*Feb. 15.* At Swanscombe Rectory, near Dartford, aged 86, the Rev. George Cecil Renouard, B.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late Peter Renouard, Esq., of Stamford, Lincolnshire (who died in 1801), by Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Henry Ott, rector of Gamston, Notts, and prebendary of Lichfield and Peterborough.

He was descended paternally from a family of French extraction, one of whom, David Renouard, fled to Holland in consequence of the persecutions which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His

son Peter, who came to England with the army of William III. (in which he became colonel), was the grandfather of the subject of this notice. Mr. Renouard's mother was the last representative of an ancient family, whose descent is traceable from Felix Ott, who was born at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1398.

Mr. Renouard was born at Stamford on the 7th Sept., 1780. In 1794 he entered St. Paul's School, and in the same year, on the nomination of George III., was admitted on the foundation of the Charter House. His love of study commenced early, for he has left neat and accurate diaries from the age of fourteen, in which frequent entries, in his boyish handwriting, record his perusal of classical, scientific, poetical, and historical books. The notes in his journals—some in short-hand, some in Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian, a few even in Arabic and Hebrew—show that these languages were all mastered by Mr. Renouard before he attained the age of eighteen years. This early inclination to careful and profound study was probably strengthened by a severe accident which happened to him whilst at Charter House, from the physical effects of which he never afterwards recovered. He matriculated at Cambridge, in 1798, and was admitted a pensioner of Sidney Sussex College in 1800; he graduated in 1802. Ordained both deacon and priest in 1804, and elected the same year to a fellowship at his college, he left England to fulfil the duties of chaplain to the British embassy at Constantinople. He returned in 1806, and accepted the curacy of the Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. In January, 1811, he went a second time to Turkey as chaplain to the Factory at Smyrna, an appointment held by him until 1814, when he again returned to Cambridge, and in the following year was elected Lord High Almoner's Professor of Arabic in that university. During a part of the time that he held this office he was curate of Grantchester, near Cambridge, and was a distinguished member of a society which comprised the names of Dobree, Kave, Milner, Wollaston, and Clarke, with others of equal celebrity. His college presented him, in 1818, to the rectory of Swanscombe, upon which benefice he resided until his death.

The forty-nine years of Mr. Renouard's residence at Swanscombe may be de-

scribed as a long and continuous course of study, carried on with an application but imperfectly known even to his most intimate friends, and varied only by occasional visits to London, Paris, and Dublin, and the professional demands arising from his cure of souls. Possessed of an extensive library, and with the reputation of being one of the most distinguished orientalist and geographers of his day, he was continually consulted by members of many learned societies of various countries. To their letters it was Mr. Renouard's custom to give exhaustive and laborious replies, involving an amount of knowledge and research which added considerably to his well-earned reputation in the learned world, but prevented his name from being brought as prominently forward into public notice as it deserved. It would be impossible to enumerate the various papers, most of them unhappily anonymous, with which his pen enriched many of the journals of learned societies a few years since. For the British and Foreign Bible society Mr. Renouard corrected the proofs of the translations of the Holy Scriptures into the Turkish and other Eastern languages. To the Encyclopedia Metropolitana he was a miscellaneous contributor, chiefly, however, in the departments of Grecian history and archæology, and the geography of the East. Enrolled a member of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1824, he became a leading member of its translation committee, revising many of the books submitted to its approval, and contributing largely to its Journal. His celebrated paper on the language of the Berbers was communicated to the society in 1836. From 1836 to 1846, he was Honorary Foreign Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and in this capacity he carried on a voluminous correspondence with the *literati* of every country in the world; he was also an Egyptologist of no mean order, and his connection with the Syro-Egyptian and Numismatic Societies supplemented his more direct labours in oriental literature. During his residence at Smyrna, Mr. Renouard discovered on a rock near Nymphio a figure which he afterwards identified with the Sesostris of Herodotus; this monument he described in a note to the article entitled "Natalia," in the ninth volume of the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," printed in 1832. Important as such a discovery undoubtedly was,

it attracted little attention, and was afterwards attributed to a German, Dr. Eckenbrecher. Dr. L. Schmitz, in the "Classical Museum," No. II. pp. 232-3, has vindicated Mr. Renouard's priority of discovery beyond all question, inserting in his article on the subject, a letter from Archdeacon Rose, with the following just tribute to the learning and modesty of Mr. Renouard:—"I have written this simple statement that the honour of this discovery may be given to those to whom it is justly due. Mr. Renouard's accurate knowledge of ancient and oriental geography (accompanied as it is by an unusually extended knowledge of every class of language, living or dead) is too well known to need my faint tribute of praise. It is only to be lamented that one who has contributed so largely to the stores of knowledge in this country should have made his contributions with so little regard to his own fame. He has been content to labour for the advancement of knowledge without looking for the meed of human praise and reputation." To the last Mr. Renouard remained the unobtrusive but able and learned scholar that he was when Mr. Rose wrote these words more than twenty years ago.

Not only was Mr. Renouard a profound linguist, geographer, and botanist, but in him were united two very rare qualities—great exactness of thought and expression, whether in writing or speaking, and a varied comprehensiveness of intellectual grasp, such as is seldom to be met with. To the last he retained most decided and definite opinions upon the leading topics of the day. He spoke almost prophetically of the recent calamities in America long before most men had described the cloud in the sky. He was as exact and logical in his deductions as he was accurate in his facts, and careful as to their right expression; and to this exactness and moderation was added a real and sincere modesty, such as generally is allied with the highest merits and worth.

As a clergyman he was liberal in every sense—in opinion, in almsgiving; he viewed the present conflicts in the Church as a disinterested spectator might do a battle from afar. With the utmost purity of life was joined a simple and guileless disposition, both of which were chastened in no small degree by a feeling of reverence as deep as it was real. Few will forget the reverential tones in which, with

all clearness and distinctness, he from time to time took part in the Communion Service in his own church, even at the age of four-score and six. Few of his friends will fail to recall his subdued voice and manner when speaking on religious subjects. His almost unjust dislike to metaphysical studies may doubtless be traced to this source; at all times he acknowledged it to be an indisputable truth, that faith has its own high region, whither reason cannot follow it.

The Rev. Mr. Renouard never married, and was the last survivor of those bearing his surname in England, his only collateral relatives being the issue of his sister, Annabella, the late Mrs. John James.

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#### THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

*March 3.* At Eastgate, Lincoln, aged 84, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., vicar of Scopwick, and rector of South Hykeham, Lincolnshire.

He was descended from an ancient Scottish family of that name, some of whom came to England in the time of James I., and were subsequently settled at Clipstone Park, Notts.

He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Oliver, rector of Lambley, Notts, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Whitehead, Esq., of Blyth Spittal, in that county. He was born at Papplewick on the 5th of Nov., 1782, and after receiving a liberal school education at Nottingham, he started in life in 1803 as second master of the Grammar School at Caistor, Lincolnshire, and six years afterwards he was appointed to the head-mastership of King Edward's Grammar School at Great Grimsby. He was ordained deacon in 1813, and priest the year following; and in the spring of 1815 Bishop Tomline collated him to the living of Clee; his name being placed on the boards of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Dr. Bayley, sub-dean of Lincoln, and examining chaplain to the Bishop, as a ten-year man. In the same year he was admitted as surrogate, and a steward of the Clerical Fund. In 1831 Bishop Kaye gave him the living of Scopwick, which he held to the time of his death. He graduated D.D. in 1836, being at that time rector of Wolverhampton and a prebendary in the collegiate church there, both of which posts were presented to him by the late Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor.

In 1846 the Lord Chancellor conferred on him the rectory of South Hykeham, which vacated the incumbency of Wolverhampton. He was the author of numerous theological, antiquarian, and masonic works, many of which have gone through three and four editions in this country, and have been republished in France, Germany, the United States of America, and the East Indies. Having led a very active life in the discharge of his professional duties and literary pursuits, at the age of 72 his voice began to fail, and he was obliged to confide the charge of his parishes to curates, and passed the remainder of his life in seclusion at Lincoln.

The following are some of his voluminous writings:—History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Beverley, History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, History of the Conventual Church of Grimsby, Monumental Antiquities of Grimsby, History of the Guild of Holy Trinity, Sleaford, Six Pastoral Addresses to the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Farewell Address to the same, Three Addresses to the Inhabitants of Wolverhampton, Hints on Educational Societies, Essay on Education, Six Letters on the Liturgy, a Letter on Church Principles, Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Doctrine, Eighteen Sermons preached at Wolverhampton, the Monasteries on the eastern side of the Witham, Letter to the late Sir E. F. Bromhead on Druidical Remains near Lincoln, Guide to the Druidical Temple at Nottingham, British Antiquities in Nottingham and Vicinity, Remains of Ancient Britons between Lincoln and Sleaford, Scopwickiana, &c.

Dr. Oliver's first work was published in 1811, and his last in 1866. His "Ye Byrde

of Gryme" (Grimsby in the olden time) had this dedication: "At the age of 84 years the following pages are inscribed as a souvenir of friendship, and a kindly farewell to the inhabitants of Grimsby and Clee, by their former parish minister, with sole charge for a period of seventeen years, and now their obedient servant and well-wisher, Geo. Oliver. Eastgate, Lincoln, January, 1866." And he concluded the work in these words: "And thus I bid farewell to the inhabitants of Grimsby, in the hope that when this little book is read they will think kindly of me after the years of my pilgrimage are ended."

"Dr. Oliver," writes the *Stamford Mercury*, "was of a kind and genial disposition, charitable in the highest sense of the word, courteous, affable, self-denying and beneficent, humble, unassuming and unaffected; ever ready to oblige, easy of approach, amiable, yet firm in the right."

Dr. Oliver's masonic works are—The Historical Landmarks of Masonry, The History of Initiation, The Antiquities of Freemasonry, A History of the Order from 1829 to 1841, The Symbol of Glory, Institutions of Masonic Jurisprudence, The Book of the Lodge, and a great number of others, which have passed through several editions, and have been republished in foreign countries. He was elected D.P.G. Master of Masons for Lincolnshire in 1832, and in 1840 honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with the rank of D.G.M.; he was also a member of several private lodges and literary societies.

Dr. Oliver married, in 1805, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Beverley, Esq., by whom he has left issue five children.

## DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

*Feb. 10.* At Mentone, aged 49, H. S. H. Stephen Francis Victor, Archduke of Austria, and Palatine of Hungary. His Highness was the only child of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, by his second wife, Herminie, dau. of Victor Charles Frederic, Prince d'Anhalt, and was born on the 14th of Sept. 1817. His Highness was a lieutenant-field-marshal in the Austrian army, and Col. of the 58th Regt. of Infantry. He succeeded his father in the Palatinate of Hungary in January, 1847. The funeral of the deceased took place in the chapel of the palace of Buda, and was attended by his half-brother, the Archduke Joseph, and other members of his family. The Archduke Stephen has left numerous legacies to learned societies and to charities; but the bulk of his property passes to the Archduke Joseph.

*March 11.* At Primkenau, Lower Silesia, aged 68, her Serene Highness the Duchess Louisa Sophia of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Her Highness was born Sept. 22, 1798, and married September 18, 1820, the present Duke Christian, who resigned the sovereignty of the duchy of Schleswig-Holstein in favour of his eldest son, Prince Frederick, now the reigning Duke. By this union the Duchess had issue three daughters and two sons, all of whom survive. The daughters are the Princesses Louisa Augusta, Amelia, and Henrietta; and the two sons are his Serene Highness Frederick (the present Duke), and his Royal Highness Prince Christian, K.G., the husband of her Royal Highness Princess Helena, third dau. of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Her children, who hastened to Primkenau on the announcement of her illness, were all present at her deathbed.

At Munich, of diphtheria, aged 22, H.S.H. the Princess Sophie Marie Frédérique Auguste Léopoldine Alexandrine Ernestine Albertine Elisabeth, Duchess of Bavaria. The deceased princess was the youngest dau. of the King of Saxony and Amélie Auguste, dau. of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria. She was born March 15, 1845, and married, February 11, 1865, Charles Theodore, Duke of Bavaria.

*March 13.* At Ballenstedt, near Copenhagen, aged 68, her Serene Highness the Princess Louise of Glücksburg. The deceased princess was the dau. of the Landgrave Charles of Hesse, by his wife her N. S. 1867, VOL. III.

Royal Highness Princess Louise, dau. of Frederick V. of Denmark, and was born Sept. 28, 1789. She married, Jan. 26, 1810, the Duke Frederick William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, who died in Feb., 1831, leaving issue Prince Christian, the present King of Denmark, father of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

*Nov. 27, 1866.* At sea, on board the *Berar*, on his passage to England, aged 36, Major Harvey George Dickinson, of H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps.

*Dec. 26.* At Waterhead House, Windermere, aged 67, Mary, younger and only surviving dau. of Joseph Armistead, esq., of Leeds.

At Queensland, Australia, after a few hours' illness, brought on by sunstroke, Neville Houlton, second son of Neville Ward, esq., of Calverley, Tunbridge-Wells.

*Dec. 23.* At Waikato, New Zealand, William Thompson, a Maori chief. A letter from Wellington, dated Jan. 8, says,—“He seems to have had for some few days a fatality that he should die on the 28th ult., and it was on the evening of that day that he died. His people had also seen that he could last but a few days, and had meanwhile ordered large quantities of flour, &c., from Auckland, to feast the natives expected from all parts during the days of mourning. He was the prime moulder of the king movement, not intending that it should be inimical to the whites, but hoping to make it the means of preserving the nationality of the Maori. The movement grew too large for his control, and as he was always leaning to the side of peace, and active in preventing a resort to the barbarities of native warfare, he gradually lost his influence, and latterly possessed comparatively little.”

*Jan. 7, 1867.* At the residence of Capt. Harris, of Nelson county, Virginia, aged 135, “Aunt Milly,” a coloured woman. Also, at Richmond, U.S., aged 130, Caroline James, “the mother of 35 children;” she was a slave until the evacuation of Richmond.—*Richmond Examiner.*

*Jan. 11.* At Cannanore, Madras, aged 38, Capt. Charles G. Blomfield, 21st M. Fusiliers, Commandant of the Malabar Police Force. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Canon Blomfield, rector of Stevenage, by his first wife, Frances Maria, third dau. of the Rev. Richard

Massie, of Coddington, for many years rector of Eccleston, near Chester, and was born at the deanery, Chester, June 18, 1828. He was educated partly under a private tutor, Mr. Seagar, but mainly at Rugby, whence he proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, where he remained about one year. Having obtained about this time, under the old East India Company, a commission in the Madras army, he went out to that presidency in Jan., 1849, and at once joined the 21st M. Fusiliers, a regiment to which he remained attached down to the very date of his death. Being a proficient in Hindostanee and the cognate dialects, he was appointed, in 1854, second in command of the Malabar Rangers, a military police force just then established. On the change of government in India, when the rights of the Company were merged in those of the Crown, the Malabar Rangers became a civil force, and Capt. Blomfield was made the Commandant, in which office he continued until his death. Capt. Blomfield was buried in Cannanore with military honours, the General and his staff and the officers of the 21st Regt. attending, as well as the chief part of the Malabar police.

Jan. 12. At Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 86, John Stafford, esq., late of Monkwearmouth, co. Durham.

Jan. 17. Off Ceylon, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Candia*, returning home from India in ill health, Clarinda Elisabeth Anne, wife of Major Penrose John Dunbar, 3rd Buffs, second dau. of the late W. Willcocks Sleight, esq., M.D., and grandchild of the late Burrowes Campbell, esq., barrister-at-law, of Dublin.

Jan. 19. At Dinapore, Bengal, of fever, aged 22, John Louis Margary, Ensign 105th Regt., second son of Major-Gen. Margary.

At Nangunia Station, Murrumbidgee, N.S.W., killed accidentally, aged 34, Richard, only son of the late Rev. W. Polwhele, of Cornwall.

Jan. 21. At Cuddalore, Madras, aged 63, Col. T. G. E. G. Kenny, H.M.I.A., second son of the late Capt. C. C. Kenny, 9th Foot, and grandson of the late Major-Gen. Geils.

At James Town, St. Helena, aged 56, Eliza Mary Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. T. B. Knipe, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor of that island.

At 33, Adelaide-square, Bedford, aged 77, Capt. John James Chapman, R.A., F.R.G.S., &c. He was the son of the late Capt. Thomas Chapman, of Bath, of which city several members of the family have held the office of mayor. The deceased

received his commission at the age of 16, and most faithfully served his country in every quarter of the globe, until his health and strength failed him. At one time he was well known as a distinguished member of several of the English metropolitan and provincial learned societies. Whilst in Asia with his regiment he made several sketches in sepia and water-colours of many places of historical interest, which were afterwards lithographed and published with one of the Captain's papers amongst the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was for many years a useful member. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Royal Institution, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of Lord Raleigh's Club, as well as a committee member of the Royal Naval and Military Museum, Whitehall. Indeed it has been frequently stated that he took such an active part in the formation of these two last-mentioned societies, that we as a nation are largely indebted to his services, either directly or indirectly, for their existence. His extensive acquaintance with science and literature; the knowledge of places, men, and customs which he acquired during his travels in various parts of Europe, Asia, and America; his willingness to impart his information to others, together with his benevolence and kindness, compelled all who knew him not only to esteem and respect him, but also to love him, and drew around him wherever he went the most distinguished men that the different places could produce as personal friends, among whom were Lord Nelson, Sir John More, Rev. Mr. Wolfe, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Owen, Professor Faraday, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles Mallett, and Gen. Sabine. The deceased, who was interred in the Bedford Cemetery, has left a widow and five children to lament his loss.

Feb. 2. At Madras, Æneas Ranald MacDonell, esq., Madras Civil Service, Judge of Trichinopoly, and eldest son of Æneas R. MacDonell, esq., of Pittville House, Cheltenham.

At Baltimore, U.S., Mrs. Emily MacTavish. She was a younger dau. of Richard Caton, esq., of Maryland, U.S., and grand-dau. of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of her three sisters was the late Marchioness of Wellesley; another was the late Lady Stafford.

Feb. 5. At Hall Place, West Meon, Hants, aged 73, Miss Emily Sibley, second dau. of the late Joseph Sibley, esq., of the same place.

Feb. 8. At Toronto, Canada West, after

a short illness, Jane Henrietta, wife of Col. McKinstry, 17th Regt., and sister of Charles W. O'Hara, esq., of Annaghmore, co. Sligo.

Alexander Essex Frederick Holcombe, Colonel of the 2nd battalion 1st Royal Regt., in camp at Soojut, on the march from Bombay to Nusseerabad, while in command of his regiment. The deceased served with the 13th Light Infantry, and highly distinguished himself in the campaign in Affghanistan from 1838 to 1842. He was present at the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny at Sukkur in Scinde in 1844. He served in the Crimea from the 30th of June, 1855, and at the siege of Sebastopol; and also from the 16th of November, 1858, to the 16th of March, 1859, with the Berar field force, which took the field for the purpose of preventing the rebel chiefs, Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah, from penetrating into the Deccan. Col. Holcombe served at first as second in command of the Berar field force; and latterly in separate command of half of it. He served also in the campaign of 1860 in China, and was present at the surrender of Peking.

Mrs. Elizabeth Villiers. She was the eldest dau. of C. Alexander Wood, esq., and married in April, 1866, Lieut. Ernest Villiers, 43rd Foot, nephew of the Earl of Clarendon.

Feb. 10. After a long illness, Baron de Belcastel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in the Duchies of Saxony.

Feb. 13. At Brighton, aged 81, Capt. Joseph Bygrave.

At Bishopton Lodge, near Ripon, aged 65, the Rev. Joseph Charnock, A.M. He was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and proceeded M.A. in 1830; he was incumbent of Sawley, and of Winksley, near Ripon, from 1836 to 1856.

Feb. 14. At Washington, Capt. Henry Edwin Rainals, U.S. Army, youngest son of the late John Rainals, esq., of Brentwood, Essex, many years a resident in Denmark.

George Walmsley, esq., of Gardden Lodge, Denbighshire, formerly of Boles-Castle, Cheshire, a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire.

Feb. 15. At 114, Denbigh-street, St. George's-road, S.W., aged 72, J. B. Haynes, esq., of the Middle Temple; also, a few hours previously, aged 70, Caroline, wife of the above.

At Waterford, aged 72, James Keating, esq., J.P.

Feb. 16. Aged 82, the Rev. Josiah Allport, vicar of Sutton-upon-Trent, Notts,

and formerly for thirty years incumbent of St. James's, Ashted, Birmingham. Also, on the 8th of March, at Sutton-upon-Trent, Judith, widow of the above.

At Cottington Court, Kent, aged 74, George Hooper, esq., of Cottington. He was the eldest son of the late George Hooper, esq., of Cottington Court, by Sarah Curling, dau. of R. Thompson, esq., and was born at Cottington Court in the year 1792. He was appointed a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent, but declined the office. He married, in 1847, Mary Dehane, dau. of Valentine Edwardes Clayson, esq., and niece of the late Admiral Edwardes, by whom he has left two children, a son and dau. The deceased was buried in the chancel of Shoulden Church, of which he was lay rector.

Feb. 17. At Newport, Rhode Island, U.S., aged 60, Alexander Dallas Bache. He was a great-grandson of Dr. Franklin, and was born at Philadelphia in July, 1806, and educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He became a Lieut. of Engineers in 1825, and Professor of Mathematics in the University, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and subsequently filled the chair of Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and was afterwards appointed to the Presidency of Girard College, Philadelphia. In 1833 he published an edition of Brewster's "Optics," and in 1839, after a voyage to Europe for that purpose, a large volume on the "Different Systems of Instruction" there pursued. In 1843 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, the reports of which were published annually, under his supervision. Professor Bache was a member of the principal scientific societies of the world, and, besides the literary productions above mentioned, he published, between 1840 and 1845, "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory of Girard College," and was the author of many learned papers in "The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and of others in the journals of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, and of several minutes addressed to the government departments and various scientific bodies in the United States. His organisation of the United States Coast Survey was the great work of his life, and has made his name famous throughout Europe. The *American Army and Navy Journal* says of him:—"His efforts were never properly supported; but they were always so untiring, so true in their scientific purposes, so unselfish, and so able, that they could not fail to be successful in giving

dignity and usefulness to the coast survey, and in extending and perpetuating his name as a man of science."

Feb. 18. The late Christopher Thomas Tower, esq., of Weald Hall, Essex (see p. 406, *ante*), was the oldest magistrate in Essex, having been for upwards of sixty years in the commission of the peace. He was also the oldest volunteer in England, having served in one of the regiments raised in the reign of George III. Up to three or four years ago he had continued to take part in the public business, judicial and political, of the county, in the quarter and petty sessions, at the hustings, and in the popular meetings; but latterly the infirmities of age had confined his efforts to the promotion of the interests of the town of Brentwood and the immediate locality in which he resided. As father of the Smithfield Club, he was well known among agriculturists far beyond the borders of his own county, and he was a frequent exhibitor at the local and London shows.

Feb. 19. At Brockley Rectory, near Bristol, aged 61, Edward Barry, esq.

At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 83, George Miller, esq., a retired comptroller of H.M.'s Customs.

At Chorley Wood, Herts, aged 67, Jane, wife of the Rev. Arthur Scrivenor.

At the Manse, Tingwall, Shetland, aged 90, the Rev. John Turnbull, for upwards of sixty years minister of the united parishes of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weasdale.

Feb. 20. At Arngask Manse, the Rev. Alexander Burt. He was ordained in 1819 as assistant and successor to the late Rev. Mr. Lang, of the same parish; and had reached, in consequence, the forty-eighth year of his ministry. He was licensed as a preacher several years previously, so that he had been a preacher for upwards of half a century. He was an accurate scholar, and kept up his knowledge of the classics to the last. As a theologian Mr. Burt was equally accurate. He became a member of the Presbytery of Kinross at the erection of that Presbytery in 1856, and has been all along its father, loved and esteemed by his co-presbyters with a warmth seldom seen.

At Canton, near Cardiff, Elizabeth Clauudia, wife of Dr. Reginald T. Pearce.

Feb. 21. At Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, aged 93, Miss Jane Carmichael, dau. of the late John Carmichael, esq., of the Hon. East India Co.'s Civil Service.

At Heydor Vicarage, Lincolnshire, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Gordon F. Deedes.

Aged 83, Lieut.-Col. R. Hunt, of The Hollies, Feltham, Middlesex.

At Sea Point, near Dublin, Eliza Lovett, the wife of Major W. H. Saulez, Bombay Artillery, and dau. of the late Rev. Philip Homan, of Villierstown, Waterford.

Feb. 22. At Pau, aged 41, Frederick William Bosworth, esq., barrister-at-law. The deceased was the son of the late T. H. Bosworth, esq., clerk of the peace for Kent; he was born in the year 1826, and educated at Charter House and at Merton Coll., Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1849; he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1853, and practised chiefly as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer.—*Law Times*.

At 7, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh, Mary Rorison, wife of Capt. James Campbell Hamilton, R.N., of Dalsers House, Lanarkshire, N.B.

At 88, St. George's-road, S.W., aged 33, Maria Antonia Morton, relict of Captain Charles Thorold, of Harmston Hall, Lincolnshire, and wife of John Davis Morton, esq., late of Willoughby, Warwickshire.

At Marseilles, aged 79, M. J. E. Benjamin Valz, ex-director of the observatory at that place. He was born at Nismes, May 28, 1787. He consecrated his whole life to astronomy, and published a large number of notes and memoirs on subjects connected with that science.

Feb. 23. Of apoplexy, aged 109, Mohammed Emin Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Police. The deceased functionary started in the service as a private janissary, and gradually worked his way up to a succession of provincial governorships, and finally to the post vacated by his death. He was buried with full military honours, on the morning following his decease, outside the *turbé* of Mahmoud II. Though of the great age mentioned, he had retained his full faculties and much of his bodily vigour to the last.

At Buckhorn Weston Rectory, aged six weeks, Geoffrey George, infant son of Rev. E. H. Stapleton.

At The Glebe, Edgworthstown, aged 9, Isola Francesca, only dau. of Sir William Wilde, of Merrion-square, Dublin.

Feb. 24. At Farmborough Rectory, near Bath, aged 78, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Bayley, esq.

At Measham Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 83, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of James, 12th Earl of Caithness, by Jane, second dau. of Gen. Alexander Campbell, of Barcaldine, co. Argyll. She married, in 1805, James Buchanan, esq., of Craighend Castle, co. Stirling, who died Dec. 21, 1860.

At Holbrooke Hall, Derbyshire, Mrs. Sophia Horsfall. She was the eldest dau.

of the Rev. William Leeke, incumbent of Holbrooke, and married, in 1863, as his third wife, Thomas Berry Horsfall, esq., M.P., of Bellamour Hall, co. Stafford.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 60, John S. Pratt, esq., of Oakland House, Stokesley, Yorkshire.

At 9, Kensington-gate, Capt. Hastings Sands, of Mitchett, Farnborough, Hants. He was a justice of the peace, and was formerly an officer in the King's Dragoon Guards.

At 16, Robertson-terrace, Hastings, aged 9, Alice Mary, dau. of the Rev. R. S. Sutton, rector of Rype, Sussex.

At Dulverton Vicarage, after a few days' illness, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. J. Taylor.

Feb. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 63, Major-Gen. Augustus Abbott, C.B., Royal Artillery (Bengal Presidency).

At Clunbury Lodge, Elm-tree-road, St. John's-wood, aged 61, Ann, wife of the Rev. John Frost, of Cotton End, Beds.

At Highfield Park, Hants, aged 69, Thomas Frederick Marson, esq.

At Delmar Villa, Cheltenham, aged 47, George Paterson, esq., barrister-at-law, of Castle Huntly, Perthshire, N.B. He was the only son of the late Lieut.-Col. George Paterson, of Castle Huntly (who died in 1846), by Margaret, dau. of the late John Smith, esq., of London, and was born in the year 1819. Having received his early education at Edinburgh, he entered Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and proceeded M.A. in 1843. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1842, and was a magistrate for the county of Perth. Mr. Paterson married, in 1847, Catherine Jemima Jane, only dau. of the late J. Robertson, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, George Frederick, who was born in 1857.—*Law Times*.

Aged 77, Christopher Richard Preston, esq., formerly of Blackmore Priory, Essex, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

At 16, Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 63, Georgiana, widow of the late Capt. Charles Swanston, Madras Army.

At Baughurst Rectory, near Basingstoke, aged 83, the Rev. David Williams.

Feb. 26. At Eblana Castle, Kingstown, co. Dublin, Sophia Erina Chambers, relict of Robert Chambers, esq., a magistrate for co. Dublin, and eldest dau. of the late Richard Newton Bennett, esq., of Blackstoops, co. Wexford, barrister-at-law, and Chief Justice of Tobago, West Indies.

At Milan, suddenly, of typhoid fever, aged 30, George Watlington Clutterbuck, esq. He was the eldest surviving son of

Robert Clutterbuck, esq., of Watford House, Herts, by Elizabeth Ann, dau. of Henry Hulton, esq., of Bevis Mount, Southampton, and was born in 1836. He was a Capt. in the 63rd Regt.

At 17, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, of bronchitis, aged 93, Eleanor S. B. Gandy, widow of Joseph M. Gandy, esq., A.R.A.

After a short illness, Frederic H. Glinn, esq., Military Storekeeper and Barrack-master, Tipner, Portsmouth.

At Weldon Rectory, aged nine months and twenty-three days, Daniel Heneage Edward, son of the Rev. William Finch-Hatton.

Aged 62, Margaret, wife of George Presswell, esq., solicitor, and town clerk of Totnes.

At Allan Park, Stirling, Margaret, widow of Charles Ross, esq., of Invercharron, N.B.

At Salwarpe, near Worcester, aged 72, Archange, wife of Col. Claudius Shaw, and dau. of the late Hon. Angus Mackintosh, of Mackintosh.

At 2, Clarendon-place, Leamington, Charlotte Theresa Wheler, fourth dau. of the late Sir Trevor Wheler, bart., of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire.

Feb. 27. At 5, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, aged 74, Capt. Charles George Butler, R.N., formerly of Lenham, co. Carlow, Ireland. He was the fifth son of the late Sir Richd. Butler, bart., of Garryhendon, co. Carlow, by Sarah Maria, dau. of William Worth Newenham, esq., of Coolmore, co. Cork, and was born at Garryhendon in the year 1793. He was appointed in 1807 to the *Ville de Paris* as midshipman, was made a lieutenant in 1822, and received his rank as commander in 1860. He married in 1830, Emily, dau. of John Bayford, esq., by whom he has left three sons and three daughters.

At The Vyne, Hampshire, aged 25, Lieut. Charles Thomas Chute, R.N., third son of W. L. Wiggett Chute, esq., of that place.

At Shrewsbury, aged 54, William Henry Cooper, esq., solicitor. He was the eldest son of William Cooper, esq., of Claremont, Shrewsbury, by Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Sandiford, esq., of Lancashire. He was born at Shrewsbury in the year 1813, and was admitted a solicitor in 1834. In the early part of 1836, on the retirement of Richard Loxdale, esq., he was appointed clerk to the borough justices of Shrewsbury, which appointment he held uninterruptedly to the day of his death, a period extending over thirty years. The deceased was a man of note in political circles, and was for many

years the confidential agent and personal friend of the late Robt. Aglionby Slaney, esq., who was member for Shrewsbury in so many successive Parliaments. Besides his office of clerk to the borough magistrates, Mr. Cooper also held many other public appointments. He married in 1854, Mary, dau. of the late George Stansfeld, esq., of Bradford, by whom he has left issue two twin daughters.—*Law Times*.

At 21, Upper Montague-street, aged 75, Martha, widow of William Hugh Hamilton Kittoe, M.D.

At Ingatestone, Essex, aged 49, Major James May, late of the Madras Retired List.

At Lyng Rectory, Norfolk, aged 60, the Rev. William Millett. He was educated at C.C.C., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1833; he was for many years curate of Swanton and Worthing, Norfolk.

At South Villa, Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 49, John Phillip, esq., R.A. See OBITUARY.

At 30, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Charlotte, dau. of the late William Robinson, esq., LL.D., of Tottenham.

Mr. John Thurlow Short, Master of the Salisbury and Andover Schools of Art.

At Brussels, George Damerum Twining, esq., Dep.-Assistant Commissary-General.

Feb. 28. At Mount Temple, Clontarf, co. Dublin, aged 44, Col. the Hon. Henry William Caulfeild. He was the younger son of the late Hon. Henry Caulfeild (who died in 1862), by Elizabeth Margaret, second dau. of the late Dodwell Browne, esq., of Rahins, co. Mayo, and brother of James Molyneux, 3rd Earl of Charlemont, to which title he was heir-presumptive. He was born in April, 1822, was a magistrate for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and col. of the Armagh Militia.

At The Flosh, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Mrs. Mary Laurie Ainsworth. She was the eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Stirling, D.D., of Craigie, Ayrshire, N.B., and married in 1836, Thomas Ainsworth, esq., of The Flosh, who was high sheriff of Cumberland in 1861.

At 8, Gambier-terrace, Liverpool, John Fletcher, esq., solicitor. The deceased was the eldest son of the late David Fletcher, esq., of Workington, Cumberland, by Agnes, dau. of John Barns, esq. He was born at Workington in the year 1803, and having been educated at the University of Edinburgh, was admitted a solicitor in 1828. He was president of the Liverpool Law Society in 1853, and was for nearly twenty-five years the senior partner of the firm of Fletcher and Hull.

On his retirement from business, in Dec., 1864, he was solicited to allow his name to be added to the list of magistrates, but he refused mainly on the ground that he considered the general rule excluding solicitors from the commission to be unjust towards his branch of the profession. The deceased gentleman, who lived and died unmarried, was buried at Toxteth-park Cemetery, his funeral being attended by a large number of his friends and of his professional brethren.—*Law Times*.

At Christ's Hospital, London, aged 67, William Gilpin, esq., of Palewell Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey. The deceased was a magistrate for Surrey, and at the time of his decease had just been appointed high sheriff of the county for the ensuing year. He was also in the Lieutenancy of London, and had for many years been Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At St. James's-place, London, after a short illness, aged 33, Edmund Francis Lopes, esq. He was the fourth son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, bart., M.P., by Susan Gibb, eldest dau. of the late A. Ludlow, esq., of Heywood House, and was born in October, 1833.

At the residence of his son-at-law, Wm. Clark, esq., Ampertane, Maghera, co. Derry, Simon Newport, esq. He was the last surviving son of the late Sir Simon Newport, of Waterford, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the city of Waterford, paymaster of the Wexford Militia, and was formerly a captain 39th Regt., and one of the last few surviving officers of the Peninsular war.

At The Grove, Godmanchester, aged 73, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Pearse, formerly rector of Hanwell, Oxon, and perpetual curate of Sturston, Norfolk.

At 40, Leeson-street, Dublin, aged 75, Elizabeth Martha, relict of the late Richard Benson Warren, esq., Q.C., serjeant-at-law.

At Allesley, near Coventry, aged 38, the Rev. Charles Chapman Wharton, M.A.

March 1. At Petersham, Surrey, aged 82, the Rev. Richard Burgh Byam, M.A. See OBITUARY.

At Cockermouth, aged 79, Edward Chamberlain Faithfull, esq., a magistrate for the city of Winchester.

At Plymouth, Edith, infant twin dau. of Capt. the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, R.N.

At Lea Grove, Clevedon, the residence of his son-in-law, Theodore Davis, esq., aged 93, the Rev. Peter Guillebaud, M.A. The deceased was the younger and only surviving son of the late Peter Guillebaud, esq., of London, by his first wife, the dau. of a Mons. l'Heureux, whose family came from the neighbourhood of Caen, in Nor-

mandy. The grandfather of the deceased was a native of the department of Poitou, in France, and settled in England in the early part of the last century. Peter (the father of the late Rev. P. Guillebaud) was born in London about the year 1739, and being left an orphan at the age of six, was placed under the guardianship of two paternal uncles, who were large silk manufacturers in Spitalfields, where they realised considerable property. To their business the nephew succeeded, but retired from all commercial pursuits many years before the close of his life. The rev. gentleman was born June 30, 1773, and educated at Southampton at the school of an eminent master of that day, Mr. Buller. He afterwards entered at Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1797, and proceeded M.A. in 1799. He was successively curate of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, St. Faith, and of Henley-upon-Thames. In 1811 he became rector of Nailsea-cum-Bourton, Somerset, which living he resigned about the year 1832. From that time until 1860, he resided at Clifton, and subsequently at Clevedon, retaining his faculties to the end. He was a man of genuine piety and philanthropy, and of considerable learning, and of no mean attainments in mathematics. For some years before his decease he was the senior governor of Christ's Hospital, in the wide-spread usefulness of which institution he always took a lively interest. Mr. Guillebaud married, in 1799, Elizabeth Anna, eldest dau. of Richard Lea, esq., of the Old Jewry, and of Beckenham, Kent, an alderman of London; and by her, who died in 1864, he had issue ten children, of whom one son and six daus. survive.

At 24, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, W., aged 8 years and 11 months, Helen Susan, the only child of the Rev. G. F. Maclear, M.A., Head Master of King's College, School.

At 7, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, aged 66, Octavius Oakley, esq., member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours.

At Wooden, Roxburgshire, aged 84, Admiral George Scott, of Wooden. The deceased admiral entered the Navy in 1793, and was midshipman of the *Perseus* at the bombardment of Alexandria, capture of Naples, and blockade of Malta; and of the *Minotaur* at the cutting out of two corvettes from Barcelona, and the *Prima* galley from the Mole of Genoa, May, 21, 1800. He commanded a boat at the landing and subsequent operations in Egypt in 1801, and was made lieutenant for service in the boats of the *Camelion*, Sept. 12, 1805. He was senior lieutenant

of the *Phoebe* in action with the French frigate squadron off Madagascar in 1811, and was made commander March 24, 1812. He commanded the *Champion* on the Africa and Halifax stations from Nov. 29, 1828, until posted Feb. 12, 1830; he became an admiral on the retired list in April, 1866.

March 2. At Great Yarmouth, aged 68, William Henry Bessey, esq., J.P.

At Summerton, Castleknock, Ireland, aged 49, Francis Richard Brooke, esq. He was the only son of the late George Frederick Brooke, esq., of Summerton (who died in 1865), by Jane, dau. of Richard Grace, esq., M.P., of Boley, Queen's Co. He was born in the year 1817, and was high sheriff of the city of Dublin in 1860, and married, in 1848, the Hon. Henrietta, younger dau. of Charles, 3rd Viscount Monck, by whom he has left issue a son and heir, George Frederick, born in 1849, and other children.

At The Close, Winchester, Louisa, second dau. of Sir Walter Crofton.

At Gaynes Park, Essex, aged 86, Wm. Coxhead Marsh, esq., barrister-at-law. The deceased was born at Epping, Essex, in the year 1780. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fifth wrangler in 1804, and having adopted the law as his profession, he was in due course called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, but retired from practice many years since. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Essex, and served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1847. He married, in 1806, Sophia, dau. of the Rev. John Swaine, of Leverington, Isle of Ely (by Mary his wife, dau. of John Ingle, esq., of Shelford, Cambridgeshire), by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daus. He is succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Thomas Coxhead Chisenhale-Marsh, esq., a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and chairman of the Essex quarter sessions, who was born in 1811, and married, in 1846, Eliza Anne Chisenhale, dau. of John Chisenhale Chisenhale, esq., of Arley, Lancashire, whose name he assumed in addition to and before his own, and by whom he has issue two sons and five daus. The deceased was buried in the family vault at Theydon-Garnon, Essex.—*Law Times*.

At Bath-place, Peckham, aged 93, Benjamin Nind, esq., formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Bourges, France, aged 84, Mrs. Isabella Pattenson, late of Appleby, Westmoreland, relict of the Rev. Thomas Pattenson, late of Melmerby Hall, Cumberland.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 44, Anne Maria, widow of Capt. Hector Tause, R.N.

*March 3.* At Exmouth, after a few hours' illness, aged 78, Margaret, relict of Capt. T. Pratt Barlow, formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons.

At Rotherwas, Herefordshire, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Bodenham. She was the fourth dau. of the late Thomas Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, co. Hereford (founder of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst), by Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John Stanley Massey-Stanley, bart., of Hooton; she married, in 1810, Charles Thomas Bodenham, esq., of Rotherwas Park, by whom (who died in Dec. 1865) she has left issue a son, Charles de la Barre, now of Rotherwas, who was born in 1813, and married, in 1850, the Countess Irena Maria, dau. of Count Dzierzyhraj Morawski.

At 17A, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, aged 79, Major-Gen. John George Bonner, F.R.S., formerly Inspector-Gen. of Military Stores for India.

At Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, aged 78, William Bowker, esq., of Gray's-inn, and of Sutton, Heston Parish, Middlesex, solicitor.

At 46A, Pall-mall, aged 44, James Day Cochrane, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 91st Regt. He was the second son of the late Col. James Johnstone Cochrane, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, by Charlotte, dau. of John Willshire, esq., of Shockerwick, Somerset, and was born at Devonport in the year 1823. He was appointed in 1841 to the 91st Regt., and shortly after accompanying it to the Cape of Good Hope was desperately wounded in a skirmish with the Caffres. He subsequently joined the army of occupation in Greece in 1855, and finally quitted the army in 1858.

At Bramshill, aged seven months, Robert Hautenville Cope, youngest son of Sir William H. Cope, bart.

At Reading, aged 68, Gabriel Adelaide, relict of the late Rev. Isaac Gillam, for many years vicar of Northleigh, Oxon, and of St. Michael's Church, Liverpool.

At Eastgate, Lincoln, aged 84, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D. See OBITUARY.

At Molesworth-street, Dublin, aged 87, John Pigott, esq., of Capard, Queen's County.

At Yiewsley Lodge, Yiewsley, aged 15, Mary Durrant Robinson, eldest dau. of the Rev. David Robinson, M.A.

At Portland-place, Bognor, Sussex, aged 81, Edmund Yeates, esq.

*March 4.* At 38, Manor-place, Edinburgh, Marianne, Comtesse Metaxa Anzolato (née Pillichody), of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

At 4, Gordon-place, aged 64, Mrs. Harriet Bridges. She was the dau. of the late John Hanson, esq., of Woodford, and married, in 1823, John William Bridges, esq., of Tavistock-square, and of Birch, Essex, who died in Feb. 1866.

At 6, Clarence Villas, Windsor, Capt. Richard Dowse, R.N.

At St. Columba's College, Dublin, aged two and a half years, John Quekett, youngest child of the Rev. W. G. Longden, M.A., Warden of St. Columba's College.

At San Remo, Italy, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. Robert Moorsom, late Scots Fusilier Guards. The deceased was the son of Richard Moorsom, esq., and brother of Capt. Wm. Moorsom, R.N., C.B., the inventor of the shell which bears his name. He was born at Airy Hill, near Whitby, in 1812, and entered the army early in life, obtaining his first commission in the Rifle Brigade at about the age of eighteen. After spending some time with his regiment in the Ionian Islands, he exchanged into the Scots Fusilier Guards, and shortly afterwards, in the year 1835, married Henrietta Frances, dau. of General Sir Henry Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H., a distinguished Peninsular officer. For some years after his marriage he lived at Croydon, where he had charge of the dépôt for recruits, but about the year 1852 he resigned this appointment and removed to Brighton. In 1853 the Russian war broke out, and the Guards were ordered on foreign service. Colonel Moorsom was not with the first detachment who sailed; but in Nov., 1854, on the news reaching England of the disastrous battle of Inkermann, he was ordered out in command of drafts to supply the terrible gaps in our over-tasked army. He was subsequently attacked with Crimean fever, and was invalided to the hospital at Therapia, where he slowly regained his strength; he afterwards returned to Sebastopol, to be present at the storming of the Redan, Sept. 5, 1855, and the fall of the city on Sept. 8. Col. Moorsom for many years took great interest in works of mercy connected with the Church of England, together with the local charitable institutions of Brighton, and had since 1859 acted as chairman of the Board of Guardians. He was also Honorary Colonel to the 1st Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps (Brighton), and was the Lieut.-Colonel and Commandant of the corps at the time of its enrolment and for the succeeding two or three years.—*Abridged from the Guardian.*

*March 5.* At Pollok Castle, Mearns, Renfrewshire, aged 72, Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, bart. See OBITUARY.

Aged 89, Gilbert Barker, esq., of Thorley

Cottage, Bishop's Stortford, for many years Chief Clerk in the Receiver-General's office, General Post-office.

At 18, Queen's-gate-terrace, Mary Slingsby, the infant dau. of the Hon. Slingsby Bethell.

In The Close, Salisbury, aged 74, Jimima, relict of the late Rev. John Marten Butt, M.A., vicar of East Garston, Berks.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, of apoplexy, aged 51, Hester Magdalene Penelope, wife of Thomas Edwards, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. William Wilson, rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire.

At Torquay, aged 11 months, Harry Wingfield, only child of Cuthbert Larking, esq., and Lady Adela, dau. of William, 2nd Earl of Listowel.

Aged 79, Nathaniel Mathew, esq., of Wern, Carnarvonshire. He was the youngest son of the late Nathaniel Mathew, esq., of New House, Pakenham, Suffolk, by Sophia his wife, and was born in the year 1787. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for cos. Carnarvon and Merioneth, and married in 1811, Mary, only dau. of Edward William Windus, esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue a son and heir, Edward Windus, Capt. 4th Carnarvonshire Rifles, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1848, Charlotte Isabella, dau. of Abraham Thompson, esq. (she died in 1863).

At Sarn Fawr, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, South Wales, aged 86, Catherine Ann Carrington Napier, relict of Major Charles Frederick Napier, R.A.

At 23, Duke-street, Westminster, aged 78, Capt. William H. Nares, R.N.

At Cheltenham, aged 10, Alexander, son of the Rev. Alexander Whishaw, Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

*March 6.* At Upper Norwood, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pellew. She was the dau. of Stephen Winthrop, esq., M.D., and married, in 1826, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, fourth son of Edward, 1st Viscount Exmouth.

At Welton Vicarage, Northamptonshire, Frances Charlotte, wife of the Rev. D. Darnell, vicar of Welton.

At South Cottage, Wardie, Edinburgh, aged 52, John Goodsir, esq., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. See OBITUARY.

At 31, Hyde-park-square, aged 72, Robert Stafford, esq.

At Berlin, aged 79, Peter Von Cornélius. See OBITUARY.

At Plymouth, after an illness of only two days, Colonel Henry Charles Cunliffe Owen, C.B., commandant of Royal Engineers at Devonport. Deceased entered

the army as second-lieutenant of Royal Engineers in March, 1839; served in the campaign against the insurgent Boers, Cape of Good Hope, in 1845, and in the Kaffir War, 1846-47; subsequently served in the Crimea, and six weeks after his arrival lost his left leg before Sebastopol. On his return to England he was appointed assistant inspector-general of fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne; and on the promotion of Col. Nelson to the rank of major-general, succeeded that officer as colonel-commandant of Royal Engineers at Devonport, where he had the direction of the works at the extensive fortifications in course of erection in that locality. The late colonel, who was a zealous Churchman, just lived to see the completion of the beautiful nave of St. James's Church, Plymouth, from the designs of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect, which was opened on the Sunday previous to his death, and of which he had laid the first stone about two years since.

At Radley's Hotel, Southampton, aged 33, Mr. Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward." The deceased was a native of Maine, U.S., and only a few months ago came for the first time to England, where his celebrity as a humorist had long preceded him. Mr. Browne's rare and racy humour made London audiences laugh to ecstasy while his own failing lungs and sinking spirits were foretelling his early doom. His lectures were wonderfully successful in London. Their shrewdness, their sense, their wisdom and wit, blended with the indescribably humorous manner of the lecturer, wakened up London for a season, and Artemus Ward was the fashion of the hour; but Artemus Ward was dying, and of late knew that he was dying. He broke down in one or two of his lectures, and at last had to give up altogether. He removed to one of the Channel Islands, vainly seeking health. Thence, deluded by a deceitful appearance of returning strength, he went to Southampton, and there he died. His only relative is an aged mother in the United States, of whom he spoke with reverence and affection. Mr. Robertson, the dramatist, was the last of his London literary friends who saw him alive. The funeral took place at Kensal Green. A number of literary friends and countrymen of the deceased gathered at his grave, and subsequently Mr. M. D. Conway delivered a brief and impressive funeral oration. The epitaph is this: "Charles F. Browne, aged 33 years, known to the world as 'Artemus Ward.'"

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 48, Mr.

Charles Winteringham, the well-known trainer. He was much respected amongst the sporting community. The first horse he had under his care was England's Glory; but his fame as a trainer was obtained by Ben Webster, Neville, Goorkah, Apennine, Prince of Denmark, Clown, My Mary, &c.

March 7. Aged 47, Robert Collett Dalgleish, youngest son of the late Robt. Dalgleish, esq., of Reddoch, N.B.

At Exton, Hants, aged 89, Gen. Cosmo Gordon. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville (who died in 1792), by Anne, Countess of Dumfries, and was born in the year 1777. He entered the army as ensign in 1792, and served at the siege of Pondicherry, battle of Argaum, sieges of Asseerghur, Gawilghur, and various other hill forts. He also served in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He was in receipt of a pension for "distinguished and meritorious services." He became a general in June, 1854.

At Nice, aged 16, Caroline Georgiana Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry T. Marsham, of Rippon Hall, Norfolk.

At Wicken Bonhunt, Essex, aged 90, Joseph Martin, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the second son of the late James Martin, esq., of Overbury Court, co. Worcester, a banker in London. He was born in 1776, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1802; he practised at the equity bar, and joined the Oxford and Carmarthen circuit. He retired from his practice as a barrister at the age of sixty.

At Plymouth, after a short illness, aged 45, Henry Charles Cunliffe Owen, C.B., staff-colonel commanding Royal Engineers of the Western District.

At Lower Knowle, Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 84, Richd. Peek, esq., of Hazelwood, Devon. He was the eldest son of the late John Peek, esq., of Hazelwood (who died in 1847), by Susanna Ann, dau. of John Foxworthy, esq., of Loddiswell, Devon. He was born at Hazelwood in the year 1782, was educated at Kingsbridge, and was a magistrate for Devon. He was formerly a merchant in London, and became a member of the City Corporation, serving as alderman for some years; he filled the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1832-3.

At 3, Carlisle parade, Hastings, aged 33, Louisa Ann, only surviving child of James Raymond, esq., of Hildersham Hall, Cambs.

At Summerland, Monkstown, co. Cork, Anna Maria Toke, wife of the Rev. Isaac M. Reeves, rector of Myros.

At Berkeley House, Reading, aged 83,

Mary, widow of the Rev. Samuel Routh, S.T.P., late rector of Boyton, Wilts.

March 8. At Norwich, Fanny, relict of the late Rev. Edmund Bellman, rector of Helmingham and Pettaugh, Suffolk.

At 14, Rubislaw-terrace, Aberdeen, aged 76, Alexander Rae, R.N., of Scobbach House, Turriff.

At 14, Kensington-crescent, aged 69, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., head master of Christ's Hospital, and vicar of Horley, Surrey.

At Kimmerghame, Berwickshire, aged 89, John Campbell-Swinton, esq., of Kimmerghame. He was the eldest son of the late Archibald Swinton, esq., of the H.E.I.C.S., by Henrietta, eldest dau. of James Douglas, esq., of Mains (afterwards J. Campbell, of Blythswood), and was born in 1777. He succeeded his aunt, Miss Mary Campbell, of Kimmerghame, in 1850, when he assumed the additional name of Campbell. Mr. Campbell-Swinton was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Berwick, and formerly an officer in the army. He married in 1809, Catherine, only dau. of James Rannie, esq., of Leith, by whom he has left issue a son and heir, Archibald, professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, who was born in 1812, and married, first, in 1845, Katharine Margaret, second dau. of Sir John Pringle, bart. (she died in 1846); and secondly, in 1856, Georgina Caroline, third dau. of the late Sir George Sitwell, bart.

At 9, Lansdowne-road North, South Lambeth, aged 46, the Rev. Coulson Taylor, for sixteen years the secretary of the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster.

March 9. At Teignmouth, Devon, Capt. Henry Shawe Jones, of Dollandstown, co. Meath, Ireland, late 33rd Regiment and Royal Westmoreland Militia.

At 1, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, the Rev. James William Markwell, M.A. He was educated at Christ Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, and proceeded M.A. in 1846; he was for sixteen years rector of St. James's Church, Curtain-road.

At The Grove, near Dumfries, aged 80, Alexander Maxwell, esq., of Glengaber.

At Cornbank, near Pennycook, Scotland, aged 82, Col. William Morison, retired list Bombay Army, of Fortclew House, Pembrokeshire.

At 33, Amptill-square, aged 63, Henry Spencer Papps, esq., solicitor, late of Hamilton, Canada West. He was the eldest son of the late Henry Papps, esq., of the Island of Antigua, by Dorothy

Ann, dau. of Thomas Elmes, esq., and was born in Antigua in the year 1800. He was educated at Putney, under the Rev. W. Carmalt, and was admitted a solicitor in 1823. He was twice married: first, in 1825, to Frances Ann, dau. of Alexander Forbes, esq.; and secondly, to Laura Louisa, dau. of Mr. Simpson, of Hamilton, Canada West, and has left issue by both marriages. The deceased was buried at Kensal Green.—*Law Times*.

At Banbury, aged 67, William Potts, esq., one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for that borough, and until recently proprietor of the *Banbury Guardian*.

In London, Col. John Manley Wood, of The Lyde, Bucks.

March 10. At Bonis Hall, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, the Lady Erskine. Her ladyship was Louisa, dau. of George Newnham, esq., of Newtimber Place, Sussex, and widow of Thomas Legh, esq., of Adlington, Cheshire; she married in 1830 the Right Hon. Thomas Americus, Lord Erskine.

At Debach Rectory, Woodbridge, the Rev. Thomas Allbutt, M.A. He was educated at St. Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and proceeded M.A. in 1837; he was rector of Debach-with-Boulge, in Suffolk, and sometime vicar of Dewsbury and rural dean. He was formerly editor of the "Cottage Magazine."

At 17, Maddox-street, aged 76, William Darby, esq., late superintending surgeon, Cawnpore Division, Bengal Establishment.

At The Deanery, Hereford, the Very Rev. Richard Dawes, dean of Hereford. See OBITUARY.

At Sutton, Surrey, aged 80, Maria, relict of the late J. T. Gritton, esq., and fourth dau. of the late Rev. George Jepson, M.A., vicar of Hainton and prebendary of Lincoln.

At 5, Compton-terrace, Brighton, aged 63, Major-General J. E. G. Morris, of the Bombay Army.

At 20, Belsize-road, St. John's-wood, N.W., aged 66, Captain Peter Sherwen, half-pay unattached, late adjutant in the 2nd Life Guards.

At Mitchel, Troy, Monmouth, aged 68, the Rev. Henry George Talbot, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., dean of Shrewsbury (who died in 1823), by Lady Elizabeth, dau. of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort; he was born in June, 1798, and educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and proceeded M.A. in 1825. He was appointed rector of Mitchel-Troy and Cwmcavon in 1825. He married in 1835, Mary Elizabeth, third dau. of the

late Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., and by her, who died in 1838, has left an only surviving son, Henry Charles, Capt. 43rd Foot, who was born in 1838.

At Worthing, Joseph Frank Tompson, esq., commander R.N., late of Rockmount, Jersey.

March 11. At Brooklyn, near Maidstone, aged 76, Edward Burton, esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., and a magistrate for Kent.

At Newtown Park, Blackrock, co. Dublin, aged 76, Henry Saml. Close, esq.

At Lincoln, aged 42, Major Golden, adjutant 1st Battalion L.R.V.

Aged 23, Arthur Humphry, one of the house surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, son of Geo. Humphry, esq., of 21, College-hill, London, and Balam-hill, Surrey.

At 9, Victoria-road, St. John's-wood, Margaret, wife of John William May, esq., consul-general for the King of the Netherlands.

At Brighton, the Rev. James Yalden Nevill, M.A. He was educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842, and proceeded M.A. in 1848; he was formerly curate of St. George's, Whitwick, Leicestershire.

At 11, Cleveland-square, aged 51, William, eldest surviving son of Charles Tottie, esq., his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's consul-general.

March 12. At Windsor, of whooping-cough, aged three months and a half, Mabel, dau. of A. W. Adair, esq., of Heatherton Park, Somersetshire.

At 31, Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, aged 67, William Joshua Ffennell, esq., J.P., her Majesty's inspector of salmon fisheries, and formerly of Ballybrado, co. Tipperary.

At Portsmouth, of disease of the heart, aged 66, William Grant, esq., banker, and a magistrate for Hants.

At The Larches, Banstead, Surrey, Mary Eliza, widow of Lieut-General Alexander Thomson, C.B., col. 74th Highlanders, of Salruc, Connemara, Ireland.

At Steanbridge House, co. Gloucester, aged 75, Elizabeth Netherton, wife of Robert Lawrence Townsend, esq.

March 13. At Farncombe Rectory, Surrey, aged 73, Julia Maria, wife of the Rev. C. R. Dallas.

At Clapham, aged 92, Charles Ingall, esq., formerly of Upper Thames-street, and for twenty-seven years one of the Common Council for Vintry Ward.

March 14. At Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 66, William Henry Cheere, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Madryll-Cheere, esq., of Papworth Hall (who was M.P. for Cam-

bridge from 1820 until his death in 1825), by Frances, dau. of Charles Cheere, esq., and niece of the late Rev. Sir Wm. Cheere, bart. (a title now extinct). He was born in 1800, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Cambridge, and assumed his mother's maiden name by royal licence. The deceased, who was unmarried, is succeeded in his estates by his brother, the Rev. George Cheere.

At 7, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, aged 51, Colonel Charles Knox, of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. He was the eldest son of the late Col. Charles N. Knox, of Castle Lachen, co. Mayo, and was born in 1816. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Mayo, and served as high sheriff in 1860; he was also col.-commanding the North Mayo Militia, and representative of a younger branch of the family of the Earl of Ranfurly. He married, in 1839, Lady Louisa Catharine, eldest dau. of Howe Peter, 2nd Marquis of Sligo, by whom he has left issue.

At Fransham Lodge, Lower Norwood, aged 21, Frederic Rainbow, esq., house surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, youngest son of the late J. M. Rainbow, esq., of Guilford Lodge, Tulse-hill.

March 15. At Bromley, Kent, Emma, widow of Major James Craig Bate, 11th Bombay Native Infantry.

At Edge Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Charlotte Dod. She was the eldest dau. of the late Thomas Crewe Dod, esq., of Edge Hall (who died in 1827), by Anne, fourth dau. of the late Ralph Sneyd, esq., of Keele, co. Stafford. She married, in 1834, the Rev. Joseph Yates, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. C. N. Cookson, of Kenton House, Devon, who assumed the name of Dod, on his marriage, by royal licence. The family of the Dods have been seated at Edge Hall from time immemorial. She is succeeded in the property by her sister, Frances Rosamond, widow of the Rev. Pelly Parker, rector of Howton. Notts.

At Lyston Hall, Essex, aged 60, Margaret Eliza, widow of Sir Ralph Palmer, late chief justice of Madras. She was the eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Robert Bryce Fearon, C.B., and married, in 1829, Sir R. Palmer, who died in 1838.

At Chorley Wood, Herts, aged 65, the Rev. Arthur Scrivenor. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1838, and was for many years incumbent of Christ Church, Chorley Wood.

At Birkhill, aged 13, Mary Scrymgeour Wedderburn, eldest dau. of Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn and Birkhill.

At Souldern House, near Banbury, aged 55, John Thomas Dolman, esq., M.D. See OBITUARY.

March 16. At Gorstage Hall, Cheshire, aged 63, Richard Ashton, esq. He was the fourth son of the late John Ashton, esq., of Hefferston Grange, by Mary, dau. of John Jarratt, esq., of Crawley, Sussex, and was born in 1799. He was educated at Winchester, and married, in 1850, Louisa, third dau. of Sir John L. Lister-Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, co. York.

At Brighton, aged 67, Katharine, youngest dau. of the late George Fludyer, esq., of Ayston Hall, Rutland.

At 4, Rodney-place, Clifton, aged 19, Arthur, youngest son of John Hackblock, esq., of Brockham Warren, Surrey.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 63, Mrs. Jeannette Salomons. She was the dau. of Solomon Cohen, esq., and married, in 1825, to David Salomons, esq., M.P., an Alderman of the City of London.

March 17. At Torquay, aged 18, the Right Hon. Lord Rivers. See OBITUARY.

At Sandwich, Kent, aged 83, Richard Emmerson, esq., late surgeon, and for many years a magistrate for the borough.

At 67, Cadogan-place, the Dowager Lady Hope. Her ladyship was Anne, fourth dau. of the late Sir John Wedderburn, bart., of Blackness and Ballindean, by his second wife Alicia, dau. of James Dundas, esq., of Dundas, and married, in 1805, Sir John Hope, bart., of Craighall and Pinkie, who was some time M.P. for Mid-lothian, and who died in 1853.

At Blackbrook House, Fareham, aged 72, Elizabeth Harriet, wife of Col. Francis Le Blanc.

March 18. In Dublin, aged 48, the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Grange Court, Chigwell, aged 15, William Ernest, second son of the Rev. William Earle, M.A.

Aged 30, George Hempson, esq., solicitor, of 5, Alexander-terrace, Westbourne-park.

At 19, Park-street, Islington, aged 65, the Rev. John Taylor, M.A.

March 19. At Little Green, near Petersfield, aged 82, Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

March 20. At the Manor House, Mells, aged 76, Sir John Stuart Hippisley, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Hereford, aged 75, Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Geers Cotterell, bart., M.P., of Garnons, co. Hereford.

Lately. At Hastings, aged 39, Robert Growse, esq., for many years town clerk and coroner of the borough.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.  
Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

| Boroughs, &c.                   | Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1867. | Persons to an acre (1867). | Births registered during the week. | Deaths registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). |                         |                                       |                          | Rain-fall in inches. | Deaths registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). |                                       |             |             | Rain-fall in inches. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
|                                 |                                                      |                            |                                    |                                    | Highest during the week.             | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. | Highest during the week. |                      |                                    | Lowest during the week.              | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. |             |             |                      |
| FEBRUARY 16.                    |                                                      |                            |                                    |                                    |                                      |                         |                                       |                          |                      |                                    |                                      |                                       |             |             |                      |
| <b>Total of 11 large Towns.</b> | <b>5,837,605</b>                                     | <b>47.1</b>                | <b>4747</b>                        | <b>2917</b>                        | <b>57.1</b>                          | <b>32.5</b>             | <b>45.5</b>                           | <b>0.46</b>              | <b>4409</b>          | <b>2778</b>                        | <b>58.1</b>                          | <b>37.5</b>                           | <b>46.5</b> | <b>0.13</b> |                      |
| London (Metropolis) . . . . .   | 3,082,372                                            | 39.5                       | 2430                               | 1389                               | 57.1                                 | 37.9                    | 46.7                                  | 0.38                     | 2342                 | 1337                               | 56.9                                 | 39.0                                  | 46.5        | 0.23        |                      |
| Bristol (City) . . . . .        | 1,055,572                                            | 35.3                       | 126                                | 73                                 | 55.6                                 | 37.3                    | 46.7                                  | 0.70                     | 120                  | 71                                 | 54.6                                 | 39.4                                  | 47.1        | 0.16        |                      |
| Birmingham (Borough) . . . . .  | 343,948                                              | 43.9                       | 308                                | 160                                | 57.0                                 | 37.1                    | 47.2                                  | 0.49                     | 249                  | 142                                | 55.7                                 | 39.2                                  | 45.9        | 0.11        |                      |
| Liverpool (Borough) . . . . .   | 492,439                                              | 96.4                       | 451                                | 288                                | 53.2                                 | 37.1                    | 45.3                                  | 0.21                     | 416                  | 267                                | 55.3                                 | 41.2                                  | 46.8        | 0.10        |                      |
| Manchester (City) . . . . .     | 362,823                                              | 80.9                       | 286                                | 211                                | 56.0                                 | 37.2                    | 46.0                                  | 0.67                     | 275                  | 202                                | 57.2                                 | 39.8                                  | 47.7        | 0.08        |                      |
| Salford (Borough) . . . . .     | 115,013                                              | 22.2                       | 132                                | 62                                 | 55.4                                 | 37.0                    | 46.2                                  | 0.64                     | 70                   | 60                                 | 57.6                                 | 38.1                                  | 46.1        | 0.10        |                      |
| Leeds (Borough) . . . . .       | 232,428                                              | 10.8                       | 270                                | 125                                | 56.0                                 | 32.5                    | 44.9                                  | 0.25                     | 171                  | 116                                | 55.0                                 | 38.5                                  | 45.9        | 0.02        |                      |
| Hull (Borough) . . . . .        | 106,740                                              | 30.0                       | 93                                 | 52                                 | 52                                   | 32.5                    | 44.9                                  | 0.25                     | 12                   | 47                                 | 52                                   | 32.5                                  | 45.9        | 0.02        |                      |
| Edinburgh (City) . . . . .      | 176,081                                              | 39.8                       | 133                                | 95                                 | 49.7                                 | 33.0                    | 44.1                                  | 0.50                     | 129                  | 75                                 | 53.7                                 | 38.0                                  | 46.1        | 0.10        |                      |
| Glasgow (City) . . . . .        | 440,979                                              | 87.1                       | 348                                | 255                                | 49.6                                 | 32.7                    | 42.6                                  | 0.60                     | 387                  | 250                                | 51.9                                 | 38.0                                  | 44.8        | 0.25        |                      |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs)    | 319,210                                              | 32.8                       | 190                                | 207                                | 54.9                                 | 33.5                    | 45.7                                  | 0.20                     | 178                  | 211                                | 58.1                                 | 37.5                                  | 48.2        | 0.20        |                      |
| MARCH 2.                        |                                                      |                            |                                    |                                    |                                      |                         |                                       |                          |                      |                                    |                                      |                                       |             |             |                      |
| <b>Total of 11 large Towns.</b> | <b>5,837,605</b>                                     | <b>47.1</b>                | <b>4372</b>                        | <b>2759</b>                        | <b>52.8</b>                          | <b>18.5</b>             | <b>38.0</b>                           | <b>0.19</b>              | <b>4172</b>          | <b>2959</b>                        | <b>50.0</b>                          | <b>21.2</b>                           | <b>36.7</b> | <b>0.55</b> |                      |
| London (Metropolis) . . . . .   | 3,082,372                                            | 39.5                       | 2215                               | 1295                               | 52.3                                 | 28.2                    | 39.0                                  | 0.04                     | 2153                 | 1425                               | 48.7                                 | 27.6                                  | 35.3        | 0.52        |                      |
| Bristol (City) . . . . .        | 1,055,572                                            | 35.3                       | 134                                | 69                                 | 51.5                                 | 26.3                    | 38.6                                  | 0.18                     | 115                  | 77                                 | 45.8                                 | 25.4                                  | 35.6        | 0.44        |                      |
| Birmingham (Borough) . . . . .  | 343,948                                              | 43.9                       | 289                                | 163                                | 52.3                                 | 25.2                    | 38.2                                  | 0.05                     | 246                  | 152                                | 43.7                                 | 21.2                                  | 35.1        | 1.42        |                      |
| Liverpool (Borough) . . . . .   | 492,439                                              | 96.4                       | 358                                | 286                                | 50.2                                 | 26.0                    | 38.3                                  | 0.11                     | 430                  | 312                                | 48.4                                 | 29.5                                  | 37.0        | 0.10        |                      |
| Manchester (City) . . . . .     | 362,823                                              | 80.9                       | 287                                | 201                                | 49.0                                 | 24.0                    | 37.6                                  | 0.47                     | 285                  | 206                                | 50.0                                 | 24.0                                  | 37.5        | 0.18        |                      |
| Salford (Borough) . . . . .     | 115,013                                              | 22.2                       | 94                                 | 51                                 | 48.8                                 | 24.7                    | 37.5                                  | 0.30                     | 81                   | 76                                 | 49.8                                 | 24.2                                  | 36.1        | 0.30        |                      |
| Leeds (Borough) . . . . .       | 232,428                                              | 10.8                       | 221                                | 139                                | 52.3                                 | 18.5                    | 35.2                                  | 0.14                     | 160                  | 128                                | 43.8                                 | 24.3                                  | 36.4        | 0.58        |                      |
| Hull (Borough) . . . . .        | 106,740                                              | 30.0                       | 92                                 | 36                                 | 52.3                                 | 18.5                    | 35.2                                  | 0.14                     | 88                   | 36                                 | 43.8                                 | 24.3                                  | 36.4        | 0.58        |                      |
| Edinburgh (City) . . . . .      | 176,081                                              | 39.8                       | 123                                | 89                                 | 49.7                                 | 29.0                    | 38.9                                  | 0.10                     | 118                  | 91                                 | 46.7                                 | 32.0                                  | 37.4        | 0.50        |                      |
| Glasgow (City) . . . . .        | 440,979                                              | 87.1                       | 376                                | 241                                | 49.0                                 | 25.0                    | 37.4                                  | 0.14                     | 341                  | 269                                | 48.3                                 | 28.5                                  | 37.6        | 0.63        |                      |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs)    | 319,210                                              | 32.8                       | 183                                | 189                                | 52.8                                 | 24.3                    | 39.9                                  | 0.43                     | 155                  | 187                                | 47.8                                 | 32.1                                  | 39.0        | 0.86        |                      |

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.  
From February 24, 1867, to March 23, 1867, inclusive.

| Day of Month. | Thermometer.       |       |                   | Barom.   | Weather.            | Day of Month. | Thermometer.       |       |                   | Barom.   | Weather.         |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|------------------|
|               | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. |          |                     |               | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. |          |                  |
| Feb.          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |                     | Mar.          | °                  | °     | °                 | in. pts. |                  |
| 24            | 50                 | 53    | 49                | 30. 18   | slight rn., clo.    | 10            | 42                 | 44    | 39                | 29. 15   | rain             |
| 25            | 41                 | 48    | 43                | 30. 11   | fair                | 11            | 39                 | 41    | 36                | 29. 55   | do., sleet       |
| 26            | 41                 | 43    | 42                | 30. 01   | rain                | 12            | 32                 | 39    | 34                | 29. 67   | snow, hail       |
| 27            | 39                 | 42    | 39                | 29. 95   | cloudy              | 13            | 33                 | 39    | 35                | 29. 64   | cloudy, snow     |
| 28            | 37                 | 43    | 39                | 30. 12   | do., fair           | 14            | 33                 | 37    | 33                | 29. 49   | heavy snow       |
| M. 1          | 37                 | 42    | 37                | 30. 30   | cloudy              | 15            | 35                 | 40    | 33                | 29. 63   | snow             |
| 2             | 34                 | 40    | 34                | 30. 52   | do., fair           | 16            | 31                 | 40    | 31                | 29. 62   | fair             |
| 3             | 35                 | 42    | 35                | 30. 56   | fair                | 17            | 31                 | 37    | 35                | 29. 83   | do.              |
| 4             | 37                 | 42    | 37                | 30. 34   | do.                 | 18            | 33                 | 35    | 35                | 29. 44   | heavy snow       |
| 5             | 38                 | 46    | 39                | 30. 03   | rain, fair, clo.    | 19            | 35                 | 36    | 36                | 29. 24   | h. sn., rn., hl. |
| 6             | 36                 | 42    | 36                | 29. 63   | cl., slt., hl., sn. | 20            | 35                 | 40    | 36                | 29. 38   | cloudy, sleet    |
| 7             | 33                 | 37    | 34                | 29. 52   | heavy snow          | 21            | 32                 | 41    | 35                | 29. 74   | fair             |
| 8             | 33                 | 38    | 36                | 29. 46   | snow, cloudy        | 22            | 32                 | 43    | 43                | 29. 60   | h. snow, fair    |
| 9             | 35                 | 41    | 38                | 29. 40   | cloudy, rain        | 23            | 48                 | 53    | 52                | 29. 55   | fair, clo., rain |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

| Feb. and Mar. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | New 3 per Cents. | Bank Stock. | Exch. Bills £1,000. | East India Stock. | India Bonds £1,000. | India 5 per Cent. St. |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Feb.          |                      |                      |                  |             |                     |                   |                     |                       |
| 22            | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | 252 1/2     | 17 pm.              | 214 15            | 28 32 pm.           | 107 1/2               |
| 23            | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | 254         | 17 pm.              | ...               | 30 2 pm.            | 107                   |
| 25            | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | 252 1/2     | 7 12 pm.            | 214 1/2           | 34 pm.              | 107                   |
| 26            | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | 253         | 7 17 pm.            | 215               | 34 pm.              | 107                   |
| 27            | 91                   | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | ...         | 7 12 pm.            | 215               | ...                 | 107                   |
| 28            | 91                   | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | 253         | 8 16 pm.            | 216               | 30 pm.              | 107 1/2               |
| M. 1          | 91                   | 90 1/2               | 90 1/2           | 252 1/2     | 7 12 pm.            | 214 1/2           | 34 pm.              | 107 1/2               |
| 2             | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | 254         | 11 pm.              | 216               | ...                 | 107                   |
| 4             | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | 253         | 12 pm.              | 216               | ...                 | 107 1/2               |
| 5             | 91                   | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | 252 1/2     | ...                 | ...               | ...                 | 107 1/2               |
| 6             | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | ...         | ...                 | ...               | ...                 | 107 1/2               |
| 7             | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | ...         | 12 pm.              | ...               | 31 pm.              | 107 1/2               |
| 8             | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | ...         | ...                 | ...               | 35 pm.              | 107 1/2               |
| 9             | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | ...         | 13 pm.              | ...               | 35 pm.              | 108 1/2               |
| 11            | 90 1/2               | 88 9/10              | 88 9/10          | ...         | 8 15 pm.            | ...               | 40 pm.              | 108 1/2               |
| 12            | 90 1/2               | 89                   | 88 9/10          | ...         | 13 17 pm.           | 215 1/2           | ...                 | 108 1/2               |
| 13            | 91                   | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | ...         | 15 pm.              | ...               | 35 pm.              | 108 9/10              |
| 14            | 91                   | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | 253         | 17 pm.              | ...               | 40 pm.              | 108 1/2               |
| 15            | 91                   | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | ...         | 14 18 pm.           | 216               | 41 2 pm.            | 108 9/10              |
| 16            | 91                   | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | Shut.       | 14 15 pm.           | ...               | 42 pm.              | 109 1/4               |
| 18            | 91                   | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | ...         | 14 18 pm.           | ...               | 42 pm.              | ...                   |
| 19            | 90 1/2               | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | ...         | 14 18 pm.           | ...               | ...                 | 109 3/8               |
| 20            | 90 1/2               | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | ...         | 15 pm.              | 215 17            | 44 5 pm.            | 109 1/2               |
| 21            | 91                   | 89 9/10              | 89 9/10          | ...         | 18 pm.              | 217               | 43 pm.              | 109 1/2               |

ALFRED WHITMORE,  
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.,  
Stock and Share Broker.

THE

# Gentleman's Magazine

AND

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1867.

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NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.*—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.,

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Correspondents are requested to send their names and addresses to SYLVANUS URBAN, as no letter can be inserted without the communication of the writer's name and address to the Editor.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

MADEMOISELLE MATHILDE.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

CHAPTER V.

LOUIS AND ANDRÉ TALK OVER THE STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS ;



HE tide at the mouth of the Rance, and amidst the beautiful archipelago of granite islands, which form the defences of the good old English-hating town of St. Malo, rises and falls, at least at the equinoxes, nearly fifty feet ; a greater rise and fall, I believe, than even that of the Wye at Chepstow.

Unlike the water of the Wye, however, the ocean water which daily creeps up over, and drains away from, the granite rocks at St. Malo is exquisitely clear, and on a quiet day the Atlantic swell is so broken and deadened that there is little or no surf ; and so you can lie on the rocks as the tide goes down, and look into the depths of the water which runs up between the coralline-covered crags, and see the bed of the sea bringing secret after secret to light, until the broad level of sand stands exposed, and you can descend and walk for miles on the floor of the great sea. A quiet day at spring-tide among the rocks and sands, to the westward of Dinard, is a thing not to be forgotten by a very old traveller.

But I scarcely think Dinard was in existence at the time I speak of. At least, very little of the present village looks as if it could

have existed then. Certainly not the granite quay for instance; that model of dexterous engineering at which a steamer can moor at any hour of the day, in spite of forty feet difference of tide. This pier is later-imperial, and has been imperially erected for the convenience of a village of some 800 inhabitants. Few seaport towns of 2000 or more inhabitants in England have such a wharf as this; and one only thinks of remembering it to call attention to the singular passion which every party in France has for fine public works. Arthur Young, with all the pre-revolutionary misery around him, is enthusiastic in praise of the *corvée*-built roads and bridges; and through the wild political changes of seventy-four years, since the abolishment of *corvée*, every successive government has, even in the wildest times, bidden for popularity by the continuation of great public works. Sometimes to gratify the national pride, sometimes as a sham-labour test: under the later empire to fulfil both these requirements.

In the spring of 1789, however, Dinard was but a very little place, and a very quiet one. Old St. Malo, a mile off across the bay, must have looked much the same as now, a close-packed town with mediæval walls, and alternately, as the tide rose or fell, a fringe of yellow sand or green sea-water; the cathedral, scarcely visible above the high-piled houses, for the present later-imperial spire was not built; Tour Solidor, in the suburb of St. Servan, probably the highest point, a very beautiful keep of the 14th century.

Then, as now, there were very few places more fit for a quiet walk between two young friends, of very high mental calibre and of great purpose, than the rocks to the westward of Dinard. Two such were there, sitting together on the rocks, watching the old town, the archipelago of dangerous islands, the airy white-winged gulls, which floated heedless over the salt-sea graves of the dead men—French and English—who had perished here for so many centuries in the attack and defence of this town; at times, leaning thoughtfully over the edge of the rock and watching the great, mighty Atlantic, as he gently withdrew his waters, and revealed cranny after cranny, secret after secret; and waiting until he should leave the sands bare and show to them the floors of the ocean for a time before he came back.

They were two young French officers who sat thus, their names André and Louis. They were both in uniform: André, the eldest, in a white uniform, with light-blue facings, and the cross of St. Louis, still popular, soon to be insulted. The second, Louis, also

in white uniform, but with darker blue facings. A watcher, stealthily approaching them from the low down above, at first took them for two sea-gulls perched upon the rock, until getting nearer he saw that they were but flightless Christians, and that his quarry was safe. He might stalk on: those fowls would sit.

André, the elder of these two white-coated sea-gulls, is the most difficult to describe, for I have seen his portrait, and I distrust not the genius of the painter but the authenticity of the picture. A high forehead, as large at the dome as at the eyebrows, but no larger; eyes steady and kind; nose large, straight, and thin, with immovable nostrils; a mouth absolutely immovable when in quiescence; chin long, but not very broad; physique magnificent in every way. This is all I can give about André.

Louis, the other young officer in the white uniform, had formed himself on his cousin so long that he hoped he was like him. Some people said he was in every way superior to his cousin André. One of these people "ventilated" this idea to Madame D'Isigny at one of her little suppers at Dinan. Royalist society at Dinan was in hopes that Madame D'Isigny had lost her temper so long that she couldn't find it 'again—that she had got into a mere state of chronic cynicism. Madame undeceived them; she laid her hand on her temper directly, and produced it for the inspection of an astonished and (as things went) seditious supper party.

"Compare Louis to André!" she said. "You might as well compare my daughter Adèle to my daughter Mathilde. Louis is a boy: his merit is that he tries, poor fool! to form himself on André. When the great crash comes Louis will cry for his mother: André will *act*. Madame, you have said to others that I am *emporée*: allow me to say, in return, that you are no judge of men."

But Louis, cousin to André, as he was also to Mathilde, was a very noble young fellow. All anchors were dragging now, and all moorings were sunk as deep as the bodies of the English and French in the great bay of St. Malo. Louis's sheet-anchor was his cousin André; yet André was no *hero* to him. André was nearly of an age with himself, and they were familiar; but he had found in André qualities which he knew he lacked himself: counsel, forethought, and the power of *acting* on forethought. Besides, he loved him, and knew that André loved him in return, which may have had more to do with André's influence than mere intellectual respect.

His physique was a kind of feminine translation of his cousin André's. A very beautiful young man, with every good quality; for the rest, let Madame D'Isigny's judgment of him stand good for the present.

These two lay idly on the rocks, and watched the water. They had not met for some little time, and the mere satisfaction which each felt at being in the other's society was sufficiently great to render conversation almost unnecessary. There was plenty of time for conversation coming. The great fact at present was, that they were together again, could touch one another, and hear the sound of each other's voice. Earnest conversation was to come, and might wait. Meanwhile their habit of mind was that of idle complacency.

They had taken off their swords, and laid them on the rock. During their idle, pleasant babble, tired of watching the rapid sinking of the tide from among the rocks, Louis, the youngest of the cousins, took up André's sword and unsheathed it, eyeing it over from hilt to point, at the level of his eye, as one sees a fencing master or other swordsman do.

"It is a good sword, André," said he. "It cost you money. See here: the point will almost come to the hilt."

"Pull it a little further, thou strong boy; break it in half, and cast it into the sea," replied André.

"I break thy sword, André," said Louis, letting the point of the blade fly back with a "ping." "There is one reason against my breaking it, my dear; I have not money enough to buy thee such another."

"It is a good sword enough," said André; "and it cost money. I had it from Liège."

"Can they make swords there, then?"

"They made that one," replied André. "Break it in half, and cast it into the sea."

"Why?"

"Because the age of swords is passed; and the age of gunpowder, which equalises the physical power of man—almost the physical courage of man—is arrived at last. What could I myself do with that splendid blade against one of those 'misérables——de la nation, dégradés par les vices honteux, regorgeant de l'eau-de-vie,' if he were ten yards from me, with a loaded gun in his hands? Break the sword, and throw it into the sea. It is only a mark of the Eques;

and the Equites are being pitched out of the saddle very rapidly by their grooms."

"Are your men uneasy, then, André?" said Louis.

"My men are most of them uneasy, Louis; nay, some are almost mutinous. I have loved my men and cared for them most honestly and truly. They might know it, if they chose; but they do not choose. Am I not an aristocrat? My brother officers, in the main, distrust me because I am personally attached to Lafayette; and my men distrust me because I am an aristocrat. No man should leave his regiment now."

"And yet you have left yours," said Louis, laughing.

"Ingrate! only to see you. Break my sword: it is useless to me. See there! when I was at Malta once, I saw in the old armoury of the knights a weapon which was better than a sword; it was a short pistol with six breeches, every one of which came round true to the breech of the barrel. That is the weapon for an officer now. There is only one objection to it; it will not go off. If there were such a weapon now, I would give you the best sword ever forged in Damascus for it."

"You would give me anything I asked for, I know, my André. I have tried you once or twice, and so I can speak. But this wonderful pistol: would it be used against the democrats, or against the men of your regiment, or merely against the national enemy?"

"That would depend," said André. "I suspect that, if I had such a pistol, the first use to which I should put it would be to shoot down a certain Sergeant Barbot. That fellow, my dearest Louis, is the most pestilent savage I have ever seen. He is destroying the regiment. I have been kind to him; I have had him in my confidences; I have offered to advance his views, if he would tell me what they are. But I have failed with that man, while he has succeeded with the regiment; and the regiment is mutinous."

"But you wish for the well-being of the private soldier as much as I do, André," said Louis. "You have spoken so boldly about their real grievances, the peculation of their pay, and other things. Surely, as soldiers and as Frenchmen, they would listen to a tried friend, who has faced class indignation for them more than once, sooner than a miserable man like this Barbot. Are they not Frenchmen?"

"They *are* Frenchmen," said André. "They can conceive a bitter hatred or love for an idea or a class. They have conceived a

bitter hatred and distrust for one class, at which I do not wonder ; and they are crying out for elected officers. They know me for a good friend, and yet, if election of officers were to become law to-morrow, they would elect Barbot over my head."

"The fools!" said Louis.

"Why, no," said André. "They are determined on change, and they have as much sense as this, that a change from me to such a man as Barbot, one of themselves, with whom they believe they could do as they like, would be at the least pleasant. The French army must be remodelled ; and the remodelling, done at such a time of doubt and heat as this, when miserable hounds like Barbot are getting the ear of the people and being cast to the surface, will be but ill done, I fear, though God knows best. Democratic armies *have* fought and conquered," he added, with a smile.

"These are terrible times," said Louis.

"But there is hope in them," said André. "Stainville is furious at the fact that just at this very crisis almost every influential man should be called away from the provinces to attend States-General in Paris.^a But we must have States-General ; and fifty Mirabeaus or Lafayettes will not prevent our having a republic. See, the tide has uncovered the sands : let us walk upon them, right down into the level base of the Atlantic, and see what strange creatures, of whose existence we have known nothing at high water, lie gasping in the sun."

So they walked out together, with intertwined arms, across the sands. There were many strange things lying about, only disclosed at the equinoctial tide. Such, for instance, as the *Adamsia palliata*, the parasitic anemone, strange sea-worms, and shells innumerable. But the strangest animal to be seen on that shore that spring day they left behind them unseen and unnoticed and unheard.

A man, who had been lying on the rock behind them for some time, listening to their conversation. A short, squat, hideous man, in a blue uniform. He was of vast personal strength, with very bowed legs, and an enormous chest and shoulders. All his features were too mean and bad for description, until you came to his mouth,

^a "Mille et mille gens propres à rendre des services essentiels, se trouveront tout-à-coup paralysés dans Paris." And Maréchal de Stainville goes on raging against the power of Paris and the causes of that power. "Paresse, orgueil, et curiosité." His protest seems to be the protest of an honest seigneur, disgusted at all the very worst vices of his order being openly exhibited in Paris.

an enormously long, lipless gash, extending right across his face ; firmly set enough, and yet curling into a hideous half smile whenever he met your eye. The wolf-like, thirsty gasp of Marat was beautiful beside the smile of this man. It was Sergeant Barbot.

He stepped down from his side of the rock, and walked down the narrow alley of sand which led out on to the broader expanse, where the two brothers-in-arms were picking their way, and, with the vivacity of Frenchmen, laughing at the strange shells and creatures which lay about around them. Hearing the sound of footsteps, they turned round as Barbot approached. Louis, thinking it was one of his regiment come with orders, advanced a few steps to meet him ; but Barbot passed him with a smile and a salute, and then passed on to André, saying :

“ Pardon, monsieur ; this letter is not addressed to Captain Louis de Valognes, but to Captain André Desilles.”

CHAPTER VI.

—AND FINDING THEM UNSATISFACTORY, DISCUSS THE D’ISIGNYS :

DESILLES took his letter and walked away with his friend. Sergeant Barbot remained behind among the rocks on the sands, like an evil cormorant, watching the two white uniforms grow smaller in the distance, until they were only two white specks upon the vast expanse of sand which now stretched far and wide before him.

“ Pistolling of patriots — hey ? ” he began saying to himself. “ Pistolling of patriot Barbot, too. This is very well. Go thy way, Captain Desilles. I hate thee utterly. I hate thee for thine order’s sake, and for thine own. I hate thy delicate white hand and thy delicately dressed hair. You are good ; you are brave, and you are beautiful. Curse you ! I know that you are all three of these things, and I hate you for them.”

“ What is your letter ? ” asked De Valognes.

“ A recall to my regiment ; that is all.”

“ So quickly ! ” said De Valognes. “ Is anything wrong ? ”

“ Is anything right, my well-beloved ? My *congé* was granted under a misunderstanding by De Sartige, and has not been confirmed by the Colonel ; hence I am followed instantly by Barbot.”

“ Why by him ? ”

“ Who knows. I never should have come, but that I wanted to

see you ; that I wanted to see if my well-beloved brother was yet firm in his faith and his principles ; to have a clasp of the hand and a look into the honest eyes again. All these things have I done. Why should I not return, then ? ”

“ So short a time,” pleaded De Valognes.

“ Too long to be away from one’s regiment : too long, my Louis.”

De Valognes took his arm in a coaxing manner (these were Frenchmen, remember : our English manners are different), and remained silent, looking sideways at Desilles.

“ What, now,” said Desilles, gently, “ are you going to ask for *cong e*, then ? ”

“ From you, from you only, Andr e. If you refuse it, I will say nothing. I will only ask for it under your approval.”

“ For how long, then ? ”

“ A long time. Three months.”

Desilles shook his head.

“ I would not advise you, Louis ; on my honour, I would not advise you, just now. The new principles are rapidly infecting every regiment ; even here in Brittany some of your men looked sulky on parade, and talked in the ranks this morning ; and there is no possible way of counteracting this, save by such officers as are possessed of brains and principle staying by their regiments, being familiar, confidential, and kind to their men, and counteracting the inconceivable folly and frivolity of your brother-officers.”

“ I acknowledge it,” said De Valognes, sadly, but not leaving go of Desilles’ arm.

“ See,” continued Captain Desilles, “ how we are sometimes officered. Look at the majority, the great majority, of the men in your particular regiment. How many of them care for their profession ? how many of them care for the well-being of their men ? Insolent, quarrelsome, frivolous ; dicing, drinking, intriguing ; treating the lower orders *de haut en bas*, and yet demanding respect from them, on the only grounds, as it appears to me, of a superiority in vice ; imitating, lastly, and clumsily caricaturing, all the inconceivably stupid and barbarous vices of the English, with the sole effect of making the very barbarians laugh at the ridiculous travestie of their own barbarism.”

“ I acknowledge,” said De Valognes.

“ And yet you want furlough. You want me to advise you to

remove for three months your influence from these disaffected men, with their real grievance of peculated pay, and whole hosts and swarms of dim and imaginary grievances forming themselves into practical shape in their heads day by day, and hour by hour. My dearest brother—for you are that and more to me—remember how short a man's time is in this world, considering the work he has to do; and remember that the effects of personal influence, except in extremely rare instances, vanish soon after the person has ceased to continue his influence either by spoken or written speech. The Second Epistle to the Corinthians might tell you something of that, if you knew it; and that refers to St. Paul. In the case of a noble little person like you, your influence would be gone the day you left. You squeeze my arm again. Are you going to persevere?"

"Yes."

"You have a strong reason then," said Captain Desilles. "Louis, I have said enough; I should, like a tedious preacher, confuse you as to the main argument of my discourse by prolonging it. I only say, in conclusion, that it must be a very strong reason which should take you, almost the only hope of your regiment, away from that regiment just at this time. What is that reason?"

"I want," said De Valognes, slowly, "to go to England, and to see the D'Isignys."

The arm of Desilles, which De Valognes still held, moved un-easily, but for a very short time; and then Desilles' disengaged hand came over on to the arm which De Valognes still held, and pressed De Valognes' hand firmly and boldly.

"Is anything wrong, then?"

"So I greatly fear. There is a Sir Lionel Somers, a man of great wealth, of great personal beauty, of great talent, and of the noblest character, admitted there with the sanction of D'Isigny himself; and you know what that means with D'Isigny."

"I do. A close, just, perfect man like D'Isigny would never admit such a man habitually to his family circle unless there was a deliberate understanding about his visits. D'Isigny is the most perfect man I have ever met. Would to God that the world was peopled by D'Isignys."

"Do you love him, then?" said De Valognes.

"Love D'Isigny! Who could possibly love D'Isigny! No; my nature is far too inferior to his for me to love him. But he is the best of living men."

De Valognes looked up into his face to see if he was joking ; but no, Desilles' face was sad, serious, and earnest. He added : " How did you learn this ? "

" Mathilde wrote and told me of it, and advised^d me to come."

" Perhaps she was not quite correct, then ; but^d you had better go. D'Isigny must have got the English fog into his brains to propose to marry Mathilde to an Englishman and a Protestant."

" Mathilde ! " exclaimed De Valognes ; " I am not talking of old Mathilde, I am talking of Adèle."

" Is he to marry Adèle, then ? " said Desilles.

" Certainly," said De Valognes.

" A very good thing for her," said Desilles. " I cannot possibly see now why you can want to leave your regiment and your duty to go and interfere between that silly and petulant little chatterbox and a rich English *parti*. If he is fool enough to take her, in Heaven's name let him have her. I hope he will like his bargain ; but don't lose my respect by leaving your regimental duties to go to England and put a spoke in such a wheel as that."

" André ! André ! "

" I abused the English just now ; but some of them are among the noblest of God's creatures. I hoped, from your description, that this Sir Lionel was such an one ; but the man must be a fool, though he be an angel."

" André ! Be quiet."

" Why, then ? "

" Because I love Adèle above all the world. That is all."

Desilles loosely dropped the arm which De Valognes held, and walked in silence. How could he possibly have offended him ? thought De Valognes. " Surely, if there could be offence between us, it must have come from him." But Desilles had his silent ruminative fits, as De Valognes well knew ; and this was one of them.

They had arrived, by their walk over the sands and by a short transit in a ferry-boat, to the Dinan Gate of St. Malo. Old women then, as now, had stalls there, at this time of the year containing nothing but withered apples ; old women who knitted, as they watched their two-pennyworth of wrinkled apples, as diligently and as sharply as ever did the *tricoteuses* of the Place de Grève. Unlike the rosy, cheery old dames who knit there now, these women were more withered and more worn than the most withered and unsaleable of last year's pippins. Seeing two white-coated

young military "swells" (if you will forgive the word), one with the order of St. Louis, they bent their witch-like old heads and knitted the harder.

Among the people who were basking in the March sun, there was a vague, idle walking up and down which was remarkable. The year had been a hard one, and there were rumours of change even so far westward as this; want of change was visible on every face. There were not many declared patriots here as yet, but the few who were so were listened to with the deepest respect. As André and Louis walked up separately under the gate of Dinan, a fully declared patriot, a real "old man of the mountain," not to say "assassin," in a loose blue coat with a cape, an immense ill-tied cravat, and no visible linen, held a conversation with a neat, dapper, half-declared patriot, with immensities of clean linen, his coat-collar well up the back of his head, and his coat-tail down to his heels, short trousers apparently cut by a Persian tailor of the old Greek times, foolish shoes, and his hat on the back of his head—a mild Girondist every inch of him.

Between these two men, and through the crowd which surrounded them, and which they represented, André and Louis passed, in their close-fitting, well-cut white uniform, like two felspar crystals in a heap of broken granite. There was no cry of "à bas les aristocrats," no "haine naissante" to the cross of St. Louis which André had on his breast; that only began in Paris on the night of the burning of the Fabrique of Sieur Reveillon, a month or so hence. The people were patient with them, and more than patient, for St. Malo is very far west. They admired and respected these two handsome, solemn, white-coated young men, who passed with bent heads among them.

"They have quarrelled, those two," said the Girondist, as we will call him—the man with his coat-tails down to his heels, clean linen, and foolish shoes—to the advanced patriot in the large cravat. "There will be a duel to-morrow."

"Curse them!" said the patriot. "I hope they will kill one another."

"I should be sorry for that," said the doctrinaire radical in the blue coat; "for that young De Valognes is a noble youth and a true friend of the people, and will come in for a large property at his uncle's death. And Desilles also is a townsman, and a friend of all that is good."

“Curse them again!” said the patriot. “Do you not know that they are each of them to marry one of D’Isigny’s daughters? You speak of their quarrelling; no such luck. Do you want D’Isigny back again?”

“D’Isigny is a just and good man. We do not agree; but you will go far before you find a better,” said the Girondist. “He was the man the *bailliage* should have sent to States-General, in my opinion.”

Then there followed a general clamorous babble, mostly facetious. Many jokes were made, all of them very bad; but the facetious proposition which was best appreciated by the mob was that Madame D’Isigny should be sent south by her party to terrify single-handed the Rennes boys, just now violent and rebellious, into submission.

Desilles and De Valognes, little heeding, passed through the arch of the gateway, and Desilles led the way to the left up a quiet street, and mounted the ramparts without speaking. De Valognes, puzzled and grieved at his silence, kept silent too, wondering whether he had given offence. Desilles leant over the rampart, gazing northward over the sands, across the archipelago of granite islands, across the blue sparkling sea towards England—towards Dorsetshire. In a few minutes, without turning round, he put back his hand for De Valognes to take, and said,—

“I wish I had known this before. I wish to heaven I had known this before.”

“You mean,” said De Valognes, “that if you had known it, you would not have said what you said about Adèle. My dearest André, how could you dream that I could be offended with you? Your Quixotic, courteous heart takes such trifles as these too seriously. I shall scold you, or at least I should scold you were I not prepared for a scolding from you. I have practised a little deceit, not willingly on you, but on D’Isigny. He desired my alliance with dear, old, humpbacked Mathilde, at least so I believe; for poor as I am now, I shall be rich at my uncle’s death, and the De Valognes and D’Isigny estates adjoin. My uncle hates me, but he cannot disinherit me; and I let D’Isigny think that my visits were paid to her. You thought so yourself, did you not?”

“God knows I did,” said Desilles.

“Then, why do you not scold me for my deceit, André? You are always used to do so.”

“I have no heart to do so, my Louis. Hark! there is the first

bugle for afternoon parade at Solidor ; you must run, my Louis, or you will be late. Never keep your men waiting. If you are un-courteous to them, they will be uncourteous to you. Go !”

“ Where shall I find you again ? ”

“ I am going to church. I will look round to your quarters at St. Servan afterwards.”

CHAPTER VII.

WHICH ENDS IN ANDRÉ GOING TO CHURCH ;

DESILLES left the rampart as soon as De Valognes was out of sight, and went through the narrower of the narrow streets towards the church.

Calm, erect, and pale, but looking older than he had done in the morning, with his face slightly pinched, and a weary expression on it. The advanced patriot of the last chapter saw him go, and cursed him again. “ The crimes of his ancestors are gnawing at his black, wicked heart,” he said. Poor patriot ! how little he knew of the truth. If it had been possible for him and Desilles to interchange confidences, it is quite possible that they might in a way have respected one another ; but it was *not* possible. Distinct classes could never then personally interchange ideas ; and look at the case now. Your whig nobleman at his dinner-table is natural ; your artisan at his fire-side is natural. Bring the best of them face to face, and in spite of their desire for conciliation they are in buckram directly. They must understand one another through print after all, and give and take. At St. Malo in 1789 there was but little print and no liberality, and the young men of Rennes had just defied the nobles and won ; and so our poor patriot, with the piled-up memory of at least three centuries of misrule, merely cursed one of the best men living as a representative of his order.

It was a late day in Lent, and the priests were having a grand service. They had got a Cardinal in those parts, a Cardinal of the Rohan type, and he had come over from the château of a wicked and amiable old seigneur, among the forests to the South there, after a morning's boar-hunting and a heavy luncheon, to assist at the afternoon service. There was therefore a more than ordinary crowd in the cathedral that afternoon.

Desilles was a devout man, and this afternoon he longed very much for prayer, longed to try whether or no he could put himself

in spiritual communion with that "*Bon Dieu*" whom he loved, and in whom he trusted so frankly. He thoroughly succeeded in his object, though not quite in the way he proposed.

When he passed out of the bright street, he found the great nave of the church filled with a mere mob. Patriots undeclared, declared, —nay, even now a few of them "*enragés*,"—walking up and down among the heavy, almost Doric, pillars, smoking; while from the other end, from behind the rood screen, there came fitfully a feeble droning of priests. Desilles, towering above the average of Breton heads, could see dimly, far away in the chancel, the fat cardinal, in purple and scarlet, buried in his chair. He pushed through the crowd, and got into one of the side chapels near the altar, and knelt down, just as the Cardinal rose to take his part in the service.

Desilles knew this man, a man of abominable character, a glutton, a wine-bibber, a faithless friend, and a corrupt politician. The Church of England in her deadeſt days never produced ſuch a man as this, or any imitation of him; but ſuch as he were now ſwarming in the Church of France and ruining her. When Desilles ſaw this man going through what muſt have been to him a hideous mockery, he grew ſick at heart, and felt leſs inclined for prayer than ever. He knew that this man, and ſuch as he, although they ſwarmed in, and devoured (and alas! to many people repreſented) the Church, did not really repreſent what was alive of her, only what was dead. For had not the French clergy, in the famine of the cruel winter juſt paſt, riſen to their work like true men, the glorious memory of Fénelon in the famine of *his* time bearing fruit one hundred fold? He knew this, and yet the preſence of the Cardinal was a loathing and a ſcorn to him, and ſeemed to pollute the atmosphere.

At length the Cardinal had finiſhed, and the congregation ſtreamed forth, and the church was empty. Still he ſat and watched the peaceful afternoon ſun, caught only by the higher windows of the pent-in church, grow from yellow to crimson: leaning his arm wearily forward on the chair before him, and confusedly thinking of what might have been.

A quiet, ſteady ſtep came along the flags of the church from behind, and ſtopped at the entrance to the chapel where he ſat—the ſacriſtan doubtleſs. He felt for ſome money to get rid of him and be alone a little longer, and turned towards him. It was not the ſacriſtan at all.

It was a short and slightly built priest, with curly grizzled hair, fringing a large tonsure, very unlike the tonsure of his Eminence. His dress was, I think, the most beautiful of all the infinite Roman Catholic dresses; he wore the ordinary black gown or cassock, and over it a white loose jacket, the name of which I do not know, reaching to his waist or slightly below, so that the only break in this striking monotony of white above the waist and black below was his rosary and cross, which hung below the white garment before mentioned. You might have noticed that the one foot which was a little advanced from under the long gown, and which was covered with a silver-buckled shoe, was extremely small: you might have noticed that his hands were small and delicate also; and you might have had an eye for the grace, boldness, and vivacity of the man's carriage, if your eye had not, from sheer necessity, settled on the man's face.

Enormous grey eyes, and a rich brown complexion, describable no further. In age the face was about fifty, with scarcely a wrinkle, but so wonderfully beautiful and good, that it seemed as though it were growing into a new and more lasting youth; and Desilles, looking gladly and lovingly upon it, thought for an instant that the aureola of sainthood was already there.

Carrier! Carrier! what if there be a day of judgment, after all? And when you are judged before heaven as you are now in the memories of men, what if that face stands out as your chief accuser? Better any other one than that.

There was no aureola of glory around that face as yet, save that which was made of intellect, goodness, and beauty. There was no extraneous light there, except the last beams of the spring sun. It was only Desilles' dear old tutor, Father Martin; he sprung towards him, calling him by name.

"My André!" said Father Martin. "Here, and all alone!"

"Father, Heaven has sent you."

"So, I suppose. Seeing that I am commissioned by Heaven, it would be strange if it were otherwise. And what are you doing here of all places, so far from your regiment, which is your wife? Will not madame scold her truant André on return? You could not have come after me, for you did not know that I was here. I arrived from Nantes only two days ago on my route."

"No, but I wanted so earnestly to confide in you of all men," said André.

Father Martin said nothing; but taking André's eye, looked towards the confessional in the corner of the chapel.

"No," said André. "Not to-day."

"Good, then," said Father Martin; "we will walk and talk the while, son of my heart. To-morrow, the next day, or when God sends a wind, I am for Aurigny, in the most miserable of little Chasse marées. At Aurigny I am handed over to the imperial and magnificent mercies of the Queen of the Seas. You have not forgotten the first piece of burlesque I ever taught you, when you were a quiet, silent little child of ten, somewhat difficult to please?"

'Angleterre,
Reine des mers.'

"And also,—

'L Autriche
Triche.'

added André, refreshed already by the childlike—or, as some might say, childish—humour of Father Martin.

"And also," continued Father Martin,—

"'La France,
Dance,'

at the very time when she had better be doing anything else in this world. Now, my son, enough of babble. I see you have not forgotten even the very earliest of my instructions. Let me hear of yourself; and if anything is the matter, what it is."

"But first about you, father. Why this expedition to Alderney?" said Desilles.

"Did I not tell you? See, I will tell you again, then. I am to go in a lugger to Aurigny, at the risk of being *noyé*. At Aurigny I suddenly become the great gentleman, although I have but 200 livres, and a very small malle. His Britannic Majesty thinks that he has at his command a frigate, called the *Galatea*, which is under his orders. His Britannic Majesty, so lately recovered, must be again mad; at least, he is mistaken. That frigate is under my orders. That great ship, potentially containing five hundred thunderstorms, which could blow St. Malo as far as Dinan, and cause a temporary terror in the heart of Madame D'Isigny herself, awaits my coming to take me to England. The terrible Captain Somers, her commander, writes me, drolly enough, that he shall get into hot water about it: for that he has been ordered to Plymouth to pay out of commission,

or some such expression ; but that his brother Lionel wants him to be civil to me, and so that if I will make haste, he, as senior officer in harbour, will chance anything which Pitt or Sydney, or any other big wig, may do, for the sake of old Lionel. So, do you see, if I do not haste, M. Pitt will shoot his terrible Captain Somers, as they did their Byng ; and his death will be at my door."

"But why are you going to England ?" said André, confused at the recurrence of the name Somers twice on one day, and disregarding Father Martin's playful talk.

"I am going to stay with our old friends, the D'Isignys."

"And I wished to speak to you about them. How strange ! But why are you going to them ?"

"Merely because D'Isigny requires a resident priest ; and because also Sir Lionel Somers, who is to marry Adèle, desires one also, Protestant as he is. Now tell me what you have to say. Hide nothing, any more than you would in the confessional, for I am anxious and uneasy at your looks."

André told him his story ; and we will tell it for him, as shortly as is possible, but a little more fully than André told it to Father Martin : because Father Martin knew considerably more than three quarters of it before.

CHAPTER VIII.

AND THE AUTHOR, HAVING TO TAKE UP THE THREAD
OF THE STORY—

THE Desilles, the De Valognes, and the D'Isignys, all cousins, were all brought up as children together ; and, as children will do, they had formed likes and dislikes among one another. In all coteries of children, there is one who, generally from an incapacity for play, is unpopular. Among some little people I was noticing the other day, there was one like this. The others first offered her twopence, and in the end sixpence, to go away and not play. She refused both the twopence and the sixpence with scorn, and retired to eat her own heart, possibly with such bitterness as we grown-up people are unable to know—*now*.

Real play is an art, and possibly the most singular of all arts, because the capacity for it is dead—at least in boys—after fifteen. Girls keep it longer. One has seen girls of eighteen actually *romping* with children, and enjoying it : but that was before the time

of the fairy prince. Children despise the efforts of a grown-up person at real play, as much as a mediæval architect would despise our efforts at church building. Grown-up people when they romp are practising a lost art, while real professors of it are still alive and criticising.

But there are some children who never can play, and yet desire to do so, partly from a genial and sentimental wish to be well *répandus* with other children, and not to be thought singular; and partly from a desire for prestige, were it only in a game of romps. When grown up, the best of these children, in a free state, become the rulers of that state, or biography lies; the mediocre and the worst of them find themselves different places; yet all of them have a trick of making themselves heard in some way or another.

Mathilde D'Isigny was one of these quaint, sensitive children, who wished to play, and yet who was voted out of every game. Passionately fond of play theoretically, yet so undexterous that even André himself would coax her out of a game, and, giving up his own amusement, would sit by her talking to her, and pretending that he himself was tired. This was tolerable to her; but when André was not there, it was intolerable. Louis (De Valognes), Adèle (very tiny then), and the others, would laugh at her want of dexterity and her clumsy way of running, and tell her that they wished André was playing, because she played so badly that he would sooner give up his own play than see her make herself so ridiculous. And he had told them so, they said; which was one of those curious child's lies, which we dare not judge.

We at this time of our lives cannot remember or measure the bitter long grief of childhood. It is doubtful whether Mathilde ever received a more cruel stroke to her heart than this.

The utter incompatibility of temper which existed between M. and Madame D'Isigny ultimately led to their separation. His extreme and inexorable precision was perfectly maddening to her; her coarseness and violence he considered to be a judgment and a discipline, sent to him by heaven in punishment for some secret sin. Madame, with her usual want of reticence, was accustomed habitually to tell her circle of friends at Dinan, that it was a wonder they had got on together as long as they had, and used to add that it was only her own good temper which enabled them to do so. French politeness prevented any looks of wonder passing from one guest to another whenever this theory of Madame's was broached.

She lived at Dinan. When the separation was agreed on, he had politely left it to her to choose her residence. She chose his family house at Dinan; he, with a bow, selected her English house, Sheepsden, in the vale of the Stour, where he lived, as we have seen.

So there was a long separation between Mathilde and her much younger sister, from their old French friends, De Valogne, Desilles, and many others; and a little more than a year previous to the time we are speaking of now, M. D'Isigny who had all the evening been writing diligently at his desk, under his lamp, next the fire, in the general room at Sheepsden, had wiped his pen, turned to his two daughters who were sitting at the next table sewing, and said,—

“My dear children, you must give up all to-morrow to preparing and packing your clothes for a journey. We start the day after.”

Mathilde, after a pause, spoke, knowing perfectly well that she would get into trouble, but so perfectly reckless that she did not care very much. “What clothes shall we want, sir?”

“Not being a haberdasher,” replied M. D'Isigny, “I am afraid I must confess to a certain amount of ignorance on that point, at least in detail. I should say, gowns, shoes, stockings, underlinen, and things of that kind. I should have thought that you would have known. If I have made any mistake, I humbly beg you to forgive my ignorance.”

“I ask pardon, sir, most truly,” said Mathilde, knowing that the further she went the worse she would fare, but going on. “It was not the description of clothes which we should want, but the quantity, about which I wished for your directions.”

“You said, ‘What clothes!’” replied M. D'Isigny. “As usual, you are departing from your original proposition. Among men this is called tergiversation, and is visited with contempt. A man is *chassé* from the society of other men for shifting his position in this manner. We have an ugly name for it. I can only answer, that not being a ladies' maid, I can give you no idea of the quantity of clothes which you will require.”

“What I wished to arrive at, sir, is this,” said Mathilde: “how long are we to be away?”

Adèle, who had kept dexterously out of the engagement, by holding her tongue for once, stitched diligently, expecting a storm.

“Not having access to the councils of Providence,” said M. D'Isigny, “I am unable to answer that question also. I may,

however, say this : that is the first honest and straightforward question which you have put to me this evening."

"If you were more honest and straightforward with us," said Mathilde, with desperate bluntness, "we might be more straightforward with you. We might have the courage to ask you a plain question, and receive a plain answer. You accuse me of fencing with words. You do the same yourself. I said, 'What clothes!' speaking in English, as you yourself desire that we should do on the majority of occasions ; and then making a miserable *calembour* on the word 'what,' you accuse me of mendacity. Your mendacity, sir, is greater, morally, than mine, and without its excuse."

Adèle gathered up her work, and made for her bower. *She* had feebly fought her father, but never like this. She tried to make for her boudoir.

"Adèle," said M. D'Isigny, "come back and sit down." Adèle did so, trembling.

In a quarrel, if you will remark, the first person to speak, unless his case is very strong indeed, is the loser. It is like the English and French duel in the dark room, where both parties were afraid to fire for fear of showing the other where he was. So in this case. M. D'Isigny was disinclined to speak first. He had always managed these girls by calm indifferentism, and would now. As for Mathilde, she had said *her* say, and would take the consequence. *She* would keep silent till the day of judgment. So she sat and sewed.

She starved D'Isigny into speech, and consequently into temporary disaster. She would not speak, and as an eternity of silence is impossible, he spoke first.

"My daughter, you are in rebellion."

"I am," said Mathilde, "not so much in rebellion as in revolution. You pitch your standard of virtue so high and unattainable that it is impossible for a person like me to be good ; and you make virtue appear so extremely disagreeable in practice that vice appears preferable. I strive continually to be good because I know it is my duty ; but I hate being good all the time."

M. D'Isigny answered not a word. He thought that would be the best course ; particularly as he did not exactly know what to say. Not only did he abstain from speaking to her that night, but kept an absolute silence towards her for exactly one month. On the thirty-first day, exactly at the same hour, he spoke to her again ; having succeeded in inflicting on her a month of absolute unnoticed

liberty, and also of perpetual and ever-increasing torment. It was one of the most dexterous accidental "hits" he ever made.

He never even spoke of her all this time. She did all the drudgery of preparation, and only learnt their destination from Adèle. It was St. Malo first. "And then on to Dinan," suggested Adèle out of her own head. "Good heavens, can papa be going to live with mamma again?" At which terrible suggestion they stared at one another in silent dismay.

Had M. D'Isigny known that they were speculating on this point, he would have been the very last to enlighten them. It would have been what he would have called a "discipline" for them; and he loved "disciplines" both for himself and others. The two girls had for nearly a week to endure a discipline quite unknown to him—the terror of once more coming under the power of their "*emportée*" mamma.

Their fears were without any foundation. M. D'Isigny took them to Poole, and putting them on board a brig carried them safely to St. Malo, where he took possession of one of his numerous houses there, at this time without a tenant. In a moment of unwonted confidence he told Adèle that his time would be much occupied with monetary business for a few months. His agent having declared strongly on the extreme democratic side in politics—he explained to her—was necessarily a rogue, a thief, and a scoundrel; and it was necessary to take his affairs out of his hands. They would go into society, but Adèle was to observe that his intentions as to her future being undecided, and God having been pleased to curse her with extraordinary beauty, she was to be very careful not to admit peculiar attentions from any man whatever.

So they began their few months' life at St. Malo. Old friends swarmed to them at once. Father Martin from Nantes flew to them directly, and took up his abode with them, in what he called the little prophet's chamber in the wall, and became one of the household instantly; having, bright good soul, his own good way in everything, save in the matter of the thirty-one days' silence towards Mathilde (and one or two others), which like a wise man he let be, seeing that he could not mend them. His Eminence the Cardinal of the Rohan type called on them, and fortunately, as Father Martin, Mathilde, and Adèle agreed, M. D'Isigny was not at home; so when he heard of the honour which his Eminence had done him, he continued for the space of half an hour to pace up and down through

all the rooms of their suite of apartments, in a state of calm, bland fury, not to be interfered with even by Father Martin, saying, "The disreputable old villain! the perjured old traitor! the miserable, hypocritical, old atheist! daring to have the impudence to allow his laquey to knock at the door of a French gentleman!" To an invitation to meet the Cardinal at the Château to the South, he was induced by Father Martin's representations to reply *only*, "That he would be happy to accept the hospitality of his old friend at the first moment after the departure of Cardinal Leroy. The epithet, "pestilent scoundrel," as standing for the word "Cardinal" in the original document, was omitted after a sharp debate with Father Martin, who fought for and won this small concession; and congratulated himself, and gave thanks elsewhere for even *that* much. A hard inexorable fearless man, this D'Isigny, caring only, according to his light, for the right; but so indiscreetly bold, and with such a terrible biting tongue.

No one else who had the audacity to call on them met with such a reception as the man we have called Cardinal Leroy. Some got such a very dignified and profoundly polite reception, that they went home to ponder in the watches of the night over their political backslidings; and after tumbling and tossing for an hour or so, to ask their wives, if they (their wives) were awake; and if so, whether they could save them from madness by telling them what D'Isigny's political opinions *were*—a question which was never answered by either man or wife. These people had generally engagements or illnesses at the D'Isignys' later receptions. Then, other people were received with politeness and deference. Lastly, some were received with the profoundest tenderness and geniality; and among them De Valognes, not yet rich, but only a cadet, and Desilles, with his glorious and immortal elder sister, and his beautiful and brave younger one.

St. Malo society was divided on one point. Would M. D'Isigny go and see his wife at Dinan, or would he not? The English habit of betting on an event, of risking cash on what you think to be an accumulation of probabilities, had not got so far west as St. Malo yet. If it had, the St. Malo people would have betted about the probability of M. D'Isigny going to see his wife at Dinan; would, after his first week there, have betted to a man against it—and lost. The favourite seldom or never wins the Derby. For a man of fixed principles to bet about the actions of a man of unfixed principles, judging

that man's principles by his own standard, is of course suicidal as regards his cash ; but for a number of men without fixed principles to bet about the actions of such a man as D'Isigny, whom they know to have inexorably fixed principles of some kind, had they only known what, was still more ridiculous. The majority of St. Malo society—let us call them “the field”—ridiculed the idea of his seeing his wife at all, after his neglecting her for the first week. Nevertheless, the field lost.

For he got him a boat at the Dinan gate, and into it he got himself, his daughters, De Valognes, Desilles, and Father Martin, and went on the flood-tide to Dinan. They were back again the next ebb but one, and the wicked St. Malouins said that they all looked ten years older ; which was certainly a fiction of theirs, because solemn André Desilles remarked to Adèle on landing, “Well, one feels ten years younger now that business is over ;” and Mathilde got quietly rebuked by her father for laughing so loud with De Valognes on their way home. The laws against *tapage*, he remarked, were necessary, though strict.

So Desilles was walking with Adèle, and De Valognes with Mathilde. Now let Desilles himself finish this part of our story in his confession to Father Martin.

“D'Isigny received us both again like his own sons. Our intercourse with our mutual cousins was like that between brothers and sisters. I am not sure what D'Isigny designed then. I think that he had chosen both, or one of us, as eligible suitors for either of his daughters, and left Nature to take her course. What was the first result ? I fell desperately in love with Mathilde, and I love her now, more deeply, more intensely than you, as a priest, can dream of.”

“Very likely,” said Father Martin. “And then ?”

“And then ? Why I made love to her.”

“So I should have conceived,” said Father Martin. “And then ?”

“Louis de Valognes made love to her also.”

“That I should not have conceived. Are you sure ?”

“I was,” said Desilles. “He was always by her side. He gave all his little cares to her. He sent and brought her flowers and music and pamphlets. I was so assured of the earnestness of his attentions towards her, that I withdrew mine.”

“That was very magnanimous,” said Father Martin ; “and you proved your fitness for entering, by marriage, that most remarkably

inexorable family, by showing that you could feebly copy its very Spartan virtues. Still, on the whole, you were very foolish. Withdrawing your claims on Mathilde, because your friend Louis brought her flowers and pamphlets, is very fine and classical no doubt, but the lady should have been consulted. I admire your friendship for Louis, and Louis' friendship for you: it is elevating. But what were the young lady's wishes? Your story is lame at present, André."

"It will march directly," said Desilles. "Mathilde disliked me. Some childish gibe, reported, as I believe, falsely to her, had set her against me; and, moreover, it was painfully evident to me, after a very short time, that Louis de Valognes' attentions to her had produced fruit; that she had believed in them, and that the whole of her great heart was given to him for ever."

"This is very serious," said Father Martin. "Louis has been terribly to blame. He loves Adèle."

"So I learnt for the first time to-day," said Desilles. "What is to be done?"

"Nothing," said Father Martin. "Of all the affairs which have arisen in these most unhappy times, this is one of the most unhappy. Cannot you go back to your regimental duties, and forget all about it?"

"I can go back to my regimental duties. I go to-morrow morning; but I cannot forget her. She loves him, and he loves Adèle."

"And Adèle?" said Father Martin.

"Of that I can say nothing. She is courted by, and we almost think affianced to, an English lord. How far matters may have gone between her and Louis, I cannot guess. I was perfectly blinded."

"And I also," said Father Martin.

"He proposes to start for England immediately," said Desilles.

"That is of course ridiculous," said Father Martin. "He must be kept here. I shall see how the land lies."

"And I?" said André Desilles.

"Must bear your burden, and do your duty. I grieve over this business, because I know you, and know how deeply you feel it. But answer, son of my heart, is this a time for men of brains, of purpose, of energy, like you, one of the strongest hopes of a doomed cause, to be love-making? I wish that we two could tread the dark

path which is before together ; but that, I well know, cannot be. Hold to the truth, as I have tried to teach it to you, and there will be a golden cord between us, which death itself cannot break. Now, you will come back with me to the church, will you not ? ”

They went back to the church together, and remained some time, parting at the side door which opens into the little square of the *Hôtel de Ville*. It was dark now. Father Martin leant against the stone ribs of the church, and watched André Desille, tall, solemn, and clothed in white, pass slowly down the narrow lane under the few lamps which hung flickering there in those times, casting long swiftly-shifting shadows on pavement and wall. A darker shadow followed his ; a solid shadow, which lurked in the gloom of the tall over-hanging houses. Sergeant Barbot crept after him, watching and listening like a black, unphosphorescent *Scin Læca*, or like one of Van Helmont's satyrs, born, it would seem, of woman, but having for father the incubus—the incubus of old misrule.

The stars were out over Father Martin's bare head, but he stood there yet, thinking of many things. There was a crowding of lights and a tuning of fiddles in the town-hall opposite, and many groups had passed him, which he had not noticed. Then there came a blaze of torches, and a shuffling of footmen in liveries ; then the Cardinal Leroy, walking delicately from his carriage, which had been left in the broader street below, and leaning on the arm of the most disreputable nobleman in those parts ; a man with something like the reputation of Bluebeard de Retz. Father Martin realized that they were going to the ball in the town-hall, and that neither of them were exactly sober.

“ You are the men who are guilty of our destruction,” he said, “ and of your own also. May God forgive you ! ”

CHAPTER IX.

LANDS THE READER ONCE MORE AT SHEEPSDEN.

SIR LIONEL SOMERS had ridden over to bring Adèle the last number of this magazine—that for February, 1789. But he forgot all about *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* in a moment. Here was Adèle crying, and the servant handing her a guinea. Now, what on earth was the meaning of this ?

He was a very tall and remarkably handsome young fellow indeed,

dressed in a caped riding-coat like that of M. D'Isigny, with top boots, and wearing his hair in a very short *queue*. He had good health, good looks, good sense, good temper, and very great wealth; was a violent Whig, and the accepted suitor of Adèle, to whom these Dorsetshire estates were to go at M. D'Isigny's death, as those in Brittany were to Mathilde.

You may be a very extreme Whig, nay, a very extreme Radical, and yet not like to find your *fiancée* in tears, disputing with a servant about a guinea. Sir Lionel did not like it at all. He turned sharply to William at once, scowling and speaking as men did speak to servants then, and said,—

“Leave the place, fellow.”

William the Silent went quietly out, and Adèle stood crying with the guinea on the table before her. She could have left off crying if she had liked, but she felt so very guilty about the letter to De Valognes, that she thought it wiser to cry on until she had time to make up a fib. Consequently she did so.

“Has that fellow been rude to you, my darling?” asked Sir Lionel.

The devil is popularly supposed to be always handy. He failed Adèle on this occasion, however, most conspicuously. If he was there he was maliciously enjoying her perplexity, for not a falsehood could she frame, and so went on crying, knowing that she would have to make up some sort of a fib very shortly, and getting more confused and frightened as the moments went on, and no fib would rise to her tongue.

“My dearest Adèle, speak to me, and give me leave to break every bone in the rascal's body,” said Sir Lionel.

“I will tell you all about it in a minute,” sobbed Adèle. “Don't hurry me.” And so she waited, while he looked at her curiously and kindly; she unable to get to even any general plot of an explanation, and longing for some disturbing cause.

One came before she had necessity to speak. The weather was whirling and tearing more and more furiously every minute, and just as the very wildest gust of all was roaring in the chimneys, and lashing the windows with rain, the outside door opened, and the wind walked in and took possession—shaking the screen, irritating the fire, and banging and flapping all loose doors all over the house.

And in the roar of the wind was heard a voice, saying in somewhat shrill French, “I am not responsible for shutting the door. I

have not the strength, and I will not be responsible for everything. If the house is destroyed and unroofed, I am not responsible for it."

William, as they guessed, dashed from some office and got the door shut. Then they heard a low, slightly petulant voice, arguing with him. Then came what Mrs. Bone called the clipperty-clopperty of a pair of sabots across the floor, at the sound of which they both said, "Mathilde," and recovered their good humour. The atmosphere of that woman was so much greater than her real diameter, that it made its influence felt as soon as the first sound of her voice fell on the ear. The tears, the guinea, and William the Silent, were all forgotten now. Sir Lionel and Adèle smiled on one another, and kissed. Surely none of our readers are so unfortunate as not to know some man or woman who carry this atmosphere of peace and goodwill about with them; as not to have known at some time some person, so consistently loving and loveable, as to make others amiable, if from nothing else, from sheer force of example. Mathilde, in her querulous way, was such a person.

She kissed her sister and said, "Is papa come back?" and being told "No," went on,—

"If I was to be visited with an illness for undutifulness, I must really say I am glad of it, for what I have suffered this afternoon no tongue can tell, and a good scolding at the end of it would have been altogether too much for me. I won't grumble any more than I can help; but the weather is so entirely wicked, and my sabots kept coming off in the mud, and he was dead before I got there, and so I might just as well have stayed at home as go out. However, my dears, we will have a fine little dinner all to ourselves, which Mrs. Bone and I will cook. A fish and a fricassée, and an omelette, and a bottle of Portuguese wine for Sir Lionel, and Grève for us; and also the man shall have an errand down the village, and have moreover a shilling that he may spend at the Leeds Arms, and a hint from me to take his own sweet time about his errand. And we will have a most charming evening altogether."

"You dear wicked little plotter and schemer against your father's desires," said Sir Lionel, "always trying to make other people happy, grumbler as you are. I could make your kind heart leap for joy if I chose."

"I wish you would, then," said Mathilde, pausing, and turning up her snow-white cuffs from large, but beautifully-formed and white hands. I have not much to give me pleasure; tell me this glad news."

“I am bound in honour to your father not to do so. He is very careful that you should not get too much pleasure out of any pleasant event, and he has forbidden me to speak to you about it.”

Mathilde still looked at him fixedly. “Come,” she said; “you may tell me, at all events, of what nature is this pleasure?”

“I do not think I ought to do even that,” said Sir Lionel.

“Nor I either; but surely you will.”

“Well, then, you have prevailed so far. Some one is coming, by your father’s wish, whom you will be deeply glad to see.”

A deep flush came over her face, and she turned away, while her heart beat wild and joyously. Little she thought that, by the suggestion of Sir Lionel, Father Martin was coming to live with them. Her thoughts were of one very different.

Sir Lionel and Adèle sat whispering together till late; but she sat apart, perfectly silent and perfectly happy. Sir Lionel went away, and Adèle went upstairs; but she was still disinclined to move. De Valognes was coming. He was indeed coming, as it happened,—but not to her.

(To be continued in our next.)



MEMORIES OF TRIANON AND MALMAISON.



UGÉNIE, Empress of the French, has lately intimated her intention of restoring Trianon—the once favourite retreat of Queen Marie Antoinette—and Malmaison, the refuge of the Empress Josephine, after her divorce from Napoleon I.

By the restoration of these long-deserted palaces to what they were when the ill-fated Marie Antoinette last smiled on the one, and the unfortunate Josephine last wept in the other, her Imperial Majesty challenges the sympathetic remembrance of the “whole world now flocking to the *Exposition* of the triumphs of Peace on the Champ de Mars,” in behalf of her predecessors above-named, whose misfortunes were partly due to stormy scenes enacted in past times on that very spot. And therefore, some few memories appertaining to Trianon and Malmaison may not be just now unseasonable.

Trianon, “le château du petit Trianon,” was presented to Queen

Marie Antoinette by her husband soon after his accession to the throne. It was built during the reign of Louis XV. (who was about to start thither from Versailles when the regicide Damiens made an attempt on his life), and it was from a visit to Trianon that that once "Well-



PETIT TRIANON.

Beloved" monarch returned to die of the small-pox at Versailles in 1774. Until that date, the chief charm of Trianon had consisted in the horticultural beauties abounding there. Marie Antoinette, "petite reine de vingt ans," loved flowers; the King, her husband, then called by his subjects "The Desired," had just begun to manifest sympathy with the simple tastes of her girlhood which still clung to her; and his present to her of Little Trianon marked a doubly new epoch in her life; for if, in 1774, Louis XVI. was, as he declared, "too young to reign," he certainly was too young to be married four years before that date, and it was not until he was proclaimed king that he awoke to a sense of his responsibility as a husband.

Long neglected as dauphiness, Marie Antoinette suddenly found herself a powerful queen, and a beloved wife; she had previously been much coerced by the court conventionality of Versailles, and traditional etiquette, wearisome at her age, had there trammelled her in matters of custom and costume. These were still essential for her to observe when *en grande tenue* before the world; but when in retreat at the little château of Trianon, she enjoyed an immunity from the regal splendour of Versailles, and revelled in a sense of liberty new to her.

In a white muslin dress, a straw hat, a *fichu* of gauze, and with her luxuriant fair hair unpowdered and unbound, appeared the Queen of France in her daily domestic life at Trianon, where she liked to fancy herself a farmer's wife. She cultivated flowers, she fished in the lake, she milked cows; she invited her courtiers to share her pastoral pleasures; she acted, in private theatricals, the part of a shepherdess; she illustrated Rousseau's rural scenes in a way that to behold would have mitigated that proscribed republican's sarcasm on royal performers; she reconciled the King to the "*Devin du village*," and so far overcame his former educational shyness, his ascetic prejudices, as to induce him to take a prominent part on the stage of Trianon.

Years afterwards, when in prison, and on the eve of execution, Louis XVI. remembered the domestic happiness he had enjoyed at Trianon, and said to his venerable friend, and legal adviser, De Malesherbes, "Simple pleasures were too much in accordance with my own natural tastes for me to discountenance them. My wife has since proved herself sublime in adversity. We were both then young. But it is not politic for sovereigns to descend to the level of their subjects; it is essential to maintain a certain distance between the ruler and his people."

When the Queen was at Versailles, even strangers recognised her by her stately bearing. Madame le Brun painting one of the best portraits extant of Marie Antoinette, the latter, alluding to her own peculiar erectness of carriage, laughingly asked her, "Were I not a queen, would not people dare to say I looked insolent?" When the Queen was at Marly, she sought compensation for the "*fastueux voyage*" thither by the excitement of gambling; when, in later years, at the Tuileries, she was oppressed with anxiety, her hair had turned prematurely grey with sorrow; by tears was her last visit to St. Cloud consecrated; but during those few fleeting years, when

from time to time Marie Antoinette enjoyed life at Trianon, it was as a woman more than as a queen.

At Trianon, however, it was not all pastoral pleasure. It was there that Marie Antoinette first declared her happiness in the society of the Princesse de Lamballe, and that in a way which did credit to her own heart. But upon this point let the Princesse de Lamballe here speak for herself:—

“Married when a child,” says she, “I was still young when I became a childless widow, mourning the memory of the time when I was a wife. Shut up with my sorrow, and retired from the world with my husband’s father, the aged and pious Duc de Penthièvre” (ancestor of the Orléans family), “I strove to compensate to him for the loss of his son. By works of charity we sought to console ourselves; but through the clouds of this mournful existence, a new star beamed suddenly on me. As a messenger from heaven, came the young and beautiful Queen Marie Antoinette, addressing me in the softest tones of compassion. It was during that hard winter, when the poor were perishing for want of fuel and bread, that she thus first visited me, and sought to soothe my sorrow, by asking me to help her in mitigating the misery of others. I loved her from the moment I first welcomed her, and she was unwearied in her attempts to lighten the affliction of an old man and a heart-broken woman, sinking beneath the weight of grief.

“Sledges were just then introduced in France” (those who travelled in them wore masks), “and by this mode of conveyance the Queen, the Duchesse d’Orléans, the Duc de Penthièvre, and myself, visited poor families who were starving. Returning from one of these expeditions, the Queen said to me, ‘The King is out hunting to-day; not the stag, but wood for the poor; he will not come home to Trianon until he has sent his prey to Paris.’ And then she invited my father-in-law and me to dine with her and the Princesse Elizabeth, the King’s sister, at Trianon. My father-in-law excused himself, and I went alone—sad as usual.

“After dinner, the Queen said to me, ‘The King and his sister Elizabeth desire, as I do, Princesse, that you take up your abode with us at Versailles; what say you?’

“Thanking her majesty and Madame Elizabeth, I declared that the state of my health and spirits rendered it impossible for me to respond, worthily, to the favour with which they honoured me; and as I spoke, my tears flowed. With the graciousness peculiar to

her, the Queen took my hand, and dried my tears with her handkerchief. And then she said, 'I am about to re-establish a long-suppressed office in my household, and the one who holds it must be near my person. I only hope that the appointment may contribute to the happiness of some estimable individual.' I replied, that none could be otherwise than happy near one so generous and benevolent as herself.' The Queen then merely said, affably, 'Well, if you really think so, my hope will be realised;' and Madame Elizabeth laughed. Three or four days afterwards, I dined again, as before, at Trianon; and then, to my astonishment, the Queen and Madame Elizabeth, told me that, with 'the glad consent of the King,' I was appointed superintendent of her majesty's household. 'Versailles,' said the Queen, 'I believe to be a more suitable abode for you than the gloomy château of the Duc de Penthièvre. May the friendship which unites us, contribute from this day forth to our mutual happiness!' Her majesty then took my hand, as also did Madame Elizabeth, saying to the Queen, 'Ah! dear sister! you must allow a trio in this concert of friendship.'"

The friendship thus formed at Trianon was life-long, earnest, and harmonious to the last, though long tried by cruel circumstances adverse to it;—tested by imprisonment and adversity, it was consummated in death.

How impossible was it on that day at Trianon for either of the three royal and beautiful women there entering into this compact of friendship to foresee that it would pave the way to the awful fate awaiting each of them! And yet, even then, Trianon had not helped to make Marie Antoinette more popular. From the first moment of her arrival in France, she was suspected of a political preference for Austria, to the detriment of France; and when she received the gift of Trianon from her husband, an absurd rumour was set on foot in Paris that she intended to call it "The Little Vienna," or "Schœnbrunn," in compliment to her native land. When this rumour reached her ears, the Queen expressed her indignant astonishment that it was supposed possible she would call a royal residence of France, and the gift to her of the King of France, by an Austrian name; but, ere many years were over, she had far worse cause to weep bitterly at Trianon for far worse aspersions, and to exclaim in anguish of heart:—"It is neither the bowl nor the dagger that I fear, for I am doomed to be assassinated by the more deadly and cowardly inventions of anonymous calumny."

One of the first moments when this conviction assailed the Queen was when Cardinal de Rohan, the political enemy who, by crafty dealings with the Cabinet of Vienna, had worked evil to her in the first days of her marriage, suddenly re-appeared before her one night in the illuminated gardens of Trianon, at a *fête* she was there giving in honour of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Russia (son and daughter-in-law of Catherine II.). For some years past the Cardinal had been banished from Versailles. Disguised, and having obtained the watchword for the night, his Eminence gained admission to the gardens of Trianon; and just as the Queen, accompanied by her imperial guests, was about to pass the spot where he stood, he dropped his cloak, and the evil genius of Marie Antoinette (at least dreaded by her as such) re-appeared before her. She regained her presence of mind at the moment; but not long afterwards she found herself, through his instrumentality, implicated in the *cause célèbre* of the Diamond Necklace,—that notorious and nefarious transaction by which, through means of letters forged in her Majesty's name, the crown jewellers had been irretrievably robbed. The King himself took infinite pains to investigate the matter thoroughly, and the innocence of the Queen was triumphantly proved; but, although the Cardinal, his *protégé*, Cagliostro, and the infamous Madame Lamotte were punished at the time, they found means, more or less, to evade public opprobrium, and the Queen was eventually their victim.

The *fête* at Trianon just alluded to was similar to one previously given there by the Queen, as a welcome to her brother, the Emperor Joseph of Austria, and which that *soi-disant* philosopher sufficiently enjoyed, despite his raillery at the Watteau-like scene and costumes around him. Shepherdesses carrying diamond-mounted fans, painted by Boucher, “Anacreon of painters,” and arrayed in Arcadian costumes of velvet and satin; shepherds, not less gracefully, but gorgeously bedizened, piping pastorals; Actæon and Diana, Daphne and Apollo, dancing together in golden-heeled shoes to the sound of opera music; Dryades and Hamadryades flirting through enchanted groves, gay with coloured lamps, and illumined in a thousand fiery and fantastic forms; 1500 faggots of fragrant wood blazing like beacons round the *Temple de l'Amour*, were enough to bewilder even the imperial philosopher Joseph, who dressed like a Puritan, and whose head was declared by his contemporary, Frederic the Great of Prussia, to be “a confused magazine of despatches, decrees, and projects.”

Years afterwards, when Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and most of the guests at that *fête* were dead on the scaffold, it was still vividly present to the memory of Louis XVIII., recalled to France in old age from long exile. Versailles was then desolate, and Trianon was revolutionised beyond his power to restore; but the King found a melancholy pleasure in revisiting the once splendid scenes of his long past youth; and at Trianon, especially, the vision of his sister-in-law, Marie Antoinette—bright, happy, unprophetic of the dark destiny awaiting her—rose up before him. “Here,” said he, “the Queen was the most graceful of dairy-maids, and charmed as a farmer’s wife; but, alas! we never then thought that a day would come when the humble conditions of life which we assumed for pleasure—the pastoral existence which we idealised—would in stern reality be deemed enviable by us. The same gardens! The same pavilions, where comedy was acted before the great tragedy of life began! But the actors, where are they?”

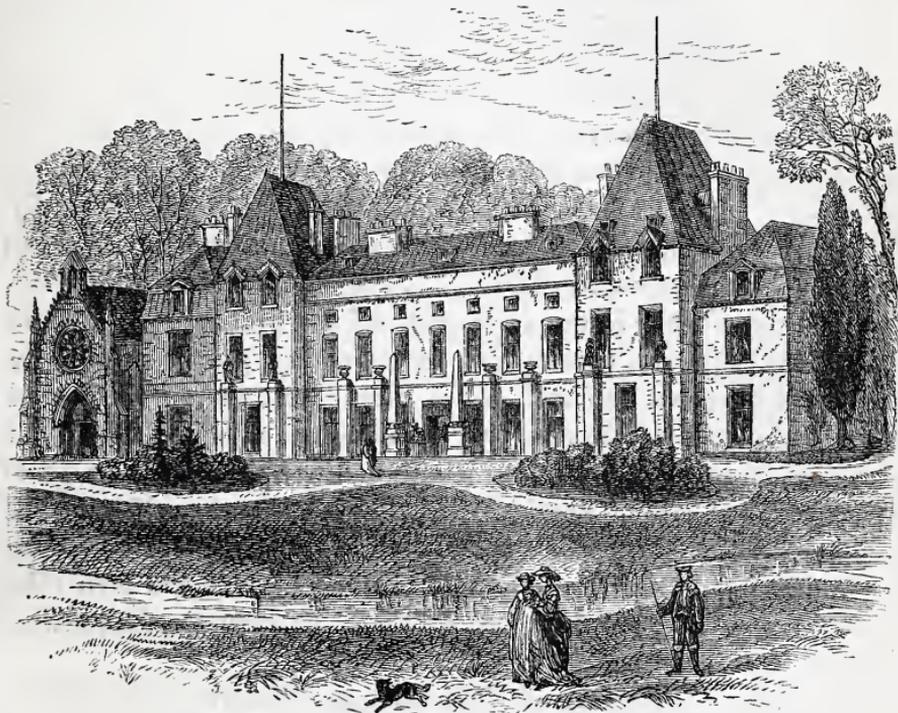
Louis XVIII. was much depressed by that visit to Trianon, but still he liked to talk of it at the Tuileries to Madame la Comtesse du Cayla, in whose conversation he found a charm to the last. She was a good listener. Speaking to her, he thus continued:—“When traversing the garden of Trianon, I observed some marigolds (emblems of sorrow and care) growing near a beautiful tuft of *fleur-de-lis*; the ominous proximity of the one to the other did not escape me, and reminded me of the following verse of a song which, in exile, often caused my cherished niece, the modern and pious *Antigone*,^a to shed bitter tears:—

‘ Dans les jardins de Trianon
 Je cueillais des roses nouvelles ;
 Mais, hélas ! les fleurs les plus belles
 Avaient péri sous les glaçons.
 J’eus beau chercher les dons de Flore,
 Les hivers les avaient détruits ;
 Je ne trouvai que des soucis
 Qu’humectaient les pleurs de l’Aurore.’

“Murmuring these lines to myself,” continued the King, “I entered the château; and in one of its deserted apartments I was struck by the elegance of a bed, hung with muslin embroidered with

^a The princess, designated as above by the pedantic Louis XVIII., was the Duchesse d’Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and wife of the elder son of the Count d’Artois, afterwards Charles X.

gold stars. Turning to those in attendance on me, I asked, ‘Who has occupied this bed?’ ‘The Queen,’ was the reply.—‘But,’ said I, ‘the freshness of this drapery bespeaks a more recent inhabitant.’ ‘Josephine,’ was then whispered.—‘Ah, little Trianon!’ thought



Malmaison.

I; ‘little Trianon! Does this place bring misfortune to crowned wives? Here Marie Antoinette dreamed not of the scaffold, nor Josephine of her own humiliating divorce.’”

After that divorce, of which Louis XVIII. spoke as above, had been accomplished in all its legal technicalities at the Tuileries, in December, 1809, it was Napoleon who sought a refuge at Trianon, whilst Josephine repaired to Malmaison. The formalities of the divorce were concluded in the emperor’s cabinet at the Tuileries, in presence of the Arch-Chancellor, Cambacérès, and the whole Imperial family, including Queen Hortense and Prince Eugène, the son and daughter of Josephine by her former marriage with the Vicomte de Beauharnais. Notwithstanding his usual mastery over himself, Napoleon was profoundly affected; tears were in his voice and eyes as he read his speech, in the course of which he

affirmed :—"Far from having reason to complain, I have, on the contrary, only encomiums to bestow on Josephine, my well-beloved spouse. She has embellished fifteen years of my life; the memory of this will always remain engraved on my heart. She has been crowned by my hand; it is my desire that she retain the rank and title of Empress; but, above all, that she never doubt my sentiments, and that she always hold me her best and dearest friend."

In vain did Josephine strive to read her speech in reply. Tears streamed from her eyes; her voice was choked by sobs; but she nobly signified her concurrence with what she believed for the good of the state whilst handing the paper to M. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angély, who, in her behalf, declared :—"I owe all to the Emperor's bounty; it was his hand that crowned me . . . the dissolution of my marriage will make no change in the sentiments of my heart . . . I know how much this act, commanded by policy and great interests, has rent his heart; but we both of us glory in the sacrifice which we make to the good of the country." Napoleon embraced Josephine in acknowledgment of this act of self-sacrifice—the greatest proof she could give him of her loving him more than herself—and led her to her apartments, where he left her fainting in the arms of her children, Queen Hortense and Prince Eugène, who owed their titles to their connection with him, and for whom he entertained a paternal affection.

The Imperial residences of Malmaison and Navarre were assigned to Josephine. That night of her divorce she left the Tuileries for ever, and went to Malmaison; and on the morning of the following day the Emperor went to Trianon, "where," says one of his observing followers, "he did all he could to accustom himself to live alone; but his thoughts were so full of the Empress that he sent messengers constantly to Malmaison for news of her, and I believe that, had he dared to do so, he himself would have gone thither every day."

During the first week after the divorce the road from Paris to Malmaison was thronged by persons of all ranks, some of whom for a considerable time subsequently deemed it a sacred duty to testify their respect for Josephine, more especially as the due observance of this "sacred duty" was the means of insuring the favour of the Emperor. But after the marriage of Napoleon with the Austrian archduchess, Marie Louise, the number of Josephine's visitors necessarily decreased; still more so after the birth of his son, the King of Rome.

Once Josephine held the son of Napoleon in her arms. The Emperor himself desired that this interview should take place, but it was not possible to repeat it. The child knew not at the time who was the beautiful dark lady to whose house he was taken, nor what was the cause of the tears she shed over him; but he was so touched by the impassioned fondness she displayed for him, that, clinging to her, he begged her to come and see him at the Tuileries. Of the pain this innocent entreaty inflicted on the sensitive Josephine let those imagine who love as she loved—with a love that killed. She was able to bear her own sorrow for the sake of Napoleon, but she was not able to bear his sorrow, which by cruel fate she was precluded from consoling. His first abdication was her death-stroke; she did not survive to hail his return from his first exile. She was heartbroken at his fall. Had Josephine, in 1814, been in the place of Marie Louise, how different might have been the course of events! She would have hastened at once to Fontainebleau, where Napoleon—deserted by all but a few faithful friends—awaited his departure for Elba; “she would have flung herself into his arms, and never have left him to desolation and despair!”

Her last days at Malmaison were soothed, so far as possible, by the society of her beautiful and noble-hearted daughter, Queen Hortense. The marriage of Hortense with Napoleon's brother, Louis, King of Holland, was not a happy one, and the separation in which it eventuated left the daughter of Josephine at sad leisure to devote herself to her mother—to her mother and children—for the sons of Hortense (Louis Napoleon, the present Emperor of the French, and his brother, who perished sixteen years afterwards in an Italian struggle for liberty) were with her at Malmaison.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia was a frequent guest there. Although politically opposed to the cause which the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense had most at heart, he proved his sincere regard and respect for both of them by the generous chivalry with which he insisted on doing all he could to alleviate their trials; but it was beyond his power to heal the broken heart of Josephine; and, fearing to shock the sensibility of her devoted daughter, it was to him that she confided her conviction that her end was fast approaching; although, wishing to save her daughter unnecessary pain, she strove to conceal the ravages of suffering by the arts of the toilette. To the last she smiled unselfishly on all around her.

Josephine could not foresee that the name of Napoleon would be

perpetuated in the person of her own youngest grandson—child of Hortense—then playing at her feet. Napoleon could not foresee, either at Elba or, to the last, at St. Helena, that his successor would be the descendant of the one woman he had loved, and who, though sacrificed by him to political schemes for the future, loved him too well to outlive his glory. Emperors propose, but God disposes.

Before Napoleon's return for the Hundred Days, Josephine was dead. Sympathy in mutual sorrow, therefore, formed a fresh tie between the Emperor and his step-daughter, Hortense. He never again beheld either his child or Marie Louise, although he was constantly expecting her to bring his son back to him from Vienna, where after his first abdication she had taken temporary refuge with her family.^b

On the daughter of Josephine it consequently devolved to preside at the Tuileries during the brief period of re-union with the Emperor; and when, on the 21st day of June, 1815, he arrived at the palace of the Elysée, after the battle of Waterloo, the first thing he did was to write to Hortense (then at Malmaison), notwithstanding his

^b Notwithstanding the fact above stated, Napoleon at St. Helena always spoke of his consort Marie Louise with tenderness and respect; but, as he there declared, when recalling the past events of his life, Marie Louise was a mere child—timid, and subject to the control of others. "I believe," said he to his medical attendant, O'Meara, "she is just as much a state prisoner as I am myself, except that more decorum is paid to the restraints imposed upon her. I have always had occasion to praise the conduct of my good Marie Louise, and I believe that it is totally out of her power to assist me." With rapture did Napoleon receive the bust of his son at St. Helena, not thinking how soon that son (the Duc de Reichstadt) would follow him to the grave. As he, the ex-king of Rome himself, said, when dying at twenty years of age, at Schœnbrunn, "his birth and death were the only memories he bequeathed to the world." In France it is still remembered as an ominous fact that, by the express desire of Napoleon, the ceremonial of his marriage with the Archduchess Marie Louise was conducted according to the exact precedent afforded by that of the dauphin—afterwards Louis XVI.—and the Archduchess Marie Antoinette; and by some, who witnessed the arrival of the second consort of the Emperor, it was predicted that this new matrimonial alliance between France and Austria (for centuries opposed politically) would be fatal. In his last days at St. Helena, Napoleon indignantly denied the report that his marriage with Marie Louise was one of the secret articles of the treaty of Vienna, which had taken place some months before; and on this disputed point he said to O'Meara:—"No sooner was it known that the interest of France had induced me to dissolve the ties of my marriage with Josephine, than the greatest sovereigns of Europe intrigued for an alliance with me. As soon as the Emperor of Austria heard that a new marriage was in agitation, he expressed surprise that his family had not been thought of. . . . In fact, the marriage with the Empress Marie Louise was proposed in council, discussed, decided, and signed within twenty-four hours."

physical prostration, profound depression, and the impending interview with his Ministers.

On the 22nd Napoleon again abdicated, and at noon on the 25th he left the Elysée palace for Malmaison, which since the death of Josephine had become a favourite, though sorrowful, retreat to her daughter. "There Napoleon determined to pass the few remaining days he was to spend in France. Not wishing to be seen by the crowd, he stepped into his carriage within the garden of the Elysée; but, being recognised, cries once more greeted him as he appeared, of '*Vive l'Empereur!*'"

The few who caught sight of him at that moment never forgot the look of despair with which Napoleon bowed in response to these cries, as he left Paris, where he had been idolised, and where many knew not, as yet, that he had ceased to rule. Queen Hortense awaited him at Malmaison, the abode which to him was filled with memories painful and pleasing; for there many happy days during the most glorious part of his life had been spent with Josephine. He had put her away from him, and from that time forth the star of his destiny had declined. He was now defeated, and she was dead. He had put her away from him by law, but neither he nor she could dissolve the spiritual tie which bound them together.^c

^c In 1798 Josephine was prevented by ill health accompanying Bonaparte into Egypt as she had hoped, and even set out from Paris, to do. Her property, as the widow of the Vicomte de Beauharnais, had been confiscated; but, before the date above named, it was in some sort restored to her; and therefore she was enabled to purchase Malmaison (of M. Lecouteux) for the sum of 100,000 francs, and to embellish it, in preparation for the reception of her husband on his return. To Bonaparte, in those early days of his marriage (and ardently avowed love for Josephine), Malmaison was a blissful retreat; and there is no doubt that he continued to visit her there for a month after his divorce from her, but only as a friend. According to the accounts given by others who were present at these interviews between the Emperor and Empress, the rigid restraint which *étiquette* compelled them to observe in their new position towards each other, was the cause of much mutual pain, although Josephine strove to welcome Napoleon with a smile, which touched the hearts of those of her little court who knew how she suffered in his absence.

It was at the end of May, 1814, and in the arms of her son, the brave and high-minded Eugène de Beauharnais (to whom, when a boy of sixteen, she owed her first introduction to Bonaparte) that the Empress-Queen Josephine breathed her last sigh. She had had a long interview with her confessor scarcely an hour previously; and her last recorded words were, "Bonaparte! Elba! Marie Louise!" Queen Hortense fainted when she beheld her mother dying; but to her Josephine had recently exclaimed, with a look and accent of despair, which for the moment were uncontrollable:—"Were it not for his wife, how gladly would I share Napoleon's exile!" When

Beneath the shades of Malmaison, Napoleon “imbibed long draughts of his sorrows.” Everything there (according to contemporary accounts) reminded him of Josephine, whose death, in the midst of his reverses, had, as he declared to Hortense, “pierced him to the heart.” At Malmaison he had spent some of the happiest days of his life with her, before he placed the weight of a crown on her brow; and the place still abounded in evidences of her tastes which had charmed him in bygone years. To the last he spoke of her as grace personified, “*la grazia in persona*,” and the flowers still blooming in the numerous conservatories, the birds still singing in the aviaries of Malmaison, the Swiss dairy and the fancy farm there, all reminded him of her, her loving voice, and innocent pleasures. “Josephine,” said he to Hortense, “would never have left me at such a time as this;” and then, at another moment, he added, in a tone and with a look of indescribable gloom, “but now, all have forsaken, many have betrayed, me. I have outlived my part.”

At Malmaison Napoleon wandered about, despondent, for many weary hours; again and again he traversed the paths of the garden and park which surrounded the dwelling, and often paused as though he expected at every turn to meet Josephine, who not long since had walked beneath those shades, alone and broken-hearted. Her daughter, Hortense, strove to console him; to him she—the ex-Queen of Holland—had ever been a devoted daughter, and now with filial forethought she provided against some contingencies, which she feared awaited him in exile, by entreating his acceptance of a diamond necklace, “easy of concealment, and easy to convert into money.” At first Napoleon refused to take this gift from one to whom in bygone times he had made many costly presents; but at last he acceded to her tearful and earnest entreaties, and consented to bind the concealed necklace in a belt around his waist.

At Malmaison Napoleon took a pathetic, though almost speechless,

Josephine's son and daughter wept for her fate as she lay dead before them, they could only estimate the extent of her sorrow,—which, as far as possible, she had hidden from them even whilst it was breaking her heart,—by remembering how capable she was of endurance, despite her sensitive nature; for to her children, in their early youth, she had been a noble example of patience and fortitude under severe affliction. Imprisoned in the time of Robespierre, and when first released from captivity,—after the Reign of Terror,—suffering poverty and privation, Josephine, in those days, practically taught her children the heroism of which they stood in need in their own after-lives.

farewell of his mother and his brothers ; and too soon came the day (June 29, 1815) for him to part with Josephine's daughter and grandsons. Driving from Malmaison, he proceeded towards Rambouillet, "avoiding Paris, that Paris which he was not to re-enter until twenty-five years later, when he was brought back on a funeral car, brought back a corpse to the *Invalides* by a king of the House of Orleans, who, in his turn, died in exile." In the hour of that last parting at Malmaison it was with some difficulty that the child, Louis Napoleon, was torn from the arms of his uncle, the Emperor, who was also his godfather, and of whom he was extremely fond.

Queen Hortense, in the later years of her life, made a pilgrimage (*incognita*) with her son to France from the land of her own exile ; and, taking the route of St. Germain, these illustrious travellers paused together before the gates of their own former abode. Into it, however, they were not allowed to enter ; for political reasons forbade the future Emperor of the French and his mother to declare their names, and strangers were not permitted to cross the threshold of Malmaison without doing so.^d

They proceeded to the neighbouring church of Rueil, and there Queen Hortense knelt at the tomb of Josephine (a devotional statue of the latter has since marked the spot), scarcely daring to hope in that hour of mourning and proscribed wandering that she herself would one day be permitted to rest near her mother. Much less could she foresee that to the future consort of the son at her side, who alone soothed and shared her sorrow, would the power be hereafter given to restore Trianon and Malmaison. The monument to Josephine's memory in the church of Rueil (executed by Cartallier) was erected by com-

^d Long before the accession of Napoleon III. to the throne of France, the park of Malmaison was ploughed for agricultural purposes ; a considerable part of the domain is said to have been sold in lots, and the conservatories, farm, &c., in which the Empress Josephine had delighted, were destroyed. Possible it may be to restore and re-decorate the dwelling, according to past traditions, for the temporary purpose of "retrospective exhibition," but by historical memories only can the out-door scene which once surrounded this palace be revived. Malmaison, in the vicinity of the gloomy and deserted royal château of St. Germain, was—before Josephine embellished it—called *Mala Domus* ; a name only too much in accordance with its dreary aspect since her death. In the many years dating from that event, it has had various owners (amongst them Queen Christina), according to political vicissitudes ; but Napoleon III. has now re-possessed himself of this abode, to which he alone has a sacred right.

mand of Queen Hortense and her brother, Prince Eugène; and long after the death of the latter, and the last exile of the former, unknown hands testified to grateful hearts by placing flowers on the tomb of the late Empress; for the best epitaph touching the beneficent character of Josephine was inscribed in the hearts of many whose sorrows she, though weeping herself, alleviated. Memories of her deeds of charity, innumerable and imperishable, consecrate Malmaison.



QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA DEPICTED BY HERSELF.



THE French princesses who have worn the English crown-matrimonial have generally been remarkable women, and have exercised a commanding influence in their day; but of no one of the number is this more true than of Henrietta Maria, whose Letters,^a collected and published by Mrs. Everett Green, form a most valuable addition to our stores of historic materials. They lay unreservedly before us the hopes and the fears, the loves and the hates, the troubles and trials, of the daughter of the most illustrious of French monarchs, and the wife of the most unfortunate of English kings.

Henrietta Maria was the third daughter of Henry IV. of France, and Marie de Medicis. She was born in the palace of the Louvre, on the 25th of November, 1609 (new style), and her troubles commenced almost at her birth; for before she was six months old, the dagger of Ravallac had rendered her fatherless. Her mother, on whose care she was thus entirely thrown, was little suited to fit her for her future destiny. Arrogant and unprincipled, weak-minded, and guided by unworthy favourites, the queen-mother involved France in confusion, and was in the end imprisoned at Blois for upwards of three years, her little daughter sharing her captivity. A sudden change in affairs brought them back to Paris in the year 1620, when the young princess was studiously put forward on every public occasion. A taste for gorgeous shows, for

^a Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, including her Private Correspondence with Charles I. Collected from the Public Archives and Private Libraries of France and England. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. London: Richard Bentley.

singing and dancing and court masques, was thus fostered in her, which in after years produced the most unhappy results.

Even as early as her twelfth year, the hand of Henrietta was claimed, as the reward of his military services, by her cousin, the Count de Soissons, and his suit was not discouraged by the Queen; but during the delay which the youth of the princess rendered necessary, she was seen by Prince Charles while on his journey to Spain, and the recollection of her charms had probably great effect in breaking off the marriage treaty with the Infanta. Certain it is, that soon after that event, a formal proposal was made on his behalf for her hand, and that even before, some private negotiation had been carried on in the name of King James, which caused the Spanish ambassador in Paris to exclaim, "What! does the Prince of Wales seek two wives?"

The proposed match was highly agreeable to the queen-mother, and she carried it through with speed, in spite of the objections of Pope Urban VIII., who was Henrietta's godfather, and who declared that more evil than good was likely to result from it. The treaties which had been agreed on for the Spanish marriage were taken as the model, and an arrangement was come to, stipulating that the princess should have free liberty of worship for herself and her numerous attendants, and should also have the entire education of any children that she might bear until their thirteenth year; and, most important of all, that the penal laws against the Romanists should be allowed to fall into disuse, even if the English Parliament could not be induced to repeal them. The Pope, finding that his consent if not given would be dispensed with, professed his satisfaction with the treaty, and at the same time addressed his godchild in a strain well calculated to move a young girl of lively temperament and warm religious feelings. He compared her to the "famouses of women," to Esther, to Clotilda, and to Bertha, who had redeemed their people or sanctified their unbelieving husbands, and said that he had consented to her union because he felt assured that she would not only preserve her own faith in her new country, but would be the guardian and the raiser up of the afflicted Church. The young princess replied in the following letter, which is most interesting, as showing with what thoughts and feelings she entered on her eventful career as Queen of England.

"Most Holy Father,—I have learned and understood, through my lord the King, the careful and prudent counsels and advice which it has pleased your highness to give

him, on the occasion of the treaty made in reference to my marriage with the Prince of Wales, and for those things which concern the security of my conscience and that of my attendants, and as to my dignity in England, and also for the good of religion, and the liberty of the Catholics of that kingdom; which his majesty has accomplished, according to his zeal for the said religion, and the singular affection and kindness with which he is pleased to honour me, so that all these good and earnest services give me the greatest consolation which I can receive in the accomplishment of this marriage, having nothing in the world which is so dear to me as the safety of my conscience and the good of religion. Following the good training and instructions of the queen my mother, I have thought it my duty to render, as I do, very humble thanks to your holiness, that you have been pleased on your part to contribute hereto; giving you my faith and word of honour, and in conformity with that which I have given to his majesty, that if it please God to bless this marriage, and if He grant me the favour to give me progeny, I will not choose any but Catholics to nurse or educate the children who shall be born, or do any other service for them, and will take care that the officers who choose them be only Catholics, obliging them only to take others of the same religion; concerning which I very humbly pray your holiness to rest fully assured, and do me the honour to believe me, most holy father,—Your very devoted daughter,

Paris, April 6, 1625.

HENRIETTA MARIA."

The young Queen's refusal to be crowned, the offensive proceedings of her numerous foreign retinue, their consequent expulsion, and the early love-quarrels of the royal pair, receive no illustration from these letters, except that the last matter is alluded to in a letter from Charles I. to Marie de Medicis, of the year 1630, in which he says, "The only dispute that now exists between us is that of conquering each other by affection, both esteeming ourselves victorious in following the will of each other." Such mutual love^b shines brightly in the subsequent correspondence of Charles and his wife, and it affords no mean presumption of the sterling good qualities of both.

The clouds dispersed to which the impolitic marriage treaty had given rise, we find Henrietta, now a happy mother, writing in a lively strain to Madame St. George, the friend of her childhood; the subject is her infant son (afterwards Charles II.):—

"If my son knew how to talk, I think he would send you his compliments; he is so fat and so tall, that he is taken for a year old, and he is only four months: his teeth

^b This pleasing passage occurs in a letter of hers, from Holland, dated July 13, 1641:—

"I must confess a truth about my weakness; that although I have no doubt of your affection for me, yet I am not sorry to see by your letters the pretty things you have put in them upon the small services that I render you where I am. Their being agreeable to you is a greater pleasure to me than I can express; and if anything could increase both my affection and my zeal in your service, that would do it, for you know I like to be praised; but it is impossible to be increased."

are already beginning to come. I will send you his portrait as soon as he is a little fairer, for at present he is so dark that I am ashamed of him."

A short time after she writes on the same theme :—

"As the husband of my son's nurse is going to France about some business of his wife, I will write you this letter by him, believing that you will be very glad to ask him news of my son, whose portrait, which I sent to the queen my mother, I think you have seen. He is so ugly that I am ashamed of him, but his size and fatness supply the place of beauty. I wish you could see the gentleman, for he has no ordinary mien ; he is so serious in all that he does, that I cannot help fancying him far wiser than myself."

Whether Henrietta was or was not the adviser of the fatal course taken by her husband, of endeavouring to govern without a Parliament, does not certainly appear in this volume ; but we have a letter under her own hand exhorting the Roman Catholics to "assist and serve his majesty by some considerable sum of money"—a letter afterwards censured by the Parliament, and in relation to which the high-spirited Queen made a kind of apology (Feb. 6, 1641), that "she was moved thereunto merely out of her dear and tender affection to the King, and the example of others his majesty's subjects ; she seeing the like forwardness, would not but express her forwardness to the assistance of the King." This was probably not very satisfactory, but it was the only concession that difficulties and dangers ever wrung from her until the life of her lord was seen to be in imminent danger, and then she humbled herself to demand permission to visit him from his gaolers—and her letter was not even opened !

During the absence of the King in Scotland, in 1641, the government was carried on by commissioners, and in relation to them first appears that meddling in state affairs which has exposed Henrietta to so much odium. In one letter (August 18, 1641) to Secretary Nicholas, she tells him not to deliver a letter from the King or Sir Henry Vane to the commissioners, "for she did desire the King to write it, but now she believes it not fit to be delivered ;" in another she speaks of a letter from the King to the Lord Chancellor, sent to her "to deliver if she thought fit ;" and again she says (November 20, 1641), "I did desire you not to acquaint my lord of Essex of what the King commanded you, touching his coming ; now you may do it ;" ending with, "the King commanded me to tell this to my lord of Essex, but you may do it, for these lordships are too great princes now to receive any direction from me."

Very soon after this (February, 1642) the Queen passed over with her daughter Mary to Holland, ostensibly to deliver the princess to her intended husband, the Prince of Orange, and to drink the Spa waters for her own health; but, in reality, as was suspected at the time, to raise supplies both of men and money, by any and every means, for the support of her husband in the deadly civil war that was so soon to commence. Very many of her letters are now first published by Mrs. Green from the Harleian MS. (7379),^c and from these may readily be deduced both the bright and the dark sides of Henrietta's character; but before entering on them, it may be well to give a letter in which she unbosoms herself to her firm friend, Madame St. George, and details provocations which may easily account for her not being very ready to promote an accommodation between the King and his Parliament.

“Mamie St. George,—This gentleman who is leaving is so fully informed of the reasons which have induced me to leave England, that when you learn them, you will be astonished that I did not do so earlier, for unless I had made up my mind to a prison, I could not remain there; but still if in this I had been the only sufferer, I am so accustomed to afflictions, that that would have passed over like the rest: but their design was to separate me from the King my lord, and they have publicly declared that it was necessary to do this; and also that a queen was only a subject, and was amenable to the laws of the country like other persons. Moreover than that, they have publicly accused me, and by name, as having wished to overthrow the laws and religion of the kingdom, and that it was I who had roused the Irish to revolt: they have even got witnesses to swear that this was the case, and upon that affirmed that as long as ever I remained with the King, the State would be in danger, and many other things too long to write;^d such as coming to my house whilst I was at chapel, bursting open my doors, and threatening to kill everybody. This, I confess, did not greatly frighten me; but it is true that to be under the tyranny of such persons is inexpressible misery, and during this time, unaided by anyone, judge in what a condition I was. If it should happen that I see you, I could tell you a hundred things which cannot be written, worse than anything that I have told you.”

Henrietta's reception by the Dutch was anything but cordial; but,

^c A brief notice of this MS., with a few extracts therefrom, was published by us nearly a century ago. See GENT. MAG., vol. xlv., p. 364.

^d “In March, 1641, Parliament issued a declaration addressed to the King, to the effect—‘That the design of altering religion in this, and in your other kingdoms, hath been potently carried on by those in greatest authority about you, for divers years together; the Queen's agent at Rome, and the Pope's agent or nuncio here, are not only evidences of this design, but have been great actors in it; intimating that a late design, styled *the Queen's pious intention*, for which English papists fasted and prayed weekly, was for the alteration of religion—thus the Irish rebels' calling themselves the Queen's army, and marking their booty with the Queen's mark, tend to the same belief.’”

not daunted by this, she exerted herself unceasingly in trying to raise money, and by the month of May she had procured some, "but only a little," and this by the sacrifice of her personal ornaments.

"I have given up your pearl buttons," she writes to the King, "and my little chain has done you good. You cannot imagine how handsome the buttons were when they were out of the gold and strung into a chain, and many as large as my great chain. I assure you that I gave them up with no small regret. Nobody would take them in pledge, but only buy them. You may judge now, when they know that we want money, how they keep their foot on our throat. I could not get for them more than half of what they are worth. I have six weeks' time in which to redeem them, at the same price. My great chain, and that great cross which I had from the queen my mother, is only pledged. With all these, I could not get any more money than what I send you. I will send to-morrow to Antwerp to pawn your ruby collar."

Almost as great a trouble as raising funds was her correspondence with the King. It was mainly carried on in ciphers, which were often changed, and she had not only repeatedly to warn her husband to "take care of his pockets, and not let the cipher [the key] be stolen," but also to exhort him to care in using it. "Be careful how you write in cipher," she says, "for I have been driven well nigh mad in deciphering your letter. You have added some blanks which I had not; and you have not written it truly." The letters were at all times liable to be intercepted, and opened; and to meet this contingency Henrietta not only wrote things which she knew the Parliament had no desire to hear,^e but she also unhappily descended to the artifice of speaking of Pym as her correspondent, who had laid out 30,000 pieces for the King's service, for which "she was as much his friend as ever;" which probably was very true. Her greatest trial, however, was from the well-known irresolution of the King, that fatal facility of "taking the advice of such as did not judge as well as himself," of which Clarendon speaks. Henrietta bends all her energies to induce him to "play the man." Stirring appeals, passionate expressions of devotion, sound counsel, reproaches even, are all in turn employed, and couched in language which must strike every one as flowing warm from the heart, and not as the suggestions of interested advisers, as has been asserted; but their effect was counteracted by counsellors who advised half-measures that alarmed or disgusted his friends, and did not conciliate his adversaries. These men, the Queen remarks, had no desire that an accommoda-

^e She says in cipher, in a letter of October, 1642, "All the letters which I write by the post, in which there is no cipher, do not you believe, for they are written for the Parliament."

tion should be brought about by anyone but themselves. These "base souls," she complains, "vilified her to the King, endeavoured to keep her in ignorance of what was passing, and thus brought her into contempt abroad, and intrigued to prevent her return, lest she should make him see the truth of this affair." She concludes:—

"I have only two things to beg of you : if you have an accommodation, to permit me to go to France for some time for my health, for I confess that I am not capable of undergoing what I must suffer, and perhaps there I might see you ; but in case there be no accommodation, let me come to you. I wish to share all your fortune, and participate in your troubles as I have done in your happiness, provided it be with honour, and in your defence ; for to die of consumption of royalty is a death which I cannot endure, having found by experience the malady too insupportable."

For fuller proof of Henrietta's devoted affection, sound sense, high spirit, and fine sense of honour, reference must of course be made to Mrs. Green's most interesting volume ; but a few passages, picked almost at random, are here given in support of the opinion that we have thence derived—that she was more wise than her husband, more spirited than many of his supporters,[§] and more honest than the majority of his enemies.

In an early stage of her residence in Holland, and before the sword had been drawn, she wrote thus to the King :—

"My whole hope lies only in your firmness and constancy, and when I hear anything to the contrary I am mad. Pardon once again my folly and weakness ; I confess it. That letter of which you speak to me, and which you sent me concerning an accommodation, is so insupportable, that I have burnt it with joy. Such a thing is not to be thought of ; it is only trifling and losing time."

Much to the same effect is another letter shortly after :—

"I send you this man express, hoping that you have not passed the Militia bill. If you have, I must think about retiring, for the present, into a convent ; for you are no longer capable of protecting any one, not even yourself."

Her letters abound in bold and statesmanlike counsels, and it is hard to believe that if followed they could have been as disastrous to the royal cause as those that found more favour ; they certainly could not have had more unhappy results. Sinister motives were attributed to her, but these she earnestly disclaims :—

"I am moved to speak by no consideration in the world but that of my affection for you ; for as to myself, when away from you, all is indifferent to me. My actions will show it you as well as my words."

[§] Personal courage she seems to have possessed in a high degree. "I never in my life did anything from fear," she says in one of her letters, and her actions were strictly conformable to the declaration.

The following passages breathe a deep affection, to which the King worthily responded, as may be seen in the volume of his letters published by the Camden Society.^h—

“I am in pain not to have received tidings from you. The report here is that you are before Hull. You may judge of the anxiety I am in. This is all I shall say by this bearer, except that I have no joy but in assuring you that I am with you in thought and affection, and more yours than yourself.”

“I will close by assuring you that there is nothing in the world, no trouble which shall hinder me from serving you, and loving you above everything in the world.”

“Considering the style of this letter, if I knew any Latin, I ought to finish with a word of it; but as I do not, I will finish with a French one, which may be translated into all sorts of languages, that I am yours after death, if it be possible.”

“I send you 8000 pieces by Prince Rupert; 3000 of them are acquaintances of yours. They are what I have left of what I brought with me, and I am left without a sous; but it matters not. I will reimburse myself as soon as I can. I had rather be in want than you. Ten thousand will be sent soon by Newcastle, five of which have left already. You cannot imagine how we are crossed here. I will say no more, but that I will die of hunger rather than you should want.”

An accommodation was proposed to the King, but on the terms which the Parliamentarians ever insisted on—viz., impunity for themselves, and an abandonment of his friends to their vengeance—a course which could only result in rendering the King despicable as well as helpless. Henrietta, in a letter dated Sept. 10, 1642, pointed out to him that the path of disgrace was also that of danger, and few persons will be found to dispute the soundness of her judgment.ⁱ

Her letters from Holland show a remarkable degree of activity and diligence, which is the more commendable, as it appears that during much the greater part of the time she was suffering from illness. Yet she corresponded incessantly with the King,^k dispatched

^h “Charles I. in 1646. Letters of King Charles the First to Queen Henrietta Maria.” Edited by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., Dir. Camd. Soc., 1856.” Letter X. of this collection is an explanation of Charles’s conduct, in answer to “the causeless stumblings and mistakings” of his consort (for she seems never to have hesitated to speak her mind, and being absent mistakes were likely enough to arise), and it is well worth attention.

ⁱ This is one of the letters printed by us, as before stated.

^k On July 29, 1642, she wrote thus: “This is the third letter to-day, and I may tell you that I have burnt two others, which the wind would have made to bear too ancient a date. I have chosen to send you the first, that you may count how many I have written between these two—one a day, of which three are burnt. I do not write to Culpepper by this opportunity, having written this morning by Thomas Cook, at least to him and Ashburnham together. I deserve to be praised for my diligence, if I were not already amply recompensed by the pleasure I take in it—that is to say, not in writing, but in serving you, and thus deserving the continuation of your affection, which is the only thing that pleases me in this miserable world.”

an envoy to Denmark, bargained successfully with the Dutch merchants, engaged two hundred officers and engineers, dispatched several cargoes of arms, and counteracted the designs of the agent of the Parliament. Her account of this is a good specimen of her style:—

“I think you do not yet know that the rebels, under the name of Parliament, have sent here to the States an ambassador or envoy, with letters of credence which I send you, just as they have similarly sent Augier into France. The man who is come here is called Strickland. As soon as I knew it, I sent to tell the Prince, and Sir William Boswell went to see the States, to prevent his public reception, which has been done; but still they have sent to the rogue in private, to know what his commission was. He has brought a declaration which is not yet public; but there are persons here in whom the gallant has confided, who have not kept the secret, although being of the elect; and by them I understand that they desire the assistance of these States to free them from their present slavery, and render them free men, as the kingdom of England helped them to do against their King. . . . Consider well what you wish to do about what I write to you; I am so weary, having been talking all day, and been in a passion about the envoy, that I am afraid my letter is no sense. . . . If I do not turn mad, I shall be a great miracle; but provided it be in your service I shall be content—only if it be when I am with you, for I can no longer live as I am without you.”

At length she left Holland, being quite as desirous to quit it, as its people were to be rid of her. A fierce storm of nine days' duration drove her back, but this did not hinder her from soon putting to sea again, when she safely landed at Burlington; the Parliamentary ships drove her from her bed to seek shelter in a trench, “but before we could reach it, the balls were singing round us in fine style, and a sergeant was killed twenty paces from me.” Yet when the vessels retired, she returned to the house, “not choosing that they should have the vanity to say that they had made me quit the village.” After some further delay, arising from military reasons, she met her husband at Keinton, on the field of Edge-hill, and she remained at Oxford until April, 1644, when her approaching accouchement rendered it desirable to find some more quiet retiring place than the loyal city, now threatened with siege. She reached Exeter in the beginning of May; but there the very evil that she sought to avoid overtook her. Fairfax shut her up in the city, and there, amid the horrors and privations of war, she was delivered of her daughter Henrietta, whom, a fortnight after, she was obliged to leave behind her, having just previously penned “from her bed” a most touching letter to her husband, which instead of her name was subscribed by “The most miserable creature in the world, who can write no more.” She sailed about a month after from Falmouth, and though pursued by three of

the Parliamentary vessels, safely reached France, a pitiful contrast to what she had been when she quitted its shores. She was afflicted with paralysis, disease of the spleen, and fever; and was, as one who saw her shortly before has said, "the most worn and pitiful creature in the world."

The French mineral waters restored the Queen to some degree of health, and her correspondence with the King was resumed, and was regularly carried on until December, 1646,¹ when it appears to have ceased from the vigilance of the army in intercepting her messengers. She still wrote occasionally, but her missives were stopped; her letter demanding a safe-conduct to visit the King was thrown aside unopened,^m and at the very time of the murder of her husband she was herself a prisoner in the Louvre, her birth-place. The tidings at length reached her, and her few attendants feared the loss of her reason, if not of her life. But she roused herself, and again engaged in correspondence, having for its object to obtain support for her son Charles in his attempt to recover the throne. This failed, and the desperate condition of the royal cause for several succeeding years is but too well known. Under such circumstances, considering what slight matters are clung to by the unhappy, it is not very surprising to find even the masculine understanding of Henrietta favourably entertaining the follies of astrology. She wrote to the King, from Paris, January 2, 1655, thus:—

"M. d'Amiens came to me yesterday to communicate to me that a certain gentleman, who is a great mathematician, wished to write you a letter, touching what, by his art, he had seen should happen to your affairs. I willingly undertook to send the letter to you, as it appears to me not unsuitable. You must know that this man has accurately predicted all that has happened to the Cardinal, and also many other things

¹ Whilst Charles was at Newcastle, importuned daily to surrender the power of the sword, to abandon the Church, and sacrifice his friends, her exhortations to him to do none of these things were incessant. Thus she wrote (Nov. 23, 1646):—

"I repeat again, grant nothing more, and suffer everything rather than give up the militia further than you have done; nor abandon your friends, on pretext of benefiting them, as they will try to persuade you; nor Ireland, which I consider as a resource; and do not take the covenant, nor approve their great seal, nor nullify your own.

"Adieu, my dear heart.

"You should no more impose the covenant upon other people than you should take it yourself, for all those who take it swear to punish all delinquents, that is, all of your party, myself the first."

^m An endorsement on the letter shows that it was "found sealed among the waste papers in the desk of the Parliament's office," and was opened by the clerk, March 20, 1683.

as to the Prince of Condé. He is a Frenchman, but of Irish descent, as you will see by his name Although in these things there is not much to trust to, nevertheless what we wish we allow ourselves easily to be taken with. I pray God that he may be a true prophet."

A more pleasing letter to her son is the following, which for tenderness and grace cannot easily be excelled :—

"My Son,—If I do not write to you oftener, it is not for want of earnestness in your service ; but being so useless to you as I am, I avoid importuning you with my letters, knowing well that you would reply to them, and that perhaps you might thereby be interrupted in your affairs, of which you have enough at the present time. I pray God that they may succeed as well as you can desire ; and beg you to believe this is the wish of, my son, your very affectionate mother,

"HENRIETTA MARIA R.

"*Paris, 6th October, 1656.*"

The death of Cromwell caused little joy to the widowed Queen, "as her heart was so wrapt in melancholy as to be incapable of any great rejoicing ;" yet she thought it well to renew her correspondence with the Marquis of Newcastle and other royalists, so as not to neglect any opportunity of serving her son ; and at length she had the happiness to hear from himself of his triumphant entry into London. She, in answer, expressed her hope that he would be led thereby to suitable reflections, and then proceeded to recommend to his favour the old friends who had suffered so much in his cause. But in doing so she indirectly bore testimony to the ingratitude of his nature, for she apologises for thus "troubling" him. Poor Queen, she lived to experience his ingratitude herself. A handsome provision was made for her on his restoration, and after two brief visits to England, she seated herself at Colombe, near her own foundation of Chaillot, but her days were destined to close in poverty. Her graceless son, as is well known, dishonestly applied the public money to his profligate pleasures ; it is not equally well known that, for the same object, he curtailed by one fourth the allowance to his mother, yet such is the fact. By his command Lord Arlington informed Lord St. Albans of his determination, and the alarmed Queen wrote thus to her son, on the 9th December, 1668 :—

"The letter which, by your command, my Lord Arlington wrote to my Lord St. Albans, on the subject of my affairs, has surprised me to a degree that it is very difficult to express to you, it not having entered into my imagination that you would have wished to retrench me, since you knew well yourself I had come down as near to economy as I could for my subsistence ; and notwithstanding that, I see that you wish still to deprive me of part of what I have. I feel assured that when you have reflected, you will change your opinion, and will not wish to render the rest of my days, which

will be short, unfortunate, by the debts for which I stand engaged, on your word, always putting confidence in what you promised me; and I assure you what touches my heart most is that people see that your saving extends to your mother, and that for want of 20,000 jacobuses she may be in the greatest inconvenience; it is difficult to be persuaded of this, and that this sum ruins you. I have never greatly importuned you since your return to England; I now cannot avoid doing it. I hope to have news from you promptly, in order to determine what I am to expect, and what is to become of me. Think well, I conjure you, and you will find that what you shall do for me cannot draw any inference for any other. I end by conjuring you again to think well of it, and to give me a speedy answer. I pray God to bless you."

These pleadings were useless, but she was not destined to struggle much longer with misfortune. She became seriously ill in the April following, and though she apparently recovered as the summer advanced, she had a relapse, and died early in September.

Her heart was deposited with her nuns, of Chaillot, her body with her royal ancestors at St. Denys; a funeral service was performed for her at Chaillot, which was rendered memorable by the eloquence of Bossuet; the honours of a court mourning were accorded to her in France and England. But, as a contrast, we learn from our authoress that "there exists in the State-Paper Office a minute and curious inventory of the entire furniture of her house at Colombe, and of her personal effects at the time of her decease, which proves how limited, during her declining years, was the scale of the establishment of this queen of England and daughter of France."

The collection of letters of Charles I. before alluded to is considered by its editor as bearing out to the full all the charges that the Parliamentary party ever indulged in against the King; they prove, he says, that Charles's opponents thoroughly understood his character. Without entering on this question, we may remark that we are much mistaken if the present publication of the confidential epistles of Queen Henrietta does not place her at least in a fairer light than she is usually regarded in, and convince the great majority of readers that, though not faultless, she was mainly the victim of circumstances which she did not produce and could not control, and infinitely "more sinned against than sinning."

"She died at 3 o'clock in the morning of Monday, September 10, 1669 (new style), as we learn from a letter of Lord St. Albans, preserved in the State-Paper Office. Sandford, in his "Royal Genealogies," says August 10, and he has been followed by many writers. The latest authority, Miss Strickland, in her "Queens of England," gives the date as Tuesday, August 31.

GOG AND MAGOG.



THE worthy Scottish lady who, by a typographical blunder in her pocket Bible, persisted in claiming for her clan an antiquity before the Flood, upon the assumption that there were Grants on the earth in those days, did not deviate more widely from the ancient text than did those mediæval chroniclers who gave a rein to the luxuriance of their imagination in their description of the gigantic races, or who followed with infantine fidelity the oriental exaggeration of the Talmud or the Koran. The existence of men of superhuman bulk in ages past is a question for ethnologists or archæologists: the positive fable of the legendary giantdom of the middle ages may be safely assumed without reference to the state of opinion upon the former head.

But, though the literature of giantdom has faded, we retain traces of it in more than one of our popular associations. Foremost of all stand the two strange figures which adorn the Guildhall, and not so long ago were considered to be an important item in the catalogue of London lions. The rising generation very likely views them with, at best, a languid interest; but to the cockney of a generation or two back they were a sort of City palladium—the guardian genii, at least, of the Lord Mayor and Common Council. Antiquaries might puzzle themselves in investigations as to their history and proper signification, wandering into conjecture that in their grotesque features might be traced a rude semblance of the lineaments of a Briton and a Saxon, or deriving them from the frightful idols of Druidical sacrifice; but to the mind of the ordinary citizen they were simply, and probably more truthfully, the City giants, appendages to that jolly, splendid old traditional system of hospitality, of which their own buxom port was so excellent an emblem.

In the ancient pageants and processions of Plantagenet and Tudor times, when Harry of Monmouth rode through the streets as the victor of Agincourt, or when bluff Hal Tudor, in the full pride of his big manly port, joined in the ceremony of the marching watch on Midsummer Eve, the prototypes of the present statues were carried in triumphant jollity to please the mob, just as in some Flemish cities they are to this day. The clumsy artistic fancy of the Queen Anne era pervades the existing images, which have been too often described to admit of novelty on a theme to which even the master:

of English descriptive fiction himself devoted a few lines in one of his earlier works.

But one point in their history remains, we believe, unelucidated. We know how soon any familiar object obtains from the public invention an appropriate sobriquet. When or at what time the Guildhall effigies became popularly known as Gog and Magog, we do not know; they have, at any rate, the prescription of years for the appellation. But few stop to ask why Gog and Magog?—who were they? Now and then the inquirer may remember that once in the most symbolical book of the New Testament, and two or three times in the prophetic writings of the Old, he has come across these names, but certainly with no hint or indication of their being in any way fit subjects for gigantologia. But in ages when history was romance and romance history, trifling difficulties did not stand in the way of the chronicler, and the most imperfect hint was an outline to be filled up in vivid colours and careful detail.

Some startling information about Gog and Magog is contained in a somewhat scarce book published at Basle by Michael Furter, with engravings by Sebastian Brant, A.D. 1504. The work is called the "Revelation of Methodius," and was intended as an interpretation of prophecy applied to the then circumstances of the German empire, its wars with the Turks, and its anticipated triumph under Charles V. It contains the quaintest mixture of history and fable, of which the spirit is admirably conveyed by woodcuts utterly regardless of perspective, and bristling with anachronisms; it deals, too, with Holy Writ after a haphazard fashion, which puts our boldest prophetic interpreters into the shade.

The twelfth chapter relates to the four monarchies of the world, and introduces Alexander the Great,—always a shining light of mediæval history and romance. It tells us how he founded Alexandria and slew Darius, whom it confounds with the Darius of Daniel; from thence he is made to penetrate to that sea which is called the country of the sun, where he beheld nations foul and horrible of aspect. They were descendants of the sons of Japhet, and their filthiness caused him to shudder, for they devoured all creatures—as dogs, mice, snakes—all kinds of filthy brutes, dead and diseased bodies, and sometimes even did not bury their own dead, but ate them up. So Alexander, observing this uncleanness of theirs, and fearing lest they should invade the Holy Land and contaminate it with such abominations, fervently prayed to God that He

would shut them up in the mountains. He collected the twenty-four kings, Gog and Magog, Meschech and Tubal, &c., &c.—among whom are enumerated the Alans, Libyans, and Cynocephali, or Dog-heads—led them forth with their wives and children, and their tents and baggage, coercing them by threats to enter the borders of the north, in a quarter whence there was no exit nor entrance either to the east or west. The Almighty answered the prayer of Alexander by causing the two mountains, hight the Paps of the North, to approach each other, even to the breadth of twelve cubits. These mountains, says the annotator, are by the Caspian Sea. Alexander then closed the pass with brazen gates betwixt, and covered them with “assurim,” that neither by fire nor by steel should they be able to be opened, for the nature of assurim (which another edition of the author calls ascincitum) is to bend steel and to extinguish fire. Nevertheless we are assured by the veracious chronicler, that eventually the twenty-four kings, headed by Gog and Magog, shall escape from their seclusion within the Caucasian mountains, and fulfil the prophecies of Ezekiel and the seer of Patmos. Sir John Mandeville includes some notice of them in his collection of marvels, much to the same effect as the narration already given, and with equal assurance of the Macedonian's pious orthodoxy. He mentions more minutely the circumstances which shall accompany their exit, which is to take place at the time of Antichrist; and be brought about in a manner very similar to the well-known tales of Sinbad and the Messenian hero, Aristomenes. A fox being traced to his den, those digging after him shall come to the gates, of great stones well dight with cement; and they shall break those gates and find issue.

This cement, corresponding apparently to the mysterious assurim of Methodius, is evidently identical with the clay called by the author of “The Romaunt of King Alisaundre,” *Botemay*, which is to be found in Meopante, a land between Egypt and Inde, and with which Alisaundre

“Stopped the pass,
That goeth fro Taracounte to Capias.”

Taracounte being the capital of the land of Magogas, and Capias perhaps the Caspian Sea—“the greatest stanke (*i.e.*, standing water) in all the world,” Mandeville tells us. Sir John, like a devout pilgrim as he was, has no hesitation in identifying the nations included within the sea-girt and rocky fastness with the lost tribes,

and naïvely remarks that the adherence of the dispersed Hebrews to their ancient tongue is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that when their compatriots shall break out and destroy the nations, Hebrew will be of course their language. This legend of the imprisonment in the Tartarian mountains of the ten tribes is repeated by a Florentine writer, with additional particulars, identifying the Red Jews, as they were called, with the Tartar hordes. According to this version of the story, when Alexander had shut up the ten tribes in the mountains of Gog and Magog, he placed enormous trumpets in such a position that the wind sounded them, and instilled terror into the people in durance. In process of time, however, birds built their nests in these trumpets, which ceased to sound, and the inhabitants of the interior ventured to climb over the mountain ranges. Hence the Cham of the Tartars wears a bird's feather to this day, in memory of the service they rendered to his ancestors. There can be little doubt that the writer is correct in his identification of these mysterious exiles with the marauding hordes of Tartary, hideous enough to the peaceful denizens of more civilised regions, though scarcely so horrible as represented in German romance. There they are said to be nine feet high, six of which are allowed for their legs, and three for their arms—a proportion very different to the old Picts of northern tradition, remarkable, as Walter Scott tells us, for the length of their arms—with faces of dogs; clad in lions' skins, their food the flesh of wolves, dogs, and men; their drink, the milk of mares. “The Romaunt of Ali-saundre” goes farther in the same direction, making them absolute satyrs, wolves from the middle downwards.

The Koran, that unapproachable collection of marvel and exaggeration, is of course diffuse on such a topic as this. The eighteenth chapter, entitled the Cave, is devoted to the history of Dhulkarnein (the two-horned), the Arabic name of Alexander, whom they seem to confuse with some former conqueror, a contemporary of Abraham, probably one of the kings of Persia of the first race; and among other particulars we find that one of the exploits of the hero was the building of a wall between two mountains, to keep Gog and Magog from wasting the land. This wall is described as forged of iron and molten brass, so as neither to be scaled nor dug through. “Nevertheless,” said Dhulkarnein, “when the prediction of my Lord shall come to be fulfilled, He shall reduce the wall to dust.” It is a sad omission on the part of the compiler of the

Koran to deprive us of a description of the two giant devastators : judging from the dimensions of the various miraculous objects described by Mahomet, they would not have fallen much short of the magnificent bulk of their kinsman, Og, in Rabbinical fable, the height of whose stature was twenty-three thousand and thirty-three cubits, and whose destruction was accomplished, as he lay prostrate, by a wound in the heel from the spear of Moses, at a height of thirty cubits from the ground. True, a being whose bulk was so vast that when the flood covered the highest mountains it only reached to Og's knee, and who was wont to take the fishes out of the sea and toast them against the sun, might have taxed the ingenuity of even so great a mythic hero as Alexander to restrain in durance ; but the invention of the historian would have been equal to the emergency, we may be sure ; just as quaint old Fuller tells us that the legendaries of St. David made the earth, when he was preaching and the people could not see by reason of the concourse, officiously heave itself up, so that he might be visible to his audience.

The existence of the wall of Alexander was not altogether a fable, although its connection with the Greek conqueror may be esteemed at least doubtful. A wall, intended to bridle the Tartar "with a curb of stone," undoubtedly existed in the northern provinces of Persia, near the Caspian Sea, and was inspected by Peter the Great when in that country. It is described as being in its perfect portions about fifteen feet high, built of stone with a concrete mixed of sand and shells—the botemay, probably, of the romancers—and much dilapidated, having been used as the Roman wall on the Scottish Border was, as an overground quarry for dwelling-houses and enclosures. Mingled with the truth in the quondam descriptions of this rampart occur passages of which the only solution is to be found in books like Atkinson's "Siberia," descriptions of tall towers, steep fosses, deep galleries, high pinnacles, &c., &c., fantastic forms, to which the volcanic rocks of that singular region bear even now such a resemblance that the wayfarer might imagine himself in the vale of St. John, when

" Though the loitering vapour braved
The gentle breeze, yet oft it waved
Its mantle's dewy fold ;
And still, when shook that filmy screen,
Were towers and bastions dimly seen,
And Gothic battlements between,
Their gloomy length unrolled."

But, like De Vaux of Triermain, he will reach the spot only to find that

“ Ere the mound he could attain,
The rocks sheir shapeless form regain ;
And mocking loud his labour vain,
The mountain spirits laughed.”

To legends such as these, or the descriptions by travellers through the Rocky Mountains of the far-west of America, of the natural ramparts crenellated with strangely-balanced crags, which seem to bar the entrance of the passes of that inaccessible region, the description of the expedition sent by the Caliph Al Amin in 808 is very similar. It is to be found in a note to Warton’s “ English Poetry,” and tells the reader that the servants of the Caliph, after a journey of two months and six days, reached the castles of the mountain Caucasus, which encompasses the country of the Jagioug and Magioug. Two stages on they found another mountain with a ditch cut through it, 150 cubits wide, and in the aperture an iron gate 50 cubits high, with vast buttresses and iron turrets as high as the top of the mountain. Once a week the governor of the castle, accompanied by ten horsemen, comes and strikes three times on the gate with a hammer of five pounds weight, and listens until he hears a murmuring sound within which proceeds from the Jagioug and Magioug confined in its interior.

“ Such, the faint echo of departed praise,
Still sound Arabia’s legendary lays.”

And it is curious that the explorer Bruce, in those exciting wanderings of his which the exaggerations of Munchausen were intended to caricature, met with mention of the same people, of Jagiuge or Hagiuge (*i. e.*, Gog), and Magiuge, from a certain Abyssinian Cadi, who anticipated their coming with religious awe; and in reply to Bruce’s inquiries, gave him the following account of them:—“ Hagiuge Magiuge are little people, not so big as bees, or like the zimb, or fly of Sennaar, that came in great swarms out of the earth, ay, in multitudes that cannot be counted; two of their chiefs are to ride upon an ass, and every hair of that ass is to be a pipe, and every pipe is to play a different kind of music, and all that hear and follow them are to be carried into hell.”

We are not to suspect from the vast discrepancy in size that we have quitted the company of the gigantic Gog and Magog in these

tiny invaders, who, according to another version of the legend, are to drink the sea—the Caspian—dry; for the Mahometans are immutably determined in the conviction, that as the earth approaches its span of existence, its denizens will dwindle into diminutive pigmies, so that antediluvian giants even will share the decadence of the might of the sons and daughters of Adam.

These quaint absurdities may provoke a smile, but under them there is a grain of truth generally to be found for the searching. In the hope that this is so in the present case, we omit to discuss at length the later applications of the name Gogmagog to the hills of Cambridgeshire, or the sworn society of festive citizens of the 18th century, and spare allusion even to the canine hero of one of Hood's ballads,

“ A snappish mongrel, christened Gog,”

believing that those who give an idle glance towards the scare-babe figures of our renovated Guildhall will not feel less interest in them from the remembrance that they were once so nearly allied in popular belief with the mighty destroyer of Persian and Indian thrones, the conqueror Secunder, whose very coins were eagerly sought after, to be worn as amulets by the credulous multitude of the ages of reviving civilisation.



OLIVERIUS REDIVIVUS.



WRITING, some eighty years since, to Lady Ossory, Horace Walpole says, “ I have sent for the Memoirs of Cromwell's family [by the Rev. Mark Noble], but as yet have only seen extracts from it in a magazine. It can contain nothing a thousandth part so curious as what we already know,—the inter-marriage in the fourth descent of Oliver's posterity and King Charles's,—the speech of Richard Cromwell to Lord Bathurst in the House of Lords,—and Fanny Russell's reply to the late Prince of Wales on the 30th of January. They are anecdotes especially the two first, worthy of being inserted in the history of mankind; which, if well chosen and well written, would precede common histories, which are but repetitions of no uncommon events.”

A few days after the utterance of the pre-judgment thus formed

Mark Noble, attended by his patron the Earl of Sandwich, arrived at Strawberry Hill on a visit to its lord ; and Walpole had an opportunity of discovering that there was a great deal more to be said about Oliver's descendants than he had at first suspected. It was something to learn that while Charles II. had not a single legitimate representative left in England, the offspring of the Protector, moving in every grade of society save that of royalty, already covered the land like the children of Israel. In the passage of arms that thereupon ensued between these two men so "cunning of fence" in the blazonry of peace, we can easily imagine the rapid interchange of family legend, heraldic combination, and anecdote, not untinged with scandal, with which the ears of their common friend, Lord Sandwich, must have been assailed. But Horace Walpole was more than a mere pedant in pedigrees. We are in the habit, *more Byronico*, of dubbing him "Ultimus Romanorum." While his clerical friend was engaged in bouleversing half the Strawberry library in order to verify a baptismal date, he would be asking himself the question, Can such dead embers live again? Entertaining as he did the most comfortable assurance that no future statesman would arise to outshine his own venerated parent, Sir Robert, he doubtless deemed it a still vainer expectation that the awful spirit of power looming out of the darkness of the 17th century could again become incarnate in the person of a modern representative arrayed in bag-wig and powder.

Certainly nothing of the kind had then arisen to disturb this position ; for, though the Cromwell family boasted of sundry respectable names, both male and female, their virtues, with few exceptions, had not been summoned into very public exercise. In this they were not singular. It is true that Earl Stanhope had seemed for a brief period to revive the policy of Oliver in the Northern seas, and the energy of the elder Pitt had subsequently swept away the aspirations of France on the American Continent ; still, as a general rule, the exigences of the hour called for no superlative hero, and Georgian diplomatists sufficed for the execution of Georgian tactics. Nor can we wonder that Thomas Carlyle, after his recent struggles and wadings amid the shallows of the 18th century—after his benevolent efforts to humanise "Frederick," to canopy Chatham in a Roman halo, or to say a kind word for our great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson—should in his latest brochure (his address delivered before the University of Edinburgh) have overstepped all these "*Dii*

Minores," and have once more fallen back on the *terra firma* of the Cromwellian era,—finding in the Puritan Dictator his true exemplar of a nation's governor,—one who surpassed even Plato's model ruler,—absolutely enfranchised from the sordid fetters of personal gain,—in his aspect towards Deity, bowing with more than Hebrew reverence,—in his attitude towards humanity, scorning alike both rhetoric and other artifices,—impelled only by the profoundest convictions, aiming at the loftiest ideal.

Had Walpole lived to our own days, we fancy it would have been a not uncongenial study to trace the resurrection of family attributes in a generation who no longer think it a disgrace to share the blood of the Protector. The late Sir George Cornwall Lewis; the late and present Earls De Grey; the Earl of Clarendon; the Hothams of Yorkshire; General George Bowles and his brother, Admiral Bowles, of Wiltshire; Captain Charles Barnard, of the Scots Greys, who fought in twelve engagements under the Duke of Wellington's eye, and finished his career at Waterloo; and General Sir Edward Whinyates, whose more protracted career has so recently closed; William Nicholas, of Devizes, whose engineering skill protected Cadiz, and who performed prodigies of valour at Barrossa and Badajoz; and lastly, hundreds of other persons, of blameless lives and gentle demeanour, and who derive a direct and undoubted descent from the Protector through male or female channels;—all these are so many inheritances challenging their respective owners to a certain amount of sympathy with a common ancestor who made his last appeal to God and to a grateful posterity.

To wade through the genealogies, alliances, and biographies of the half-dozen peerages falling at the present moment within the family circle—to say nothing of baronets, bishops, official dignitaries, and private persons in England, Scotland, and America, claiming a similar interest—is not the object of this paper. And if to the above we were to add all the names of eminence who derive from Cromwell's sisters, it must be seen at a glance that the band of citizens thus embraced would become too vast for enumeration, too scattered for classification.

In domestic chronicles, whenever an ancestor is reported to have taken a prominent part, or to have sustained some heavy loss, in the period of the Civil Wars, it has long been the habit of the family heralds to attribute such action, as a matter of course, to a generous and self-sacrificing "adherence to the Royal cause." Thus, for

example, in the modern accounts of the family of Drake of Ash, the destruction of the paternal mansion by fire is attributed to "the Rebels;" whereas the unimpeachable evidence of copious documents in the State-Paper Office, besides that of the printed "Commons' Journals," bears evidence that the fire was the work of the Cavalier Lord Pawlet, and that the Drakes to a man were favourable to the Parliamentary cause. This form of misapprehension, as to the nature of true fame, is no longer likely to become the weakness of Oliver's children. Perhaps no one of them prided himself more on the circumstances of his birth than the late Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, father of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Charles Lamb, while chatting on a very different subject, accidentally records a singular mode of indulging in the same feeling as manifested by his friend Field. Lamb is describing his own want of neatness in the matter of letter-writing, and, after giving various proofs of his slovenliness, concludes as follows:—

"Once only I sealed with borrowed wax to set Sir Walter Scott a wondering, signed with the imperial quartered arms of England, which my friend Field bears in compliment to his descent in the female line from Oliver Cromwell. It must have set his antiquarian curiosity upon watering."^a

How far, too, we might be tempted to ask, have the personal features of the Protector been reproduced in any of his descendants? Do they exhibit that giant gait, that massive brow, and, above all, that square-built jaw by which Flaxman declared he could identify any true Cromwellian skull? We have sometimes thought that the portrait of the late Earl De Grey, painted in middle life by John Wood, bore some such resemblance; though we fail to detect it in the portrait of the same nobleman by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Amongst the Addisons of Soham (who derive from the Protector's favourite son Henry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) a considerable family likeness to the Protector prevails; or at least it did prevail several years ago when the writer of this paper visited them. The portraits of the Fields, father and son, in the London Annuity Society's rooms, at Chatham Place, Blackfriars, though the faces of good men and true, and descendants of the Protector in the female line, can hardly be pronounced Cromwellian. Yet there is an undoubted tendency in family life, for the characteristics of some one hero of a

^a Letter to Bernard Barton, 26th March, 1826.

race, after disappearing for a while, again to crop out and to become reproduced in all their original integrity in the person of a subsequent representative far down the stream of time. The readers of Sir Walter Scott will remember his illustration of this physiological fact in the tale of "Redgauntlet," on which and sundry other cognate points it might be pleasant to enlarge by quoting from various letters with which the present writer was favoured many years ago, in a correspondence with Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis aforesaid. But

*Oliverius Protector Reipublice
Angliae Scotiae et Hiberniae.
Natus 25^o Aprilis Anno 1599^o
Inauguratus 16^o Decembris
1653 Mortuus 3^o Septembris
Anno 1658 hic Situs
est*

the facts recorded in those letters require adjustment, even if courtesy did not still demand adherence to the caution with which they thus closed, and which leads the writer to regard them as strictly confidential.

Recurring once more to the point of hereditary likeness, it is agreeable to be able to trace it, though in the subdued and softened colours of a country gentleman of retired habits, in the portraits of the last Oliver Cromwell, Esq., of Brantingsay Park, near Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, who died some five-and-thirty years ago. Eminently agreeable also was it to follow his daughter, the late Mrs. Russell, of Cheshunt, as she went from picture to picture in the gallery of her ancestors, and catalogued in succession the virtues of each progenitor, ranging from the Protector's parents down to her own father; her faithful memory preserving every salient object of historic interest belonging to each member, and her voice just betraying the



Oliver Cromwell

emotion of a genuine daughter of a line conscious of past glories. This venerable and interesting lady was the last person who bore at birth the name of Cromwell through direct male procession. She had a brother Oliver, who died in infancy, and she was herself christened Oliveria; and but for the opposition of George IV., when Prince Regent, her husband, Mr. Artemidorus Russell, would have assumed, by royal license, the name and arms of Cromwell.

For the copy of the coffin-plate and coat-of-arms of the Protector



which accompany this paper we are indebted to the courtesy of the Earl De Grey and Ripon, in whose possession the relics themselves now rest. In the facsimile of the same coffin-plate, preserved in the first volume of Noble's "Protectorate," and published about eighty-five years back, it is described as being then owned by the Hon. George Hobart. We are assured that Dean Stanley in his forthcoming work, "The Memorials of Westminster Abbey," will substantiate the oft-disputed position that Cromwell's body was duly deposited in a vault in Henry VII.'s Chapel, now bearing the name of the Ormerod vault: For this last statement our authority is Mr. William M. Brookes, master of the St. James's Schools at Accrington, who has interested himself much in the investigation of the circumstances attending that sepulture.

Cooper's fine miniature of Cromwell, represented by our engraving,

is the property of Earl De Grey and Ripon ; and having never been properly engraved hitherto, will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated, notwithstanding the varieties which have preceded it, both in Harding's "Biographical Mirror," and elsewhere in a smaller size. It descends from the Palavicinis, formerly of Babraham, near Cambridge, a family allied to the Protectoral house by several inter-marriages. There was a similar miniature once in the possession of Earl De Grey's ancestor, Lord Grantham, which, as Mark Noble informs us, was lost when his lordship's house was robbed. It may be added that the portraits of Oliver Cromwell constitute an endless subject. Having seen a multitude of them, including that at Florence, the writer regards as the best miniature, that in the Baptist College at Bristol.

There are many interesting relics and other memorials of the Protector at Chequers Court, near Aylesbury, Bucks, the seat of Lady Frankland Russell. Among them are his watch and his inkstand. The coffin-plate and arms given above, passed into the possession of a Mr. Abdy, who was sheriff of London, at the time when the Protector's body was exhumed by order of Charles II. ; and by whom, or by one of whose descendants, it was given to a member of the Hobart family, from whom the present owner, Earl De Grey and Ripon, is descended on the female side.



THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

“ Then in Palestine,
 By the way-side, in sober grandeur, stood
 A hospital that, night and day, received
 The pilgrims of the West ; and when 'twas asked,
 ‘ Who are the noble founders ? ’ every tongue
 At once replied, ‘ The merchants of Amalfi.’
 That hospital, when Godfrey scaled the walls,
 Sent forth its holy men in complete steel ;
 And hence, the cowl relinquished for the helm,
 That chosen band, valiant, invincible,
 So long renowned as champions of the Cross,
 In Rhodes, in Malta.”—*Rogers.*



NO public institution can present in its history a more striking example of the mutability of human events than the renowned Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Humble in its origin—the pious creation of certain “merchants of Amalfi,” who chanced to visit the shrines of the Holy City—it gradually advanced in wealth and influence, till, invested with military functions, its members claimed so prominent a share of the glory won by the Christian arms, that it became the chief rampart of the Christian faith in the land of its Founder, and presented, at a later period, the main bulwark of Europe against the same infidel aggressors. Its ruling chief, no longer the obscure principal of a body of lowly monks, was recognised as the princely head of a military state, whose subjects were drawn from the most illustrious ranks of every Christian country. The Cross of the Order became the highest passport to distinction at every court of Christendom. The most powerful monarchs sought to be enrolled amid its members, and petitioned to be interred in the hallowed garments of the Order. Its flag was environed with a glory peculiar to its sacred character and its world-wide renown. Centuries of chequered fortune, but of still predominant success, and constantly illumined by the fame of its lofty exploits, marked its prolonged career as a sovereign power, till at one fatal moment its proud pre-eminence was levelled with the dust. It fell—and fell dishonoured. The noble hearts that had maintained its supremacy had disappeared from the stage of earthly trial ; their successors were not men of the same stamp ; the lion breed had died out, and vice and effeminacy

gave the tone to a society which had long been rendered illustrious by the loftiest attributes of heroic valour and Christian piety.

The hand that struck the exterminating blow was one that dealt with the crowns of kingdoms as cards are disposed of in the hands of a bold and rapacious sharper. It need not, therefore, seem strange that so feebly-supported a state as that of Malta had in later times become should have succumbed to an enemy thus powerful, when the face of Europe was covered with the *débris* of broken sceptres and demolished thrones. Many writers have expressed an opinion that the curtain should be allowed to descend on the scene of the surrender of Malta to the Great Napoleon, marking the tragic close of the history of the famous Order of St. John. But we would ask, why should that curtain not rise again to disclose the recovered splendour of an institution founded on the noblest principles of human action? Why, in this age of peculiar demand for the most active exertions of individuals and societies for the succour and relief of millions of our fellow-creatures—why, we say, in the midst of appalling want and almost unprecedented suffering, should not the old and time-honoured brotherhood of the Knights of St. John claim a new stage for the exercise of their high mission of utility and benevolence—a fresh career of charitable labours, and of unceasing devotion to the best interests of humanity? We go further and ask, why, when other principalities and states have been restored to their former dignity and splendour, should the day never arrive when the long dormant sovereignty of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem may be resuscitated with the unanimous and cordial consent of all the nations that acknowledge the Christian faith? Who would not delight to see the white cross of the ancient soldiery of St. John once more wave above the re-consecrated domes and towers of its former home in Jerusalem? Nay, who would not be still more glad to see its old flag stream forth above the domes of Santa Sophia at Constantinople? As of old, its knightly phalanx would be composed of men of the noblest blood of every nation in Christendom. No jealousy would thus be created between rival countries: all would equally participate in the recovered possession of the Holy Land and in the re-occupation of the best portion of the Eastern Empire;—a truly grand triumph of Christian supremacy over the unhallowed rule of the Turks, who have too long been permitted to degrade and oppress the finest regions upon the face of the globe. Yes, while nearly eleven millions of our fellow Christians pine in almost hope-

less despair beneath the yoke of Islamism, who shall say that a noble army of Christian warriors, marshalled under the flag of the ancient fraternity of the Hospitaller Order, manned and officered by the bravest hearts of every Christian land, may not yet perform a glorious and enduring service,—carrying freedom and civilisation to those unhappy races who are now immersed in the direst poverty and most galling degradation? Happy, indeed, for mankind at large will be the hour that witnesses so glorious an event.

But, setting aside all consideration of the higher destinies thus indicated, who, we again ask, shall say that there is not a wide field in London alone, at this present period, for the discharge of those beneficent functions which belonged to the Order in its youth in Palestine? We ask, whether the spirit of ancient knighthood does not yet slumber in the bosoms of thousands of our fellow-countrymen, who would gladly to-morrow enrol their names as members of so honourable and estimable a body as that of the Order of St. John? As knights, esquires, donats, or serving-brothers, all such aspirants would at once invest themselves with the ennobling character of pledged champions in the cause of humanity—of sworn defenders and supporters of the ever-active principle of “good will” towards their fellow-men.

We are told that there is afloat in society a spirit of *Sancho-Panzaism*, which ridicules, with sordid selfishness, all devotion to high and chivalrous objects. We believe it not. Nor will we give ear to the insinuation till we see that an appeal to our countrymen in support of the noble mission of this ancient and famous Order of knighthood is coldly received, or contumeliously rejected. We yet hope to see the holy edifice of the Hospital restored with Christian rites, untainted by Romish errors; its dilapidated shrines, devoted to Christian uses, built anew; its thousand hearthstones sending forth the recovered fires of its ancient hospitality; in a word, we would joyfully behold the re-awakened fervour of its Christian charity chase away the spectral shapes of gloom and despair from the darkened abodes of hunger and wretchedness. A career of utility and renown, equal in some respects to that which has shed so imperishable a charm over the memories and associations of the past, may yet await the venerable English *langue* of this renowned and illustrious society, and be perpetuated, with increasing dignity and usefulness, through as many ages yet to come.

We fear that it is but imperfectly known that there exists in

England an association of distinguished persons, with the Duke of Manchester at their head, who are devotedly attached to the objects thus set forth.^a Many of our readers, we trust, will learn with satisfaction that the members are exclusively selected on conditions that promise an active participation in the philanthropic objects of the Order. May we not confidently expect that their zeal in the cause of humanity will be countenanced in a spirit of congenial sympathy by the most illustrious nobles in the land, and that, ere long, the Queen herself will graciously lend her all-powerful name as “sovereign protector” of the revered institution? Such a sanction would reflect honour on the most exalted; it is the cause of Christ Himself which would be thus honoured, and which honours all who engage in His holy service.

The Order of St. John emphatically points to the prouder memories, and more dignified associations of the past. It recalls the recollection of days in which wealth was ever deemed the subordinate of honour; prowess and self-denial regarded as preferable to slothful supineness and vicious indulgence; virtue esteemed as of sovereign ascendancy over the mean temptations of pleasure or avarice. It seeks to bring back to each heart and soul a wider share of that holy fervour which was in ruder times devoted to God *for His own sake*; to renew that truth of mind and singleness of purpose which shone forth so genially in the social intercourse of simpler times; to restore that real charity, hospitality, and fraternal sentiment, that mutual kindness, forbearance, and courtesy, which the knightly bosom ever cherished and displayed as the very source and basis of the chivalric exemplar.

A widely-organised scheme of active and judicious benevolence constitutes the only purpose for which the English *langue* of the confraternity of St. John aims to re-establish its existence amongst us. The device of the Order—“*Pro utilitate hominum!*” as identified with, and represented by, an unceasing course of practical charity, is ever to be regarded as its password to the sympathy and approval of the British public. Charity, in the widest sense of the word, is its motto and true meaning, whose results may be briefly described as a binding together of national feeling and action in one grand, soul-pervading union of chivalric fellowship—a closer com-

^a The *chef-lieu* of the English *langue* of the Order of St. John is at present situated in St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

bination of the ties of reciprocal amity between classes and individuals. No patriot or lover of his kind can restrain his hearty and enthusiastic wishes for the success of that spirited and devoted band who seek to bid flourish once again amongst us, in the garb of unsectarian piety, the institution of the Order of St. John.

Public feeling at the present moment strongly suggests the necessity of awakening and directing the best energies of our countrymen in a path of unselfish exertion for the common good. Let it be seen that wealth is only respected in accordance with the measure of the bounty and liberality which accompany it—that honour is most eminently due to the diligent and earnest labourer in the vineyard of his Divine Master. Let none presume to solicit admission into this *Hospitaller* Order who are not actuated by the spirit of its noble institution. Let none claim to be the bearers of a mission second to none as affecting the wide interests of humanity, who are not impressed with the solemn obligations of its membership. So that the white cross of St. John "*in Angliâ*" may be ever regarded as the symbol of a truly Christian profession—not the empty assurance of a mere man of birth, who is only seen amid the frivolities of fashionable and courtly intercourse—a man whose zeal for the welfare of humanity too frequently appears to begin and end with self.

Pleasant it is to recall to our mind's eye the godlike heroism so loftily emblazoned on the banners of the ancient militia of Rhodes and Palestine, and which shone with equal fervour in the earlier stages of the Order's career in Malta; to trace the proud records of a pomp that was of the soul, and of a glory that drew the chief magnificence of its halo from a life of incessant labour, peril, self-denial, and charity; and whose deeds will survive in unfading lustre till the latest vestiges of human institutions shall expire amid universal decay. Yes, pleasant it is to ponder upon the daring exploits and devoted zeal of the heroes who stemmed the torrent of Mahommedan aggression, which, but for their prowess, would have surged over the last rampart of Christian dominion. We behold them lay down their lives with joy and pride, turning their dying gaze with transport to the glorious symbol of their faith, though the banner which bore it was trampled in the dust by the heathen host. It is at such moments of our admiration for the earlier memories of the Order of St. John, that we are apt to deplore, with no ordinary regret, the decay and semi-dissolution of the great

Order. We cannot read the golden pages that record the life of a La Valette without casting a glimpse of resentful disdain on the spectacle which has too often met our eyes in the circles of Continental society, purporting to be the legitimate embodiment of the ancient Order in our own times. We cannot but contrast the degenerate successors of the once noble brotherhood of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem with their warlike, toil-enduring, self-denying predecessors of the heroic period, whose iron austerities stand in such striking relief to the silken ease and refined comfort of their modern representatives. On the breast of such as these the white cross of St. John can only be viewed as a purposeless symbol—a mere mockery of chivalric distinction. How would the heroic spirits of Gerard and Raymond burn with indignation to see such men as these claiming to be the legitimate possessors of so glorious an Order? How would D'Aubusson and De L'Isle Adam recoil with shame from such bearers of the white-cross banner?

But why write thus? Because, happily, here in England we have men of a far different kind—men who, while proud of the memories of their great prototypes, the doughty champions who scaled the walls of Jerusalem, and dyed with their heroic blood the plain of Ascalon, humbly and earnestly devote themselves to the work of charity which engaged the functions of the earliest members of their ancient Order. They are not of the number of those unregarded mortals born to do nothing, save to waste the hours of an inglorious destiny in gliding from one scene of dissipation to another, while the remainder of their time is too often spent in luxury and self-indulgence. Their hearts are with their work, and their work is with God—the great author of all goodness, whose glory they will persistently seek to promote. Their cross will be worn only by men worthy of it. The English Knights of St. John will anxiously strive to realise the hallowed benefits which it has ever been the aim of their worthier predecessors to accomplish. Sure, indeed, we are, that, whatever may be the issue of their arduous enterprise, they will not fail in proving the noble disinterestedness of their labours, and the truly beneficial and deserving nature of their great undertaking.

We must now give a brief sketch of the former and present constitution of the Order of St. John.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (or, as it is more generally called, of Malta) still exists as a *de jure* sovereign institution. Its members are widely dispersed throughout the various countries of

Europe, and are universally distinguished by their high social position and hereditary honours. On referring to the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha," it will be seen that the order keeps its place in the list of the sovereign States of Europe, and that it sends its ambassadors, like other powers, to various foreign courts.

The Order of St. John is essentially cosmopolitan, if we may adopt such epithet within the limited sense of a reference to Christian communities. It embraced in former times eight *langues* or nations, namely—1. Provence ; 2. Auvergne ; 3. France ; 4. Italy ; 5. Arragon ; 6. England ; 7. Germany ; 8. Castile. Those who have carefully read the history of this renowned institute, doubtless know that every *langue* of the Order has been at one time or other dissolved or suppressed by the hand of external aggression, but that its restoration has been sooner or later effected through the principle of innate independence which the Order possesses, and must ever possess, as a knightly association composed of all the Christian tongues or nations, and originating in the earliest portion of the chivalric era—nay, which was itself the foundation-stone of the chivalric edifice—deriving its title from the mutual compact of its own members ; a compact strengthened, indeed, by the unanimous sanction of every Christian potentate, and confirmed by the sovereign Pontiff, the then head of the Christian world.

The three first-mentioned *langues*—Provence, Auvergne, and France—were suppressed by the French Directory. They again asserted their rights and privileges on the restoration of the Bourbons. They have again been declared extinct by the present ruler of the French nation.

The *langue* of Italy was destroyed by the elder Bonaparte on his invasion of that country ; but a small portion of its members sought refuge in the island of Sicily, the only part of the King of Naples' possessions which—thanks to the British arms—remained free from the grasp of the almost universal invader. The king at one period suppressed the Order, and at others subjected it to intolerable burthens, but eventually allowed its members to retain their temporary asylum. In 1827 the Pope gave them permission to reside at Ferrara, in the Roman States, and in 1831 invited them to transfer their residence to Rome, where, giving them an old palace that had formerly belonged to one of the ambassadors of the Order, he commissioned them to take charge of his military hospitals. In 1839 the Emperor of Austria, whose coronation at Milan had taken place in

the preceding year, restored a portion of the estates of the Order situate in Lombardo-Venetia, and gave permission to the nobility and others to found new Commanderies in his Italian dominions. Other Italian princes followed his example: Parma, Lucca, Modena, Naples, restored certain former possessions of the Order, and encouraged its further extension.

The *langues* of Arragon and Castile withdrew from the government of the Order, after the treaty of Amiens in 1802. They were subsequently abolished by Joseph Bonaparte during his usurpation of the Spanish throne. They were again restored on the return of the legitimate monarch, Ferdinand IV. They have long ago been deprived of their independence and revenues by the oppression of the Crown. The Grand Priory of Crato, belonging to the latter *langue*, Castile, was declared extinct by a procedure of arbitrary power in 1834.

The *langue* of England was suppressed by Henry VIII., restored by Mary, and again abrogated by Elizabeth. Its members withdrew to Malta, the main seat or *chef-lieu* of the Order, and steps were taken by the authorities to maintain the vitality of the *langue*, which was regarded with the utmost affection by the whole brotherhood. An effort was made in 1782, during the grand-mastership of De Rohan, to restore its activity by associating it with Bavaria, under the title of the Anglo-Bavarian *langue*. To this new branch were attached the Grand Priorities of Russia and Poland. But this ill-assorted union long ago died out, and if any trace of the Order still exists in Russia, it is merely as an imperial institution, entirely disconnected with any of the remaining branches of the Order.

The English *langue* was restored, in the form of its pristine unity, in 1831, by virtue of powers derived from certain instruments of convention entered into by the venerable Council-Ordinary of the three associated French *langues*, to whose acts those of Arragon and Castile gave their full and entire adhesion. The kings of France and Spain declared themselves favourable to the revival of the order as an independent power, although it may be questionable whether they contemplated the restoration of any portion of its estates. It is true that, at a later period, Charles X. proposed to give an old palace in Paris for the seat of the French members, but his sudden abdication interfered with the fulfilment of his intention.

We have said that the present Emperor of the French has suppressed the Order, since which period the English *langue* has remained in a

state of complete insulation. We have alluded to the negotiations which were undertaken with a view to re-associate the constituent branches of the Order, but without success; and, most probably, a re-union will be long deferred. The English *langue* was revived by a wide majority of the continental *langues*, forming a just representation of the totality of the Order, and it is possessed of an independent jurisdiction during the disintegrated condition of the community. The Roman authorities deny its legality,^b till it shall become *regularised* by their central and sole existing jurisdiction. But to this position of pre-eminence on their part the English *langue* demurs, as viewing the Italian party in the light only of an eighth division of the entire body, and, as such, incapable of claiming any supremacy over the seven other sections of the Order, all of whom, if existing, would be endowed with co-equal rights and privileges, until they chose to surrender them to an elected head as representative of the whole. It is clear enough that the English section owes no allegiance to the Italian one, and will certainly pay it no undue homage. The world is wide enough for both, and, as their interests do not conflict, there need be no quarrel between them.

The *langue* of Germany became extinct after the peace of Presburg in 1805. Its estates within the reach of the Prussian sceptre have been confiscated, but the Emperor of Austria spared those situated within his dominions. The former monarch has since instituted a royal Order in memory of the ancient institution, but he has not restored any portion of its former estates. The spoliation by the House of Brandenburg of the vast domains of the unfortunate Teutonic Order was a precedent which had doubtless some influence in this further act of indulged cupidity. The remains of the old German *langue* which time has spared are united with those of Italy, though portions of them long remained detached, in a state of entire independence.

^b The ground upon which the Roman party base their attack on the English *langue* is that the powers delegated to the French commission were revoked before they had decreed the resuscitation of the English *langue*. The answer to that seems to ourselves to be that the original power issued was a usurpation of the sovereign rights of the Order by one insignificant branch,—that the French *langues* required no authorisation of the kind whatever,—that in the then utterly disorganised state of the Order the three French *langues* acting with the consent of the Spanish *langues* formed an overpowering majority, and were much better qualified to issue decrees binding on the whole Order than the Roman fragment. This is the ground upon which the English party have taken their stand, and it seems to ourselves unassailable.

Of Castile, the last of the eight *langues*, we have already spoken under the head of Arragon.

Such is the present state of the Order of St. John. It is only religious jealousy which prevents a re-amalgamation of its branches, now scattered and enfeebled to the great detriment and injury of the common interests of the Order. It is an idle misrepresentation that Protestants are inadmissible, since history records the fact that a former head of the Order, the Emperor Paul I. of Russia, was also the head of the Greek Church, and, besides being a schismatic (in the eyes of the Roman Church), was a married man to boot,—circumstances that show how completely the original statutes of the Order have been set aside under emergency. The existence of the Protestant bailiwick of Brandenburg cannot also be ignored, while the writings of the famous historian, De Boisgelin, and those of later date, by the Commander Taaffe and Lieut.-Colonel Whitworth Porter, present sufficient evidences that the Pope himself at one period approved of an union of Christians of all denominations as fellow-soldiers in the ranks of the Christian army to fight for the Cross.

We may, in conclusion, repeat our former remark, that usurpers may trample upon the rights of the Order, but they cannot destroy its vitality. Its possessions may be withdrawn, its privileges alienated by the fiats of unscrupulous despotism; but, notwithstanding this continued spoliation and oppression, the Order still exists, and has a future before it. What that future shall be must depend upon the will of God, and, under Him, upon the conduct of the members of the Sovereign Order itself.

J. U. D.



GENTLEMEN AND MANNERS IN THE
THIRTEENTH CENTURY.^a

BOOKS of etiquette and deportment have always been numerous and popular, because they appeal to a large class of persons who, having all the ambition of being thought well-bred, are, by the chance of birth, deprived of the internal consciousness, and by the chance of position, of the means of acquiring the forms, of good breeding.

The *facile princeps* of politeness in his day, the man who was scrupulously polite on his death-bed, whose last words were, "Pray give Dayroles a chair"—Lord Chesterfield, condescended to reduce good manners to a science in the well known series of letters to his son, a work upon which Johnson passed the caustic criticism that "it taught the manners of a dancing-master, and the morals of a whore"—a pungent satire which lives in the history of literature as a compensation in the fame of the great earl for his cruelly contemptuous treatment of the poor scholar in his adversity, and his sycophancy to him when at the pinnacle of his fame.

To this day, however, volumes are continually issuing from the press, from which young people of the *bourgeois* class may learn to deport themselves like ladies and gentlemen. To the confusion and destruction of that peace which is so necessary to the perfect discharge of domestic duties, these books have been so multiplied and circulated in our kitchens and pantries, our small shops and back parlours, that the ceremonial customs of the lower classes are deprived of all charm of natural freedom, and characterised by an unnatural stiffness and pinchbeck imitation of good manners, the principles of which are to be found in such works as "Etiquette for Ladies," "How to behave," &c.

Strange to say, in the early history of our country, a similar class of literature was in existence: and it is fortunate for us that these books have been preserved, for they give us some interesting and amusing information as to the mode of life which was in vogue amongst our Anglo-Norman ancestors. We propose to investigate these ancient systems of etiquette, and by the help of old manuscripts, romans, and fabliaux, to examine into the state of deportment in the 13th century.

As refined social customs involve the necessity of a dwelling-place, we shall preface our investigation with a rapid review of the progress of house-building from the earliest Saxon times to that of the Anglo-Norman or early English. From illuminated MSS., and ancient Saxon poems, it is to be gleaned that when the chief wished to settle, he built a large hall (heal) of wood, with pinnacles to it, and steps at the entrance. Inside, the roof was covered, and all around were benches to sit upon

^a Authorities:—Percy Soc. Pub. vol. iv.; Bede's Eccl. Hist.; Saxon Chron. Ingram; Matthew Paris' Hist. Major; Stow's Survey of London; Wright's Domestic Manners and Sentiments of the Middle Ages; Robert de Blois' Le Chastiment des Dames; Roman de Rou; Strutt's Works; Peter of Blois' Epistles; Fabliaux, Romans et Contes, par Barbazan; Reg. MSS. E. iv.; Cotton MSS. Julius, E. iv.; Harleian MSS. 4690.

by day, and for the serving men to sleep on by night. The fire was kindled in the midst, a hole being cut in the roof to let the smoke escape; there were also apertures to admit air and light, which, as we shall see, were unprotected against wind and rain. The seat upon which the owner and his wife sat was raised above the others, and called the "high settle" (heah setl), a word retained in country farm-houses to this day. At meal times tressels were brought out, and a board laid over them covered with a cloth. This was the only table, called however the "bord" (board); and when the meal was over it was removed. This hall was the principal part of the house (hus); it was the sitting-room, the reception-room, and the room of entertainment; the guest was first shown into it, met by his host, and welcomed to the fire, or, if at meal time, to the "bord." After dinner, when the "bord" was removed, the carousal began, and the cup went round whilst tales were told, and the minstrel plied his art. As night drew on, the guests of rank retired, and pillows were placed upon the benches where the servants were to sleep.

The other portions of the house were detached from the hall, and called bowers or chambers, in which were beds for the owner, his family, and distinguished visitors. The whole mass of buildings, consisting of the hall, and the bowers forming the "hus," was surrounded with a raised wall of earth, in which was a sort of gate; and on the outside the beggars and poor congregated at meal-times, awaiting their share of the broken food which was daily given to them from the hall. The situation chosen for the house was generally one where the proprietor could get a good view of his lands. But the dwellings of the common people consisted of only one room surrounded by a fence, and in that chamber they ate, drank, and slept.

That this style of house, which formed the basis of the after mansions, lasted in England all through the Saxon domination, is evident from the pictures in Saxon MSS. and many incidents recorded in history, two of which we will mention.

In the year 627, when a council was held by Edwin, king of Northumbria, to debate the question of adopting the Christian religion, one of the chiefs stood up and said, "The present life of man, O king, seems to me in comparison of that time which is unknown to us, like the swift flight of a sparrow through the room where you sit at supper in winter with your commanders and ministers, and a good fire in the midst, whilst the storms of rain and snow prevail abroad. The sparrow, I say, flying in at one window and out at another; whilst he is within he is safe from the wintry storm, but after a short space of fair weather, he immediately vanishes out of your sight into the dark winter from which he had emerged." A beautiful illustration of the brief life of man; but we quote it for the evidence that in the time of the speaker the hall was the principal room for assembling and meeting together, that the fire was in the middle, and that there were doors, or more probably apertures (for doors would have been shut in a storm), through which birds might enter—an occurrence so common as to be used as a familiar illustration.

Then as to the detached bowers or bedchambers, we have another proof from history.

More than a century later, about the year 755, Cynewulph, King of the West Saxons, who had deprived his kinsman, Sigebert, of his kingdom, was murdered by Cyneard, the brother of the victim. The circumstances of the murder prove what we have said about the construction of the Saxon house. Cynewulph had an intrigue with a lady, and had gone to her house at Merton.^b Cyneard, who was aware of his visit, went to the house with a band of men, entered the enclosure, and surrounded the bower, where the king was with the lady. As soon as he perceived what had happened, Cynewulph rushed out, and tried to cut his way through them, but was soon slain. All this took place without being heard by the king's followers, who were carousing in the hall. The screams of the lady at last reached them, when they came out, and refusing a bribe which was offered them, fought until every man save one had fallen.

We now pass on to the Norman period, and we find great improvements are made in building by these people. The Saxon house was built principally, if not wholly, of wood, as the word (*timberian*) would imply. But the Normans, in addition to raising their houses another storey, built them of stone. The additional upper chamber was approached by a staircase, generally from the outside. This was the sleeping-room. The hall with its characteristic features was retained, though a little changed in form. It had a vestibule and court. Inside it was divided by two rows of columns, the whole being surrounded by a wall, beyond which lay the garden.

It was at this time that chimneys were first used. In the smaller chambers a flue was cut through the stonework, and the fire kindled by the wall; but the old fashion was still retained in the hall. The custom of relieving the poor daily was continued; whole troops of beggars and wanderers used to assemble outside the hall to wait for the refuse of the table. The cooking was done in a detached building, or in the open air, and the meats were carried by the servants across the yard. A curious incident illustrates this practice.

In the days of William II., the hungry crowd became so impatient, and so bold, that they frequently fell upon the servants as they crossed the courts, and robbed them of the best meats, which occurred so frequently that the king appointed officers to protect the dinner in its passage, and to keep order amongst the crowd in the court. These officers were called ushers of the hall.

We now come to the period with which we have more especially to deal. It has been called the Anglo-Norman period; but a more appropriate title would be the Early English period, for it was the time when the life, manners, and language which formed the basis of our own arose out of the blending of the Norman and Saxon elements.

Anglo-Saxon had nearly passed away, but the English tongue, with a strong Saxon basis, was gradually being formed.

The house of this period, the immediate predecessor of the old country mansion, with its great hall, was much the same as in the Norman times. The windows were not yet glazed, but latticed, or had a cloth stretched over them by day, and were closed with a shutter at night.

^b Sax. Chron. ad ann. 755.

Amongst the upper classes, the Norman speech and manners still prevailed. They called the hall, the "*salle*;" but the Saxon word has triumphed. Another apartment was added to the house at this period, supposed to have been first adopted by the monasteries. It was a little room for the reception of visitors, where a monk might receive his friends for conversation. When added to the house, this use was expressed in its still-retained Norman name "*parloir*" (parlour).

Such were the houses in which our ancestors played out the drama of their lives. The mode of living is to our modern view rude and rough; but it was attended by a free-handed charity. A man travelling across the country, when there were few or no inns, might go to the nearest monastery or hall; and if he were an honest man, would be given food and shelter for the night. Even the king's table was not exempted from this duty; and from the king down through the several grades, it was cheerfully and liberally discharged.

We now proceed to the manner of life pursued in these English homes, and our guide for the present will be an old book of etiquette, written at the end of the 13th, or early in the 14th century, the thread of which we shall pursue. It is called the "*Boke of Curtasye*,"^c and begins thus—

"Qwoso wyllle of curtasy lere
In this boke he may hit here;
Yf thow be gentylmon gomon or knave,
The nedis nurture for to have."

It was the custom in those days to go armed; but if any one called at a gentleman's house, it was the practice to give up his arms to the porter at the gate before entering.

"Whenne thou commes to a lordis gate,
The porter thou shalle fynde therate;
Take hym thow shalt thy wepyn tho,
And aske hym leve in to go."

At the end of the book of "*Curtasye*," is a list of household servants, with a description of their duties; and we read that the porter had to keep the gate, and take into custody any offender who should create a disturbance in the court-yard.

"Gif any manne hase in court misgayne,
To porter-warde he schall be tane;
Ther to abyde the lordes wyllle
What he wille deme by rygtwys skylle."

The porter, after receiving the weapon, leads him to the hall door, where he is directed to take off his gloves and hood. If the company are at dinner, he is to be sure to salute the steward, controller, and treasurer, then to bow to the company, first on the right, then on the left.

"Yf the halle be at the furst mete
This lessoun loke thou nogt forgete.
The steward, conntroller, and tresurere,
Sittand at de deshe thou haylse in fere.
Within the halle sett on ayther side,
Sitten other gentlymen as falle that tyde;
Enclyne the fayre to hom also,
First to the right honde thou shalle go,
Siththen to the left honde thy negh thou cast."

^c Published in the Percy Society's Publications, edited by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., from Sloane MS. 1986.

Then he is to stand in the middle of the hall until the marshal or usher comes to bid him sit down or take his place at the table.

“ Take hede to gomon on thy ryght honde,
And sithen byfore the screne thou stonde
In myddys the halle upon the flore,
Whille marshalle or ussher come fro the dore,
And bydde the sitte or to borde the lede.”

Before we examine the rules of behaviour at table, to which this is a prelude, we must say a few words about the state of cookery and the appointments of the table, to make the rest clear. There can be little doubt that people lived well in those days, better and less roughly than we imagine. There was a great profusion of dishes at the table of the nobles and gentry on ordinary occasions—a profusion never seen now—but on festive occasions or great events it almost exceeds our belief. Men vied with each other in extravagance. Richard II. entertained ten thousand persons daily. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, expended in one year about 2200 pounds of silver in feasting, and in that year his household consumed 371 pipes of wine. Matthew Paris^d tells us that at the marriage banquet of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, there were served up more than thirty thousand dishes. In the following century, at the installation of the Abbot of St. Augustine's, no less than three thousand dishes were served. At the knighting and marriage of Alexander of Scotland sixty oxen were slain as one item of the feast, and all the rest in proportion.^e John Mansell, the king's counsellor, according to Stow, gave a dinner to the kings of England and Scotland, whose queens were also present, and many nobles and citizens, insomuch that his house could not hold them, and he had to erect tents for them. At this feast the first course consisted of more than seven hundred messes.^f

Boiling was the most general form of cooking meat, on account probably of the large quantities killed on the estate which had to be preserved for use. In many of the old MSS., where cooking operations are represented, there are crocks suspended on hooks over tripods of fire. In a MS. in the British Museum there is a representation of a female cook attending to a cauldron in which something is boiling; a holy-water clerk, with the asperges in his hand, is making love to the cook, and on the next folio of the MS. the affection has advanced so far as an embrace; but the clerk is abusing the confidence of the cook, and whilst he holds her to him with one arm, quietly abstracts the contents of the cauldron with the other.^g Still there were many other dishes served up, for we find such implements in use as frying-pans, gridirons, hand-mills, saucers, pepper-mills, and instruments for crumbling bread. The meats were carried to dinner on spits direct from the fire by servants, who presented them kneeling to the guests, each of whom helped himself by taking hold of the meat and cutting or tearing a portion off. The made dishes were carried in procession, and the grand

^d “Hist. Maj.” ad ann. 1243.

^e Matthew Paris: “Hist. Maj.” ad ann. 1252.

^f Stow's “Survey of London.”

^g MSS. Regia, x. E. 4, Nos. 98 and 99. Mr. Wright has an illustration from it in his “Domestic Manners and Sentiments,” one of the best works on this subject which has appeared for a long time.

dish of all, the boar's head, was preceded with trumpets. The guests were marshalled to the table by two officers, directed to their seats, and served with water to wash their hands. At the best tables the meats, although plates were in use, were eaten off square slices of bread called "trancoirs," the individual cutting it with the knife in his right hand, and feeding himself with the fingers of the left—forks had not yet been dreamt of. This custom of eating meat off slices of bread was an old one, and in earlier times when they had finished, and the tranchoirs were well saturated, they were eaten as a *bonne-bouche*; but in the period of which we are writing they were thrown into the waste basket and given to the poor at the gate. When the hand-washing was over, the absolute necessity of which we perceive, the dinner commenced, and we will now proceed to the injunctions given in the "Boke of Curtasye" as to behaviour at table. The bread served up for eating was to be cut by the guest in a peculiar fashion.

" Pare thy brede and kerne in two
 Tho over crust tho nether fro ;
 In fowre thou kutt tho over-dole,
 Sett hom togedur as hit were hole ;
 Sithen kutt tho nether crust in thre
 And turne hit downe, learne this at me,
 And lay thy trenchour the before
 And sit upright for any sore."

He is to be sparing in what he eats or drinks ; should take care that his nails are clean. He is not to bite his bread and lay it down, but to break off what he wants. Not to take too much in his mouth at once. Not to eat on both sides of his mouth, nor to laugh nor talk when his mouth is full. Not to make a noise when he eats or drinks, nor to leave his spoon in the dish.

" Loke thy naylys ben clene in beythe,
 Lest thy felagh lothe ther-wythe (therewith)."

" Byt not on thy brede and lay it down,
 That is no curtesye to use in towne,
 But breke as myche as thou wylle ete,
 The remelant to pore thou shalle lete."

" Let never thy cheke be made to grete (too great)
 With morsel of brede that thou shall ete ;
 An apys (apes) mow men sayne he makes
 That brede and flesh in hys cheke bakes."

" On bothe halfe thy mouthe, iff that thou ete
 Mony a skorne shalle thou gete,
 Thou shalle not laughe ne speke no thyng
 Whille thi mouthe be fulle of mete or drynke."

" Ne suppe not with grete soundyng,
 Nother potage ne other thyng ;
 Let not thy sponne stand on thy dysche,
 Whether thou be served with flesh or fische ;
 Ne lay hit on thy dishe syde,
 But clense hit honestly withouten pride."

They were very particular about the cloth: it was not to be soiled nothing was to be thrown upon it, but upon the floor, about which they

do not appear to have cared, as it was generally covered with rushes, so that bones, &c., might be thrown there with impunity.

“ Loke no browyng on thy fyngger pore
Befoule the clothe the before.”

Further on the guest is warned against spitting on the cloth, from which it may be inferred that he might spit upon the floor.

“ Gif thou spit on the borde or elle opone
Thou shalle be holden an uncurtasye mon.”

He is warned not to dip the same piece of bread twice in the dish, and to wipe his mouth before drinking, which, as one cup served for many, was a necessary injunction. Also he is not to call for a dish once removed.

“ In thi dysche yf thou wete thy brede,
Loke ther of that noght be lede.
To cast agayne thy dysche into,
Thou art unhynde yf thou do so ;
Drye thy mouthe ay wele and fynde
When thou shalle drynke other ale or wyne.”

“ Ne calle thou nogt a dysche agayne
That ys take fro the borde in playne.”

Cats and dogs were allowed in the hall during dinner ; but it was very bad manners to caress or touch one, even if it were the guest's own dog.

“ Yf thy nowne dogge thou scrape or clawe,
That is holden a vyse emong men knawe.”

“ Whereso thou sitt at mete in borde,
Avoide the cat at on bare worde,
Ffor yf thou stroke cat other dogge,
Thou art lyke an ape leyzed with a clogge.”

Although pocket-handkerchiefs were not in use, we glean from the books of etiquette that no embarrassment ensued at the table, as we should have imagined, seeing that they were compelled to respect the cloth, and yet ate with their fingers. What in our day would be a gross indelicacy even in a peasant, was no indelicacy then. In the “Boke of Curtasye” the difficulty is thus got over :—

“ Yf thy nose thou clense as may befalle,
Loke thy honde thou clense withalle ;
Prively with skyrt do hit away,
Or ellis thurgh thi tepet that is so gay.”

In the “Conténances de Table” this is again enjoined. The person is told not to use the hand with which he carries his meat to the mouth, but to lay down his knife and use that hand :—

“ Ne touche ton nez à main nue,
Dont ta viande est tenue.”

And again :—

“ Enfant se ton nez est morveux,
Ne le torche de la main nue,
De quoi la viande est tenue
Le fait est vilaine et honteux.”^h

^h These two latter pieces are quoted from Mr. Wright's “Domestic Manners and Sentiments.”

Eating with the knife—that is, conveying the food to the mouth with the knife—appears to be a propensity to which unrefined humanity in all ages is inveterately given. It is severely denounced in the old books of deportment. In the “Conténances de Table” it is said—

“Ne faiz pas ton morsel conduire,
A ton coustel qui te peult nuire.”

And in the “Boke of Curtasye” the same injunction is given :—

“With mete ne bere (bear) thy knyfe to mowthe,
Whether thou be sette, be strong, or couthe.”

It will be already clear that the luxury of forks was unknown, and that delicate ladies and high-bred gentlemen fed themselves with the fingers of the left hand. In fact, the English were a long time finding out any necessity for forks. In Italy they were introduced to the table in the fourteenth century; they were known in England in the time of Edward I., but only as a rare curiosity. In a list of that monarch's wardrobe there is mention made of two knives in silver sheaths, and a *fork of crystal*. In the letters of Peter Damiani there is mention made of a lady, the wife of a Doge of Venice, whose extravagant luxury was such that she would not eat with her fingers, but had her meat cut into small pieces by her servants, which she actually conveyed to her mouth *with certain golden two-pronged forks*—“quæ mox illa quibusdam fuscinulis aureis atque bidentibus ori suo liguriens adhibebat”¹—an instance of wanton luxury so atrocious as to be held up by Peter as a warning to the lady to whom he was writing.

The “Boke of Curtasye” cautions the guest against picking his teeth at table and drinking when his mouth is full :—

“Clense not thi tethe at mete sittande
With knyfe ne stre, styk ne wande ;
While thou holdes mete in mouthe be war
To drynke, that is anhonest clear,
And also fysike forbedes hit.”
And sais thou may be choket at that byt ;
Yf hit go thy wrang throte into,
And stappe thy wynde thou art fordo.”

Well-bred people did not wipe their teeth on the borde-cloth, nor dip their fingers in their drink, so the Boke says :—

“Also eschewe withouten stryfe
To foule the borde-clothe with thy knyfe.
* * * * *
Ne with the borde-clothe thy tethe thou wype,
Ne thy nyen (eyes) that reumen rede as may betyde.
* * * * *
Dip not thi thombe thy drynke into,
Thou art uncurtayse if thou hit do.”

In Chaucer, the Prioress, who was a well-bred lady, is said to have acquired all these rules perfectly :—

¹ Quoted in the “Quarterly Review,” April, 1837, in a review of a Collection of Letters.

‘ At meate was she well y-taught withal ;
 She let no morsel from her lippes fall,
 Ne wet her fingers in her sauce deep ;
 Well could she carry a morsel and well keep
 That no drop ne fell upon her breast ;
 In curtesy was set full much her lest.
 Her overlippe wiped she so clean
 That in her cuppe was no ferthing seen
 Of grease when she drunken had her draught.”

The Boke proceeds with its advice to the guest not to blow on his food as some do, nor to dip it in the salt-cellar :—

“ Ne blow not on thy drynke ne mete,
 Nether for colde nether for hete.
 * * * * *
 In salt-saler yf that thou pit
 Other fische or flesshe that men may wyt ;
 That is a vice, as men me telles,
 And gret wonder hit most be elles.”

The last suggestion is, that he ought not to spit in the bason when he washes after dinner, nor splash the water about :—

“ After mete when thou shalt washe,
 Spitt not in basyn, ne water thou dasshe.”

The Boke then concludes piously :—

“ Whosoever despise this lessoun rygt,
 At borde to sitt he hase no mygt.
 Here endys now our fyrst talking,
 Crist graunt us alle his dere blessing !”

To this code of table etiquette we add one or two injunctions, from a work written expressly for young ladies by Robert of Blois, called the “Chastiment des Dames,” which we shall have to examine more particularly presently, as to the subject of fashion and female deportment. In the 13th century, it was a mark of honour to be asked to eat out of the same plate with any one. The Fabliaux are full of incidents where the ladies of the house invite knights, and sometimes other ladies, to eat out of their plate with them ; so that the phrase “ *manger dans la même écuelle* ” was the proverbial expression of friendship. In the “Chastiment des Dames,” the young lady is told, that if she should be invited to eat out of the same plate with another, she ought to turn over the choicest morsels to her companion, and not choose the best and largest for herself, as it was not curtesy.

“ Se vous menjiez avoec autrui
 Les plus beaux morsiaux devant lui
 Tornez : n’alez pas eslisant
 Ne le plus bel ne le plus grant
 A vostre oës (desire), n’est pas cortoisie.”

She is also cautioned against eating a nice bit which is too hot or too large, as the one might burn and the other choke her :—

“ E se dit-l’en qu’en gloutonie
 Nus bon morsel ne mengera
 Qar trop granz ou trop chaus sera :
 Del trop gros se puet estrangler
 Et del trop chaut puet eschauder.”

She is directed to wipe her mouth before she drinks, that no grease may go into the wine, which would be unpleasant for the next drinker; and when she wipes her mouth, she is not to wipe her eyes and nose on the cloth:—

“ Toutes les foiz que vous bevez,
Vostre bouche bien epuiez
Que li vins encressiez ne soit,
Qu'il desplest moult à cui li boit.”

“ A cele foiz que vous bevez
A la nape, ne vostre nez.”

With this addition, we conclude our review of table deportment in the 13th century.

O'DELL TRAVERS HILL.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. XV.

PSALM CXXXVII.

By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept: when we remembered thee, O Sion.

As for our harps, we hanged them up: upon the trees that are therein.

For they that led us away captive required of us then a song, and melody in our heaviness: Sing us one of the songs of Sion.

How shall we sing the Lord's song: in a strange land?

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem: let my right hand forget her cunning.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth: yea, if I prefer not Jerusalem in my mirth.

Remember the children of Edom, O Lord, in the day of Jerusalem: how they said, Down with it, down with it, even to the ground.

O daughter of Babylon, wasted with misery: yea, happy shall he be that rewardeth thee, as thou hast served us.

Blessed shall he be that taketh thy children: and throweth them against the stones.

URBE procul Solymæ, fusi Babylonis ad undas,
Flevimus; et lacrymæ fluminis instar erant:

Sacra novis, toties animo totiesque recur- sans,

Materiem lacrymis præbuit usque Sion. Desuetas saliceta lyras, et muta ferebant Nablia,^a servili non temeranda manu.

Qui patriâ exegit, patriam qui subruit, hostis

Pendula captivos sumere plectra jubet: Imperat et lætos, mediis in fletibus, hymnos; Quosque Sion cecinit, nunc taciturna, modos.

Ergo et pacta Deo peregrinæ barbata genti Fas erit et sacras prostituuisse lyras?

Antè meo, Solyme! quàm tu de pectore cedas,

Nesciat Hebræam tangere dextra chelyn. Te nisi tollat ovans unam super omnia, lingua

Faucibus hærescat sidere tacta meis. Ne tibi noxa recens, scelerum Deus ultor!

Idumes Excidat, et Solymis pernicioosa dies: Vertite, clamabant, fundo jam vertite templum,

Tectaque montanis mox habitanda feris. Te quoque pœna manet, Babylon! quibus astra laccessis

Culmina mox fient, quod premis, æqua solo:

Felicem, qui clade pari data damna re- pendet,

Et feret ultrices in tua tecta faces!

Felicem, quisquis scopulis illidet acutis Dulcia materno pignora rapta sinu!

A. JOHNSTON.

^a Vid. Ovid De Art. Am. iii. 327-8.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT LEEDS IN 1868.

1. MR. URBAN,—The executive committee of the National Exhibition of Works of Art, to be held at Leeds next year, desire me to request your aid in giving publicity to the following statement of their plans and intentions. And I shall be glad of an opportunity to make, at the same time, a few remarks on the advantages of such national exhibitions to the art education of the people, a subject which you, MR. URBAN, have had at heart for many a long year.

I need scarcely remark that, in order fully to appreciate the great importance of the proposed exhibition at Leeds in 1868, it is well not to regard that point alone, but to consider what has been effected in the past, and what may be, and ought to be, the result of such an exhibition in the future.

If we compare the advantages which the people of Europe generally enjoy as regards public and local galleries of art, we cannot fail to observe with regret our own deficiencies in this respect. It is a real and serious subject of reproach to this country, that whilst every town of any importance in the neighbouring land of France, for example, possesses a public gallery of art, in which painting, sculpture, engraving, and works of ancient ornamental industry are more or less well illustrated and arranged, Great Britain is still unable to boast of any similar advantages, any such marks of, and aids to, artistic education among the nation.

It is true that of late years museums, of an archaeological character principally, have been generally established, and that the Government Department of Science and Art has set in motion a "travelling" collection of works, principally of a decorative nature, relating to manufacture; but as regards the fine arts of painting and sculpture, it is not too much to say

that, with the exception of a few of the chief cities in the kingdom,—and in these even as yet but very imperfectly,—no such desirable means of recreation, no such powerful aid to instruction of mind and refinement of feeling exists at all in this country.

On the other hand, if we look at France, we find that the town of Boulogne, only thirty miles distant from our shores and numbering barely 30,000 inhabitants, possesses, besides a fine public library of about 40,000 volumes and numerous most valuable illuminated manuscripts, an excellent picture gallery, as well as a good collection of ancient and modern sculpture, and works of decorative art. Dijon, another departmental town of about 30,000 inhabitants, possesses a public gallery and museum, containing nearly 500 paintings by the old masters, which serve to illustrate the great schools of France, Germany, Italy, and Holland, besides very valuable examples of Mediæval and Renaissance art.

Lyons, one of the greatest manufacturing cities of France, boasts of a gallery of paintings by the ancient masters, amongst which we observe the celebrated names of Pietro Perugino, Palma Vecchio, the Caracci, Poussin, Spagnoletto, Rubens, Teniers, &c., works which cannot fail to have exercised a beneficial effect on the local school of design which has served to raise throughout the world the artistic character of the Lyons manufacturer's productions. Besides this, nearly every town possesses some paintings by great artists who belong by family or by birth to the place: thus the student of art, who wishes to obtain a just idea of what the Vernet family were, must visit the Avignon Gallery, in which is preserved a complete series of works by various members of the family, who originally belonged to that city.

The importance and value of such public galleries of art from an educational point of view cannot, I think, be over-estimated; and it is to be remembered that such galleries even in France—the land *par excellence* of governmental action—are due almost entirely to municipal or local grants, and to the liberality of private persons who have bequeathed valuable collections of art to their native towns, mainly with a view to the recreation and improvement of their poorer and less-fortunate fellow-citizens. “There can be no doubt,” remarks a writer in the *Dublin University Magazine*, upon the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857, “that the Continent has a great advantage over us in these matters. In our land the best treasures are locked up from the great masses of our people; not from the poor alone, but from the entire middle class of society. * * * Is there no spell by which the doors of all these treasure-houses may be opened, if it be only for a time, and their affluent riches poured out into some depository where the whole nation may see them, and the national mind be instructed?”

To this question the Manchester collection afforded a very satisfactory reply. All honour is due to the owners of those inestimable treasures, who, ten years ago, gave the nation at large an opportunity of enjoying and studying them. We may be sure that its effect, even though it will never be entirely known to us, must have been of great assistance to the progress of the fine arts throughout the United Kingdom. But, as far as Manchester itself was concerned, no result in the form of a public gallery or museum of art was obtained; and that great city is, I believe, at this moment as deficient in any such place of public instruction and recreation as it was before the Exhibition of 1857 took place.

In the present instance, I look forward with confidence to an actual and permanent result from the successful conclusion of what may justly be regarded as a work of national importance; and that, spurred on by the example placed before them, incited by the liberality and public spirit evinced by the owners of such valuable and beautiful works of art, the various municipalities of the land, with Leeds first on the list, will seriously and earnestly set to work to establish local public galleries of art, in which painting

and sculpture shall hold the most prominent places, where also a gallery of “county worthies” shall be formed, and which cannot fail to be of the very greatest use in the education, the instruction, and recreation of the entire population of these islands.

As regards the present exhibition, it is a most encouraging circumstance that no sooner was the scheme mooted by the members of the building committee of the New Infirmary than it was warmly received by their fellow-citizens, and their proposal was so heartily adopted that in less than a month's time a guarantee fund of 110,000*l.* was raised; thus affording the most indisputable proof that the exhibition, so far as its promoters were concerned, should be no merely local gathering, but, so far as their public spirit and liberality could ensure, it should be worthy of the great county of which Leeds is the commercial centre, and deserve the support of the whole nation.

The spirit which has animated them will, it is hoped, be shared by all concerned in this undertaking, and will, no doubt, be cheerfully responded to by the owners of those splendid works of art which adorn the mansions of the noble and wealthy of the land, and are the peculiar characteristic of this country above all others. Relying on their aid—a reliance which the promise of contributions already received warrants us in entertaining—we look forward with hope to the formation of a gallery of paintings, consisting of the very finest examples by the greatest masters, such as will be a source of gratification not only to the bulk of the people but to the most educated connoisseurs as well.

With this end in view, I recommended the formation of a “committee of advice” in London, so as not only to assure to the exhibition a national character, but to guarantee to the owners of works of art that the very greatest experience, knowledge, and good taste, as well as the most practical counsel, should be brought to bear upon the collection, arrangement, and preservation of those treasures of painting and sculpture on which their owners justly set so great a value, and regard with such jealous care. For this purpose, also, I strongly advised the committee to secure the assistance of Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., Government Inspector for Art, and Mr. R. N. Wornum, Keeper

and Secretary of the National Gallery, for the proper and careful arrangement of the works of the old masters in their respective galleries. And I believe that these recommendations will be carried into effect.

The New Infirmary at Leeds is, perhaps, the most perfect and noble work of its class to be found in Europe, and fully sustains the well-earned reputation of the architect, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. Differing entirely, as regards its plan, from any buildings in which former exhibitions have been held, it nevertheless by its very peculiarities—viz., six grand staircases and ten finely-proportioned galleries, in connection with a number of smaller rooms, many of which are lighted from the roof—appears to be peculiarly well suited to the purposes of a fine-art exhibition, and for picturesqueness of effect in its general arrangement; whilst as a depository for valuable works of art it has these great advantages over all former buildings—that it is perfectly ventilated, and is fire-proof and water-tight; a strong, solid, permanent building, ready-made to our hands, in which the treasures of art confided to our care will be as safe as on the walls of their owners at home.

The great central hall, 150 feet long by 65 feet wide, with its ornamental arcades and finely-designed iron and glass roof, will form the principal point of rendezvous in the building. Sheltered from the changes of the weather and adorned with sculpture, fountains, and flowers, not only will this court be of material advantage to visitors to the exhibition, but it will serve permanently as a winter garden for after-use. For the principal ceremonies connected with the exhibition, and as a concert-hall or as a promenade, this nobly-designed court will be of peculiar service, and form a very remarkable and attractive feature in the general arrangement of the building. The galleries are ten in number, varying from 125 to 110 feet in length, by 28 feet in width, forming long galleries of good proportions and well adapted for the exhibition of works of art. The communication between them is effected by spacious staircases on the principal floor, whilst a terrace above connects those on the upper floor without any necessity to redescend the staircases.

The various smaller rooms, including the chapel, should be reserved more particularly for the museum of ornamental art; the chapel itself being well adapted

for the display of ancient ecclesiastical works. In these rooms also, collections of gems, medals, and small ornamental objects may be very suitably arranged, and be seen to great advantage. The five main staircases afford good scope for picturesque treatment. In these, and in the grand staircase and central court, sculpture, paintings, tapestry, trophies, plants, and flowers may be so combined as to present very attractive views, and aid the picturesque and artistic character of the exhibition generally. The decoration of the interior of the building should be of a kind calculated to render the effect throughout cheerful in character and pleasing to the eye, but moderate in extent and suitable to the permanent use of the building. The principal points on which extra ornament may well be applied are the entrance corridor, the grand staircase, and the five main-gallery staircases. Moreover, I propose that these portions of the interior should have wall-paintings illustrative of acts of charity and mercy, or of historical incidents perpetuating the devotion of well-known benefactors to the cause of suffering humanity. This allows for the introduction of about fourteen large wall-paintings, which will not only give additional attraction to the exhibition, but be a permanent advantage and source of pleasure to the future occupants of the building.

Although the present building possesses the important advantage over all former exhibition buildings of being fire-proof in construction, yet, owing to the excellent arrangements made for sanitary purposes, there is an ample supply of water capable of being brought to bear on every part of the building at the shortest notice. For fountains in the central hall (if thought desirable), for cleansing purposes, for the abatement of temperature in warm weather, and for the preservation of works of art by careful and frequent sprinkling of the floors, this supply of water is invaluable, and will greatly add to the appearance of the central hall, and to the preservation of the valuable works contained in the exhibition. I must leave the account of our arrangements for another letter.—I am, &c.,

J. B. WARING,
Chief Commissioner.

London Offices,
26, *Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.* ;
April, 1867.

ROMAN CANDLESTICKS.

2. MR. URBAN,—Nothing could show more clearly than Mr. Smith's most interesting "Antiquarian Notes," in your March number, the importance of a medium like THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for communication between antiquaries. The existence of candlesticks of the Roman period is quite a new fact to the archæologist, so much so that when we found at Wroxeter, in the earlier part of our diggings, a singular object, which is represented in the accompanying cut, we

were all puzzled to guess the purpose for which it had been used. The notion of its being a candlestick, or of its being like one, struck me for a moment; but no one had ever seen a Roman candlestick like it before, and it was found under some circumstances which seemed to contradict this supposition. It lay on the floor of the Basilica, and not far from a piece of strong chain, which might have served for the purpose of chaining prisoners; and the prevailing opinion, there-



fore, seemed to be that it had been fixed by the socket on the head of a staff, and that it had thus perhaps formed one of the insignia of public office. The discovery of the Roman candlestick at Andover by Mr. Roach Smith, described and engraved in your last, dispels all doubt on the subject. The Wroxeter example is certainly a candlestick, and it will be seen by the drawing I send you that it is identical in form with that described by Mr. Roach Smith. The Wroxeter candlestick is, like that in the museum at Andover, made of iron, and it differs from it only in being four inches and three-quarters high instead of five inches. The diameter of the socket is about an inch, and the legs are splayed two inches apart.

I can add to this curious discovery of a Roman candlestick the still more curious discovery of a *Roman candle*. The lead mines on the Shelve Hills, in Shropshire, behind the mountain ridge of the Stiper-

stones, were extensively worked by the Romans, and to a rather considerable depth; and implements and objects of the Roman period have been found among them, especially in what is now called the Roman Gravel Mine, where the Roman works were very extensive; the modern miners, crossing unexpectedly into one of the old Roman galleries, have found candles, which, no doubt, were coeval with the period when these mines were worked. The ignorant men carried them home to their cottages; and after trying in vain first to light them, and afterwards to make them useful for greasing their boots, threw them away as worthless. Mr. More of Linley Hall, the lord of this extensive and interesting territory, had heard of these discoveries too late to recover the curious objects thus brought to light, until he at last succeeded in obtaining specimens: two of them are now in his possession, of one of which,

through my friend's kindness, I am enabled to give a representation in the annexed cut. They resemble each other so closely that it would be useless to engrave them both. As will be seen, it bears a close resemblance to a modern tallow candle; but, whatever may have been the original substance, time has changed it into something extremely hard, and resembling adipocere. The wicks appear to be of flax.

I am not aware that any archæologist has before seen a real example of a Roman candle. It has been suggested that these were made of wax; but it might fairly be objected to this, that wax must at all times have been too valuable an article to be used for making candles for ordinary miners. On this supposition, it has been further supposed that these candles were not made like our dips, but that they were formed by *rolling* a sheet of wax round the wick; and there appears in fact upon the side of each of Mr. More's examples, the appearance of a slight indentation as though marking the extremity of the sheet of wax where it joined with the rest in folding round. We know, how-

ever, from ancient writers that the substance with which the Romans made their candles was *sebum*, or tallow, and that their phrase for making a candle was *sebare candelam*, which means literally to smear it with tallow. Columella (*De Re Rustica*, lib. ii. c. xxi.) [enumerates among the works which the rustic population might lawfully do on the *feriæ*, or holidays, during which all agricultural labours were forbidden, the making of the two implements necessary for furnishing lights under different circumstances, torches and candles, which he expresses by the words, "*faces incidere, candelas sebare.*" The very form of the phrase seems to imply that the candle was made in the same manner as at present, by dipping in the melted tallow; and I confess that the examples in the possession of Mr. More present to my view very much the appearance of "dips." [The slight indentations on the sides may perhaps bear some other explanation.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

*Sydney-street, Brompton,
March, 1867.*

BISHOP WALTER CURLE.

3. MR. URBAN,—Among the eminent and loyal divines who are worthy to be had in continual remembrance, and in whose life and character Englishmen are bound to feel a lively interest, is that of Bishop Curle, inquired after in your March number (page 338), who flourished during the troublous times of the Great Rebellion, when learning and piety were exposed to more than ordinary trials.

William Curle, the father of the Bishop, was steward to the Cecil family located at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, and auditor of the Court of Wards to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. He died on the 16th of April, 1617, at the age of 78. The inscription on his tomb in Hatfield Church is printed in Clutterbuck's "*Hertfordshire*," vol. ii. p. 370.

His son, Bishop Walter Curle, was born at Hatfield; graduated in 1592 at Peter House, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow; admitted into the orders of priest and deacon in 1602, B.D. 1606, DD. 1612. In 1608, by the influence of the Cecil family, he was inducted into the vicarage of Plumstead, in Kent, and subsequently became Rector of Bemerton and Milden-

hall,^a co. Wilts, which he held *in commendam* till his elevation to the see of Bath and Wells.^b At Bemerton he was succeeded by the saintly George Herbert. Izaak Walton informs us, that "About three months after George Herbert's marriage, Dr. Curle, who was then rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire, was made Bishop of Bath and Wells, and by that means the presentation of a clerk to Bemerton did not fall to the Earl of Pembroke (who was the undoubted patron of it), but to the king, by reason of Dr. Curle's advancement. But Philip, then Earl of Pembroke, requested the king to bestow it upon his kinsman, George Herbert; and the king said, 'Most wil-

^a Hasted ("*Kent*," ii. 43, 44) appears to have been in error in stating that Dr. Curle was vicar of Mildenhall, in Suffolk. The place probably meant is Mildenhall, one mile and a half E. N. E. from Marlborough, co. Wilts, at the parsonage of which Bishop Lavington was born. Cassan, in his "*Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*," p. 56, as well as in his "*Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*," vol. ii. p. 133, repeats the probable error of Hasted, that Curle was vicar of Mildenhall, in Suffolk.

^b Rymer's "*Fœdera*," ed. 1743, vol. viii., pt. iii., p. 87.

lingly, to Mr. Herbert, if it be worth his acceptance.'"

In the year 1615, upon the recommendation of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chancellor Egerton presented Dr. Curle to the prebend of Lyme and Halstock in the cathedral of Salisbury; and his indefatigable labours as a parish priest soon after led to his appointment as one of the chaplains of James I., who, in 1621, also preferred him to the deanery of Lichfield, in which capacity he was prolocutor to the Convocation of 1628. During the reign of Charles I., he was successively Bishop of Rochester, 1628; Bath and Wells, 1629; and Winchester, 1632.

At Winchester, Bishop Curle, with wisdom, firmness, and energy, successfully effected many renovations in his cathedral. The inside of this venerable pile began, for the first time in the space of a century, to receive certain decorations and improvements, which were executed (says Milner) "with the liberality, if not with the taste, of a Fox or a Wykeham." New ornaments of plate and hangings were provided for the altar, which was placed in the altar situation against the eastern screen. The prebendaries were obliged, by oath, to bow towards the altar at their going in and coming out of the choir. In addition to surplices, four copes were also provided, which were ordered to be used on all Sundays and holidays. Bishop Curle was so rigorous in exacting a compliance with these injunctions that he compelled all churchwardens to take an oath that they would present to him or to his archdeacons such clergymen as were wanting in the observance of them.

Hitherto the course of Bishop Curle had been amid the sunshine of prosperity; but a dark and gloomy day was dawning. The "trumpet of God's evangel" was sounding throughout the land the note of rebellion; the new dispensation of the Solemn League and Covenant was close at hand. William Prynne—whose ears were as yet whole—was foaming with rage because, by the interest of Archbishop Laud, Dr. Curle had been not only promoted to the see of Winchester, but also appointed, in 1637, the king's chief almoner.

In the acts of spoliation which took place during the Civil Wars, when

the venerable cathedral of Winchester did not escape the popular fury of the systematic aggressors; and "Gebal, and Ammon, and Amalek" were permitted to break down with axes and hammers the carved work of Wykeham's sacred shrine. Many of the figures of the beautiful east window were mutilated by the soldiery, at which time also the painted glass generally was destroyed, as well as the statues which formerly filled the niches of the finely carved stone screen separating the altar from the Lady Chapel.

Bishop Curle was at his post among the Royalists in the city of Winchester when it was besieged by the Parliamentary forces. David Lloyd informs us that the loyal Bishop was "much maliced, because he was a strict asserter of the Church's authority; yet not hurt, because wary in the exercise of his own: insomuch that at the yielding of Winchester, where he was during the war, Hugh Peters and the faction, that hated his function, were very civil to his person, having ignorance enough not to understand his worth, and not malice enough to disparage it." e Waller and his troops at the same time proceeded to the banks of the river Hamble, on which stood the magnificent palace of the Bishops of Winchester, built by Henry de Blois, and embellished by Wykeham. This they completely demolished; and the extensive park of Bishop's Waltham became subsequently tenanted by farmers and graziers.

The temporalities of the see had already been impoverished to furnish supplies to the army of Charles I.; the remainder was put under sequestration, and the Bishop, on refusing to take the Covenant, was not permitted to compound for them. On the surrender of the city, our loyal prelate removed to Soberton, a manor he had purchased, within a short distance of Bishop's Waltham. In his retirement he continued to be serviceable to the afflicted Church, and greatly encouraged that eminent scholar, Dr. Brian Walton, in his noble undertaking of the Polyglott Bible; nor did his liberality end here. "Bishop Curle was a man," says Walker, "of very great charity to the poor, and expended large sums in the repairs of churches." d

e Lloyd's "Memoires of Excellent Personages," fol. 1668, p. 597.

d Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 76.

This good prelate died in London in the middle of the year 1647, and was buried in Soberton Church. A monument, apparently that of a bishop, and of that period, is extant there, though the inscription is illegible. A female descendant of the Bishop, Maria Lewis, who died at the age of thirty-two, A.D. 1709, lies interred under a marble monument there. Bishop Curle is called in the inscription her *proavus*. The Bishop's will was proved on the 10th Nov., 1647, in which, among other bequests, he leaves "To his dear wife, Elizabeth Curle, six feather beds, three suits of hangings, and the one-half of all household stuff, linen, brass, pewter, and plate. All the rest of my goods and chattels to my son, William Curle, whom I make executor. My ancient and good friend, Dr. Gabriel Moore, now or late prebendary of Winchester, and my

kinsman, Nicholas Preston, B.D., and rector of Droxford com. Southampton, overseers, and they to take care of my son's education and estate during his minority, and for their so doing to each of them 10*l*."

In the gallery of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is a portrait of Bishop Curle, which has been engraved by T. Cecill, with eight English verses, 4to. His arms are vert, a chevron engrailed, or. The only work in print by him is a sermon on Hebrews xii. 14, preached at Whitehall. London, 1622, 4to. This was reprinted by the notorious Edmund Curll in 1712, together with "Some Account of the Life of Bishop Curle"—a feeble and inaccurate production.—

I am, &c.,

JAMES YEOWELL.

Barnsbury.

LEPROSY AND LAZAR HOUSES.

4. MR. URBAN,—An old book, without a title-page, recently picked up by me at a stall, and bearing internal evidence that it is the second edition of "A Compleat Herbal by Robert Lovel," published about the third quarter of the seventeenth century, affords additional positive proof that leprosy was considered capable of relief, and sometimes of cure. It recommends certain herbs in cases of that disease—one as an ingredient of a bath, others to be applied or drunk in dilution, as remedies or palliatives; one it prescribes as a preservative. I subjoin a list of the herbs, with Mr. Lovel's remarks upon them, and the authors cited:—

Alkanet.—"A cerot of the root with parched barley meal helpeth the leproy."—*Dioscorides*.

Anemone.—"The leaves and stalks, boyled and eaten, ease the leprosie in bathes."—*Gerard*.

Bezar-tree.—"Drunk and applied, it helpeth the leprosie, it being used many have been cured thereof."—*Parkinson and Bauhinus*.

Bryony.—"The fruit applied helpeth leproy."—*Gerard*.

Cedar.—"Cedar infused, drunk with sweet wine, helpeth lepers."—*Gerard*.

Chast-tree.—

China.—"Helpeth leproy."—*Garcias*.

Gladdon-Stinking.—"The juyce applied helpeth the leproy."—*Dorstenius*.

Hellebore, black.—"It helpeth those that are leprous. The dose is scr. 3. It is given with wine of raisins, or oxymel,

with aromaticall seeds, and is made stronger by adding gr. 1. or 2. of scammonie. . . . The roots help the leprosie. The preparation of the roots in the London Pharmacœpia, sc. by steeping them 3 dayes in juyce of quinces, by moderate heat, after pithed, and then dried."—*Dioscorides*.

Mastick-tree.—"The oile of the berries helpeth the leprosie."—*Parkinson*.

Penny Royall.—"The white flowered and French—applied it helpeth leprosie."—*Parkinson*.

Periwinkle.—"The purging periwinkle, with the upright virgin's bower, the bush, great bush bower, and virgin's bower of the Alps.—The leaves applied help the leprosie."—*Gerard*.

Saffron.—"The oile of saffron helps the elephantiasis and is hypnatick."—*Ernestus*.

Tamarind-tree.—"The fruit helpeth the leprosie."—*Prosper Alpinus*.

Time.—"Epithimum helpeth leproy."—*Gerard*.

Turbith.—"The root is hot and dry 3°. It purgeth crass humours, and, taken weekly, preserves from leproy."—*Dorstenius*.

Vine.—"The manured—The liquor issuing from the cut branches drunk in wine healeth leproy."—*Gerard*.

Virgin's-bower.—"The blew, and double flowered, and burning not yet used in physick. The other climers serve to take away the leproy."—*Gerard and Parkinson*.

When other diseases have been mentioned together with leprosy under any

of these heads, I have, for brevity's sake, omitted them. The chast-tree is included in the list because it is so included in the index under the word leprosy; but no specific mention is made of the disease in the article devoted to the plant. Its properties are cooling. It is to be noted that, whereas saffron is connected in the index with leprosy, it is the elephantiasis which, in the article under its head, it is said to help. The Greeks appear to have called leprosy "elephantiasis," confusion of terms being common in relation to this disease; hence one difficulty in the way of clear comprehension of it. On this point, if you allow me, I may at some other time have something to say.

On the subject of leprosy and lazarus houses generally, the following points appear to have been made good:—

1. The faculty of the day treated the disease with a view to its cure or relief.

2. Mr. Lovel, above (anemone), and Dr. Christopher Wurtzung (G. M., N.S., vol. ii. p. 289), advocate the medicated bath.

3. The traditions of Clattercote (G. M., N. S., vol. ii. p. 288), point to the use of the pure water bath as part of the bodily discipline of lazarus-houses, and "the fetid and saline spring" which fed the famous bath at Burton Lazars (G. M., N. S., vol. ii. p. 499) shows that it was the custom in those institutions to have recourse also, when possible, to the natural medicinal bath. The wells at Brewood, mentioned by Mr. Smith in your last number, suggest the same inference.

So far all is clear. It is of course presumable that the general medical treatment adopted in the lazarus-houses was of the same kind as that prescribed by Mr. Lovel and Dr. Wurtzung; but at present, save as regards the bath, no positive evidence to that effect has been brought forward. Neither have we any information at present of any peculiar spiritual discipline being applied to the leper by the self-denying men who waited on him in his refuge. Possibly, patient and careful inquiry by competent persons who live near the sites of these now extinct hospitals may yet throw some light upon the subject. The only suggestion that I can offer to Mr. Smith and others interested in the inquiry is, that they should ask the present owners of such property to be allowed to examine any deeds in their possession which relate to it. It is just possible that some old book, referring either to the bodily or spiritual treatment of the leper in the lazarus-house may have descended to them with the deeds, or that such book or manuscript may be lying neglected in some dark corner of the owner's library, or in some old library in the neighbourhood, or in the parish chest. You will allow me, I hope, to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Smith and others of your correspondents for their courteous reference to myself.—I am, &c.,

PHILIP HOSTE.

Cropley Vicarage, 5th April, 1867.

LONGEVITY.

5. MR. URBAN,—In November last I saw, in some Magazine, a remark to the effect that the writer doubted whether, in these degenerate days, the age of one hundred years is ever attained. I give you some instances which have come under my notice in different newspapers within the last twelve months:—

Mrs. Elizabeth McKinlay, of Coleraine, died at the advanced age of 107.

The oldest man in the United States is John Smith, who lives at Pleasant Mills, New Jersey. He is 117 years of age; sees well, hears well, speaks well, and walks well.

Three farmers residing close to each other in the parish of Glenflesk, Kerry, lately died, within eight days, at a very advanced age, viz. : Denis Casey, of Glyn,

aged 101; Cornelius Tworney, of Derryarague, aged 103; Patrick Donoghue, of Anymore, aged 107. The first was a man of Herculean size, and was the leader of the Glenflesk Clans in their faction fights, which were very common in his youth, at all the fairs of the country. The three men were tenants of Daniel Cronin Coltsman, Esq., of Glenflesk Castle.

Within the last twelvemonths there died at Linton a person aged 100; another at Chippenham, aged 102; and another, aged 100, at Saxon Street, near Woodditton (three in Cambridgeshire). At Finnington there was a death at 100; another at Assington, near Sudbury, at the same age (two in Suffolk). At Norwich there was a death at 103; another at Downham Market, at 105 (two in Nor-

folk). In Essex a gentleman died, at Danbury, aged 102.

The following particulars are taken from a recent Irish paper:—"Died, Mary Ann Donovan. She was christened in 1764." She was daughter of a surgeon attached to the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. With her father she bore all the hardships of the Peninsular War, and returned to Dublin (where she was born), having outlived not only friends, but fortune. For forty years she had been an inmate of the house of industry, or the union; and latterly the chatty, pleasant, old woman, was one of the curiosities of the place. Her wish was to be buried among dead soldiers in a churchyard which she named. Her wish was gratified. She died at the age of 102. An inmate of the Shrewsbury Workhouse, Mary Galligal, died on New Year's day at the same age. She was known as "Granny." She had many privileges not usually accorded to paupers, among

which were her lunch, her glass of gin, and her pipe, which were duly provided at eleven o'clock each morning. On New Year's Day she had all three, and then quietly lay back and died.

There is now in the parish of Leckhampton, near Cheltenham (or was in November last), a man named Percy, aged 110. This year the death has been recorded of Mr. Wm. Walker of Upholland, near Wigan, aged 104 years and 10 months. I conclude with two Negresses: Aunt Milly, formerly belonging to Capt. Harris, of Nelson county, died at his residence, aged 136, on Jan. 7; Caroline James, mother of 35 children, died recently at Richmond, Virginia, aged 130.

Since the above facts were sent, I find that you, Mr. Urban, have taken notes on the same subject (G. M. for April, p. 470). You should have included *yourself* in the list.—I am, &c.,

J. F. FULLER.

Killeshandra, co. Cavan.

RECTORS OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

6. MR. URBAN,—The mention in the obituary in your last number of the Rev. Dr. Oliver as "Rector of Wolverhampton," seems to me to require some explanation. The dean and prebendaries of Wolverhampton were appropriate rectors of that parish. King Edward the Fourth united the deaneries of Windsor and Wolverhampton, which continued united until the death of the Hon. and Very Reverend Dr. Hobart, when the latter deanery was suspended; the prebends are now in course of suspension. It was in his

capacity as Dean of Wolverhampton, that Dr. Hobart nominated Dr. Oliver Perpetual Curate of Wolverhampton.

Since the death of Dr. Hobart, a district, which has been constituted a rectory, has been allotted to the Collegiate Church: the Rev. John Osmonde Dakeyne was the first rector of S. Peter's, Wolverhampton. Trusting you will receive this with your usual urbanity,—I am, &c.

JAMES H. SMITH.

The Dawscroft, near Stafford.

April, 1867.

FAMILY OF LEGARD.

7. MR. URBAN,—I send you herewith a copy of what appears to me a very beautiful monumental inscription, and one which deserves a place in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. It was to be found in Kilbrogan Church, Bandon, county Cork, but is now built into the tower wall as part of the masonry. When this tower was being rebuilt, some years ago, several other monuments met the same fate. Their inscriptions have been preserved by the same hand that saved this one. It may be of interest to some member of the Legard family. Captain Hyliard was an officer in Cromwell's army. He settled in Ireland, married Miss Trant, of Dingle, and became the ancestor of the present family of that name in Kerry.

"From the rude world's campaigns the much admired

Legard, to this dark garrison retired;

Legard! the darling soldier whose fond name

Shall ever flourish in the book of fame;

Whose fair example might alone depaint

What 'tis to be a military saint.

True to his God, his prince, his friend,
his word—

Rare ornaments, but fit to adorn a sword.

"Beneath lieth the body of Edward Legard, lieutenant to Capt. Robt. Hyliard, who died the 6th of January, 1678."

I am, &c.,

J. F. FULLER.

Killeshandra, co. Cavan.

THE BURDETT'S OF BALLYMANY, &c.

8. MR. URBAN,—In Burke's "Landed Gentry," the pedigree of *Burdett* of Ballymany and Ballywater is given. Of that family was Arthur Burdett of Lismalin, who had two sons, Arthur and George, and three daughters, one of whom, Grace,

married Barry, first Earl of Farnham. Can any of your readers inform me what were the names of the *two other* daughters, and also whom they married?—I am, &c.

ANDREAS E. COCKAYNE.

Congleton, April, 1867.

FAMILY OF WASTIE.

9. MR. URBAN,—Can you give me any information respecting the family and arms of the Wastie family, who resided at various times in Cowley, Great Haseley, and Eynsham in Oxfordshire, one of whom, Francis Wastie, Esq., was high sheriff for that county in 1770, died the 16th of May, 1775, at the age of sixty years, and was buried in Cowley Church,

as was also some years afterwards a Major Wastie, who appears to have been the last of this family. A Miss Wastie, his heiress, married John Ingram Lockhart, Esq., for many years M.P. for the City of Oxford.

I am, &c.,

H. V. T.

Oxford, March 23, 1867.

THE FALSTAFF INN, CANTERBURY.

10. MR. URBAN,—Perhaps the most curious incident which has happened of late years, in connection with the subject of signboards, so ably treated in your March number, is the removal of the "Falstaff" sign which for centuries had stood near the West Gate at Canterbury. Its removal was determined on by the local Paving Committee in 1863, but on what grounds we were never able to learn. The sign was, however, a great favourite with the Canterbury people, and so strongly was popular feeling expressed

against the proposed measure, that a petition deprecating its removal was drawn up and forwarded to Parliament, with 400 signatures, including those of many of the chapter of the cathedral. The removal was at last effected by stealth during the night, the men of Canterbury all refusing to have a hand in the job, so that the Paving Committee had to send for strangers from a neighbouring town to perform the job, at a cost, it is said, of 8*l.*—I am, &c.,

CANTUARENSIS.

THE MONUMENT OF HENRY V.

11. MR. URBAN,—As the contemplated removal to this country of the historical statues from Fontevrault lately excited so much interest, the present may be a fitting moment to call public attention to the monument of our renowned monarch, Henry V., interred in Westminster Abbey in 1422.

A statue of heart of oak, covered with silver gilt, was placed upon his tomb, erected by Queen Katherine, his widow, but in the latter part of the reign of King Henry VIII., the head, being of massive silver, was broken off, and conveyed away with the silver which covered the body of the statue, which still remains headless to witness against the sacrilegious robbery, but still more against the indifference of England, which for three centuries has allowed the monument of one of her most heroic kings to be thus degraded. I will not occupy your valuable space by recal-

ling the historic acts of the hero of Agincourt; but there is a reason not so generally known for pleading that justice should be rendered to his memory in the fact that, upon his accession to the throne, Henry V., then a very youthful king, brought the body of the unfortunate Richard II. from its obscure place of burial at Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and caused it to be solemnly interred in the Abbey of Westminster, where he erected for Richard and his beloved wife, Anne of Bohemia, a befitting tomb of grey marble.

In the hope that these remarks may arouse the archaeological sympathy of England, and the result may be a fine restoration of the tomb of one of her grandest monarchs,—

I am, &c.,

H. C.

London, March 19.

Antiquarian Notes.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

SCOTLAND.

About ten years ago Mr. John Stuart prepared for the Spalding Club a volume, illustrative of a remarkable class of monuments in Scotland, generally known under the somewhat vague term of "sculptured stones." He has now produced a second volume,^a illustrated by 131 plates and woodcuts, which includes many recent discoveries; and remains from the north of England for comparison, as well as examples of early illuminations, which in the peculiar patterns and ornaments resemble the sculptures of the stones; while, at the same time, both classes in some respects possess certain strong characteristics of indigenous art unlike Greek, or Roman, or Teutonic. In bringing together these various monuments, and thus making them accessible to the student, Mr. Stuart has conferred a great favour on the students of our national antiquities, to most of whom these Scottish sculptures are almost, if not entirely, unknown; and they afford scope for the investigation and inquiry which will, no doubt, be brought to bear upon them.

A cursory view of the well-executed plates, which show these remains on a worthily large scale, and give details also so that the various patterns and ornamentations can be understood properly, shows a strong connection and family likeness between them all, though many centuries intervene between the earliest and the latest. In the sculptures from Northumberland and Durham, introduced for comparison, a closer relationship to the common origin is very obvious. This origin is clearly late Roman or Byzantine, in which the relics of Pagan representations are blended with Christian art. Engrafted upon these are, occasionally, a species of ornamentation, which is known as Celtic modified into what may be termed Scoto-Celtic. It is the well-arranged consecutive series of these sculptures, given by Mr. Stuart, which enables us to grasp the meaning of what would else be extremely perplexing in some cases; and, at the same time, to refer them to their proper epochs. Where what is equivalent to dates in inscriptions, or some style of figure known as marking a particular period, occur, there is no difficulty; but many of the patterns have been transmitted with so little, if any, change, through so many centuries, that they would of themselves often convey a notion of much higher antiquity than they can possibly claim.

The fine and elegant crosses of Ruthwell and Bewcastle have long exercised the skill of antiquaries and scholars. On the former the

^a "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," vol. ii. Edinburgh. Printed for the Spalding Club. Fol. 1867.

inscriptions are in Anglo-Saxon runes, and in Roman letters; in the latter, in runes solely. There can be but little doubt that these crosses are, as Mr. Haigh considers them to be, of the 7th century; and they denote a far closer connection with Roman art than most of the Scottish sculptures, and an acquaintance with Roman remains in the south of France and in Italy, which could only have been acquired by educated and travelled persons, such as were the ecclesiastics who sculptured them or who directed and superintended their execution.

The objects sculptured upon these stones are, in some respects, not a little obscure and puzzling. The comb, the mirror, the shears, and such like, are sufficiently intelligible, and may be accepted as indicating the graves of females rather than symbols of trades; but there is at least one instance (of late date) of the shears accompanying a sword. A common figure on the earlier Scottish monuments is what has been, somewhat strangely, called "spectacles." Mr. Stuart, with good reason, thinks it "may probably be meant to represent an ornament of the nature of a clasp or buckle," and he gives examples of brooches from Scandinavian and German tombs. I had ever considered it was a kind of duplex fibula, which was not improbably fixed to the dress by an *acus* placed transversely or in some other way, such as the ornament found at Faversham,^b which seems yet more closely to resemble the "spectacles" of the Scottish stones. The ornaments and figures upon these stones are too numerous even to mention in these Notes with any hope to make them understood; some may be symbols; but many are clearly the work of ignorant masons who capriciously used what they imagined was essential for their purpose, innocent of knowing a meaning or caring to know. This valuable volume contains also examples of the cave sculptures in Fifeshire, Arran, and Morayshire, to which, on a former occasion, we have referred.

It is only bare justice to Mr. Stuart's successful researches, to quote a few words from the preface to this volume. He says: "When writing of the symbols on a former occasion, I ventured to conclude that many of them were peculiar to a people on the north-east coast of Scotland, and were used by them, at least partly, on their sepulchral monuments. The result of wider investigation and further thought has led me to believe that the peculiar symbols on the Scotch pillar-stones are to be ascribed to the Pictish people of Alba, and were used by them, mainly on their tombs, as marks of personal distinction, such as family descent, tribal rank, or official dignity. The peculiar symbols described in my former volume, and more fully in the Appendix to this Preface, are found almost solely on the monuments of that part of Scotland lying to the north of the Forth; and we learn from the venerable historian of the Angles, that in the beginning of the 8th century, the inhabitants of this country, known as Pictavia and Alba, were the Picts, whose southern boundary was the Firth of Forth. At that time the country on the south of the Forth was possessed by the Saxons. Beyond Saxonia, on the west, was the British kingdom of Strathclyde. The country lying to the north and east of the Strathclyde Britons was in the possession of the Scots, an invading colony from Ireland, who effected a permanent settle-

^b "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. vi. pl. xxiii. fig. 1.

ment in these parts, in the beginning of the 6th century. Now, no symbols have been discovered in this country of the Scots, nor in Strathclyde. Neither in Galloway have symbols been found on pillar-stones; but in a solitary instance they appear on the face of a projecting slab of live rock. In the country known as Saxonia one slab, with incised symbols, has been found, viz., on the slope of the Castlehill of Edinburgh. With the exception of these two instances, all the symbols occur on pillars and crosses in the land of the Picts, lying north of the Forth. We have not been made acquainted with any other inhabitants of this country, subsequently to the period of the Roman abdication, than the Pictish tribes who possessed it in the time of Bede. If, therefore, the symbol-pillars were not erected by a later race than the Picts, it seems reasonable to believe that they were the work of the Pictish people," etc.

ENGLAND.

Cheshire.—The discovery of Roman leaden salt-pans at Northwich is another instance of the use to which archæology may, and should more frequently, be applied to help to a better knowledge of the industrial arts and manufactures of our country in remote times. Northwich, situate on the river Weaver, near its confluence with the Dan, is well known for its manufacture of culinary salt, refined from the rock-salt dug in mines of great depths which extend over acres of ground on the south side of the town. Near the brink of the Dan are also brine-pits, from which salt is or was made. Dr. Kendrick, to whom the discovery of the leaden pans is due, states that they were four in number, "and had apparently been buried ten feet below the present surface of the locality, where they were found by some far-distant inundation of the river Weaver, from the banks of which they were only a few yards distant." The entire brine pan (now in the Warrington Museum), Dr. Kendrick states, to be "of an oblong form, being 3 ft. 3 in. long, by 2 ft. 3½ in. in breadth, inside measure. The depth is 4½ in.; and the lead of which the pan is composed, is about ⅜ in. in thickness. The upper edge is thicker than the bottom or sides, forming a rim for the purpose of additional strength. The inner surface of the bottom of the vessel is thickly scored by the teeth of a rake used to remove the dross, so often deposited in the process of evaporation. Externally the bottom of the pan bears traces of a coating of soot, probably from a wood-fire, as half-consumed timber was found underneath the pan when discovered," &c.—It is singular that in several early medieval Latin charters connected with Droitwich, such brine-pans are called *Plumberia*, a certain number of which constituted a *Bullerium*, or boiling." Mr. Ecroyd Smith adds corroborative evidence to Dr. Kendrick's opinion as to these pans being of Roman manufacture. Their peculiar construction seems decisive on this point.^c

The anonymous Geographer of Ravenna, in his list of places in Roman Britain gives the name of *Salina* twice, so that one probably indicated what was afterwards called Droitwich; the other Northwich. Ptolemy

^c Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Liverpool, 1867. (An illustrated paper by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith.)

places *Salinæ* not at either of these localities ; but apparently somewhat nearer the site of Northwich than Droitwich. There is, however, a claim for consideration to be urged for the *Condate* of the second *Iter* of Antoninus to be represented by Northwich ; especially if the word, as Dr. Gale asserts, is Gaulish, and signifies the conflux of two rivers ; and this question could not be proposed to two better qualified antiquaries than Dr. Kendrick and Mr. Ecroyd Smith.

Wroxeter.—Mr. Wright, in an account of the more recent discoveries at Wroxeter,^d expresses a hope that the excavations, so long discontinued, will soon be recommenced. Among the more recent discoveries, Mr. Wright considers he has identified some public *latrinæ*. They were substantially constructed in masonry and woodwork, not unlike, as it would appear, the contrivances attached to some of the large country-houses in the middle ages ; but unfortunately this building has not yet been completely explored. Mr. Wright reviews the discoveries of what have usually been called refuse pits at Winchester, Ewell, Richborough, &c. ; and considers that they were all *latrinæ*. In the *castrum* at Jublains, the *latrinæ* were built into one of the outward walls of the citadel, much in the same manner as they seem to have been arranged in the Norman castles, as for instance, in that of Rochester.

In aid of the contemplated excavations, Mr. Joseph Mayer has given 50*l.*, a second donation.

St. Albans.—No spot in England possesses greater attractions to the earnest antiquary and to the historical archæologist than the town which, with its fine abbey and church, rose out of the ruins of the Roman city, Verulamium. Of the history of the abbey much curious information is extant, mixed with much that is merely legendary. The ruins of the great walled Roman city remain unexplored. Like those of Wroxeter, they are too vast for the pockets of individuals or of societies to undertake any worthy exploration of. The discovery by Mr. Grove Lowe of a Roman theatre of the highest interest, not only excited but a very partial enthusiasm ; but the discovery, like too many others, having made a certain sort of capital for one or two societies for a time, led to nothing beyond a very excellent pamphlet on the subject by Mr. Grove Lowe, who spared no pains to explore and preserve ; for the ruins were soon covered in, for corn to wave and turnips to spread over. Societies could not, and Government would not, either save the theatre or follow up the researches.

At a recent meeting of the St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society, Mr. Pollard read a paper on the probable sites of the Forts erected by the Danes and King Alfred on the river Lee, near Ware. On Amwell Hill, a mile below Ware, are traces of fortifications ; and others are to be traced between Ware and Hertford. There are also barrows in Eastney Park wood ; and large quantities of human bones have been found in the wood. These and other evidences seem to justify Mr. Pollard's opinions, and to warrant a systematic exploration of the district.

^d *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. xiii.

The Rev. O. W. Davys, in a paper on the Choral arrangements of Churches, entered into a consideration of the ancient church usages as bearing on the subject; and the Rev. Richard Gee gave some interesting particulars on the introduction of bells into churches. Mr. Nesbitt states that one of the earliest notices of a bell-tower is of that erected by Pope Leo IV. (A.D. 847-855) in the church of S. Andrea Apostolo. An inscription found at S. Stefano in Via Latina states that one Lupo Grigarius had given bells in the time of Sergius III. (904-911). This inscription is given, as read by Mr. Nesbitt, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 169.

ROME.

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt has turned to excellent account two rather protracted residences in Rome, in a close and careful study of the early churches down to the middle of the 12th century; and he has contributed the result of his researches to the Society of Antiquaries in an elaborate and lucid paper now before the public, in the fortieth volume of the "Archæologia."

Mr. Nesbitt has not entered into detailed descriptions of the churches, that is to say, of the shell or framework of the buildings; but he has confined his study chiefly to the ornamental parts and fittings. The result is, therefore, the more valuable; for while there are voluminous works on most of the chief churches of Rome, up to the present time no comprehensive work has been given to the English architectural student and antiquary which would help him to visit and examine those rich and often puzzling details with which the ancient religious edifices of Rome are stored. Such are the pavements, decorations of walls, columns, roofs and vaults, doorways, windows, fonts, altars, tombs, &c. These subjects embrace a wide scope; and they require a peculiar course of study, such as Mr. Nesbitt has long been known as devoted to, to enable any one to speak on with confidence. It is very often that ornamentations or some other accessory will determine a date which the main structure, disfigured by repairs perhaps, does not make evident. Mr. Nesbitt, moreover, not only knows what to sketch, but how to do it. All his drawings are exquisitely finished, and bear the stamp of scrupulous fidelity.

"Rome retains," writes Mr. Nesbitt, "a series of churches—in many cases of ample proportions and of great magnificence—the original construction of one or more of which may be ascribed to almost every half-century between A.D. 300 and A.D. 1000; a series extending through a period the architectural history of which is almost a blank in Western Europe. The value of this series of churches in an historical point of view is much enhanced by the circumstance that we possess, in the 'Liber Pontificalis' (or 'Historia de Vitis Romanorum Pontificum') of Anastasius Bibliothecarius, an extraordinary amount of information as to the original foundations, additions to, repairs, or reconstructions of these buildings. Although this writer lived in the 9th century, he certainly wrote from trustworthy materials when describing what occurred before his own time; and I have been struck by the accuracy of his statements whenever I have had an opportunity of testing them." Of course if the buildings, the dates of which are known from such sources,

can be identified in remains yet extant, we lay a sure foundation for getting the best information on the progress of architecture in Rome, and for understanding its contemporary condition in other countries, where consecutive examples are rare and less perfect. "One striking peculiarity," Mr. Nesbitt remarks, "presents itself in the history of Roman church architecture,—viz., that in the long period of eight centuries and a half between A.D. 300 and A.D. 1150, one type, as well of plan as of style, prevailed. This typical plan consisted of a court or *atrium* surrounded by porticos; a nave with two or four aisles; a transept; and an apse. The nave is divided from the aisles by ranges of columns or piers, on which rest either arches or architraves, the innermost range carrying the walls of the clerestory. The space between the arches and the clerestory windows is sometimes occupied by a gallery; but more usually such is not the case. The transept sometimes projects beyond the walls of the aisles; sometimes not; and is often absent, particularly in the lesser churches. The apse is almost invariably semicircular, and covered by a semi-dome. The roofs of the nave and transept are almost always of wood; those of the aisles usually vaulted."

Mr. Nesbitt gives a long list of churches, the dates of which he has fixed, in some cases from inscriptions, but mostly from chronicles or documents. Between the years 325 and 1150, he has found no less than fifty-five; and these do not include many of which columns alone remain to attest their ancient foundation. But it is in the divisions of his subject that the most striking novelties will be found, as, for instance, under the various heads of "Doors," "Windows," "Decorations of Walls," &c. &c. The information here given is really of great value; and should be under the eye of every archæological visitor to the Eternal City, in the form of a guide-book.

Scientific Notes of the Month.

Physical Science.—Astronomers, taking time by the forelock, are already thinking of the preparations to be made for observing the total solar eclipse which is to occur on the 17th of August, 1868. The last "Monthly Notice" of the Royal Astronomical Society contains a preparatory paper, accompanied with a map, showing the path of the moon's shadow. This path is represented by a straight line drawn from Masulipatam on the east coast of India to Viziadroog on the west coast. The duration of totality along this line will amount to about six minutes, an interval which it is expected will give observers a splendid opportunity for fully recording the phenomena attendant upon total eclipses of the sun. The desirable subjects of observation, and the proper instruments for observing them, as well as the personal arrangements, are undergoing discussion.—All that has as yet been done in regard to the relation between comets and meteors has been the work of continental astronomers; but at the last meeting of the above society Professor Adams gave the results of his investigations upon the orbit of the November meteors. He had made a most careful computation of this orbit, taking into account the perturbations which the planets Jupiter and Saturn would produce upon the meteor ring: his results

entirely verify the less exact deductions of other astronomers—namely, that the November ring of meteors is in its elements identical with the orbit of *Tempel's* comet.—The Spanish Government has distributed the fourth of the elaborately-printed and illustrated volumes comprising the astronomical works of Alphonso X. of Castille. This volume is devoted to the chapters on the measurement of time, by sun-dials, clepsydræ, candles, and clocks; it has in addition some fragments of the Alphon-sine astronomical tables.—Another ancient Spanish work has been in part republished, by Lieutenant R. R. de Figueroa, of the Spanish Navy, which gives a *résumé* of an old treatise on Navigation, held in great esteem three centuries ago—to wit, the “*Arte de Navegar*” of Pedro de Medina, written in 1545. Another tract by the same author, the “*Suma de Cosmographia*,” published in 1561, is joined to the one on navigation.—The Astronomer Royal has communicated to the Royal Society the results of a series of calculations undertaken for the purpose of determining the wave lengths of the rays of light corresponding to the principal of Fraunhofer's spectral lines, and to the principal of the metallic lines in the solar spectrum, as laid down by Kirchoff and Bunsen.—From some researches into the phenomena of sensitive flames, Mr. Barrett, of the International College, is led to the conclusion that the main agent which produces the change in such flames is the vibration imparted not to the flame itself, but to the gas-pipes which support the burner from which the flame emanates. Mr. Barrett's experiments are communicated to the “*Philosophical Magazine*.”—There are few who cannot call to mind the devastating cyclone which occurred at Calcutta on the 5th of October, 1864. All the available meteorological data referring to several days previous to this phenomenon, and accompanying the storm itself, have been collected and discussed by the Calcutta Meteorological Committee, and are embodied in a report, which has been freely distributed amongst scientific men by the Government of Bengal.—A heavy shower of yellow rain fell on the night of the 12th of March at South Union, Kentucky, and over a large area in that district. The fall amounted to two and a half inches; whether the colouring matter was of organic or mineral nature is not stated.—M. Tempel, of the Marseilles Observatory, picked up a telescopic comet on the night of the 3rd of April: it was faint and diffused. This is the second comet of the year.

Geology.—A new Australian gold field is said to have been discovered; it is on the eastern slope of Barrier Ranges, Upper Darling, about twenty miles east of Woolwingie, a region untrodden by white men till within the past three or four years. There is also golden news from our North-American colonies. A report received from Dr. Hunt, the well-known mineralogist attached to the Geological Survey of Canada, states, that the Richmond mine in Hastings County is found to have yielded from fifteen to twenty dollars of gold to the pound. Dr. Hunt's investigations tend to show that the precious metal has a very wide range in Canada.—A new mineral has been discovered in Norway; it is a selenide of copper, silver, and thallium, containing 17 per cent. of the last-named metal.—*Silliman's Journal*, quoting from the proceedings of the Californian Academy of Natural Sciences, describes a human

skull recently taken from a shaft sunk on a mining claim at Altaville, Culaveras County. It was found at a depth of 130 feet, in a bed of gravel 5 feet thick, above which are four beds of consolidated volcanic ash; these beds being separated by layers of gravel. It is conjectured that the skull belongs to the type of Indians now inhabiting the Foot-hills of the Sierras. Fragments of silicified wood were found close to the relic.—A subterranean fire is reported to have broken out near the source of the Ain Baida, Algeria. A hot smoke issues from an aperture about three feet in diameter, and rises to a height of about 15 or 20 yards. A stick plunged into the opening is carbonised in a few minutes.—The Rev. Joseph Gunn of Irstead, Norwich, communicates to the *Athenæum* some notes and observations of encroachments of the sea on the coasts of that county. Within the past thirty-five years, four coal-yards successively, a small farm-house with a barn, outhouses and garden, measuring at least 90 yards to the present cliff, have been washed away, and vessels can now sail at high water where the land was once cultivated. Beyond Cromer several chalk pinnacles, enveloped in the glacial beds figured by Sir C. Lyell in his "Elements of Geology," are either entirely removed, or so reduced as to be scarcely recognizable. At Cromer, the old lighthouse, bearing the Ordnance Bench mark, and noted in the survey as the highest spot in Norfolk, 248 feet 10 inches, was, last December, precipitated to the beach, and has since been entirely washed away. At Eccles, the tower of the old church, till lately enveloped in the Marram Hills, now stands upon the beach, occasionally surrounded by waves. These are a few instances noted by Mr. Gunn. The explanation is, that high seas, aided by landsprings, wash away the loose sandy or chalky foundations of the cliffs, and thus undermine them.

Geography, &c.—At a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, the President again requested the public to suspend their belief in the death of Dr. Livingstone until more decisive testimony could be obtained. The council of the society has resolved to send an expedition to ascertain the fate of the traveller, and has applied or is about to apply, to the Government for its co-operation and assistance.^a—On the 12th of the past month, Sir Samuel Baker was presented with the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, for his discovery of the Albert Nyanza. Upon the medal being given to Sir Samuel Baker, he handed it to his wife, and in a short speech expressed how deeply he was indebted to his young and brave companion, who had shared his toils and dangers, cheered him in his difficulties, and re-animated him in moments of discouragement.—Professor Freilli has started for Algeria to ascertain if it be possible to unite this colony with

^a Since the above was put in type, Sir Roderick Murchison has received an item of hopeful intelligence, in the shape of a letter from Dr. Kirk, stating that some traders who had been within ten miles of the place of the supposed massacre, two months after its reputed occurrence, had heard nothing whatever of any mishap having befallen Livingstone. On the contrary, they said he had continued onwards towards the Babisa country, after having met with a hospitable reception on the western shore of the north end of the Lake Nyassa. The importance of the searching-expedition is still urged; it is proposed to intrust the command of it to Mr. E. D. Young, who managed the *Pioneer* for two years when she was in the Zambesi with Livingstone.

Senegal by a caravan road passing through Timbuctoo; and a French infantry lieutenant, M. le Saint, has undertaken a solitary journey to reconnoitre and verify the discoveries of Speke and Grant, and ascertain whether the true source of the Nile has really been found, or whether the great river has not an origin still more distant than the great lakes now regarded as its source. After this M. le Saint proposes to visit the grand central plateau of Africa.—Mr. Edward Whymper, the eminent Alpine traveller, and Mr. John Brown, the Rocky Mountain botanist, have started from Copenhagen on a tour through the interior of Greenland. The expedition has been organised solely in the interests of science, and the expenses are to be defrayed from private sources.—An important geographical work is about to be undertaken by the War Department of Vienna. The old sea charts of the Adriatic being now very untrustworthy, the Minister has ordered the Geographical Institute to fit out an expedition for the purpose of making a careful survey of the Austrian coasts of that sea. The Italian Government has also been communicated with on the subject, and is preparing a similar expedition to survey the Italian coast.—The Emperor of the French has commissioned a staff of naval officers and hydrographers to proceed to various points of the globe, in order to determine a certain number of fundamental meridians to be used in fixing the geographical positions of intermediate places.—The confusions and anomalies arising from the various meridians adopted by various countries, when it becomes necessary to refer to days and dates of distant places, have given rise to a new discussion of the desirability of adopting a common meridian for the whole world, and the ancient meridian of Ferro has been suggested as supplying the conditions of such a universal zero.—A special number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* is devoted to the ethnology of India, and the society promises that if they receive further materials and communications on the same subject, the whole will be collected to form a special ethnological volume. The present part contains an article on the Aborigines, the modern Indians, and the Borderers, with appendices of test words and phrases, &c. This subject also formed the basis of a paper recently read before the Ethnological Society by Mr. Crawford, who considered that the mass of the people of India, consisting of its civilised inhabitants, are Hindús, with a few inappreciable drops of foreign blood in their veins, while the supposed aborigines are Hindús without any foreign blood; the difference between them arising from physical geography. The inhabitants of the plains and valleys have increased in civilisation and in numbers, owing to the auspicious character of their position; while the mountaineers have continued to be rude and few from the unfavourable nature of theirs. At another meeting of this same society the same author decried Blumenbach's classification of the races of man by the shape of the skull as entirely arbitrary, and therefore useless: he regarded this system as a groundless hypothesis, which it was high time to abandon.

Electricity.—At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Louis Daniel described a curious experiment, proving that a voltaic current produces a real mechanical effect in transporting substances. He fills a glass tube with acidulated water, and introduces into the

liquid column a globule of mercury : upon inserting the electrodes of a battery into the ends of the tube, so that a current shall pass through the liquid, the globule of mercury moves, and *always goes from the positive to the negative pole*.—M. Duchemin communicated to the same meeting some important observations on a thunder-stroke at Fecamp, which proved the necessity of securing good earth connections for lightning conductors. The lighthouse at that place, although furnished with a conductor, was nevertheless struck and considerably damaged. The spark passed through the tower, breaking everything in its course, even as far as the marble pavement, which it smashed before entering the earth. The evident cause of the inefficiency of the lightning conductor was that its extremity was plunged into a cistern of water lined by a thick coating of Portland cement.—One of Wilde's magneto-electric machines is to be tried at the lighthouse on Cape Grisnez : it is to be of such power that it is anticipated it will not only light up the Channel, but even shed a mild twilight over some of our southern counties.—In an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the use of a fabric woven from the ligneous fibres of the palm of the Indian Archipelago, and dressed with tar, is advocated as an envelope for submarine telegraph wires. It is said that an anchor fished up after sixty years' submersion had a piece of cable made of this material attached to it, which was as strong as when it was first twisted. Its efficacy is being practically tested ; the cable between Batavia and Singapore having been covered with a tissue of the fibre.—The use of the electro-magnetic current in the smelting of iron has been tried at one of the leading iron-works in Sheffield. A current is directed into the molten metal, and surprising effects are produced. The metal appears to bubble and boil, the melting is expedited, and the quality of iron is so much improved that for toughness and hardness it can hardly be equalled. It appears that some, if not all, of the impurities remaining after the ordinary process are removed by the use of magnetism. Here is another opening for Mr. Wilde's machine.

Chemistry.—A chemical curiosity was lately exhibited before the Chemical Society : it was a mass of glycerine frozen into a solid state, either by cold alone or by the combined action of cold and the vibration consequent upon a long railway journey. The solidification of this substance has puzzled chemists, who have sought various means to account for it. A German chemist, noticing this case, reports another, in which he suggests that the cause was impurity of the glycerine, owing to its preservation in an iron tank. An American chemist attributes the solidification to the adulteration of the glycerine with white sugar or glucose, a practice which, he says, is common in Germany, whence the mass of solidified glycerine above mentioned came. He says that a mixture of glycerine and white syrup will behave exactly as the glycerine in question is said to have behaved.—A new edition of the "British Pharmacopœia" will shortly appear : the changes and additions which it will embody will, it is said, render it one of the best pharmacopœias extant, yielding to none of the foreign ones.—The city of Boston has published a voluminous "Document" on the manufacture and inspection of gas, being the report of a special committee appointed by the Common Council

to inquire whether it would be expedient for the City to build works for supplying its citizens with gas at a minimum cost. The labours of this committee possess an interest not merely local, for it considered the subject in a general way, and based its conclusions upon general principles. After summing up the mass of evidence, the opinion given was decidedly in favour of making the gas supply a public function. For sanitary considerations, and on account of the inevitable decline in the value of real estate surrounding gas manufactories, it was recommended that new works be located at some distance from densely populated districts.—At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Chevreul presented a note disproving the prevailing opinion that a celebrated treatise on alchemy, entitled “*Clavis Sapientiæ*,” was written by Alphonso X. of Castille, this treatise being nothing but a translation from the Arabian work, “*Clavis Majoris Sapientiæ*.”—Professor Abel reported to the Royal Society, on the 4th ult., the continuation of his researches on gun-cotton; the particular point of his communication referring to the keeping qualities of this substance. Gun-cotton, however carefully prepared, has had the reputation of being uncertain in its keeping properties; and Professor Abel’s recent researches have had for object the determination of the conditions which would prevent its decomposition. Exposure to light and the presence of acids were mentioned as the principal prejudicial agents; while moisture and alkalis were good preservatives. Gun-cotton may be preserved, in any quantity, with absolute safety, if it is kept damp. As a proof of this, Professor Abel took a ball of damp cotton in his hand, and plunged a red-hot poker into the middle of it: steam and smoke were evolved, but there was no explosion. Gun-cotton is being largely manufactured for mining and quarrying purposes, upon a principle which secures the utmost safety, and at the same time increases its explosive force, bulk for bulk, to six times that of gun-powder. If it is judiciously used in blasting operations, it leaves the air, after explosion, comparatively free from deleterious gases.—A French apothecary, M. Callas, continues his researches on phosphates in general, and in particular the phosphate of lime, the powerful auxiliary of animal and vegetable life, and the activity of which continues in force even after death, but in a contrary sense. M. Callas has demonstrated that phosphate of lime becomes a decomposing agent of putrefaction, and after death hastens the dissolution it was the means of preventing during life: it also favours the development of new existences. In view of their hygienic qualities, the chemist advises various preparations of phosphates to be taken in various ways—such as phosphate of soda mixed with wine; “phosphoric lemonade” (phosphoric acid in spring water); phosphate of lime milk, to be taken in soup, &c.—Dr. Divers, of the Charing Cross Hospital, addresses the *Times* on the subject of chemical toys, cautioning the public against the dangers of them, and pointing out that their pretended use in educating children must be quite incommensurate with their danger.

Photography.—A kind of photographic theodolite has been contrived by M. Chevalier. A revolving camera successively casts the images of various points of the horizon on a revolving sensitive plate, from which the angle subtended by any two points or objects can be measured off.

A camera for producing pictures to be applied to the phenakistoscope has been made in France. A number of lenses are mounted so as to cast their images upon one plate. The camera is directed to a person in motion, and one by one the lenses are uncovered : each lens thus forms an image of the individual in a different position, and when these images are used in the phenakistoscope the delusion of motion is produced. Something of this sort was done by Mr. Thomas Sutton some years ago.—The French Photographic Society have awarded to M. Poitevin, the remainder (320*l.*) of the prize of 400*l.* placed at the disposal of that Society by the Duc de Luynes for researches upon the causes of the alteration of photographic proofs, and the discovery of a method of printing the same in carbon, or some other permanent pigment. The commission decided that M. Poitevin was the first who to the above end applied photography to lithography, although he had many competitors, French and English, in the same field.—A new process, that may or may not be photographic, is spoken of for copying commercial letters : it is the invention of M. Nièpce de St. Victor, and is said to be very clever and easy : but all we have heard of it is laudatory rather than practical.

Miscellaneous.—The President of the Royal Society held his second *soirée* at Burlington House, on the evening of April 13. The principal novelties exhibited were:—An ozone generator, by Mr. Beanes, consisting of a pile of plates of glass, coated with tinfoil, and representing Leyden jars ; these are electrified, and a stream of air is driven through the box containing them ; the air rushes out at the opposite side so strongly ozonised as to produce a suffocating sensation if it be inhaled. The immediate use of the instrument is to be the bleaching of sugar ;—A new atmospheric indicator of extreme delicacy, on the barometric principle, by Professor Clum, called the Aelloscope ;—A mercurial air-pump, by Mr. J. Barrett, which will produce a vacuum that may be described as absolute ;—A self-registering apparatus, by Mr. W. W. Preece, for railway signals and lights, which will report to a distant signalman, out of sight of his signal post, whether his day signals are doing their duty properly, and let him know if by any accident the signal light becomes extinguished ;—Spectrum microscopes, by Mr. Sorby, and a new magneto-electric machine, by Mr. Ladd, were among the long list of scientific objects that we must pass over. Mr. E. J. Reed exhibited models of iron ships, including one of the Prussian iron-clad, *Wilhelm I.*, the most powerful ship yet laid down in any country. Casts of fish, coloured to the life, exhibited by Mr. Frank Buckland, a collection of Greenland fossils, and a large number of works of art made up the collection. It is to be regretted that these exhibitions last only two or three hours ; it would be a great thing if they could be kept open for a week.—Last month we alluded incidentally to Professor Bell's system of visible speech. We have since learnt that this system will soon be made public. Mr. Bell offered his invention to the government *pro bono publico* ; but finding that no department of the State could take "official cognizance" of the proposition, he has withdrawn the offer, and is about to publish an inaugural edition of the system as an ordinary copyright. The first issue will be by subscription, the sum of

which is very moderate, and it is expected the work will be ready by July next.—The following announcement is necessarily omitted from our column of Births: At the Gardens of the Zoological Society, on the 17th of March, a male giraffe, being the sixteenth giraffe born in the Society's menagerie.—The same menagerie has received an important acquisition, in the shape of a specimen of the Lyre Bird of New Holland, the first living example ever brought to Europe.—The Paris *Jardin des Plantes* has, too, acquired several new animals from South America, including a young stag of great elegance. It has also received, from Japan, a gigantic crab, the fore-legs of which are 4 feet 1 inch in span.—A committee of the Franklin Institute (U. S.) has reported most favourably on a steam boiler, known as the Harrison boiler, and constructed of a series of cast-iron globes or bulbs connected by tubular necks. Steam was got up in one boiler till it reached the enormous pressure of 875 pounds per square inch, when the joints acted as safety valves and opened to relieve the stupendous strain. A boiler was allowed to get red-hot, and water was forced into it without injury. We believe that when this boiler was tested in England, it was, we know not on what grounds, pronounced unsuccessful.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Mr. Erasmus Wilson exhibited a very remarkable specimen of human hair, taken from a youth about eight years old. Each hair was white and brown in alternate bands, looking as if encircled with rings; and this change of aspect extended throughout the whole length of the hair, giving a curiously speckled appearance to the mass. From Mr. Wilson's observations and experiments he had found that the brown portions were healthy hair and the white unhealthy; and he states, as an explanation of the alternation, that during a certain time, a day or so, the hair of this youth was produced of normal structure, while during another space of time it was produced unhealthily: moreover that the difference of the pathological operation consisted in the production of a horny plasma in the normal and of serous and watery cell-contents in the abnormal process.—Here is the latest idea in aerial locomotion from America: An aerial line of rails formed of light wire is to be stretched from post to post across a country. An elongated balloon is to be fitted with wheels on each side, like a railway car, and this is to be propelled by wind or steam along the aforesaid line of wires.—Cynical needlewomen, jealous of sewing machines, have been apt to retort that clever as such machines may be, they cannot darn stockings. The sneer has hitherto been merited; but now it applies no longer, for Mr. Cooper, of Great George Street, Westminster, has at length invented and constructed a darning machine! *Audite, feminae!*"

J. CARPENTER.



MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

March 23.—Intelligence from New York, under this date, says that President Johnson has vetoed the supplement to the Reconstruction Bill, but that Congress had passed it in spite of the President's veto.

March 25-29.—Examination of Mr. E. T. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica, before the petty-sessional magistrates at Market Drayton, for the alleged murder of Mr. Gordon; the charge was unanimously dismissed, on the ground that the evidence did not raise a probable presumption of guilt.

April 1.—Opening of the Industrial Exhibition at Paris. The Emperor and Empress passed in procession through the building; but there was no ceremony or pageant of any kind, no addresses or replies, no official costumes.

April 2.—Destruction of the dockyards of Golden Horn, Constantinople, by fire. The loss is estimated at half a million.

April 4.—Mr. Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his Budget for the year 1866.

April 11.—The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court ignored the bills charging Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand with the murder of Mr. Gordon.

April 13.—The annual boat-race from Putney to Mortlake, by members of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities; the former proved victorious.

April 14.—H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave birth to a prince at Windsor Castle.

April 21.—Restoration of the illegally-seized vessel, *Queen Victoria*, by the Spanish Government.

April 22.—Grand Volunteer Review at Dover. The number of men under arms was 25,000, including representatives of every branch of the service.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

March 22. The Earl of Tankerville to be Lord Steward of H.M.'s Household, *vice* the Duke of Marlborough, resigned.

William Hepburn Rennie, esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Hongkong; Messrs. Louis Fullerton Mackinnon, Peter Moncrieffe, and James Henry M'Dowell to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica; and Edward Herbert, esq., to be Secretary to the Government for the Island of St. Christopher.

The Earl of Lauderdale to be a Representative Peer for Scotland, *vice* Lord Gray, dec.

Spencer Walpole, esq., to be an Inspector of Fisheries, *vice* W. J. Ffennell, esq., dec.

March 26. The Duke of Beaufort to be a K.G.

Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., and James Wm. Murray Ashby, esq., Paymaster R.N., to be C.B.'s.

March 29. Lord Robert Montagu to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

April 2. Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham Oates Lennox, R.E., Lieut.-Col. Gerald Graham, R.E., and Lieut.-Col. A. C. Cooke, R.E., to be C.B.'s.

April 5. Joseph Hume Burnley, esq., to be Vice-President to Legation at The Hague; and Francis Clare Ford, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Washington.

Rear-Admiral Henry Mangles Denham, F.R.S., and George Harvey, esq., P.R.S.A., knighted.

April 9. Charles Henry Pennell, esq., knighted.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier; William Bagge, esq., of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk; Benj. Lee Guinness, esq., of Ashford, co. Galway; and Wm. Lawrence, esq., of Ealing Park, Middlesex, to be Baronets of the United Kingdom.

Col. R. Nigel F. Kingscote, C.B., to be an Extra Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Col. Sir Frederick Edward Chapman, R.E., K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda.

April 12. Joseph Noël Paton, esq., R.S.A., knighted.

The Hon. and Rev. Geo. Herbert, M.A., to be Dean of Hereford, *vice* the Very Rev. R. Dawes, dec.

April 23. Gen. William Thomas Knollys to be a K.C.B. (Civil Division).

George Strachey, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Copenhagen.

Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, *vice* Sir Phipps Hornby, dec.

James Richard Holligan, esq., to be Government Secretary and Secretary to the Court of Policy and Combined Court, and Edward Noel Walker, esq., to be Assistant-Government Secretary for British Guiana; and Augustus Frederick Gore, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council for Barbadoes.

Lorenzo Xuereb, esq., LL.D., to be one of her Majesty's Judges for the Island of Malta.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

April.

Galway.—George Morris, esq., *vice* the Right Hon. Michael Morris, now Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

Middlesex.—Henry Labouchere, esq., *vice* R. Culling-Hanbury, esq., dec.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Windsor Castle, H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland), of a prince.

Jan. 12. At Opawa, Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, the wife of Joshua Strange Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

Jan. 31. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, the wife of Major Paton, 4th King's Own Royals, a son.

Feb. 14. At Kamptee, India, the wife of Capt. John Charles Tayler, R.A., a son.

Feb. 15. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Brigadier-General Malcolm, C.B., a son.

Feb. 19. At Mhow, East Indies, the wife of Major Abingdon Bayly, R.A., a dau.

Feb. 24. At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Capt. T. P. Carey, R.A., a son.

Feb. 28. At George Town, Demerara, the wife of the Hon. Joseph Beaumont, Chief Justice of British Guiana, a dau.

March 6. The wife of the Rev. S. C. Morgan, M.A., incumbent of Aldershot, a son.

March 8. At Jullunder, Punjab, the wife of Major J. A. Grant, C.B., a son.

March 12. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. H. T. Stuart, a dau.

March 13. At Cherith Lodge, Clifton, the wife of the Rev. O. Heywood, M.A., incumbent of Oakridge, Stroud, a son.

At Scarborough, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Williamson, a son.

March 15. At 26, Kildare-street, Dublin, Lady Stewart, a son.

At Shoeburyness, the wife of Capt. W. D. Carey, R.A., a dau.

At Scampton, Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. R. A. Cayley, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Brown Constable, a son.

At Hendred House, Berks, the wife of C. J. Eyston, esq., a son.]

At 81, Harley-street, the wife of the Rev. T. Harrison, rector of Rackheath, Norfolk, a dau.

At Penylan, Cardiganshire, the wife of Morgan Jones, esq., a dau.

At Moseley Hall, Birmingham, the wife of L. R. Stevenson, esq., a son.

March 16. At 38, Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Edward Baring, a dau.

At Eastnor, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. S. B. Bathe, a dau.

At 10, Queen's-gate, the wife of Roger Cunliffe, esq., a dau.

At Manton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Dalison, twins—a son and dau.

At Duffield Bank House, Derby, the wife of Parks Smith, esq., R.A., a dau.

March 17. At Farnley Lodge, Leeds, the wife of W. J. Armitage, esq., a son.

At Glynch House, Newbliss, co. Monaghan, the wife of W. Collum, esq., late Capt. 94th Regt., a dau.

At Chertsey, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Revell, a dau.

At Washington, co. Durham, the wife of the Rev. Julius Shadwell, a dau.

March 18. At 63, Eccleston-square, the Lady Mary Powys, a dau.

At Weston, Stevenage, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Denis De Vitre, a son.

At Woodbury Wells, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Drake, vicar of Puddletown, a dau.

At Wenhaston, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. F. Godfrey, M.A., a dau.

At Summerhill, Clonmel, the wife of Capt. Villiers Morton, a son.

At Merton House, Reading, the wife of the Rev. W. Payne, twin daus.

At Clifton, the wife of Major Wickham, a son.

March 19. At Coleshill House, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie, a dau.

At 39, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of W. H. Flower, esq., F.R.S., a dau.

At Strood Park, Horsham, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. Gildea, of West Lulworth, a son.

At 21, Upper Seymour street west, Hyde-park, the wife of E. Lysaght Griffin, esq., a son.

At Appleshaw, Andover, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Randolph, a dau.

At Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, the wife of the Rev. Cyril Stacey, a son.

March 20. At Capelrig, Renfrewshire, the wife of Alexander Crum, esq., a son.

At Gillwell Park, Essex, the wife of W. A. Gibbs, esq., a dau.

At Charmouth, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Montefiore, M.A., a dau.

March 21. At Buckworth, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh W. Mostyn, a dau.

At 13, Grosvenor Villas, Plumstead, S.E., the wife of E. Broadrick, esq., R.A., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Hassall, R.N., a son.

At Barton Hall, Darlington, the wife of Capt. Horsley, M.C., a son.

At Carham, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. J. R. King, a son.

At Halliwell, Bolton, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Lindon, a dau.

At Fulford Hall, York, the wife of R. Micklethwait, esq., a dau.

At Send, Ripley, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. C. R. Tate, a dau.

March 22. At Otterington Hall, North-allerton, the wife of R. Akenhead, esq., a son.

At Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. R. Andrewes, a son.

At Owston, Oakham, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Carey, a son.

At Homefield Lodge, Heavitree, Exeter, the wife of J. E. Grinfield Coxwell, esq., a dau.

At Dowlais, Glamorganshire, the wife of Pearson R. Cresswell, esq., a son.

At Saxmundham, Mrs. John Imrie, a dau.

At Upton Cottage, Hale, Surrey, the wife of Capt. De Pentheny O'Kelly, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. C. B. Phillippis, 6th Royal Regt., a dau.

At 100, Lansdowne-road, W., the wife of E. W. Stock, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

March 23. At the Preparatory College, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. W. Brocklesby Davis, a son.

At Petworth, the wife of the Rev. C. Holland, a dau.

March 24. At Lee, the wife of Col. John Adye, C.B., R.A., a son.

At Barton House, Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Calvert, 11th Hussars, a dau.

At Ampfield House, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Dumbleton, a dau.

At Bucknall, the wife of the Rev. Evan Yorke Nepean, a son.

At Clytha House, Monmouthshire, the wife of Walter Smythe, esq., a dau.

At Skipton, the wife of C. Woolnough, esq., M.A., a son.

March 25. At 41, Grosvenor-place, the wife of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, Et., C.B., a dau.

At Llangenneck Park, Llanelly, South Wales, the wife of E. N. Phillips, esq., a dau.

At Shottesbrook Park, Berks, the wife of George Lloyd Robson, esq., a dau.

At Debden-green, Loughton, Essex, the wife of Capt. R. D. Upton, a son.

March 26. At 69, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Edgar A. Bowring, esq., C.B., a son.

At Hunstanton, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Graham, a son.

At Guilsborough, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Highens, a dau.

At King's Lynn, the wife of Walter G. Walford, esq., a dau.

March 27. At Walford Hall, Shropshire, the wife of Thomas Slaney-Eyton, esq., a son.

At 44, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, W., the wife of the Rev. B. Harman, rector of Scaleby, Cumberland, a son.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Gilbert Vyvyan Heathcote, a son.

At The Grove, Blackheath, the wife of W. Norton Lawson, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At 3, Pembridge-square, the wife of Major H. C. Roberts, a dau.

At East Hill, Colchester, the wife of Col. T. H. Tidy, a dau.

March 28. At 91, Onslow-square, South

Kensington, the Lady Selina Bidwell, a son.

At 78, Westbourne-park Villas, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Broome, of the Madras Army, a son.

At 14, Gloucester-gardens, W., the wife of the Rev. R. M. Hawkins, a son.

At Bedingham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Lohr, a dau.

At Londonderry, the wife of Major Charles K. Pearson, a son.

At 36, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington-gardens, W., the wife of Joseph Sharpe, esq., LL.D., a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. Southey, R.E., a son.

March 29. At Newbattle Abbey, the Lady Victoria Kerr, a son.

At Middleton Stoney, the Hon. Mrs. Marsham, a dau.

At Greenhill, Warminster, Wilts, the wife of F. J. Everett, esq., Lieut.-Col. Wilts Rifle Volunteers, a son.

At 32, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, W., the wife of the Rev. T. Field, B.D., vicar of Pampisford, Cambridge, a son.

At Newbridge, co. Kildare, the wife of T. Bramston Hamilton, esq., R.H.A., a dau.

At Richmond, S.W., Mrs. Hughes Onslow, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Renton, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

March 30. At 2, Cavendish-place, Brighton, the wife of the Rev. C. D. Bell, incumbent of Ambleside, a son.

At 60, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of H. V. Cholmondeley, esq., a dau.

At 43, Rutland-gate, the wife of Gilbert Greenall, esq., M.P., a son.

At Kirk Sandall, Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. Percival Hart-Dyke, a dau.

At Whorlton, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Headlam, a son.

At Annaghmore, co. Sligo, the wife of C. W. O'Hara, esq., a dau.

At Moor Hall, Battle, Sussex, the wife T. Sampson, esq., a son.

At St. Mary's, Godalming, the wife of the Rev. W. Wynne Wilson, a son.

March 31. At 7, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, the wife of Sir John Hill, bart., a son.

At Paris, the wife of H.E. Maréchal Canrobert, a son.

At Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. De Moleyns, a dau.

At Southend, Lewisham, the wife of Major Forster, a son.

At Pentlow Hall, Essex, the wife of Major C. H. Hinchliff, a son.

At 9, Durham-terrace, Westbourne-park, W., the wife of R. Hallett Holt, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.

April 1. At 20, Carlton House-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Byng, a son.

At Wells, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. Sugden, widow of the Hon. Henry Sugden, a dau.

At Shoeburyness, the wife of Major Reginald Curtis, R.A., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. A. R. Du Cane, vicar of Rostherne, a dau.

At Portslade, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Holbrooke, a dau.

At Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Parez, a dau.

At 33, Devonshire-place, W., the wife of Henry Paull, esq., M.P., a dau.

April 2. At 7, Tilney-street, Park-lane, Lady Emily Walsh, a son.

At 30, Bryanston-square, the Hon. Lady Proctor Beauchamp, a son.

At South Brent, Devon, the wife of the Rev. W. Speare Cole, a son.

At Cressing, the wife of the Rev. R. T. Crawley, a dau.

At 18, York-road, Lambeth, S., the wife of the Rev. C. H. Eyre Wyche, a son.

April 3. At Clarence House, Southsea, Hants, the wife of Commander Louis Geneste, R.N., a dau.

At 16, Great Coram-street, the wife of the Rev. J. Swayne, a son.

At Keastwick, Kirkby Lonsdale, the wife of the Rev. Frank Taylor, a son.

April 4. At Stamfordham, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Bigge, a dau.

At 36, Leinster-square, W., the wife of James R. Brougham, esq., a dau.

At Culver Lodge, Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of W. A. Langdale, esq., of Holmwood Park, Dorking, a son.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Moberly, a son.

At Cornborough, Bideford, the wife of Edward Vidal, esq., a dau.

At 3, St. Luke's-road, Westbourne-park, the wife of F. G. A. Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

April 5. At Eggington Hall, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Sir H. Flower Every, bart., a dau.

At Barrow, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. E. Gladwin Arnold, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. R. T. Blagden, a dau.

At Moor Hall, Stourport, Worcester-shire, the wife of John Brinton, esq., a son.

At 11, The Crescent, Park-town, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Burrows, B.A., a son.

At Anglesey, Hants, the wife of Daniel Conner, esq., of Ballybricken, co. Cork, a son.

At 15, Castle-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. F. C. Elton, R.A., a son.

At Hutton Bonville Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of J. R. Westgarth Hildyard, esq., a dau.

At 12, Durham-terrace, Hyde park, the wife of James O'Hara, esq., of Lenaboy, co. Galway, a dau.

April 6. At 50, Queen's-gate-terrace, Mrs. Duncan Baillie, a dau.

At 16, Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, the wife of P. H. Calderon, esq., A.R.A., a son.

At 26, Queen's-gate, the wife of John Fleming, esq., C.S.I., a son.

At Torquay, the wife of Capt. Grimston, a dau.

At Roxwell, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Hearn, a dau.

At Southgate, the wife of the Rev. E. L. Hickling, a son.

At 23, Queen's-gate-gardens, W., the wife of C. M. Norwood, esq., M.P., a son.

The wife of John G. Pilcher, esq., barrister-at-law, of Stockwell, a dau.

At Plumstead, the wife of J. Sladen, esq., R.A., of Ripple Court, Kent, a son.

At Oldham, the wife of the Rev. W. Walters, a son.

April 7. At Bebington, Birkenhead, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Feilden, a son.

At Otterston, Aberdour, N.B., the wife of Capt. W. H. Moubray, R.N., a dau.

At Yaile House, Cashel, the wife of Charles Butler Prior, esq., of Crossoge House, Thurles, a dau.

April 8. At The Castle, Durrrow, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Flower, a son.

The wife of Capt. F. J. Bellew, of Ripley Cottage, Bexley-heath, Kent, a son.

The wife of the Rev. W. G. Chilman, of Wetwang, a son.

April 9. At Cannes, the wife of Capt. Herbert Philip de Kantzow, R.N., a son.

At Tyddyn-Ellen, Carnarvon, the wife of H. Allen-Olney, esq., a son.

At Gordon House, Marine-parade, Brighton, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Payne, M.A., a son.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A., a son.

At Clanville Lodge, Andover, the wife of Capt. Tyssen, R.N., a son.

At 9, Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of F. M. Williams, esq., M.P., a son.

April 10. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Millward, R.A., a son.

At Riverbank, Putney, the wife of Archibald Smith, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

April 11. At The Elms, Thame, Oxon, the wife of Capt. G. F. F. Horwood, late 2nd Regt., a son.

At Blaenpant, Cardiganshire, the wife of the Rev. Francis Kewley, a son.

At Church-Oakley, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John Monkhouse, M.A., a dau.

At St. Jude's Parsonage, Englefield-green, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilde, a dau.

April 12. At 50, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of John Noble, esq., a dau.

At 4, Whitehall-gardens, Lady Emily Peel, a son and heir.

At Court House, Nether Stowey, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Allen, a son.

April 14. The Countess of Granville, a dau.

April 16. At 28, Prince's-gate, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.

April 22. At Putney, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Henley, a dau.

At Birlingham, Pershore, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Vines, a son.

April 24. At Staplehurst, the wife of the Rev. T. W. O. Hallward, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At East London, British Kaffaria, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Ernest Archibald Berger, 10th Regt., second son of Lewis C. Berger, esq., of Lower Clapton, Middlesex, to Margaret Catharine, only dau. of the late Thomas Brereton, esq., Resident Magistrate of Rathurless, Nenagh, co. Tipperary.

Feb. 14. At Coonoor, Malcolm McNeill Rind, esq., Lieut. 107th Foot, to Dora Edith, second dau. of the Rev. F. Thompson, of Kyle, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford.

Feb. 27. At Mooltan, Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, Adj. 3rd Punjab Cavalry, second son of George Chicheley

Plowden, esq., B.C.S., to Anna Blanche, second dau. of the late Robert Molloy, esq., of Calcutta.

Feb. 28. At Bareilly, India, Alexander Cunningham Bruce, Capt. 91st Highlanders, to Constance Marian, eldest dau. of the late Edward Wyly, esq., B.C.S.

At Calcutta, Capt. Inglis Stockwell, 95th Regt., to Charlotte Helen, dau. of Arthur Grote, esq., B.C.S.

March 12. At Toronto, Canada West, Dawson Palgrave Turner, esq., only son of the late Gurney Turner, Hon. E.I.C.S., to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Peter Morgan, esq., of Toronto.

March 14. At Edinburgh, Capt. James Warren Hastings Anderson, son of David Anderson, esq., of St. Germain's, East Lothian, to Christina, eldest dau. of Thomas Shairp Mitchell Innes, esq., of Phantassie.

At Bangalore, Charles William, Lieut. Royal Madras Artillery, eldest son of the late Rev. John Brereton, to Marion, dau. of John W. H. Lambert, esq., of Aggard, co. Galway.

At Brentford, the Rev. Isaac Nutsey, of Alford, Lincolnshire, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Randall Robinson, esq., of Woodlands, Isleworth.

March 16. At St. George's, Campden-hill, Henry Charles Stewart, M.R.C.S., B.C.S., to Harriette Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Pierre Frederic Jeanneret Grosjean, of Sheffield-gardens, Kensington.

March 18. At Jersey, Capt. J. Smyth, 69th Regt., to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Redmond Reade, esq., of Kilkenny.

March 20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Russell Goultry, B.A., of Belvedere, Kent, to Martha Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Spurgin, esq., of Saffron Walden, Essex.

At Elkstone, Gloucestershire, Joshua H. Hutchinson, esq., nephew of James Hutchinson, esq., of Cowley Manor, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Henrietta, second dau.; and, at the same time and place, Clement Booth, esq., of The Willows, Sibsey, Lincolnshire, to Eleanor Austen, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Ness, M.A., rector of Elkstone.

March 21. At Lympstone, Devon, Robert Edward Henry, Major late 86th Regt., to Fanny Charlotte, only dau. of Capt. James Murray Macdonald, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

At Plymouth, Richard Charles Pasley, Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s flag-ship *Royal Alfred*, eldest son of Ralph Crofton Lawrenson, esq., barrister-at-law, to Martha, dau. of the late William Bryant Lillicrap, esq., of Plymouth.

March 23. At Louth, William Hyde, esq., solicitor, only son of William Hyde, esq., of The Sycamores, Louth, to Constance, eldest dau. of J. W. Wilson, esq., solicitor; of Louth.

At St. Kevin's, Henry Nixson, esq., of Leeson Park, co. Dublin, to Louisa Jane, dau. of the late John Williams, esq., of Aghavadran, co. Cavan.

At Bognor, Edwin Forbes Thompson, esq., Lieut. R.M.L.I., third son of W. Thompson, esq., M.D., of Bognor, to Laura, second dau. of George Rolleston, esq., of Bognor Lodge, Sussex.

March 25. At St. George's, Hanover-

square, Alfred R. T. Chilton, Lieut. Royal Bengal Artillery, to Mary Clifford, youngest dau. of Major-General R. J. Stotherd, R.E.

At All Saints', North Kensington, John Gollop, esq., Capt. 42nd Dorset Militia, second son of George Tilly Gollop, esq., of Bowood, Dorsetshire, to Louisa Cynthia, eldest dau. of James Farr Lea, esq., and grandniece of Lieut.-General S. D. Riley, H.M.I.A.

March 26. At St. James's, Westminster, Major J. Hume, B.S.C., to Mary, widow of Lieut. A. J. Freese, Madras Cavalry.

March 27. At the British Embassy, Paris, John Singleton, esq., of Quinville Abbey, co. Clare, to Emma Woodforde, widow of Thomas Woodforde, esq., of Taunton, Somerset.

March 28. At Alverstoke, Hants, Lieut. Lakin, R.M.L.I., son of Captain Lakin, of Stoke, Devon, to Edith Georgiana, second dau. of Charles Lister, esq., granddau. of the late Thomas Lister, esq., of Armitage Park, Stafford, and first cousin of the Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, Phillip Maurice, third son of Phillip Henry Muntz, esq., of Edstone, Warwickshire, to Agnes Rundle, eldest dau. of the late Robert Williams Soady, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Marylebone Church, Charles John Tahourdin, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Charles Tahourdin, esq., of 29, Cleveland-gardens, to Julia, younger dau. of E. W. Duffin, esq., M.D., of 18, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

March 30. At Horsmonden, Spencer Frederick John, eldest son of the late Frederick James Perceval, esq., and grandson of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Ellen Anne, second dau. of the late Owens Norton, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At Windsor, the Rev. James Sedgwick, vicar of Scalby, Scarborough, to Amelia Alicia, third dau. of the late William Hawksley, esq., of 36, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square.

April 1. Jonathan Peel, esq., to Sarah, relict of the late Thomas Clater, esq., senior fellow of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street.

April 2. At Brighton, Charles A. B. Gordon, Major 60th Rifles, youngest son of Alexander Gordon, esq., of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Eweretta, third dau. of Edward Johnston, esq., of Silwood Lodge, Berks.

At Prendergast, Haverfordwest, William Grinfield Lely, esq., of Framingham East, Norfolk, to Annette Jane, third dau. of E. Taylor Massy, esq., of Cottesmore, co.

Pembroke, only son of the late Hon. Edward Massy.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Henry Rangeley, esq., of Unstone Grange, near Sheffield, to Mary Battenon Rotherham, eldest dau. of Henry Battenon, esq., of Chesterfield.

April 3. At Devonport, the Rev. R. Bicknell Bayne, of Cheshunt, Herts, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. Polglaze James, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

April 4. At Broughton, Banbury, Charles Edward Karlslake, esq., of Ceylon, youngest son of the Rev. W. H. Karlslake, rector of Meshaw, Devon, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of F. J. Morrell, esq., of Broughton Lodge, and of Back Hall, St. Giles, Oxford.

At Leny, Perthshire, Robert Jardine, esq., M.P., of Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire, to Margaret Seton, eldest dau. of John Buchanan Hamilton, esq., of Leny and Bardowie.

April 6. At St. John's, Paddington, William Wollaston Karlslake, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Rev. W. H. Karlslake, rector of Meshaw, Devon, to Madeline Grant, widow of Robert Dalgish Grant, esq., and second dau. of William Rutter Bayley, esq., of Cotford House, Devon.

At St. George's, Campden-hill, Kennington, George Kenrick, esq., solicitor, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late William Morgan, esq., of Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

April 8. At Alderney, the Rev. Harry John Wilmot Buxton, B.A., curate of Alderney, eldest son of Harry Wilmot Buxton, esq., barrister-at-law, to Dorothea, dau. of the late James Baylis, esq., of The Grove, Hammersmith.

April 9. At Norbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Thomas Paley Ashmore, esq., youngest son of Major Ashmore, of Bath, to Janet Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Grant, of Launceston, Tasmania.

At Barnes, Isaac E. Rouch, esq., of Fairsseat, Kent, fourth son of the Rev. W. W. Rouch, of Bristol, to Emily Jane, dau. of Pope Roach, esq., of Barnes, Surrey.

April 10. In London, by special license, Archibald S. Chartres, esq., M.A., eldest son of the late Richard Chartres, esq., of Dublin, to Madeline, youngest dau. of the late Capt. the Hon. Richard de Moleyns, of Dingle, co. Kerry, and granddau. of the late Lord Ventry.

At Kilmurry, Charles Henry Chauncy, late Capt. 48th Regt., youngest son of the

late N. S. Chauncy, esq., of Little Munden, Herts, to Frances Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Sir J. Borlase Warren, bart.

At Kilmurry, Lieut. George D. Clayhills Henderson, R.N., of Invergowrie, near Dundee, to Rose Warren, sixth dau. of the late Sir J. Borlase Warren, bart.

At Bamford, William Moseley Mellor, esq., of Lockerby, Liverpool, second son of the Hon. Sir John Mellor, to Jane, dau. of the late John Fenton, esq., of Crimble Hall, Rochdale.

April 11. At Harrogate, Henry Smith Andrews, esq., 74th Highlanders, to Delia Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. J. Hawkins, rector of Overton, Hants.

At Norwich, Herbert William Day, esq., of The Heath, East Dereham, to Julia, only surviving dau. of Sir W. Forster, bart.

At Weston Longueville, Norfolk, Frederick Wollock, younger son of Robert Garnett, esq., of Easton Lodge, Norfolk, to Adeline Maria, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Custance, of Weston House, in the same county.

At Hunsdon, Herts, Frederick, second son of Benjamin Buck Greene, esq., of Midgham, Berks, to Lucy, elder dau. of James Sydney Walker, esq., of Hunsdon.

At Streatham, Major Perceval Hodgson, Bombay Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, to Jane Josephine, elder dau. of John Vickers, esq., of Hill House, Streatham Common.

April 17. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, M.P., eldest son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, to Emma, dau. of Baron Charles de Rothschild.

George, second son of Sir Benjamin Phillips, knt., to Helen, fourth dau. of J. M. Levy, esq.

April 23. At St. Peter's, Belsize-park, the Rev. John M. Brackenbury, M.A., to Blanch, widow of Stanford W. Pipe Wolferstan, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Swynfen Stevens Jervis, esq., of Darlston Hall, Stafford.

At Roehampton, Arthur Edward Guest, esq., fifth son of the late Sir J. J. Guest, bart., to Adeline Mary, youngest dau. of David Barclay Chapman, esq., of Roehampton.

April 24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Pollington, son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Venetia, second dau. of Sir Rowland Stanley-Errington bart.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.



April 6. At 15A, Grosvenor Square, W., suddenly, of heart disease, aged 68, the Right Rev. Joseph Cotton Wigram, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. Wigram was the sixth out of the eleven sons, and sixth out of the fourteen children of

Sir Robert Wigram, of Wexford, an eminent London merchant (who was created a baronet in 1805, and whose grandson is the present Sir Robert Fitzwygram, 3rd baronet), by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of John Watts, Esq., of London. He was born at Walthamstow, Dec. 26, 1798, and having been educated by private tuition, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as sixth wrangler in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ely in 1822, and priest by Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, in the following year. In 1827 he was appointed preacher-assistant at St. James's, Westminster, and in the same year he was also appointed secretary of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, a post which he occupied till 1839. He was rector of East Tisted, Hampshire, from 1839 to 1850; Archdeacon of Winchester, rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, and Canon of Winchester Cathedral from 1850 till 1860, when, on the death of Dr. George Murray, he was elevated to the see of Rochester, of which he was the 96th Bishop from its foundation by Augustine in 604. The episcopal jurisdiction includes the city and deanery of Rochester, with the counties of Essex and Herts (excepting ten parishes in the

former county), and is of the annual value of 5000*l.*

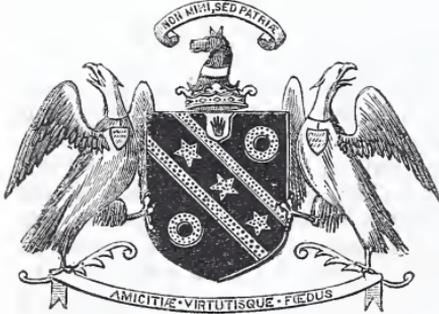
"Dr. Wigram," says the *Times*, "was an evangelical in his religious views, and a year or two ago his somewhat injudicious denunciations *ex cathedra* of those of his clergy who played cricket with their parishioners on the village greens, or who wore moustaches and beards, caused no little indignation in Essex and ridicule in London. His lordship, however, was a very earnest, hard-working man, without any pretensions to oratorical powers or theological learning; but whatever faults his clergy might find with his discretion, no one ever accused him of discourtesy, inaccessibility, or indifference to the calls of duty." His lordship published various pamphlets, sermons, and charges as archdeacon. He married, in 1837, Susan Maria, daughter of Peter Arkwright, Esq., of Willersley, co. Derby, and by her, who died in 1864, he leaves issue six sons and three daughters. A letter in the *Times*, of April 9, from "A Sincere Mourner," says:—"His lordship had been confirming on Friday and Saturday in different parts of the diocese. On Saturday afternoon the Bishop returned to London, and proposed to stay overnight in Grosvenor-square. On Sunday morning he was to preach at St. James's; on Monday morning to confirm at Braintree, on Tuesday at Gillingham and Chatham Barracks, and on Wednesday at Gravesend. In the evening the relative with whom he was staying, and who is in very weak health, was seized with a fainting fit. The Bishop assisted to convey him upstairs, and was in the act of drawing a chair to the sofa, when he fell forward and died without a word. It seems that his lordship had been informed last year by his physician that the heart disease from which he suffered rendered him liable at any moment to sudden death. Indeed,

three or four weeks ago his lordship had a slight premonition in the street, and would have fallen had not some workmen observed him to totter and caught him in their arms."

The remains of the late bishop were interred on the 12th April, beside those of his wife, at Latton Church, near Harlow, Essex, the funeral being of a strictly private nature.

granting to himself and his descendant^s the right of bearing the arms of the house of Wirtemberg, accompanied with the inscription of the grand order of that principality—"Amicitiae virtutisque fœdus,"—"The league of friendship and virtue."

As the deceased lived and died unmarried, the title becomes extinct.



SIR J. S. HIPPISELEY, BART.]

March 20. At the Manor House, Mells, Somerset, aged 76, Sir John Stuart Hippisley, Bart.

The deceased was the only son of the late Sir John Coxe Hippisley, Bart., by Margaret, second daughter of the late Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Allanbank; he was born at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 15th August, 1790; was educated at Eton, and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1813. He succeeded to the title, as 2nd baronet, on the death of his father, in May, 1825. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somerset, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1856.

The father of the deceased, having been engaged in the East India Company's service in India, and subsequently, by his sovereign, in diplomatic negotiations in Europe, was created a baronet on the 30th of April, 1796. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, one of the Managers of the Royal Institution, and a member of the Government committee of the Turkey Company, and he was also in Parliament for many years as member for Sudbury. Having had the good fortune to be engaged in negotiating the marriage between the Princess Royal of England (daughter of George III.) and his late Majesty of Wirtemberg, Sir John obtained letters patent from the Prince,



SIR J. DICK-LAUDER, BART.

March 23. At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 53, Sir John Dick-Lauder, Bart., of Grange and Fountain Hall, co. Hadington.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, Bart., of Fountain Hall (who was the author of numerous works illustrative of Scottish tradition), by Charlotte Anne, only child and heiress of the late George Cumin, Esq., of Relugas, Morayshire, and of his wife Susanna Judith Craigie, eldest daughter of Colonel Craigie-Halkett, of Hall Hill, co. Fife. He was born at Relugas in 1813, and succeeded to the title as 8th baronet on the death of his father in 1848.

The late baronet in early life served for two years in the Portuguese Liberating Army, and subsequently for twelve years in East India Company's Bengal Cavalry; in 1848 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for Midlothian, and he was also a magistrate for the county of Wigton.

Sir John was the representative of the families of Lauder Tower and Bass, and of Dick of Braid and Grange. The family is in direct descent from an Anglo-Norman baron named De Lavedre, who accompanied Malcolm Canmore into Scotland, in 1056, to assist that prince to recover his kingdom from Macbeth. The first baronet was John Lauder, of Fountain Hall, who was so created in 1688;

his son and successor, Sir John Lauder, was nominated a senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Fountainhall, in 1689. He married a daughter of Sir Andrew Ramsay, a senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Abbotshall, and at his decease, in 1722, was succeeded by his eldest son John, the 3rd baronet. He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, Bart., who was also a senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Pitmedden, and at his death left issue two sons, Alexander, 4th baronet, and Andrew, who succeeded as 5th baronet. Sir Andrew married his cousin Isabel, the only child and heiress of William Dick, Esq., of Grange, by whom (who was in a direct descent from the Plantagenets) he had issue three sons; he was succeeded at his death by his third and only surviving son, Andrew, who became the 6th baronet of Fountain Hall. This gentleman died in 1820, and was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, the father of the subject of this memoir.

The late baronet married, in 1845, Lady Anne, second daughter of North, 9th Earl of Stair, and had issue four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas North, ensign 60th Rifles, who was born in 1846.

THE REV. SIR C. BELLEW, BART.



March 18. At the house of the Jesuit Fathers, in Gardinerstreet, Dublin, aged 49, the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew, co. Galway.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Michael Dil-

lon Bellew, Bart., of Mount Bellew, by Helena Maria, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Dublin, and of Eddeston, co. Kildare. He was born in the year 1818, succeeded as 2nd baronet on the death of his father, in June, 1855, and was in holy orders of the Church of Rome.

The family of the late baronet is descended from a common ancestor with the Bellews of Barmeath, now represented by Lord Bellew. He is succeeded in the

title and estate by his nephew Henry Christopher, only son of the late Thomas Arthur Bellew-Grattan, Esq., who was some time M.P. for co. Galway, and formerly in the 34th regiment, and who died in July, 1863, having married, in 1858, Pauline, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Grattan, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan, whose surname he assumed in addition to his patronymic. The present baronet was born on the 1st June, 1860.

ADMIRAL SIR P. HORNBY, G.C.B.



March 19. At Little Green, near Petersfield, aged 81, Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B.

The deceased was the fifth son of the late Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Winwick, Lancashire, by Lady Lucy Stanley, daughter of James, Lord

Strange, and sister of Edward, 12th Earl of Derby; he was born at Winwick in the year 1785, and was educated at Sunbury.

He entered the Navy in May, 1797, and saw much active service in the West Indies and the Mediterranean. In May, 1806, he served on shore at the defence of Gaeta, and was intrusted with the command of the seamen and marines during the operations connected with the capture of the island of Capri. In August the same year he was promoted to the command of the *Duchess of Bedford*, and in that vessel, when in the Gut of Gibraltar, he succeeded in beating off two Spanish privateers. He was next appointed to the *Minorca*, and was employed at the blockade of Ceuta. While in command of the *Volage*, he co-operated for some time in the defence of Sicily against the threatened invasion of Murat. He received a gold medal for the part he took in the action off Lissa; he afterwards commanded the *Spartan*, and remained with that ship until it was paid off in 1816. In 1832 he was appointed superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and Victualling-yard at Plymouth; in January, 1838, appointed Superintendent of the Dockyard at Woolwich; from December, 1841, until promoted to flag rank in November, 1846, he filled the office of Con-

troller-General of the Coastguard; and from February to December, 1852, he was a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Phipps Hornby was made a C.B. in 1815; K.C.B. in 1852; and promoted to G.C.B. in 1861.

The late Admiral married, in 1814, Maria Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Burgoyne, and by her, who died in 1860, he has left, with other surviving issue, Geoffrey Thomas Phipps, a Commander R.N., now of Little Green, who was born in 1825, and married, in 1853, Emily Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants.

THE REV. R. B. BYAM, M.A.



March 1. At Petersham, Surrey, aged 82, the Rev. Richard Burgh Byam, M.A., vicar of Kew and Petersham.

The deceased was the second son of the late Capt. William Byam, formerly of the 68th Regt., of Sidcot and Woodborough, Winscombe, Somerset, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Burgh, of Mount Bruis, co. Tipperary, the grandson of the Right Rev. Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh. He was born at Southampton on the 26th January, 1785, and was educated at Eton; he was afterwards admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, Dr. Sumner, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, being then the college tutor. He graduated B.A. in 1808, and became fellow of his college, and proceeded M.A. in 1811. He was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich, but did not undertake any particular sphere of parochial duty. He became a private tutor at Eton, and was for several years occupied in classical tuition. In 1816 he went out to Antigua to take possession of the property known as "Byams," which came to him from his elder brother, Martin William Byam; he resided there five or six years, and was some time a member of the privy council of the island.

On his return to England he was appointed tutor of his college. In 1826 he was appointed one of the Whitehall preachers, and soon after, on two several

occasions, in 1827 and 1828, he was selected by the University as one of the examiners of the classical tripos. In 1827 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, which he exchanged in the following year for the united benefices of Kew and Petersham.

During his residence at Kew, Mr. Byam was introduced to various members of the royal family, and became an especial favourite with the late Dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge, and Sussex, by the latter of whom he was appointed domestic chaplain. In 1852 he removed from Kew to Petersham, appointing a curate in residence at the former parish, but still maintaining the friendship of the royal family, and his personal influence as vicar. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke, and the Princess Mary (at whose recent marriage with the Prince Teck he acted as one of the officiating clergy) entertained a most sincere regard for him, a testimony the Duke has often announced in public when alluding to the merits of Mr. Byam's character. The continuance of this esteem from the royal family was characteristically proved on the day of Mr. Byam's funeral by a special letter of condolence with his surviving relatives from the Duchess of Cambridge, with assurances of their unbroken esteem for the worth of the departed vicar, and the intimation that, but for the court which was held that day by her Majesty in London, and which required her presence, her Royal Highness would have sent her representative to accompany the mournful *cortège* to the grave.

The National Orphan Home was one of those public institutions in whose welfare Mr. Byam was especially interested, and its foundation was in a great measure due to his practical charity and influence. In private life he was no less beloved than in his ministerial character.

The deceased, who was well known for his antiquarian and genealogical tastes, was descended from a family originally of Somersetshire, described as "Antiquissima familia Byamorum;" it consisted of two branches, descended from two brothers, the sons of William Byam, the distinguished Royalist, who was engaged on the king's side throughout the whole of the civil wars in the west of England, and who afterwards became, in 1654, governor of Surinam—

namely, Colonel Willoughby Byam, commander of the body-guard at the capture of St. Christopher in 1690, who died of his wounds received there; and Edward Byam, governor of the Leeward Isles, who, surviving to an advanced age, died in 1741. The former is represented by the Hon. Sir William Byam, President of her Majesty's Council for Antigua, of Cedar Hill, in that island, and of Westwood, Hants; the latter branch was represented by the Rev. Richard Byam, the esteemed and venerable clergyman whose death is here recorded.

The deceased was interred at Petersham on the 7th of March, the funeral being attended by a large concourse of his parishioners.

PETER VON CORNÉLIUS.

March 7. At Berlin, aged 79, Peter Von Cornélius, a distinguished German artist.

The deceased was born at Düsseldorf, Sept. 27, 1787. He received his first instruction in his native town, under the direction of Langer; but he soon became eager to study the works of the older masters. In his nineteenth year he executed, in the cupola of the old church of Neuss, a painting which still attracts notice. In 1810 he gave a striking proof of his creative imagination in a series of designs for Goëthe's "Faust," and the series of pictures from the "Niebelungen Lied," both of which have been engraved. It was in 1811 that Cornélius settled in Rome. From this period date the frescoes in the Casa Bartholdy and the Villa Massimo, some of which have not been excelled by the later works of the school. In 1825 he was appointed by the King of Bavaria Director of the Academy of Munich, and in 1841 that of the Academy at Berlin. Cornélius's own picture of "Joseph Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream," though academical, is simple and graceful—a eulogium which cannot be bestowed on the large frescoes in the Glyptothek. There is not the same Germanism in the subjects for the Campo Santo at Berlin, which Cornélius began some years after he had painted the Glyptothek, and after the Ludwig's Kirche in Munich had been built expressly to receive his religious frescoes. His "Last Judgment" there is not only a fine composition, but the largest picture

in the world, being 62 feet high by 38 feet wide. The whole work has been engraved in eleven sheets (1848), to which, as a supplementary sheet, is added the admirable cartoon of the "Four Riders of the Apocalypse," which was exhibited at the International Exhibition. Contemporaneously with this gigantic work, which the painter executed with all his early imagination and power, and of which some of the cartoons were drawn at Rome in 1845, Cornélius furnished the manifold designs for the "Shield of Faith," which the King of Prussia sent as a godfather's gift to the Prince of Wales. He also bore a leading part in the execution of Schinkel's plan for the decoration of the antechamber of the Museum at Berlin, and, moreover, furnished many designs for important medals and other similar works. Cornélius was Chancellor of the literary and artistic branch of the Prussian Order *Pour le Mérite*.

PROFESSOR GOODSIR.

March 6. At South Cottage, Wardie, near Edinburgh, aged 52, John Goodsir, Esq., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Goodsir, Esq., surgeon, of Anstruther, co. Fife, by Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, minister of Carnbee, N.B. He was born at Anstruther in 1814; and, having been educated at St. Andrew's, became a student of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, where he at once gave promise of that genius for anatomical research which was afterwards to raise the Edinburgh school to even higher distinction than it attained under his preceptors, Dr. Knox and Professor Monro (the third of that name). He became a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1836. In conjunction with his brother Harry, he published, about twenty-five years ago, a little volume of researches in human and comparative anatomy, which at once attracted to its authors the curiosity and the admiration of the scientific world; and he was soon afterwards appointed conservator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

In 1846, on the retirement of Professor Monro from the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Goodsir

was elected to the post. "With this appointment," observes a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a new era dawned on the already illustrious school of medicine in Edinburgh. Since the days of John Hunter no greater master of anatomical science, no keener investigator of phenomena, no more comprehensive grasper of generalization, no clearer or more effective expositor ever dedicated himself to the great subject of anatomy, human and comparative. His class-room became the most crowded in the whole University. Students from every part of the United Kingdom, and from the remotest of our colonies, sat side by side with visitors from nearly every continental school; insomuch that, if the lecturer had occasion to discuss the varieties of the human race, his material was already before him on the motley-thronged benches that rose tier above tier in the anatomical theatre; and while his reputation as an enthusiastic and suggestive teacher became widely spread, his researches on anatomical and physiological subjects gained for him a high standing among the anatomists of Europe. As a scientific observer and inquirer he had few equals, and but for the bad health which overtook him so soon after his appointment to the chair he would undoubtedly have laid medical science under still heavier obligations than he has done. His investigations on the subject of cellular pathology are probably among the best known of his services to the profession. His publications were not numerous, and of late years he did not add to them, being unable to do more than to discharge the duties of his chair, which were more than sufficiently onerous to employ all his strength."

The deceased gentleman died unmarried, and was buried in the Dean Cemetery at Edinburgh on the 11th of March.

THE VERY REV. RICHARD DAWES, DD.

March 10. At the Deanery, Hereford, of paralysis, aged 71, the Very Rev. Richard Dawes, D.D., Dean of Hereford.

The deceased was a native of Yorkshire, the fifth in descent from Dr. William Dawes, chaplain to William III., and Archbishop of York in the reign of Queen Anne. His grandfather was rector of Kendal, and his father, Mr. James Dawes, culti-

vated his patrimonial estate at Hawes, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where the Dean was born in the year 1795.

He received his early education at the school of Mr. Gough, near Kendal, which, in its day, enjoyed a merited reputation, and where he was a fellow pupil with the late Dr. Whewell. He subsequently entered, in 1813, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as fourth wrangler, in 1817. In the following year he was elected a fellow, and appointed mathematical tutor and bursar of Downing College. He was ordained in 1818, and admitted a priest the year following, and his first preferment was the college living of Tadlow, Cambridgeshire. He took his M.A. degree in 1820. In 1836 he became rector of King's Somborne, Hampshire, on the presentation of the late Sir John Barker Mill, Bart., and in this village he began to feel the inefficiency of the lower and lower-middle class education in England. He established some very large well-organised schools—one institution with several departments; and, in co-operation with the Committee of Council afterwards, he had the gratification of witnessing at last their great success. Children from all the neighbourhood flocked to them, and derived an admirable plain education from the system, and Mr. Dawes published a clearly written account of his experiment, which, though not very favourably viewed at first in certain clerical circles, ultimately established itself in the opinion of the public. About eleven years ago, the late Master of Trinity College (Dr. Whewell), whilst lecturing at St. Martin's Hall, paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Dawes, when, referring to the pupils he had had, he advanced a step or two and said, "and none that does me greater credit than my dear friend here, the Dean of Hereford," laying his hand on the Dean's shoulder as he spoke. The valuable services rendered by the Dean to the cause of education were then fresh in public memory, and the kindly remarks of his former tutor were received with warm cheering.

In 1850, on the death of Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, the Premier, Lord John Russell, selected Dr. Dawes as his successor. At this period the cathedral was in a sad state of decay and dilapidation, and the fabric had been closed for a period of ten years; the work

of restoration, however, had been commenced by Dean Merewether, but was suspended for want of funds. Ecclesiastical architecture was not a subject which had hitherto occupied the attention of Dr. Dawes, but, in concert with his Chapter, he entrusted the restoration to Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, and met the financial difficulties with sound sense and undaunted courage. After a lapse of thirteen years, he accomplished the entire restoration of his cathedral, and reopened it with choral service in the summer of 1863.

During his residence in Hereford, the late Dean found ample field for promoting the great object of his life, in the foundation schools of that city; his efforts being especially directed to the improvement of the Blue Coat Schools. In 1861, Dr. Dawes became Master of St. Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury, and during his annual statutory residence of four months at St. Catherine's, he paid much attention to the Ledbury National Schools.

The dean had always felt a lively interest in physical and chemical science, and when in London was a constant hearer of his friends, Professors Tyndall and Frankland, at the Royal Institution, and at the Museum in Jermyn Street. He was for many years a magistrate for the county of Hereford.

Dr. Dawes married, in 1838, Mary, second daughter of the late Alexander Gordon, Esq., of Logie, co. Aberdeen, and step-daughter of the late George James Guthrie, Esq., the celebrated surgeon. The dean was buried in the Ladye Arbour of Hereford Cathedral; his funeral was attended by the mayor and corporation of Hereford, and upwards of 2000 persons were present on the occasion.

J. T. DOLMAN, Esq., M.D.

March 15. At Souldern House, near Banbury, aged 55, John Thomas Dolman, Esq., M.D.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Thomas Dolman, Esq., of Pocklington Hall (who died in 1840), by Martha, daughter of John Griffiths, Esq., of

St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester; he was born in 1811, and was educated at the University

of London, and obtained his diploma as M.D. at St. Andrew's. Mr. Dolman was the representative of an old Yorkshire family, derived from Alexander Dolman, who, in the reign of Edward III., was lord of the manor of Lastingham, co. York. In Pocklington church there is a mural monument to the memory of Thomas Dolman, who was representative of the family and lord of the manor of Pocklington in the reign of Elizabeth. His grandson, Robert Dolman, of Pocklington and Badsorth, was a zealous loyalist, and much harassed by the government of the Commonwealth. He married the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, who was slain at Marston Moor, and through her the family became entitled to the old barony of Stapleton created in 6th Edward II. His son Robert was in the year 1679 unjustly indicted for plotting with Sir Robert Gascoign to kill the King and promote the Roman Catholic religion. His cousin, Marmaduke Dolman of Bottesford (who is now represented by Mr. Edward Peacock of Bottesford Manor, co. Lincoln), was deprived of his estates for assailing and burning down Lincoln Castle, when in the occupation of the Cromwellian authorities. Robert Dolman of Pocklington is comprised by the commissioners among the Roman Catholics who refused to take the oath of allegiance to "his late Majesty King George after that unnatural rebellion in the year 1715." Besides the Dolmans of Pocklington and Badsorth, there were other branches of the family, the chief of which were those settled at Shaw House, near Newbury, the seat of the Royal army at the second battle of Newbury; the Dolmans of Newenham, co. Hertford, where an ancient brass belonging to the family still remains; and the Dolmans of Staffordshire, now represented by Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart., of Great Barr, in that county. The Grammar School at Pocklington was built and endowed in the reign of Henry the Eighth by Archdeacon Dolman of Pocklington.

The deceased gentleman married, in 1836, Anne Helen, fourth daughter of the late Samuel Cox, Esq., of Eaton Bishop, co. Hereford, and has left issue Marmaduke Francis Cox, a barrister of the Oxford Circuit, born in 1839 (now of Lincoln's-inn,); George, of the Universities of Louvain and Edinburgh; and



Mary Helen, married to the Hon. Bryan Stapleton, brother of Miles Thomas, 8th Lord Beaumont.

THE REV. J. CAMPBELL, D.D.

March 26. At Manor House, St. John's-wood-park, aged 71, John Campbell, D.D.

The deceased, who was of humble extraction, was born in the county of Forfar, Oct. 5, 1794, and after completing his education in the parochial schools, became engaged for a brief space in business as a blacksmith, and one who knew him then has said that it was characteristic of John Campbell "that he kept his iron in the furnace until it was red hot, laid on heavily his rapid blows, and did not care where the sparks went." In 1818 he entered the University of St. Andrew's, and finished his course at the University of Glasgow. In that city he entered the Divinity Hall of the Independent denomination, of which he became an ordained minister in 1829. After having held a pastoral charge in Ayrshire, he came to London, and became minister of the Tabernacle, Moorfields, built by the celebrated George Whitefield, with one of the largest congregations in the metropolis, where he laboured for twenty years, when, from failing health, he betook himself wholly to literature. In 1844, at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, he established a denominational magazine, the *Christian Witness*, and two years later the *Christian's Penny Magazine*. At the close of 1849 he complied with the request of a body of gentlemen to start the *British Banner*, a first-class weekly newspaper, to be conducted on "Christian principles;" and having carried on that journal for nine years, he established a paper of his own, the *British Standard*. Two years afterwards, to meet the case of the people, he established a penny paper, the *British Ensign*. The success of each of these publications was immediate and complete. Before the commencement of his editorial engagements, Dr. Campbell had published many works, among which were "Maritime Discovery and Christian Missions;" "Jethro," a 100l. prize essay on the employment of lay agency in diffusing religion; "The Martyr of Erromanga, or Philosophy of Missions;" "Life of David Nasmyth, Founder of City Missions;" and a "Review of the

Life, Character, Eloquence, and Works of John Angel James." In 1839 he opened a controversy in the newspapers with the Queen's printers on the Bible-printing monopoly, which, powerfully aided by other causes, led to an immense reduction in the price of the Scriptures. His Letters were afterwards published in a volume. In the year 1841 he received the diploma of D.D. from the University of St. Andrew's. Dr. Campbell has also waged incessant war against the Roman Catholic religion, as well as against Neology, Rationalism, and German theology, and his writings on these subjects have been widely circulated. His volume on "Popery and Puseyism" enters very fully into both systems. His "Letters to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort," published in 1861, examine at length the system of education at Oxford, and present a full analysis of the celebrated "Essays and Reviews." At the close of last year he retired from the editorship of the *British Standard*, at the same time receiving a splendid testimonial from his admirers and friends; his wish was to devote the chief remains of his life to the completing of the "Life of George Whitefield," a desire, it is needless to add, he was not destined to fulfil. The eminent abilities of Dr. Campbell were acknowledged and felt in both hemispheres. In the New World as in the Old, the name of Dr. Campbell was widely known and his writings largely read. Several of his works possess a permanent interest, and will enjoy an enduring reputation.

The funeral of the deceased took place at Abney Park Cemetery on the 2nd of April.

JOHN ELLMAN, Esq.

March 14. At his residence, Landport, near Lewes, aged 79, John Ellman, Esq., a well-known promoter of agricultural and other public interests.

Mr. Ellman was the eldest son of John Ellman, Esq., of Glynde, Sussex, a name intimately associated with agriculture, and especially with sheep-farming. To him we owe one of the greatest luxuries of our table, South-Down mutton, which he brought to perfection on and near Mount Caburn, by careful inter-breeding and intelligent management. A copious memoir of that gentleman is prefixed to

Baxter's "Library of Agriculture," where his portrait is given. The elder Mr. Ellman married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Spencer of Hartfield, Sussex, and the subject of this brief notice was born at Glynde, in June, 1787. He was educated at Winchester, and was originally intended for the bar, but changing his course, at a suitable age he entered upon those pursuits in which his father had been so much distinguished. He succeeded to the occupancy of the farm at Glynde on the retirement of that gentleman, and held a similar position, always among the foremost in the promotion of whatever could advance the well-being of the agricultural interest. So early as 1819, Mr. Ellman was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for Sussex, and he subsequently became an active justice of the peace for the eastern division of the county, frequently presiding at the Lewes bench of magistrates. Mr. Ellman's early life was favourable to the development of his intellectual and business character. His father had numbered in the circle of his friends the Earl of Egremont, the Duke of Bedford, Arthur Young, and other promoters of agricultural science. With some of these the son was well acquainted, and continued

in friendly intercourse up to the time of their death. It will be interesting to many readers of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* to know that, during Mr. Ellman's residence at Glynde, he was possessor of the small mansion and estate called Wharton's, in Framfield, which had belonged to Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart., a prominent member, V.P., &c., of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. This property he retained until within a few years of his death.

A pleasing episode in Mr. Ellman's life was the mark of respect paid to him on the occasion of his quitting Glynde Farm, in 1846. Its tangible form was a splendid silver candelabrum, with the simple but expressive legend—"To John Ellman, Esq.; a token of esteem and gratitude, for public services, from his numerous friends."

Mr. Ellman married, in 1811, Catherine Springett, daughter of John Boys, Esq., of Betsanger (a scion of the very ancient Kentish family of De Bosco) and by her had eight children, seven of whom survive.

The deceased was buried at Berwick, Sussex, a benefice of which he was patron, and of which one of his sons is the rector.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 11. In Queensland, Australia, accidentally drowned, aged 38, Charles Edward Vyvyan, esq. He was the third son of the Rev. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, rector of Withiel, near Bodmin, Cornwall, by Anna, youngest dau. of the late John Vych-Rhys Taylor, esq., and grandson of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart., of Tre-lowarren, Cornwall, and was born in the year 1828.

Feb. 4. At St. Helena, aged 78, Mrs. Louisa Mason, youngest dau. of the late B. A. Wright, esq., member of the board at that island, and widow of Capt. Richard Mason, H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 18. At Kurrachee, Scinde, aged 26, Wright Thomas Squire, esq., Lieut. 19th Bombay Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Capt. William Thomas Squire, formerly of Barton Place, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Feb. 21. At Meean-Meer, East Indies, suddenly, James Alexander, Capt. R.A., only son of Maj.-Gen. James Alexander, C.B., R.A.

March 2. At Calcutta, aged 30, Lieut. George Bernard Johnston, H.M.'s.I.S.C., eldest surviving son of Charles B. Johnston, esq., of Tudor Lodge, Ballybrack, Ireland.

At Oxford, aged 61, Sarah, widow of the late John Medd, esq., of the Mansion House, Stockport, Cheshire, and eldest child of the late William Goldsmith, esq., of Kingston, Hants. Mrs. Medd was descended from the ancient family of Goldsmith, of Exton, co. Hants, of which another branch flourished at Crayford, Kent. A descent from the latter is assigned to those Goldsmiths of Ireland of whom came the author of the "Vicar of Wakefield." Mrs. Medd was niece of the late Peter Goldsmith, esq., of Leyburn Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire. The name at Mede is the earliest known form of the name of her husband's family, e.g., the volume of Parliamentary Writs for the year 1278 cites to be knighted William at Mede of Surrey, Robert Mede of Surrey, and Philip att Medde of Sussex. The family flourished later at Meadsplace, Wraxall, Somerset; and Philip Mede, of Meadsplace, esq., who died in 1477, is famous in the local history of the times "as a man of honourable family and of great spirit" (Seyer's "Bristol"). His heiress, Isabella, married the 8th Lord Berkeley. From the Meades of Somerset descended those of Essex, &c. The family of the late John Medd, esq.,

had been settled in the North Riding more than three centuries; and, on their first appearance there, the name was doubtfully spelt Meade, Mede, Med, Medd, Medde: the two forms of Mead and Medd are still common in the North Riding.

March 5. The late Nathaniel Mathew, esq., of Wern, co. Carnarvon (see p. 547, ante), was for many years a resident at Tottenham, Middlesex, where he was greatly respected by all classes for the interest he took in all that concerned the welfare of the parish, more especially with reference to the reduction of the exorbitant rate of tithes, in token of which he was presented with handsome testimonials from the inhabitants. He also acted for some time as chairman of the Police Association of Tottenham, and was unremitting in his exertions in ridding the locality of the idle vagabonds and burglars by whom it was infested. He was a true and liberal member of the Established Church, and took an active part in raising subscriptions for the erection of Trinity Church at Tottenham. The church in Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire, near which stands his family seat, is also greatly indebted to his liberality. In 1832 he left Tottenham, and settled in North Wales; there he became a partner in the Rhiwbryfdir Slate Company, and having a mechanical turn of mind, invented and patented an apparatus for cutting slates by machinery. Mr. Mathew took a warm and active interest in the formation of the rifle volunteer corps in Portmadoc, now one of the most efficient in the county. He was a staunch, but not a violent, Conservative in politics; indeed, in every relation throughout his long and active life he was the model of a "fine old English gentleman," and he was held in affectionate respect and esteem by all classes of society. The deceased, who has left issue one son and two daughters, was buried in the family vault at St. Mary's, Pakenham, Suffolk.

March 7. At St. Helen's, Mussoorie-on-the-Himalays, aged 52, the Rev. Robert North Maddock, M.A. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Maddock, vicar of Ropley, Hants, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and proceeded M.A. in 1839, and was for some time principal of Mussoorie School.

March 9. At his residence in St. George's-square, Regent's-park, of paralysis,

aged 53, Mr. John Grossmith, chemist, of Newgate-street. "His quiet habits and unostentatious manner of life," says the *City Press*, "prevented his being known except to those engaged in scientific and literary pursuits. His business as a practical chemist had led him to visit most parts of Europe, the languages of which, as well as almost every herb or flower which grew possessing aromatic qualities, he was conversant with; while his works upon 'The Monetary System,' 'The Usury Laws,' and, more especially, 'Government upon First Principles,' are well known and appreciated. For years his house has been the resort of foreigners, especially from America. He was deeply attached to the cause of progress, and whatever affected the well-being of his fellow-men."

March 11. In King George county, Virginia, aged 122, Adam Page, a negro.

March 12. At 38, Beaumont-street, Oxford, aged 67, Sarah, the wife of William Biddle, esq., solicitor.

At Richmond, aged 72, the Rev. T. M. Langan.

At Upper Tooting, aged 36, Edward Stanley Poole, esq. (of South Kensington Museum). The deceased was a nephew of Mr. Lane, the eminent Arabic scholar. Born in June, 1830, Mr. Poole at an early age was introduced by his uncle to the study of Arabic, to which he subsequently gave all his energies. To the high proficiency he attained in this and cognate fields of linguistic knowledge, his various papers in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c., bear ample witness. Besides these contributions, we also owe to him the editions of his uncle's "Arabian Nights" and "Modern Egyptians," which he enriched with many valuable notes of his own; and he was also a frequent contributor to the pages of *Once a Week*, &c. Apart from his linguistic attainments, which placed him in a prominent rank among the Orientalists of the day, he was also possessed of great knowledge of art and skill in painting.

At Stone, Staffordshire, aged 65, Lucy Ann, eldest dau. of the late Col. Rudyerd, R.E.

March 13. At Alverstoke, Hants, aged 68, Mrs. Maria Jane Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, co. Cambridge. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir James Gambier, knt., and married, in 1820, George Jenyns, esq., of Bottisham Hall, by whom she has left issue.

At 21, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, J. S. Johnston, esq., solicitor of the Supreme Courts.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 68, Thomas William Keenlyside, esq., an alderman of the above borough.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 42, John Periam Lethbridge, esq. He was the eldest son of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., of Sandhill Park, Somerset, by his first wife, Harriet Rebecca, only dau. of John Mytton, esq., of Halston, Salop, and was born in the year 1824.

Aged 63, Capt. Edward Williams Pilkington, R.N. The deceased was the second son of the late Rev. Charles Pilkington, canon residentiary of Chichester, by Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Williams, esq., and nephew maternally of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Murray, K.C.B. He was born in 1803, entered the Royal Naval College in 1817, and embarked on board the *Newcastle*, bearing the flag of the late Sir E. G. Colpoys on the North-American station, in 1818. He was subsequently employed in the West Indies, in the suppression of the slave-trade. He afterwards proceeded to the East Indies, and as acting-lieutenant took part in the hostilities in force against the Burmese; he was also present at the storming of Nepadee, the capture of Meaday, Melloone, Pagahmmew, &c., and in the various operations in the river Irawady. Capt. Pilkington was subsequently employed in the Tagus, and at the blockade, against the Egyptians, of the Greek ports in the Mediterranean. He was afterwards again appointed to the North-American and West-Indian station, and subsequently for many years acted as inspecting commander in the Coast Guard. He married, in 1835, Louisa Frances, only dau. of the Rev. W. S. Bayton, by whom he has left issue five children.

At Woodville, Lucan, aged 60, Mary, relict of the late General Sir Hopton Scott, K.C.B., and second dau. of Joseph Davie Bassett, esq., of Umberleigh, Devon.

At Scarborough, Louisa Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John and Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, Yorkshire.

March 14. At Landport, Lewes, aged 79, John Ellman, esq.—See OBITUARY.

March 15. At Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 89, the Hon. Mary Cochrane, relict of the Hon. James Cochrane, late vicar of Mansfield, Yorkshire.

At 37, Charles street, W., aged 80, Admiral George Ferguson, of Pitfour, co. Aberdeen. He was a natural son of the late George Ferguson, esq., of Pitfour, and was born in 1786. He entered the Navy in 1798, and after a servitude of five years in the North Sea was promoted to a lieutenancy. He subse-

quently served in the Mediterranean and on the Channel station. He became an admiral on the retired list in 1861. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for cos. Banff and Aberdeen, for the former of which counties he sat in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, from 1833 to 1837. Admiral Ferguson married, first, in 1812, Elizabeth Holcombe, only dau. and heir of John Woodhouse, esq., of Yatton Court, co. Hereford; and secondly, in 1825, the Hon. Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Clotworthy, 1st Lord Langford, and by her, who died in 1864, he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, George Arthur, capt. Grenadier Guards, who was born in 1834, and married, in 1861, Nina Martha, eldest dau. of the Hon. Col. and Lady Mary Wood.

At Venice, aged 70, Count Girolamo Antonio Dandolo, Director of the Venetian Archives. "He was," says the *Athenæum*, "the last male representative of an ancient family; and on the pages of the last 'Golden Book' we find his birth registered under the date of the 26th of July, 1796. By the Preface to the first volume of the 'Venetian Calendar,' we are reminded that the fall of the Republic took place on the following 12th of May; and in that same Preface the cordial assistance rendered by Count Dandolo for the compilation of the 'Calendar' is deservedly eulogised. In like manner, at the time of his death, he was aiding to complete the second volume. In the course of last summer, at the request of the Master of the Rolls, he enabled our Record Office to procure sixty-three photographed pages of ciphered despatches, written by the Venetian ambassador in London, from the 12th of March, 1555, to the 7th of April, 1556. Count Dandolo's acumen and penetration were typical of the diplomatic correspondence committed to his charge; and his sincerity and frankness were on a par with his noble descent."

March 16. At The College, Maidstone, aged 68, J. 'Espinasse, esq., recorder of Rochester and judge of the County Court in West Kent. He was the only son of the late Isaac 'Espinasse, esq., of Bexley, Kent, a bencher of Gray's-inn (who died in 1834), by Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Mark Anthony Hearn, esq., of Dublin, and Frideswide Jane, dau. of John Lyster, esq., of Rocksavage, co. Roscommon. He was born in 1798, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1820. Having adopted the law as his profession, he was called to the bar at Gray's-inn in 1827, and practised on the Home Circuit. He was appointed recorder of Rochester in 1842, and a judge of the

County Court for the western division of Kent in 1847; he was also a magistrate for Kent, and assistant-chairman of quarter sessions for the western division of that county. Mr. 'Espinasse was of French extraction, being descended from a family who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Ireland. He married, in 1826, Susanna Elizabeth, second dau. of William 'Espinasse, esq., of Dublin, and by her (who died in 1841) has left issue a son and heir, Isaac, who was born in 1829, and married first, in 1858, Emmeline, dau. of Philip Longmore, esq., of Hertford Castle (she died in 1859); and secondly, in 1862, Harriet Augusta, widow of — Field, esq.

At Chilham Castle, Kent, aged 54, Charles Hardy, esq. He was the second son of the late John Hardy, esq., of Dunstall Hall, co. Stafford (many years M.P. for Bradford), by Isabel, dau. of R. Gathorne, esq., of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, and was born in 1813. He was educated at Shrewsbury, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant and a chairman of quarter sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married, in 1838, Catherine, dau. of James Orr, esq., of Hollywood House, co. Down, by whom he has left, with other issue, Charles Stewart, a magistrate for Kent, now of Chilham Castle, who was born in 1842, and married, in 1865, Fanny Alice, second dau. of Matthew Bell, esq., of Bourne Park, Kent.

At Margate, aged 26, Charles Howard, eldest son of the Rev. S. Prosser, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity, Margate.

In Arundel-street, Strand, aged 62, Mr. William Edward Love, "the Polyphonist." For many years Mr. Love was a most successful caterer for the public amusement. Nine years ago he was struck down with paralysis and fell into poverty, but through the kindly exertions of the Rev. R. H. Killick, rector of St. Clement Danes, in whose parish Mr. Love lodged, his case was brought under public notice through the columns of the newspaper press, and a house was secured for him in Arundel-street, by means of which he and his family were enabled to obtain a decent subsistence.

At an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Margaret Turberville, of Ewenny Abbey, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. She was the only dau. of the late Richard Picton, esq. (elder brother of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B.), who assumed the name of Turberville, and who died in 1817, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of the Rev. G. Powell, of Llanharran, co. Glamorgan. She succeeded to the estates on the death of her brother in 1861.

At The Castle, Dublin, aged 62, Capt. Frederick Willis. The deceased was the son of the late Richard Willis, esq., of Halsnead-park, and Hall-of-the-Hill, co. Lancaster (who died in 1837), by Cicely, only dau. of Joseph Feilden, esq., of Winton-park, near Blackburn, and was born in July, 1805. He was formerly a captain in the 9th Lancers, but for the last thirty years filled the post of gentleman usher to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and gained by his urbanity and gentlemanly bearing the respect and esteem of all. Capt. Willis married, in 1834, Elizabeth Louisa, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir William Gosset, K.H., by whom he has left issue four sons.

March 17. At Husband's Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 57, Peter Colston, esq., M.R.C.S.

Aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Nickle, K.H.

At the British Hotel, Edinburgh, aged 54, John Stewart, esq., of Nateby Hall, Lancashire. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Leveson Douglas Stewart, esq., R.N., by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, bart., of Park Castle, co. Wigton, and was born in the year 1813, and educated at Edinburgh University. The deceased gentleman, who was descended from Alexander, 6th Earl of Galloway, married, in 1841, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Richard Thompson, esq., of Nateby Hall, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John Leveson Douglas, who was born in 1842.

At Dover, aged 49, E. T. Way, esq. The deceased was for twenty-three years superintendent of the S. E. R. Station, Dover.

March 18. At Nice, Mary Susan, wife of Nathaniel Barton, esq., of Straffan, co. Kildare.

At Blackheath, Georgiana Innes, wife of Frederick Currey, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Old House, Great Horkelesley, Colchester, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas George Forbes, Capt. R.N.

At the Langham Hotel, David Leopold Lewis, esq., Dep.-Lieut. for co. Cork, of 11, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, and late of the College, Youghal, Ireland.

Aged 66, Catherine, wife of Henry Milward, esq., of Redditch, Worcestershire.

March 19. At Croydon, Sarah, wife of Evan Jones, esq., Marshal of the Admiralty.

At Beguildy, Radnorshire, aged 42, the Rev. John Simpson Lee, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late John David Lee, esq., of Maidenhead, and was born in the year 1823; he was educated at Jesus

College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, and proceeded M.A. in 1849. He was for some time curate of Moughtrey, co. Montgomery.

At Nairn, N.B., aged 78, Mrs. Rose, Senior of Kiltravock.

At 135, Camberwell-grove, aged 68, Col. Henry Edmond De Burgh Sidley.

At Salthrop, near Swindon, aged 79, John Simpson, esq.

Aged three months, Ralph Gervase, infant son of Lieut.-Col. Sleight.

March 20. At Bowden Hall, near Gloucester, aged 86, Louisa Maria, Viscountess Dowager Downe. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late George Welstead, esq., of Apsley, Sussex, and married, in 1815, John Christopher Burton, 5th Viscount Downe, who died without issue in Feb., 1832.

At Tynemouth Castle, aged 2 months, Henry Hallett Mortimer, second son of Capt. V. T. Bayly, 54th Regt.

At Boturich Castle, Dumbartonshire, Elizabeth Parkes, youngest dau. of the late John Buchanan, esq., of Ardoch.

At Maer, aged 9 months, Hilda Mary Adelaide, only child of Morton Edward Manningham-Buller, esq.

At Boston, aged 83, Hannah, widow of Thomas Collis, esq., J.P., of South Place.

March 21. At Temple Lodge, Kilburn, aged 63, John Arthur Cahusac, esq., F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer to the Poor Clergy Relief Society.

At Shoeburyness, aged 25, William A. Cook, Lieut. R.A., eldest son of the late Capt. Francis Cook, 10th Foot.

Aged 76, Charles Pascoe Grenfell, esq., of Taplow Court, Bucks. He was the eldest son of the late Pascoe Grenfell, esq., of Taplow Court, and was born in the year 1790. He was educated at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford, and was a magistrate for Berks, a commissioner of lieutenancy for London, and a director of the Bank of England. Mr. Grenfell was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Wigan in 1841, but was returned for Preston in the Liberal interest in 1847; he retained his seat until 1852, was re-chosen in 1857, and was again its representative from 1859 to 1865. The deceased gentleman, who for many years carried on the business of a copper-smelter in Thames-street, married, in 1819, Lady Georgiana Isabella, eldest dau. of William, 2nd Earl of Sefton, and by her (who died in 1826), he has left issue. His eldest son, Charles William, late M.P. for Windsor, died in 1861, having married, in 1852, Georgiana, dau. of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, and granddau. of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle, and left issue. Mr.

Grenfell's second son, Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, is M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent in the present Parliament.

In London, of bronchitis, aged 60, the Rev. Thomas Grose, M.A., for twenty-six years curate of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and for six months rector of that parish. He was the second son of the late Rev. John Grose, rector of Metteswell, Essex, and nephew of F. Grose, esq., F.S.A. (the celebrated antiquarian), by Anna Eugenia, dau. of Capt. Maddocks, R.N.; he was born in the year 1806, and was educated at Mercers' School and at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and proceeded M.A. in 1830; he was appointed curate in sole charge of St. Peter's, Cornhill, in 1840, and on the death of the Rev. Sir James Wood, bart., in 1866, was elected by the Corporation of the City of London to the vacant benefice. Mr. Grose married, in 1847, Elizabeth Isabella Georgiana, dau. and coheirress of Francis Dixon, esq., of Park House, Sydney, N. S. Wales, by whom he had a large family, six of whom survive him.

At Albion-street, Hyde-park-square, Edward Hastings, infant son of H. C. Huggins, LL.D., barrister-at-law.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Maurice James, rector of Pembridge, Herefordshire.

At Farmborough Rectory, near Bath, suddenly, aged 74, the Rev. Samuel Curlew Lord, D.D. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and proceeded M.A. in 1820, B.D. in 1827, and D.D. in 1830; he was instituted at the rectory of Farmborough in 1853. Dr. Lord was married, and has left issue an only son, Frederick Bayley, who married, in 1865, Caroline Annie, elder dau. of the late Arthur Ley, esq., of Bideford, Devon.

At Woodford, Essex, aged 67, Eliza Sophia Willoughby, dau. of the late Dr. Hugh and Lady Anne Moises.

At Orlands, Carrickfergus, Ireland, aged 73, John Smyth, esq., J.P.

At 16, Eccleston-square, aged 27, Clara, wife of John Hardy Thursby, esq.

At sea, during his passage from Ascension, on board the Union steamship *Briton*, aged 31, Henry M. D. Wilson, esq., Paymaster R.N., invalided from H.M.S. *Flora*.

March 22. At 137, Westbourne-terrace, W., aged 57, Elise Josephe, wife of Sir David William Barclay, bart. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of Charles Malo, late Marquis de Rune, of Warsy, Picardy, and married, in 1829, to Sir D. W. Barclay, bart., by whom she has had issue four sons and four daus.

At 29, Wilton-crescent, Lady Georgiana

Elizabeth Romilly. She was the eldest dau. of John, 6th Duke of Bedford, by his second wife, Lady Georgiana Gordon, fifth dau. of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon. She was born 23rd June, 1810, and married, in Jan., 1842, Charles Romilly, esq., son of Sir Samuel Romilly, and now Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

At Burnham, Katherine Beckingham, wife of Capt. Baynes, late of the 42nd Regt., and dau. of the late John Milnes, esq., of Beckingham Hall, Lincoln.

At Whitfield, co. Waterford, aged 68, William Christmas, esq. He was the elder son of the late William Christmas, esq., of Whitfield, by Catherine, dau. of William Ludlow, esq., and was born in the year 1799. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Waterford, and served the office of high sheriff for that county in 1837. The deceased gentleman, who was highly respected by all who knew him, was the representative of his native city, Waterford, in 1834-5, and again in 1841-2, and was declared by O'Connell to be one of the most useful members sent to the British Parliament. He married, in 1828, Octavia, dau. of the late Col. Thomas Winyates, H.E.I.C.S., and niece of the late Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., of Thirkley Park, co. Cork.

At Castle Cooke, Fermoy, co. Cork, aged 84, William Cooke-Collis, esq., of Castle Cooke. He was the only son of the Ven. Zachary Cooke-Collis, of that place, Archdeacon of Cloyne (who died in 1806), by Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Leslie, esq., M.D., of Cork. He was born on the 30th of Jan., 1783, and educated at Clonmel School, under the Rev. Richard Carey; he entered the army at an early age, was a lieutenant in the 62nd Regt., and afterwards a captain in the North Cork regiment of Militia. In 1807 he was appointed a deputy-governor of the co. Cork, of which he was for many years a justice of the peace, discharging the duties with judgment and discretion. He lived at the old family mansion over fifty years, was from his earliest days an ardent follower of field sports, keeping an excellent pack of harriers, dispensing a very liberal hospitality, and was, it may be truly said, loved and honoured by all around him. He married, in 1808, Elizabeth Geraldine de Courcy, eldest dau. of Maurice Uniacke Atkin, esq., of Leadington, co. Cork, and by her (who died in 1862) had issue three sons and two daus. He is succeeded in the family estates by his second and elder surviving son, the Rev. Maurice Atkin Cooke-Collis, D.D., of Fermoy House, co. Cork, and now of Castle Cooke, rector of

Queenstown, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1839, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Talbot Crosbie, of Ardferf Abbey, co. Kerry, nephew and representative of John, last Earl of Glandore, and has issue three sons and four daus.

At 58, St. George's-square, S.W., aged 82, Sarah, widow of T. H. Erlington, esq., late Major of the Tower of London.

At the College, Bromley, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. C. G. Richmond, rector of Six Hills, Lincolnshire.

At Maidstone, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 56, John Ward Woodfall, esq., M.D. He was the youngest son of George Woodfall, esq., of Great Dean's-yard, Westminster, and brother of the late Col. Woodfall (see p. 402, *ante*). He was born in the year 1810, and admitted as a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1854, and for years was assistant physician at the Westminster Hospital. In 1853 he succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. Sibbald, at Maidstone, and was at that time elected as one of the physicians to the West Kent General Hospital, which office he continued to hold till his death. As a magistrate, to which position he was appointed in 1862, he ever showed firm and unflinching integrity; as a physician, his talents and worth gained for him the highest estimation of his fellow medical practitioners; and in all the relations of life he was held in most affectionate regard.—*South Eastern Gazette*.

March 23. At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 53, Sir John Dick Lauder, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Greenfield, Worcester, aged 76, Matilda, widow of the Rev. Thomas Waters, M.A., of that city.

At Ashby Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 7, John Oswald, only son of Lieut.-Colonel Werge, 2d Queen's Royals.

At Cliffe Hall, Yorkshire, aged 61, Richard Bassett Wilson, esq. He was the elder son of the late John Wilson, esq., of Seacroft Hall, co. York (who died in 1836), by Martha, dau. of Richard Bassett, esq., of Glentworth, co. Lincoln, and was born in 1806. He was educated at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and proceeded M.A. in 1833, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the North Riding of co. York. The immediate ancestor of the family of the deceased was John Wilson, of Camphall, Leeds, who established himself there about the middle of the 18th century. The late Mr. Wilson married, in 1839, Anne, dau. of William Fitzgerald, esq., of Adelphi, co. Clare, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John Gerald, born in 1841.

March 24. At Dover, aged 79, Admiral the Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery Knox. He was the second son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Ranfurly (who died in 1840), by Diana Jane, eldest dau. and co-heir of Edmond, Viscount Pery, and was born in 1787. He entered the Navy in Nov. 1799, as first class volunteer on board the *Ethalion*, and in the following year joined the *Sea-horse*, and served for some time in the Mediterranean. He was afterwards employed on the coast of Ireland, and in the West Indies. He attained post-rank in 1812, and was subsequently employed as flag-captain in the *Eurotas* off Cadiz and Gibraltar. He became a rear-admiral in 1846, and an admiral on the retired list in 1860. He married, in 1813, Jane Sophia, fifth dau. of Wm. Hope Vere, esq., by whom he had issue, besides three daus., one son, Thomas Edmond, C.B., a Col. in the Army, who was born in 1820, and married, in 1846, Lucy Diana, dau. of the Ven. Wm. Wray Mauzsell, Archdeacon of Limerick.

At Wilton Castle, co. Wexford, accidentally burnt to death, Mrs. Margaret Alcock. She was the dau. and heir of James Savage, esq., of Kilgibbon, co. Wexford, by Eleanor, dau. of James Griffith Carroll, esq., of Ballynure, co. Wicklow, and married, in 1820, Harry Alcock, esq., of Wilton, by whom (who died in Dec., 1840) she had issue four sons and five daus.

At 2, East-ascent, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 61, Caroline, wife of J. S. Bowerbank, LL.D.

At Welbourn Rectory, aged 72, the Rev. Henry John Disbrowe, B.C.L. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816; he took the degree of B.C.L. at All Souls' Coll. in 1819, and in the following year was instituted to the rectory of Welbourn.

At Braybrooke Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 77, the Rev. John Field, M.A. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and proceeded M.A. in 1814, and was instituted to the rectory of Braybrooke in 1829; he was for some time Domestic Chaplain to Lord Forester.

At 10, Eton-terrace, aged 84, Mrs. Henrietta Hope Napier Gordon. She was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchiston Hall, and granddau. of Francis, 5th Lord Napier. She married, in 1807, George Gordon, esq., of Hall Head and Esselmont, co. Aberdeen, who is deceased.

At Preston, aged 33, the Rev. Augustus Vaughton Hadley, M.A., one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools. He was

educated at St. Peter's School, Eaton-square, and proceeded thence to St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1852. He took the first place in each of the annual college examinations, and in 1856 he took his degree of B.A. as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. He was elected a Fellow in 1857, was appointed a Moderator for the mathematic tripos of 1861, and was an examiner in 1862. In 1860 he was appointed one of the college tutors, and in 1862 was elected a member of the council of the senate; these posts he resigned in 1865, when he accepted the office of an inspector of schools for Lancashire. As a college tutor he was singularly successful in winning the respect and regard of his pupils, and there have been few men who at so early an age have obtained so much influence in the University and in the town of Cambridge. The deceased took an active part in originating the universities' mission to Central Africa, and in the volunteer movement, being chaplain to the town corps at Cambridge. He married, in 1865, Gertrude Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, B.D.

At Preston House, Faversham, Kent, aged 87, Giles Hilton, esq. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Gibbs Hilton, esq., of Marshes, in Selling (who was long known as the father of the fox hunters in the co. of Kent), by Ann, dau. of Stephen Jones, esq., of Faversham. He was born in the year 1779, and was a magistrate for Kent. Mr. Hilton was twice married: first, in 1803, to Mary, dau. of the late John Sheppard, esq., barrister, of Faversham; and, secondly, in 1816, to Sarah, dau. of Capt. Waller, of Sandwich: and has left issue four children.

At the Albany, Piccadilly, Edward Harvey Maltby, esq., eldest surviving son of the Right Rev. Edward Maltby, late Bishop of Durham.

At Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, Mary Booker, wife of the Rev. Cyril Stacey.

At the Royal Artillery Depôt, Warley, aged 59, Lieut.-Colonel Stephen James Stevens, C.B.

At Burnham, Somerset, aged 79, the Rev. Theophilus Williams, M.A. He was educated at Christ's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1850, in which year he was instituted to the vicarage of Burnham. He was curate of Charlton Mackrell from 1831 to 1850; in 1851 he was appointed a surrogate for the diocese of Bath and Wells, and in 1852 rural dean of Axbridge.

March 25. At Tatchbury Mount, the residence of his brother-in-law, aged 83,

Lieut.-Colonel Brotherton Browne, of 6, Waterloo-place, London.

At Lanwithan, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of William Foster, esq.

At Paris, M. Flittorff, the distinguished architect. He was a member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia, and member and Royal Gold Medallist of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was architect of the Cirques de l'Empereur and de l'Impératrice, of the great Church, or rather Basilica, of St. Vincent de Paul, of the fountains and pavilions in the Champs Elysées, and of various mairies and other important buildings. His knowledge of classic antiquity and his various important publications, especially that on the art of polychromy as applied to monumental art, placed him in the highest rank among the writers on his art, and will leave a great loss in that department of architectural knowledge and scientific research.

At Littlehampton, aged 84, Lieut. John Hoyland. He was the only son of the late Anthony Hoyland, esq., of Yarmouth, Norfolk (who died in 1828), by Ann, dau. of — Sharpington, esq., of Chelmsford, Essex. He was born at Woolwich in the year 1783, educated at Woolwich, and entered the Army at an early age, being engaged at the landing of the troops at Alexandria in 1801, and also in the subsequent battle under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was appointed a Lieut. R.E. in 1815, but retired from active service after the battle of Waterloo, and settled at Littlehampton. Some of the ancestors of the deceased went with James II. to Ireland, fought under him at the battle of Boyne, and afterwards settled in that country. Lieut. Hoyland married, in 1811, Mary Ann, only dau. of Luke Poyntz, esq., of Plumstead, Kent, by whom he has left an only son.

At 47, Sussex-gardens, aged 86, Leonora, dau. of the late Claud Russell, esq., of Binfield Manor House, Berks.

March 26. At Bays Hill Lawn, Cheltenham, aged 49, William Barnett, esq. He was a son of the late James Barnett, esq., of Stratton Park, Bedfordshire (who represented Rochester in four Parliaments), and brother of Charles J. Barnett, esq., who was some time M.P. for Maidstone; he was born in 1818, and was formerly an officer in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

At 84, Manor-street, Chelsea, aged 47, Dr. Edward James Bullock.

At Manor House, St. John's-wood-park, aged 71, John Campbell, D.D. See OCTUARY.

At Upper Southwick-street, Hyde-park, Mrs. Harriet Massy-Dawson. She was the only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas S. Griffinhoofe, of Arkesden, Essex, and married, in 1861 (as his second wife), Francis Dennis Massy-Dawson, esq., barrister-at law.

At The Elms, Canterbury, aged 81, William Delmar, esq., of The Elms, and of Elmstone Court, Wingham, Kent. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Delmar, esq., of Canterbury, by Harriet, daughter of John Jackson, esq. He was born in 1786, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, and proceeded M.A. in 1811. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent, and married, in 1811, Emma, second dau. of the late John Abbott, esq., formerly of Bromston House, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet (who died in 1858), by whom he has left issue seven children.

At Friesthorpe Rectory, aged 20, Catherine Martha, dau. of the late Edmund Edward Meyrick, esq., of Cefn Coch, Anglesea.

At 59, Portland-place, aged 62, Taverner John Miller, esq., late M.P. for Colchester. The deceased, who was a son of Capt. Charles J. Miller, was born in 1804. In 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Maldon, Essex, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Du Cane. In 1856, he was a candidate for Colchester, but was unsuccessful. In the following year, however, he was elected for that borough, and retained his seat until the commencement of the present session of Parliament, when he resigned on account of extreme ill-health. Mr. Miller was a merchant in Westminster, and a magistrate for that city, and also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex. He married, in 1838, Marian, dau. of Charles Cheyne, esq., late of Godalming, Surrey, by whom he has left issue.

At Penn, Wiltshire, aged 67, Philadelphia Jane Caroline, relict of Commander Munro, R.N.

Aged 79, William Roberts, esq., of Harborne Hall, near Birmingham.

March 27. At Norwich, Emily Christiana, widow of the Rev. Walter Chenery, rector of Stuston, Suffolk, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. J. Chapman, incumbent of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich.

At Upper Bonnytown, Linlithgow, N.B., Frances, dau. of the late Adam Dawson, esq., of Bonnytown.

At Bridge-hill, near Canterbury, aged 79, Mary, widow of the Rev. Edward Gregory.

At The Vale, Chelsea, aged 46, Mr. Alfred

Mellon. The deceased had been for many years known as one of the most popular conductors of the English orchestra. He began his musical career in the orchestra of the Birmingham Theatre, and soon came to London as musical director of the Adelphi Theatre, under the successive management of Mr. Yates and Mr. Webster. While holding this position, he married Miss Woolgar—then, as now, the popular favourite of that theatre. His talent as a musical conductor soon became known, and when he left the Adelphi he took his seat as second conductor at the Italian Opera under Mr. Costa. His popularity was very great throughout the country, particularly at the great musical festivals, and also in London, where he organised several successful series of promenade concerts. He conducted the English Opera under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, and latterly he was the lessee of Covent Garden during the winter season. In addition, moreover, to other various duties, Mr. Mellon had recently accepted the conductorship of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, celebrated among the first musical institutions in the country. The deceased was buried at Brompton Cemetery, the funeral being attended by many gentlemen of theatrical or musical celebrity.

At 7, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 72, Emma, widow of T. B. Oldfield, esq.

At Twizell House, Northumberland, aged 78, Prideaux John Selby, esq., of Twizell House, and of Ightham Mote. He was the eldest son of the late George Selby, esq., of Beale and Twizell House (who died in 1804), by Margaret, dau. of John Cook, esq., and was born in 1789. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Northumberland, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1821. Mr. Selby was a distinguished naturalist, and his name is familiar to all British naturalists, as the author of an excellent work, in two volumes, upon British birds, illustrated by coloured folio plates, which continued to be the standard book of reference until the appearance of the late Mr. Yarrell's volumes on the same subject. Mr. Selby was also the author of a book of superior merit on British forest trees, one of Mr. Van Voorst's series, and he contributed the volume on pigeons to the "Naturalist's Library," edited by his friend Sir W. Jardine, bart. Mr. Selby's name is also associated with that of Sir William as joint editor of three volumes of "Illustrations of Ornithology," in which many species of birds from all parts of the world are figured for the first time; and

he was for many years a prominent and active member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club. Mr. Selby married, in 1810, Lewis Tabitha, second dau. of Bertram Mitford, esq., of Mitford Castle, by whom he has left issue three daus.

At Ravenswood, Croydon, Surrey, aged 79, James Taylor, esq., solicitor, of 15, Furnival's-inn, London.

March 28. At Woodlands, St. John's-wood-road, Lady Gordon, widow of Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart., G.C.B. Her Ladyship was Julia, dau. of Richard H. A. Bennett, esq., of Beckenham, Kent. She married, in 1805, the Right Hon. Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., for many years Quartermaster-General of the Forces, who was in 1818 created a baronet, in consideration of his distinguished military services, and by whom she had a son, the present Sir Henry Percy Gordon, and a daughter unmarried. The deceased lady was left a widow in 1851.

At Bath, Neville Loftus Bland, esq., only son of the late Captain John Loftus Otway Bland, R.N.

At 25, Addison-road north, Notting-hill, aged 53, Capt. Edwin Bourn, fourth son of the late William Bourn, esq., of Gainsborough.

At Fulwood Park, Aigburth, Liverpool, aged 77, Daniel Campbell, esq.

At 33, South-street, aged 76, Harriet, widow of Henry John Conyers, esq., of Copped Hall, Essex.

At Castlestone, St. Peter's, Northampton, aged 64, the Rev. John Cox, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Cox, esq., of Jamaica, by Francis, eldest dau. of John Packharniss, esq., of that island. He was born in London in the year 1802, and educated at Eton; he graduated B.A. at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828. He was appointed in 1830 to the curacy of Walgrave and Hunnington. Mr. Cox, who was a lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia, married, first, in 1828, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of John Woodward, esq., of Mark Lane, London; and secondly, in 1848, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Charles Markham, esq., of Northampton, and has left issue by both marriages.

At Birchamp House, Newland, Gloucestershire, aged 79, John Fortesque Fortesque-Brickdale, esq., of Birchamp House. He was the eldest son of the late John Brickdale, esq., of Birchamp House (who died in 1840), by Anne, the youngest dau. of the late R. Inglett Fortesque, esq., of Spridestone and Buckland Filleigh, Devon. He was born in the year 1788, and was educated at Westminster School, whence

he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1809, and proceeded M.A. in 1811; having chosen the law as his profession, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1818. In 1861 he assumed the name of Fortescue, by Royal licence, before and in addition to that of Brickdale. The family of the deceased was formerly of Brickdale, co. Lancaster, and held large landed estates in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Salop, and Montgomery. An ancestor, Thomas Brickdale, was the first Governor of Conway Castle, *temp.* Edward I. Mr. Fortescue-Brickdale, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Gloucester, and a magistrate for cos. Monmouth and Somerset, married, in 1813, Catherine, dau. of Charles Gregorie, esq., and has left issue three surviving children. His eldest son, Matthew Inglett, was born in 1817, and married, in 1856, Sarah Anna, dau. of Edward John Lloyd, esq., Q.C.—*Law Times.*

At 42, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 78, Elizabeth Maria French, widow of the Rev. William French, D.D., formerly Master of Jesus College, Cambridge and Canon of Ely.

At Calcutta, aged 30, Lieut. George Bernard Johnston, of H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps; eldest surviving son of Charles B. Johnston, esq., of Tudor Lodge, Ballybrack, Ireland.

At 29, Abingdon-street, aged 44, Wm. Tidd Pratt, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of John Tidd Pratt, esq., barrister-at-law, and Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, &c., by Ann, dau. of Major Campbell. He was born at Lambeth in the year 1823, educated at the Grammar School, Bedford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847. The deceased was buried at Norwood Cemetery on the 3rd April.—*Law Times.*

At 5, Bruntsfield-place, Edinburgh, aged 86, William Tullis, esq. Mr. Tullis was formerly a corn merchant in Edinburgh, but retired from business nearly a quarter of a century ago, and from that period took an earnest part in public affairs—first as a bailie of the now extinct barony of Canongate, and afterwards as a councillor and magistrate of Edinburgh. The deceased gentleman was for many years a member of the old Police Commission, and up to a very recent date represented one of the wards of the city in the Road Trust. Mr. Tullis was a thorough Conservative, and a steadfast supporter of the Church of Scotland.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

At Glundare, Aberdare, aged 57, Thos.

Wayne, esq., a magistrate for co. Glamorgan.

Aged 79, the Rev. Marlow Watts Wilkinson, M.A., rector of Uley and Harescombe-cum-Pitchcomb, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, and proceeded M.A. in 1812, and B.D. in 1825; he was instituted to the rectory of Uley in 1823, and to that of Harescombe-cum-Pitchcomb in 1825.

March 29. At Crosswood, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, aged 58, the Lady Lucy Harriet Vaughan. She was the only dau. of John, 3rd Earl of Lisburne, by the Hon. Lucy Courtenay, fifth dau. of William, 2nd Viscount Courtenay, and was born Feb. 4, 1809.

At St. Arvan's Park, near Chepstow, aged 90, Helen, widow of John Bainbridge, esq.

At 8, Bow-street, Covent-garden, aged 66, Major Bartholomew Beniowski, formerly of the Polish Army.

At 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 44, Robert Culling-Hanbury, esq., M.P., of Redwell Park, Herts. He was the eldest son of Robert Hanbury, esq., of Poles, Herts, by Emily, dau. of the late William Hall, esq., and was born in 1823. He was deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex and the Lower Hamlets, and a magistrate for Herts, Middlesex, and East Sussex. In 1857 he was returned at the head of the poll as representative for Middlesex in the House of Commons. He was again, in 1859, re-elected and placed at the head of the poll, and at the last general election was returned unopposed for the county. He was a staunch supporter of Lord Palmerston's Administration, and expressed himself in favour of an extension of the franchise. He had voted for the total abolition of church rates, and for a system of education, like many Dissenters of his class, "based upon the Bible." The late Mr. Hanbury was a most exemplary man in private life, and not only his family but a wide circle of friends have lost by his death a genial and sympathetic companion. He was twice married: first, in 1849, to Caroline, dau. of the late Abel Smith, esq., M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts; and secondly, in 1865, to Frances Selina, eldest dau. of the late Sir Culling E. Cardley, bart., when he assumed the additional surname of Culling. He has left by his first wife, with other issue, a son and heir, Edmund Smith, born in 1850. The deceased was interred in Thundridge Church, near Ware, in the presence of a numerous concourse of friends and spectators, including clergymen of all denominations, members of Parliament, and the

representatives of many philanthropic societies with which the deceased was so intimately connected.

At Colwall Rectory, Herefordshire, aged 64, the Rev. Frederick Custance, M.A. He was born in 1802, and educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1839. He was a prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, rural dean, and for twenty-six years rector of Colwall.

At Lampits, Lanarkshire, Dr. James French, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals. He served with the 4th Regiment in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to the end of that war, in 1814. He also served in the American war and the war in China. He was appointed Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals in 1845, and Inspector-General in 1852. After this period he retired on half-pay. In recognition of his long and valuable services he was in 1850 made a Companion of the Bath.

At Cheam Rectory, Surrey, aged 49, the Rev. Thomas Carteret Maule, B.D. He was the youngest son of the late Wm. Henry Maule, esq., of Godmanchester, Hants, by Alice Orridge, dau. of Richard Sheppard, esq., M.D., R.N. He was born at Copnor, near Portsmouth, in the year 1817, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he proceeded to St. John's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839; he was afterwards a Fellow, and for many years Bursar of that College; he proceeded M.A. in 1843, and B.D. in 1848. He was appointed in 1856 to the rectory of Cheam. The deceased married, in 1857, Julia Fanny, dau. of the Rev. B. B. Bockett, vicar of Epsom, by whom he has left three sons and two daughters.

At 5, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Anne Douglas Stirling, dau. of the late Sylvester D. Stirling, esq., of Glenberrie, and wife of Major William Stirling, R.H.A.

At Epsom, Anne, widow of the Rev. George Trevelyan, of Malden, Surrey.

March 30. At Upnor, Kent, aged 21, Henry Clement Bailey, Ensign 14th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Bailey, vicar of White Notley, Essex.

At The Tower, West-hill, Hastings, aged 88, Charles Coleman, esq.

At Saville House, Twickenham, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Louisa Napier. She was the dau. of the late Sir James Stewart, bart., of Fort Stewart, co. Donegal (who died in 1827), by Miss Whaley, dau. of Richard Chapel Whaley, esq., of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, and married, first, to Capt. William Conolly Staples, R.N., and, secondly, in 1817, to Richard Napier, esq., barrister-at-law, fourth son of the late Col. the Hon. George Napier.

At Blackheath, aged 74, Dr. Thomas Robertson, R.N.

At Wellington, Derby, aged 46, Dr. Watson, formerly one of the physicians to the Derby Infirmary.

At Florence, Marian, the wife of the Rev. John Wordsworth, vicar of Brigham, Cumberland.

March 31. At Pendeford Hall, Staffordshire, aged 87, Ann, relict of Daniel Harrington, esq., R.N.

Aged 85, the Rev. John Page, D.D., vicar of Gillingham, Kent. He was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1802, and proceeded M.A. in 1805; he took his degree of B.D. in 1816, and D.D. in 1826. He was instituted to the vicarage of Gillingham in 1822.

At Lewisham House, Kent, Lieut.-Col. Edward Parker, fourth son of the late Thomas Watson Parker, esq., of the same place.

At Quarry Field, Leamington, aged 79, Owen Pell, esq., eldest son of Samuel Pell, esq., of Sywell Hall, co. Northampton.

At Crockenhill Parsonage, Kent, aged 53, the Rev. Henry De Laval Willis, D.D. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1837, and D.D. in 1855; he was appointed to the incumbency of St. John's, Bradford, Yorkshire, in 1850.

At 37, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, Anna Maria Louisa, wife of the Rev. Theodore A. Walrond.

April 1. At Bear Hill, Twyford, Berks, aged 88, Caroline Sepel Fuller, dau. of the late Peake Fuller, esq., and granddau. of the Hon. Felton Hervey.

At Armley House, Yorkshire, aged 75, John Gott, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Benjamin Gott, esq., of Armley House (who died in 1840), by Elizabeth, dau. of William Rhodes, esq., of Wentbridge and Flockton Hall. He was born at Leeds, in the year 1791, educated at Edinburgh University, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Gott married, in 1821, Mary Ann, dau. of the late Edward Brook, esq., of Chapelton, near Leeds, but having died without issue, he is succeeded in his estate by his nephew, William Ewart Gott, esq., of Wyther Grange, Yorkshire.

At 17, Cadogan-terrace, aged 72, Anne Owen, dau. of the late Rev. Roger Owen.

At Hopebourne, Canterbury, the Rev. William Pearson, M.A., late vicar of Grandborough.

At Angus Lodge, Hamilton, N.B., Lieut.-Gen. John Henry Richardson. He entered the army in 1809 as cornet in the 9th Lancers, and soon afterwards accompanied them to the Peninsula, where he took an honourable and important share in the active military duties of that stirring period, and in the memorable events which immediately followed. He rose step by step from the rank he held as cornet till he became general in January, 1866. The deceased gentleman was thoroughly Conservative in his principles; and, although taking no active part in any of the more prominent occurrences of the day, he was nevertheless warmly interested in all that tended to promote the public good, and was a hearty and generous supporter of the principal local charities.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

At 20, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, aged 74, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. T. Linwood Strong, late rector of Sedgefield, Durham.

Aged 20, Marianne Helen, eldest dau. of Commander and Mrs. Edmund Turnour, of Cross Deep Lawn, Twickenham, granddau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour, M.A.

At Maritime Villa, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 65, Martha Wilson, widow of Lieut. Harry Slater Wilson, R.N.

April 2. At Cannes, aged 13, Augusta, youngest dau. of Henry Baring, esq., M.P.

Aged 37, Mr. C. H. Bennett, artist. The deceased was a well-known draughtsman on wood. His first sketches appeared in *Diogenes*. They speedily attracted attention, and his pencil was afterwards occupied with a series of slight outline portraits of members of Parliament, which were published in the *Illustrated Times*. Then came his "Shadows," followed by more serious work, amongst which was a series of illustrations to the "Pilgrim's Progress," edited by the Rev. C. Kingsley; and, last of all, his engagement on *Punch*, to which he contributed numerous sketches. Mr. Bennett has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss.

At 88, Belgrave-road, aged 79, Mary Ann, relict of William Brodric, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

At Barling Vicarage, Rochford, aged 42, Amelia Eliza, the wife of the Rev. Frederic Albert Gace, M.A.

At Leith, N.B., accidentally drowned, aged 43, the Rev. Father Noble. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had been settled in Leith about six years. He was greatly liked by the Roman Catholics of the town, and highly esteemed by the community in general. During the recent

epidemic of cholera his services were such as to call forth the special approbation of the magistrates.

At St. Mary's House, Tenby, aged eight weeks, Douglas Astley, youngest child of Lieut. Harington C. Onslow, R.N.

At Alford, Lincolnshire, aged 63, Anthony Portington, esq., solicitor. He was the only son of the late Robert Portington, esq., of Alford, and was born in 1803; he was educated at Alford Grammar School, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of the late Henry Wilson, esq., solicitor, in that town. After being articled, he acted as managing clerk until the year 1834, when he was admitted a solicitor, and entered into partnership with his employer. On the death of Mr. H. Wilson, in 1860, he was appointed clerk to the magistrates of the Hundred of Calceworth, Lincolnshire, a post which he filled up to the period of his death. Mr. Portington's integrity and punctuality in business gained for him the esteem of all who knew him, and his unbounded liberality will make his loss felt by a large number of his poorer brethren. He married, in 1854, Alice, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Lister, and widow of Wharton Amcotts Cavie, esq.—*Law Times*.

April 3. At 2, Queen-street, Mayfair, Margaret Mary, youngest dau. of the late J. Cuninghame, esq., of Lainslaw, N.B.

At Cambridge, aged 21, John Stables Fell, scholar of Trinity Hall.

At Acton Vicarage, Suffolk, aged 58, the Rev. Thomas Fell, M.A. He was educated at Peter House, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and proceeded M.A. in 1832; he was instituted to the rectory of Sheepy, Atherstone, in 1856, and was an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

At Bath, Mrs. Isabella Godley. She was the third dau. of the late Sir Thomas Fetherston, bart., of Ardagh, co. Longford (who died in 1819), by Elizabeth, dau. of George Boleyn Whitney, esq., of New Pass, co. Westmeath; she married John Godley, esq., of Fonthill, co. Dublin, by whom she had issue two sons and one dau.

At Keittos, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth, aged 71, Emily, wife of the Rev. G. Selby Hele.

At Tunbridge Wells, Augusta Catherine, sixth dau. of John Plumtre, esq., and sister of the late John Pemberton Plumtre, esq., of Fredville, Kent.

At Goodamoor, Devon, aged 67, Henry Hele Treby, esq. He was the last surviving son of the late Paul Treby Ourry, esq., of Goodamoor (who assumed his

maternal name of Treby), by Lætitia Anne, dau. of the late Sir William Trellawny, bart. He was born at Goodamoor in the year 1799, and was a magistrate for Devon. The deceased, who lived and died unmarried, succeeded in his estates by his sister, Blanche Jemima Treby.

At Cheltenham, aged 46, the Rev. John Watson, youngest son of the late R. Watson, esq., of Lutterworth.

April 4. At 17, Cromwell-road, suddenly, aged 63, Lady Lister-Kaye. Her ladyship was Matilda, only dau. and heir of George Arbuthnot, esq., and niece of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and of the Bishop of Killaloe, and married, in 1824, Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, co. York, by whom she has had issue three sons and six daus.

At Chiswick House, aged 2½ years, Lady Blanche Grosvenor, youngest child of Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor.

At Middle Deal, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Backhouse, C.B.

At Hammersmith, Eustache Vincent, wife of Humphrey Bowles, esq., of Burford Manor House, Shropshire.

At Maidstone, suddenly, aged 61, Capt. John Cheere, R.N., of Aylesford, Kent. He was the fourth son of the late Charles Madryll-Cheere, esq., of Papworth Hall (who was M.P. for Cambridge from 1820 until his decease in 1825), by Frances, dau. of Charles Cheere, esq., and brother of the late Wm. Henry Cheere, esq. (see p. 549, *ante*). He was born in the year 1806, and passed his examination for the navy in 1826; he obtained his first commission in 1836, and served for some time on the Mediterranean station, and was placed on the half-pay list in 1845. He married, in 1849, Mary, dau. of Samuel Watkins Green, esq., of Antigua, and niece of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham.

At 4, Essex-terrace, Lee, Blackheath, aged 67, Thomas Ingleton, esq., late of the War Department.

Aged 12 years, Helena Charlotte, second dau. of Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park.

At Belmont, Melksham, aged 73, Major-General John Moule, of the Bengal Army. He was the seventh son of the late George Moule, esq., of Melksham, Wilts, by Sarah, dau. of — Hayward, esq., and was born at Melksham in the year 1794. He entered the army in 1810, and served during the Nepal campaign in 1815-16, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1826. He commanded at Sealkote in 1855, and at Ferozepore in 1856. He married in 1830, Anna Sophia, third dau. of Major-Gen. W. Faithfull, of

the Bengal Army, by whom he has left issue an only dau.

At Warwick, John Home Peebles, esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

At an advanced age, Capt. Thos. Penruddocke, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At German Cottage, Cheltenham, Mrs. Georgina Mary Ricketts. She was the only surviving dau. of the Hon. Augustus Fitzhardinge Berkeley, of Funtington, Chichester, by Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Dashwood-King, bart., and married in 1842, Col. St. Vincent William Ricketts, who died in March, 1866.

At Florence, Miss Isabella Scott, dau. of the late John Scott, esq., of Gala, N.B.

At Ravensthorpe Manor, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Walker, esq., late of Nether Silton, in the same county.

At Abinger Place, Lewes, aged 90, Richard Barratt, esq., for many years surveyor of turnpike roads in Sussex.

At Reigate, the Rev. Samuel Brewer. He was the second son of Mr. James Brewer, of Reigate. He was formerly curate of St. John's, Chatham, and in 1859 was appointed chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

At Bednall Vicarage, Staffordshire, aged 76, the Rev. Matthew Davies, M.A. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and proceeded M.A. in 1815; he was appointed vicar of Bednall in 1841.

At 32, Saxe Coburg-place, Edinburgh, suddenly, Major-Gen. Jas. Gordon, R.E., of Swiney, Caithness-shire.

At Ramsgate, aged 85, Richard Haughton, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., F.R.A.S., &c.

At Southampton, aged 54, Geo. Hough, esq., late director of public instruction for British Burmah.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, of fever, aged 27, John Houghton, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. *Ocean*.

At Birchington Hall, Isle of Thanet, aged 69, Mrs. Ann Laming. She was the dau. of the late Benjamin Noakes, esq., and married James Laming, esq., of Birchington Hall, who died in 1864.

At Somerton Court, Somerton, Somerset, aged 85, Ann, relict of W. Nicholas, esq.

At Blenheim Lodge, Putney, aged 27, Sophia Hume, wife of Stanley Slocombe, esq.

April 6. At 15 A, Grosvenor-square, suddenly, aged 68, the Right Rev. Joseph Cotton Wigram, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester. See OBITUARY.

At Rotherfield Rectory, Sussex, aged two years, Basil Henry, the youngest child of the Rev. Alfred Child.

At Ribston, Yorkshire, aged 89, Mary, the last surviving dau. of the Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston, formerly of Whitehaven, late rector of Handsworth.

At Plumstead, Kent, aged 25, Charles Edward Phillips, esq., B.A. of Ch. Ch., Oxford, and second son of John Phillips, esq., of Elm House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.

Aged 36, William Glanville Richards, esq., of the Bank of England, eldest son of the Rev. William Richards, M.A., perpetual curate of Dawley Magna, Salop.

At 58, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. John Dowdswell Shakespear, late of the Bengal Artillery.

At 21, Bedford-gardens, Campden-hill, aged 40, Major Patrick Torry Sims, late of the Madras army.

April 7. At 23, Hanover-square, of apoplexy, aged 72, Sir Thomas Wilkinson, K.C.S.T., Lieut.-Col. Bengal army. The deceased was the eldest son of the late James Wilkinson, esq., of Crosby-Ravensworth, Westmoreland, and was born at Flass, in that county, in the year 1795. He entered the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry in 1811, and served until May, 1818. He was present at the battles of Nagpore and Seonee, and also at the siege and capture of Chandah, and in the affair at Wurrora in 1818. For twenty-four years he was in civil and political employment in India, the latest of his official posts being that of political resident at Nagpore. He retired on the pension of a colonel in March, 1844, and in recognition of his long political services in India he was in 1866 made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The deceased, who lived and died unmarried, was buried at Crosby-Ravensworth.

At 2, Claremont Villas, Gosport, aged 59, Anne, wife of John Andrews, esq., Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.

At 118, Belgrave-road, Maria Christina, wife of Col. C. T. Du Plat, R.A.

At Scarborough, aged 64, Sophia Jane, dau. of the late R. C. Elwes, esq., of Great Billing, Northamptonshire.

At 21, Lower Belgrave-place, Belgravia, aged 67, Richard Englefield, esq.

At 118, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Emma Corsbie, wife of Alexander Haldane, esq., barrister-at-law, and youngest dau. of the late Joseph Hardcastle, esq., of Hatcham House, Surrey.

At Kasan House, Norwood, aged 68, Clara, relict of the late Lieut. Henry Martin Leake, R.N.

At Bournemouth, Emily Jane St. John Mildmay, youngest dau. of the late Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq., of Haslegrave House.

At Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 47, Henry William Woodforde Plant, esq., Dep. Com.-Gen.

At 30, Imperial-square, Cheltenham, aged 60, Marmaduke Thompson, esq., late Surgeon Major, Bombay army.

April 8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Foster, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. James Linton, of Hemingford House, Hunts.

At Glandon House, Southsea, Hants, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of the late Samuel Wyatt Garratt, esq.

Aged 71, the Rev. Walter Henry Hill, of Monmouth.

At Mar Lodge, Stirling, Stephen Kenny, late of the 60th Rifles, Captain and Adjutant of the Highland Borderers.

Aged 27, William Joseph O'Brien, esq. He was the second son of the late William Smith O'Brien, esq., of Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick (who died in 1864), by Lucy Caroline, eldest dau. of Joseph Gabbett, esq., and nephew of Lord Inchiquin. He was born Feb. 21, 1839.

At The Guards, Kirkby Treleth, Lancashire, aged 34, John Todd Newcomb, esq. Deceased, on the death of Mrs. Sarah Newcomb, on the 11th Nov., 1866, succeeded to the property of her son, Robert Nicholas Newcomb, esq. (he died March 22, 1863), of Wansford House, and The Rock, Stamford (including the *Stamford Mercury*), in pursuance of whose will he assumed the name of Newcomb. Deceased has left, with other issue, a son and heir, an infant.

Aged 66, the Rev. Alexander Poole, rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield. He was the eldest son of the late Samuel Poole, esq., of Chelmsford, Essex, by Ann, dau. of Simon Alexander Fraser, esq.; he was born in the year 1800, educated at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822; he was appointed in 1833 to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Church, Chesterfield; he was also chaplain to the Chesterfield Union. Mr. Poole married, in 1823, Elizabeth Mary, dau. of William Neale Tudor, esq., of Homerton, London, by whom he has left issue two sons and one dau.

At Odiham, Hants, aged 83, Capt. John Scott, R.N. The deceased was born in Dec., 1784, and entered the Navy in Aug., 1794. He was for some time employed in the Channel and off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and subsequently in the

West Indies, in the North Sea, and on the coasts of Africa, Spain, Brazil, and North America. He achieved signal success in the attack on New Orleans, for which he obtained the thanks of the Naval Commander-in-Chief. He became a Commander on the half-pay list in 1815. Capt. Scott was twice married: first, in 1815, to Miss Cole, of Waltham, Essex, sister of Jas. Cole, esq., Paymaster, R.N.; and, secondly, in 1840, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Gibson, esq. He leaves a family of twelve children.

At Southampton, aged 19, William Charles, second son of Col. Robert Waller, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

April 9. At Putney-heath, aged 74, Sarah Albinia Louisa, Countess Dowager of Ripon. Her ladyship was the only child of Robert, 4th Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his first wife, Margaretta, dau. and co-heir of Edmund Bourke, esq., of Urey, and widow of Thomas Adderley, esq., of Innishannon, co. Cork, and was born Feb. 22, 1793. She married, Sept. 1, 1814, Frederick John, 1st Earl of Ripon, by whom she had issue two sons and one dau. Her only surviving son is George, 3rd Earl de Grey and Ripon.

At Cheam, Surrey, aged 43, W. Burgon, esq., solicitor, of 23, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London.

Aged 33, Robert Carr Glyn, esq., late Capt. 7th Fusiliers.

At Ivy Bank, Nairn, aged 90, Captain James Gordon, late of Revack, Strathspay. See OBITUARY.

At Betley Parsonage, Staffordshire, aged 1 year, Auber William, youngest child of the Rev. Herbert Harvey.

Aged 59, John Hawley, esq., solicitor, of Coleman-street, city.

At Chester, Robert Hitchcock, esq., master of the Irish Court of Exchequer.

At 7, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, aged 50, Capt. Donald Macleod.

At Machynlleth, Matilda, wife of Sackville Phelps, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Goodall, of Dinton Hall, Bucks.

April 10. At Faversham, Kent, aged 69, Matilda, wife of John Andrew Anderson, esq., formerly of Greenwich Hospital.

At Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 63, the Rev. George Cheere, M.A. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Charles Madryll-Cheere, esq., of Papworth Hall (who was M.P. for Cambridge from 1820 till his decease in 1825), by Frances, dau. of Charles Cheere, esq., and niece of the late Rev. Sir William Cheere, bart. (a title now extinct). He was born at Papworth, in the year 1804, and educated at King Edward's School, Bury St. Ed-

mund's, under Dr. Malkin; he graduated B.A. at Queen's Coll., Cambridge, in 1828, and proceeded M.A. in 1831. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his brother in March last (see p. 549, ante). The rev. gentleman married, in 1834, Harriet Emily, eldest dau. of John Bonfoy Rooper, esq., M.P., by whom he had issue an only son, George Rooper Cheere, who died in 1858. The deceased is succeeded in the Papworth Hall estates by his brother, the Rev. Frederic Cheere, M.A., of Ingham, Suffolk.

Aged 34, Emily Anne, wife of G. H. Cook, esq., of Hartford Hall, Cheshire.

Aged 93, Miss Martha Everett, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Everett, esq., M.P., of Biddesden, Wilts.

At 40, Porchester-square, Hyde-park, Harriet Elizabeth, widow of John Gregory, esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas.

At Castleton House, Sherborne, Dorset, aged 57, Parr Willesford Hockin, esq., retired Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Presidency.

At Penmaenmawr, North Wales, aged 44, Charles James Meade-King, esq., formerly of Liverpool. He was the third surviving son of the late Richard Meade-King, esq., of Pyrland Hall, Taunton, by Elizabeth, only dau. of John Warren, esq., M.D., of Taunton, and was born in 1822. He married, in 1855, Catherine Hall, eldest dau. of William Newton, esq., of Manchester, by whom he has left issue two daus.

At Carlisle, aged 25, Marianne Gertrude, wife of the Rev. C. H. Perez, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

April 11. At Stephenstown, Dundalk, James Hamilton Heath, infant son of Sir John Marcus Stewart, bart., of Ballegawley House, co. Tyrone.

At Hill House, Copdock, aged 78, Emily, relict of the late Rev. John Bond, rector of Freston, Suffolk.

At Atherstone, Warwickshire, Charlotte Augusta, relict of John Gurley, Lieut. R.N., and late Stipendiary Magistrate of Jamaica.

At 3, Onslow Villas, Onslow-square, South Kensington, Katherine Lee, elder dau. of the late Col. and Mrs. Lee Harvey, of Castlesemple, Renfrewshire.

At 7, Thicket-road, Norwood, aged 66, Major Hugh Monro St. Vincent Rose, late 12th Lancers, of Tarlogie, Ross-shire.

At 4, Southwick-place, W., aged 86, Mrs. Caroline Lowndes-Stone. She was the second dau. of the late Sir William Strickland, bart., by Henrietta, third dau. and co-heiress of Nathaniel Cholmley, esq., of Whitby and Howsham, co. York, and

sister of Sir George Strickland-Cholmley, bart., of Boynton and Howsham, Yorkshire. She married, in 1811, William Francis Lowndes-Stone, esq., of Brightwell Park, Oxon, by whom, who died in 1858, she had issue one son and three daus.

At Burnley, Lancashire, aged 63, John Tattersall, esq., solicitor. He was the third son of the late Lawrence Tattersall, esq., of Burnley, where he was born in 1804; he was educated at the Grammar School of that town, and was admitted a solicitor in 1843. In 1847 he was appointed clerk to the Guardians and superintendent-registrar of the Burnley Union, and, in 1855, clerk to the county magistrates at Burnley, which appointments he held up to the time of his death.—*Law Times*.

At 35, Holford-square, N., aged 42, the Rev. Warwick Reed Wroth, B.A. He was the third son of the late Rev. W. B. Wroth, vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks, by Anne Maria, only surviving child of the Rev. Francis Henry Barker, of St. Julians, Herts. He was born at Northchurch, Herts, in 1824, and was educated at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1848; he was appointed incumbent of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, in 1854, and was the author of "The Weekly Offertory," and "The Choral Service," published in 1858. He married, first, in 1854, Elizabeth, dau. of Bermand Whishaw, esq., of St. Petersburg (she died in 1855); secondly, in 1857, Sophia, second dau. of T. Brooks, esq., of Ealing, Middlesex; he has left issue four sons and four daus.

April 12. At 14, York-street, Portman-square, aged 64, Robert Bell, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At 7, Cavendish-road, South Kennington, aged 24, Emily Ann, wife of the Rev. C. H. Dimont.

At Newport, Salop, aged 57, Henry Heane, esq., solicitor.

At Haileybury College, Hertford, Gilbert Henry, second son of the Rev. G. L. Langdon, rector of St. Paul's Cray, Kent.

At Dover, Lieut.-Col. James Malton, late of the Indian Army on the Madras Establishment.

At Penzance, Ann Penneck Pascoe, relict of William Pascoe, esq., late of Tregembo, St. Hilary, and Park-hill, Bodmin, and only dau. of the late Dr. Borlase, of Penzance.

At Gore Court, Sittingbourne, aged 53, Eliza, wife of George Smeed, esq.

At his residence, in the Palace, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Vardon, librarian in the House of Commons. The deceased had held the office of librarian for a period of nearly 40 years.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large Towns.

| Boroughs, &c. | Estimated Population of the year 1867. | Persons to an acre (1867). | Births registered during the week. | Deaths registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). | | | | Rain-fall in inches. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). | | | Rain-fall in inches. |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Highest during the week. | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. | Highest during the week. | | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean daily values. | | |
| MARCH 16. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,837,605 | 47.1 | 4179 | 3210 | 44.8 | 19.0 | 33.1 | 0.49 | 4205 | 3407 | 18.5 | 34.8 | 0.84 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,082,372 | 39.5 | 2146 | 1572 | 44.8 | 24.5 | 34.1 | 0.95 | 2294 | 1731 | 26.1 | 35.5 | 0.50 |
| Bristol (City) | 165,572 | 35.3 | 117 | 76 | 41.6 | 26.4 | 33.5 | 1.46 | 118 | 74 | 48.4 | 34.2 | 2.06 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 343,948 | 43.0 | 276 | 149 | 40.6 | 24.2 | 32.9 | 0.96 | 248 | 133 | 21.7 | 33.1 | 1.79 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 482,439 | 96.4 | 587 | 316 | 40.3 | 23.7 | 32.3 | 0.18 | 383 | 337 | 26.3 | 35.5 | 0.37 |
| Manchester (City) | 302,823 | 80.9 | 246 | 200 | 43.8 | 23.7 | 33.7 | 0.10 | 245 | 236 | 20.6 | 34.6 | 0.44 |
| Salford (Borough) | 115,013 | 22.2 | 76 | 72 | 41.3 | 21.2 | 33.1 | 0.69 | 88 | 80 | 21.0 | 35.0 | 0.54 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 232,428 | 10.8 | 231 | 136 | 44.0 | 19.0 | 32.8 | 0.14 | 172 | 127 | 23.5 | 34.4 | 0.92 |
| Hull (Borough) | 106,740 | 30.0 | 81 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 47 | .. | .. | .. |
| Edinburgh (City) | 176,081 | 39.8 | 107 | 111 | 37.7 | 24.0 | 33.5 | 0.20 | 137 | 95 | 41.7 | 34.1 | 0.10 |
| Glasgow (City) | 440,979 | 87.1 | 345 | 279 | 38.6 | 20.6 | 31.5 | 0.00 | 363 | 293 | 18.5 | 33.1 | 0.32 |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 319,210 | 32.8 | 167 | 185 | 41.8 | 25.5 | 34.4 | 0.89 | 157 | 214 | 29.9 | 39.1 | 1.44 |
| MARCH 23. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,837,605 | 47.1 | 5050 | 3282 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 44.8 | 0.62 | 4278 | 2967 | 29.0 | 48.0 | 0.15 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,082,372 | 39.5 | 2489 | 1601 | 59.1 | 34.4 | 46.6 | 0.29 | 2340 | 1433 | 30.5 | 48.6 | 0.03 |
| Bristol (City) | 165,572 | 35.3 | 157 | 79 | 56.5 | 35.4 | 45.3 | 0.91 | 111 | 83 | 35.0 | 47.7 | 0.06 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 343,948 | 43.0 | 378 | 203 | 54.0 | 35.0 | 44.9 | 1.29 | 225 | 168 | 34.4 | 49.6 | 0.20 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 482,439 | 96.4 | 430 | 270 | 38.7 | 35.0 | 45.2 | 0.42 | 359 | 275 | 39.1 | 48.7 | 0.04 |
| Manchester (City) | 302,823 | 80.9 | 318 | 263 | 58.5 | 31.0 | 44.9 | 0.72 | 301 | 182 | 33.0 | 47.5 | 0.22 |
| Salford (Borough) | 115,013 | 22.2 | 124 | 66 | 59.5 | 31.6 | 44.9 | 0.64 | 77 | 61 | 56.5 | 46.6 | 0.25 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 232,428 | 10.8 | 353 | 194 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 45.8 | 0.57 | 109 | 134 | 29.0 | 48.6 | 0.05 |
| Hull (Borough) | 106,740 | 30.0 | 79 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| Edinburgh (City) | 176,081 | 39.8 | 145 | 110 | 54.7 | 33.0 | 43.3 | 0.10 | 129 | 95 | 33.0 | 45.9 | 0.20 |
| Glasgow (City) | 440,979 | 87.1 | 366 | 289 | 54.8 | 33.4 | 45.2 | 0.16 | 363 | 284 | 31.9 | 45.6 | 0.46 |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 319,210 | 32.8 | 211 | 255 | 59.5 | 33.6 | 45.2 | 0.61 | 157 | 172 | 37.3 | 52.1 | 0.04 |
| APRIL 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,837,605 | 47.1 | 5050 | 3282 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 44.8 | 0.62 | 4278 | 2967 | 29.0 | 48.0 | 0.15 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,082,372 | 39.5 | 2489 | 1601 | 59.1 | 34.4 | 46.6 | 0.29 | 2340 | 1433 | 30.5 | 48.6 | 0.03 |
| Bristol (City) | 165,572 | 35.3 | 157 | 79 | 56.5 | 35.4 | 45.3 | 0.91 | 111 | 83 | 35.0 | 47.7 | 0.06 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 343,948 | 43.0 | 378 | 203 | 54.0 | 35.0 | 44.9 | 1.29 | 225 | 168 | 34.4 | 49.6 | 0.20 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 482,439 | 96.4 | 430 | 270 | 38.7 | 35.0 | 45.2 | 0.42 | 359 | 275 | 39.1 | 48.7 | 0.04 |
| Manchester (City) | 302,823 | 80.9 | 318 | 263 | 58.5 | 31.0 | 44.9 | 0.72 | 301 | 182 | 33.0 | 47.5 | 0.22 |
| Salford (Borough) | 115,013 | 22.2 | 124 | 66 | 59.5 | 31.6 | 44.9 | 0.64 | 77 | 61 | 56.5 | 46.6 | 0.25 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 232,428 | 10.8 | 353 | 194 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 45.8 | 0.57 | 109 | 134 | 29.0 | 48.6 | 0.05 |
| Hull (Borough) | 106,740 | 30.0 | 79 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| Edinburgh (City) | 176,081 | 39.8 | 145 | 110 | 54.7 | 33.0 | 43.3 | 0.10 | 129 | 95 | 33.0 | 45.9 | 0.20 |
| Glasgow (City) | 440,979 | 87.1 | 366 | 289 | 54.8 | 33.4 | 45.2 | 0.16 | 363 | 284 | 31.9 | 45.6 | 0.46 |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 319,210 | 32.8 | 211 | 255 | 59.5 | 33.6 | 45.2 | 0.61 | 157 | 172 | 37.3 | 52.1 | 0.04 |

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From March 24, 1867, to April 23, 1867, inclusive.

| Day of Month. | Thermometer. | | | Barom. | Weather. | Day of Month. | Thermometer. | | | Barom. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | | | | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | | |
| Mar. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | | Apr. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | |
| 24 | 50 | 56 | 50 | 29. 55 | fair, cloudy | 9 | 51 | 54 | 47 | 29. 67 | fr., r., th., lig. |
| 25 | 51 | 54 | 50 | 29. 64 | do., hea. rain | 10 | 50 | 54 | 49 | 29. 77 | clo., showers |
| 26 | 51 | 56 | 46 | 29. 34 | do., cloudy | 11 | 49 | 53 | 49 | 29. 57 | do., hvy. do. |
| 27 | 48 | 53 | 46 | 29. 31 | cloudy, rain | 12 | 45 | 56 | 52 | 30. 09 | fair |
| 28 | 43 | 52 | 41 | 29. 33 | fair | 13 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 29. 86 | hea. rain, clo. |
| 29 | 43 | 51 | 41 | 29. 39 | do. | 14 | 51 | 52 | 48 | 29. 29 | do., do. |
| 30 | 42 | 52 | 37 | 29. 64 | f., shs., h., t., l. | 15 | 50 | 52 | 49 | 29. 41 | do., shrs., clo. |
| 31 | 41 | 48 | 41 | 30. 05 | fair | 16 | 48 | 54 | 55 | 29. 59 | rain |
| A. 1 | 47 | 55 | 50 | 30. 30 | do. | 17 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 29. 80 | hea. rain, clo. |
| 2 | 52 | 59 | 55 | 30. 04 | rain | 18 | 56 | 63 | 55 | 29. 84 | fair |
| 3 | 52 | 58 | 56 | 30. 05 | fair | 19 | 57 | 63 | 56 | 29. 54 | clo., fr., shrs. |
| 4 | 53 | 56 | 50 | 29. 76 | showers | 20 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 29. 22 | do., hea. rain. |
| 5 | 48 | 58 | 52 | 29. 98 | fair | 21 | 48 | 51 | 45 | 29. 37 | do., do. |
| 6 | 50 | 59 | 53 | 29. 95 | rain, cloudy | 22 | 50 | 59 | 51 | 29. 75 | fair, clo., rain |
| 7 | 52 | 58 | 51 | 29. 97 | cloudy, rain | 23 | 56 | 62 | 52 | 29. 71 | do., do., shrs. |
| 8 | 47 | 53 | 47 | 29. 35 | do., h. rain, hl. | | | | | | |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

| Mar. and Apr. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | New 3 per Cents. | Bank Stock. | Exch. Bills £1,000. | East India Stock. | India Bonds £1,000. | India 5 per Cent. St. | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mar. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | Shut. | 15 18 pm. | 217 18 | 42 pm. | 109 ³ / ₄ | 10 | |
| 23 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 14 18 pm. | 218 | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ | |
| 25 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 15 pm. | ... | ... | 45 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 |
| 26 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ |
| 27 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 15 18 pm. | ... | ... | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ |
| 28 | 91 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 15 18 pm. | 217 | ... | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 |
| 29 | 91 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 14 pm. | ... | ... | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ |
| 30 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | 219 | 48 9 pm | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 | |
| A. 1 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 18 20 pm. | ... | 45 52 pm. | 110 | ... | |
| 2 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 20 pm. | ... | ... | ... | 109 ⁵ / ₈ | 7 ⁷ / ₈ |
| 3 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 16 20 pm. | 217 19 | 50 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ | |
| 4 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 18 pm. | 217 | 52 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ | |
| 5 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | 219 | 50 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 7 ⁷ / ₈ | |
| 6 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 250 x.d. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | 89 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 251 3x.d. | ... | ... | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 9 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 251 3x.d. | 20 pm. | ... | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 10 | 90 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | 20 pm. | 217 | 49 50 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 11 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 251 3 | 17 20 pm. | 217 | 50 2 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 12 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | ... | 217 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 13 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 15 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 | 89 | 88 ⁷ / ₈ | 88 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 252 ¹ / ₂ 3 | 17 20 pm. | 219 | 52 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| 16 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 | 89 ³ / ₈ | 89 ³ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 251 3 | 17 pm. | 217 | 52 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 |
| 17 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 1 | 89 | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 251 3 | 17 pm. | 219 | 47 9 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 |
| 18 | 90 ³ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | 251 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂ | 25 pm. | ... | 52 pm. | 109 ¹ / ₂ | 10 ¹ / ₄ |
| 20 | 90 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 88 ⁹ / ₁₆ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | ... | ... | 22 5 pm. | ... | ... | 109 ⁷ / ₈ | 10 ¹ / ₄ |

ALFRED WHITMORE,
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Stock and Share Broker.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1867.

NEW SERIES. *Aliusque et idem.—Hor.*

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

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An old friend of Sylvanus Urban wishes to purchase THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE from 1855 to 1865 inclusive. Particulars to be addressed to "Americanus," care of the Editor.

ERRATUM.—Page 617, 5th line from the bottom; *for* "Ormerod Vault," *read* "Ormond Vault."

S. U.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

MADemoiselle MATHILDE.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

CHAPTER X.

MONSIEUR D'ISIGNY RETURNS.



MR LIONEL had gone away, and Adèle had gone upstairs; but still Mrs. Bone and Mathilde sat on either side of the fire, for William was not returned. Mrs. Bone sat with her arms folded: Mathilde sat with hers lying loosely, with the palms uppermost, in her lap. Mrs. Bone did not speak, because she had nothing to say, and Mathilde was perfectly silent, because, in reality, she was unconscious.

Mrs. Bone was a good watcher; she had been well drilled to that in her former life, and was also well fitted for it by her natural temperament. Yet, after a time, she began to nod and yawn, and at the same time to entertain in her sleepy soul—she could hardly tell why—a wish that mademoiselle would go to bed. This desire took possession of her more and more the sleepier she got; yet she was a woman who was a long time before she spoke her most settled convictions, still longer before she acted on them. She had slid half off her slippery wooden Windsor chair some three or four times, with her chin on her bosom and her knees nearly on the fire, before she went so far as to say, just saving a yawn,—

“He is very late, mademoiselle.”

Mathilde made her no answer. Mrs. Bone sat upright, and shook herself together once more, perfectly fresh and bright; but Mathilde sat there just in the same attitude, taking no notice of her whatever.

Four times more did Mrs. Bone slide half out of her chair and recover herself; the fifth time she slid too far, and the outraged laws of gravity, long trifled with, indignantly asserted themselves. She slid too near to the edge of her chair, whereupon the chair shot her dexterously forward into the fireplace, and there fell a-top of her.

Mathilde picked them both up, and restored them to their former relations. After which she said, either to the chair or to Mrs. Bone, "You had better go to bed."

"Had not mademoiselle better go to bed?" suggested Mrs. Bone.

"No," said Mathilde. And Mrs. Bone discussed the matter no further; but set herself to the very difficult task of getting a comfortable snooze and preserving her consciousness and her equilibrium at the same time.

She succeeded in a measure. She kept from sliding, and soon was perfectly fast asleep, with the difference that she was triumphantly conscious of being broad awake. Mathilde's attention was first called to this comatose-clairvoyant state of Mrs. Bone's by that lady saying, with remarkable emphasis and distinctness,—

"Hi! ho! he! ho! hum! ha! All the whole family was soft in their heads; and her grandmother, the witch, as big a fool as any of 'em. She biled up some lords and ladies^a in a brass pipkin with some dead man's fat, and a dash of rue, and said the Commandments backwards; but it never came to nothink, Lord bless you!"

Mathilde was aroused; she said very distinctly, "Mrs. Bone!"

Mrs. Bone giggled idiotically.

"Mrs. Bone!" said Mathilde, louder.

Mrs. Bone sneezed, coughed, choked herself, and said, "Fifteen duck's eggs under a small game hen. The woman always was a fool, and so was her mother before her."

"Mrs. Bone!" shouted Mathilde.

Mrs. Bone returned to every-day consciousness with a start, smiling sweetly; and remarked that "it was a'most time to get up."

"You have been asleep, Mrs. Bone," said Mathilde, loudly.

Mrs. Bone denied this accusation with great vivacity, but dropped

^a Arum Maculatum.

off again at once, with a cheerful stupid leer on her tired face. "She may as well sleep," said Mathilde, "so long as she don't fall into the fire: William is very late. Thank heaven, papa is not at home."

At first Mrs. Bone kept up the fiction of being wide awake, by opening her eyes every minute and winking foolishly at Mathilde. Then she went sound asleep, and had a nightmare, and exasperated Mathilde so by crying out, "Oh, Lord! oh, good gracious! I never!" and so on, that she got up, and shook her broad awake at all events.

"Oh yes, my dear young lady," said Mrs. Bone, looking foolishly in her face, and yawning, "believe one that loves you well, that it will never come to no good at all."

"What then?" said Mathilde.

"Him and her, my dear young lady."

"You are not well awake, Mrs. Bone," said Mathilde.

"Haven't closed an eye, my dear mademoiselle," said Mrs. Bone.

"But, Lord love you, it will never do!"

"What will not do?"

"Sir Lionel and Miss Adèle, to be sure," said Mrs. Bone. "She can't *abide* him at times even now; and she will like him less, if ever they have the ill-luck to marry. The Somerses are a near and hard family; and nearness and hardness will never suit *her*. And she is playing with him. Did you ever see his coach?"

"Yes," said Mathilde, looking shrewdly at her.

"What is painted on the door of it?"

"I have not noticed," said Mathilde.

"Why, a bloody hand," said Mrs. Bone, in a low voice. "And she is playing with him. She loves a Frenchman."

"Every English baronet carries a bloody hand on his coat of arms," said Mathilde; "there is nothing in that. And who is this Frenchman, then, with whom you connect my sister's name?"

"A captain from Brittany," said Mrs. Bone. "And keep that captain from Brittany away from Sir Lionel, if you love peace and hate murder. The Somerses are a *just* family, as just as your father, Monsieur; but they are hard and near, and they never forgive. They have been in the valley two hundred years. *We*, who have been their servants so long, should know them. Keep this Brittany captain out of Sir Lionel's path."

"I should recommend Sir Lionel Somers to keep out of the path

of André Desilles," said Mathilde, the Frenchwoman all over in one instant. "I suppose André Desilles is the man to whom you allude."

Mrs. Bone, possibly confusing names, possibly wishing no further debate, nodded her head, and committed herself.

"What makes you think that Adèle has any communication with him?" asked Mathilde.

"Because I have smuggled letter after letter, and answer after answer, between him and her," replied Mrs. Bone.

"You have been a faithless and unworthy servant," said Mathilde.

"Not at all," said Mrs. Bone. "I have refused to take any more letters to Captain Thingaby——"

"Desilles?" suggested Mathilde.

"Ah! Desilles," said Mrs. Bone, not wishing to commit herself; "since Sir Lionel was received. And, beside, let like wed like, and kind, kind. French and English don't match, mademoiselle. Look at your pa and ma."

"Adèle is acting very badly," said Mathilde. "I shall certainly put the whole matter, from one end to the other, before my father the moment he comes home—— Hush! my dear Bone! hark!"

Mrs. Bone jumped up as pale as a ghost. "Good Lord! here he is," she said; "and William not come home."

"Now we are all ruined together," said Mathilde. "This is the most dreadful thing which has ever happened to me in all my life. If he serves us these tricks, I will go into a convent. I would sooner go and live with my mother at Dinan."

"Don't say such dreadful things, mademoiselle," said Mrs. Bone. "Whatever shall we do? Oh, whatever shall we do?"

"I shall fight," said Mathilde; "I can't stand this for ever."

CHAPTER XI.

"IPHIGENIA IN AULIS."

THE noise which had scared Mathilde and Mrs. Bone was the footfall of M. D'Isigny's great brown horse, approaching through the courtyard. The sound of the horse's feet ceased at the usual place, and the heavy stride of M. D'Isigny was soon after heard approaching the door.

The two women cowered together. "He has to put his own

horse up," whispered Mrs. Bone. Mathilde nodded, calm with the calmness of desperation. D'Isigny opened the outside door with a clang, and, pulling aside the curtain, came inside the screen and confronted them. One minute, while I tell you what he was like.

A very tall, splendidly-made man, as to body; narrow flanks, deep chest, graceful carriage. As to features, regular; as to complexion, perfect. From under his delicate prominently-hooked nose the long upper lip receded to a delicately cut close-set mouth, from which the chin advancing, again left in a hollow. The whole form of the face was noble and grand, handsome and inexorably calm.

"Where have you sent William?" he demanded.

"Sir Lionel came," said Mathilde, in French; "and so I gave him a shilling to go to the 'Leeds Arms.' Sir Lionel objects to your plan of having the servants in the same room with ourselves at any time; and, considering the relations which exist between Adèle and him, I thought that it would be wiser and more proper, at all events on this occasion, you being absent, to get rid of the man, and await your further instructions as to my future conduct on this point."

And having said this, she awaited the storm. D'Isigny said, quietly, "Come here." And she came to him.

"You have acted wisely and well, my good daughter," he said, taking her hand. "I am deeply sorry that you have forced me to praise you, because I know how bad praise is for the moral nature of any one; but I am obliged, in common justice, to praise you on this occasion. Interests, which are of far higher importance than my own conclusions, render it necessary that I should yield to the idiotic class pride of Sir Lionel Somers. You have acted on your own responsibility in my absence, and you have done well and wisely. You are a woman of discretion; you are a discreet sister, and a good and thoughtful daughter. May the good God bless you, Mathilde! and make your life long and happy, if it so pleases Him,—if it may be possible. I pray God to send you the greatest blessing for which a father can pray! May the husband of your choice be worthy of you! and in your old age may you have daughters around you as worthy of your love and confidence as you are of mine!"

She was utterly conquered in a moment. She asked so little love and kindness, poor soul, and here, suddenly and unexpectedly, she had got so much more than she ever dreamt of. He might worry, tease, bully, call her Goneril or Regan, three hundred and sixty-four

days in the year, if he would only melt to her like this on the three hundred and sixty-fifth. His will was hers for an indefinite time now.

Did he know this? I cannot say. Did he calculate on it? I cannot say either.

She went quietly up to him, and laid her head on his bosom. "Love me a little more, father," was all she said; and then broke out into a wild fit of weeping.

"I do not think that I can love you more than I do, Mathilde," he said, calmly. "These are extremely foolish and causeless tears, and must be dried immediately. I knew, when I praised you, that you would in some way make a fool of yourself. I am rather glad that you have done so at once. This is not a time for a French woman to get wildly hysterical because her father tells her that she has done her duty, and gives her his blessing. If you begin now to indulge in this kind of sentimentalism, you will never be fit for the work which lies before you. In other times I might have been pleased by this exhibition of sentiment. At present it is offensive.

She recovered herself at once. "I will do the best I can for you, sir," she said.

"That is better spoken," he answered. "No tears, Mathilde, no tears *as yet*. My good girl, keep your tears until all is over, and lost. See what I have to say to you. I *trust* you. I trust you to obey me implicitly in all which is coming, without question."

"I will do so, sir, if you will only be kind to me sometimes."

"These are no times for sentimental kindnesses; you must obey me without that stipulation. I have been kind to you, in sheer justice I will allow, and you have rewarded me by tears. Girl! girl! in the times which are coming such an outbreak as that may ruin everything."

"I could die mute, sir, if needs were."

"I think you could," said M. D'Isigny; "and I think it very likely that you will have to do so. Tell me. Are you afraid of death?"

"I am your daughter, sir."

"And so is Adèle," said M. D'Isigny, quietly, "who certainly could not die mute. What I mean is this. Do you think that if everything went wrong, you could trust yourself to die without mentioning names?"

“I am sure I could, sir.”

“I am not so sure. You are not submissive; you break out at times, and objugate me. And just now, when I complimented you about the management of a wretched domestic detail, concerning two fools, you burst into tears. I doubt I cannot trust you.”

“You may trust me to the very death, sir, and I will die silent. I only ask this: Will you be kind to me?”

“No,” said D’Isigny, shortly. “I was kind to you just now, and you made a fool of yourself. I shall be stern to you, and keep you up to the mark. In the business which is getting on hand we shall want a woman—a well-trained woman—without an opinion. I intend you to be that woman. And we may want a young man; and Louis de Valognes must be that young man. And you and he must act together. De Valognes and you are in love with one another, I believe, though I am not aware that I ever gave my permission to such an arrangement; you will work together in this business.”

“I wish you could tell me in what business, sir,” said Mathilde.

“I wish you could tell *me*,” said M. D’Isigny. “We are waiting and watching, you know. We have not declared. Your mother, at Dinan, has added the last to her already innumerable catalogue of follies, and *has* declared. She has declared on the violent Royalist side. By-the-by, it is quite possible that I may send you to Dinan to listen to these asses, and report their conversation to me.”

“Spare me that, sir.”

“I shall spare you nothing. You are worthy of the work; and if the work requires you, you must go to the work. *I believe* that we shall none of us get out of it with our lives. Do you understand me?”

“Perfectly, sir.”

“*My* head I consider as gone already,” continued D’Isigny. “So is the head of De Valognes. The question is this: Will you join us?”

“But, sir, this is merely a political *bouleversement*. There is no question of life and death.”

“Girl! girl!” said D’Isigny, “it is a question of life and death. Do you think that *I* do not know? We have ground the French people down until we have made them tigers; and we are only like the English officers in the jungle of Bengal.”

"Well, sir, when I am wanted I will be ready. Your supper waits you."

"We will talk no more of these things to-night, then," said D'Isigny. "Come and sit by me. We now return to our rule of talking English, if you please."

"Is your horse cared for?" asked Mathilde.

"Yes. William, who has the instinct of a gentleman, has been sitting in the stable with a lanthorn, having looked in and seen that you were sitting silently wrapped in thought. Tell me one thing. Is that young man engaged to be married? has he a sweetheart, as they call it?"

"Yes, sir," said Mathilde, smiling pleasantly, for "Awdrey" was a little household joke among them. "He 'walks,' as they say, with Mary Hopkins."

M. D'Isigny prided himself on the "royal" habit of never forgetting any one he had once seen.

"That beef-faced, bare-armed fool, *avec les coudes écrasés*, which she is always scratching and keeping in a state of irritation; the girl with the uncombed hair, and some other girl's shoes and petticoats, who comes for the butter from Stourminster, and always tries to run away and hide when she sees me? I know her. But she is as ugly as a butcher's boy, and half-witted. He can't be in earnest about her."

"She is a very good girl, sir, and keeps her mother. He is very much in earnest about her."

"I am extremely sorry, and rather vexed to hear it."

"And why so, sir?"

"I am not generally accustomed to give reasons," said M. D'Isigny, looking sharply at her. "Certainly not to *you*. In this case I will gratify your curiosity. William's stupidity, his courage, his splendid honesty, his admiration for me, and his absolute ignorance of the French language, might make him extremely useful in France in the times which are coming."

"But 'Awdrey,' as we call her, would not interfere with that, sir; she is stupider than he, and quite as honest. As to fear, she ought not to be suspected on *that* account; for she faced Hollinger's bull single-handed with a common hurdle-stake, and, by dexterous and repeated blows over his nose, drove him triumphantly to the other end of the field."

"You utterly fail to follow my line of argument," said M.

D'Isigny. "We shall want courageous, self-sacrificing simpletons in the business which is coming: as an instance, we shall want you; mind you act your part. I do not want to utilise this young woman at all. My regret at her connection with William arises from this. I have the strongest repugnance to enlist any man in the cause of French politics just now, who has any human tie on this earth. I therefore shall pause before I involve William."

"But, sir," said Mathilde, "let me talk to you now we are so pleasant together, for you will be disagreeable again to-morrow. William's marriage to this poor girl would only make him more devoted to our interests, more entirely dependent on us. You say you want a certain number of fools for the business on hand, and have done me the honour to count me off as the first, and I suppose the greatest. If you want such people for your business, I assure you, from personal observation, that you could not possibly find a greater simpleton than Awdrey. I assure you that she is a much greater fool than I am, little as you may think so."

"There is a *souçon* of your dear mother's temper there, young lady," said D'Isigny; "a little dagger of spiteful badinage let in from under a cloak of affectionate confidence. I would not do that again if I were you."

"I was utterly innocent, sir," said Mathilde, aghast.

"So I believe; let it go. I return, then, to the argument about this William, which I will try to make you understand. If William's life had been but a single life, I should not have hesitated in sacrificing it. The mere fact of this red-armed girl's life hanging on his makes me pause."

"But, sir, in employing him in the work before you, you do not necessarily sacrifice his life."

"I tell you now, my daughter, that any man or woman who interferes in French politics now, risks his life. Therefore, although I could have got important service from this man, William, I shall spare him, because he is engaged."

He spared his groom. But with regard to his own daughter and De Valognes, his cousin? Had the old Seigneur ideas got so deeply burnt into his heart, that he considered all his kith and kin, with all their individual ideas and opinions, as his own property as head of the house? It is possible.

CHAPTER XII.

NEWS FROM FRANCE FOR M. D'ISIGNY.

SIR LIONEL SOMERS, who had a way of his own, fought M. D'Isigny on the question of the servants living in the same room with them, and gained a trifling concession. He never for an instant moved M. D'Isigny as to his general principle (or was it his hastily-adopted crotchet?). Sir Lionel (father of the present Earl of Stourminster), was a splendid match for Adèle, or for twenty Adèles. M. D'Isigny was perfectly well aware of the fact, and so, as a Frenchman, a host, a friend, and a prospective father-in-law, he gracefully waived his crotchet so far as ostentatiously to send Mrs. Bone and William to consider themselves in a cold and distant scullery whenever Sir Lionel came. This had the effect of making the good-humoured and considerate Sir Lionel very uncomfortable, and of costing him five shillings a visit—he finding it necessary to give half-a-crown a-piece to William and Mrs. Bone, as conscience money.

“No one never got their change out of master,” remarked William, on the occasion of one of Sir Lionel's visits, just after this arrangement, as he smuggled the hot teakettle out of the sitting-room for Mrs. Bone to put her feet on, and so keep them off the cold stones; “and no one ever will. Yet he is a kind man, too; and a good man—a'most as kind as ma'mselle herself. When that awful looking Mr. Marrer fell ill down town, he was with him night and day; and yet he hated him. I tell you, mother, I have seen Monsieur go into his bedroom to ask how he was, and shrink away all the time near the door, as if there was a mad dog in the room.”

“My dear child,” said Mrs. Bone, “don't talk about that man.”

“What—master?”

“Bless his honest heart, no. That Marrer! As sure as ever I eat any form of pig-meat, that man comes to me in my dreams, just as I see him lying on that bed, with his gasping mouth and his jagged teeth. Did I ever tell you the effect that that man's appearance had on my niece, Eliza? It was some time before she got over the sight of him coming along under the great yew-tree, just at dusk, on One Tree Down, hissing and gurring with his teeth. Did I ever tell you?”

William had heard the story a dozen or so of times ; but he liked his stories as Sir Lionel liked his Madeira—old. He disliked new stories—they cost him a mental effort—just as Sir Lionel disliked a new kind of wine, with the flavour of which he was not familiar. William consequently intimated that he had never heard this story before ; and Mrs. Bone, with her feet on the teakettle and her shawl over her head, set to work to tell it to him for about the twenty-fifth time.

It was a very long story, involving the pedigree of many people in Stourminster Marshall : involving questions, answers, and “interpellations” about nearly every one in that town and the neighbourhood around it. The story promised to be a sort of “Iliad,” edited by Burke, and with as many episodes in it as in Carlyle’s “Frederic the Great.” The tea-kettle had got cold, and Mrs. Bone was warming to her work, when, in the middle of a long discussion about M. Marat—who he was, where he came from, why he had sold himself to the evil one and said the Lord’s Prayer backwards, or something of that sort, they were interrupted by the arrival of the carrier’s cart from Stourminster.

Sir Lionel and Adèle were sitting before the fire in the sitting-room, “engaged.” M. D’Isigny was reading this magazine under his lamp, and was bending so far as to approve of it in a patronising way. Mathilde was thoughtfully cutting out needlework, utterly absorbed in it ; pleasedly thankful for present peace, let the morrow bring what it would—when William, after a cautiously noisy demonstration outside the screens, pulled the connecting curtains apart, and appeared with his arm full of parcels. M. D’Isigny took them from him, and nodded to him.

William said : “Four-and-fivepence, monsieur !”

“Go with him and pay the man, Mathilde,” said M. D’Isigny ; and she went. “Don’t disturb yourselves, you two,” he said ; “it is only my French budget. What you can find to say to one another, I don’t know ; but pray go on saying it. I did it myself once,” he added to himself ; “and the result was, Madame—I hope you will have better luck.”

They went on, while he examined his mail. The first article in it was a packet of letters done up in a parcel, surreptitiously smuggled from Poole. He began to open them and read them.

“Here,” he said to Adèle, after having read the first one, “put this in the fire. It is from Louis De Valognes, who proposes to

come here on a visit. Let me catch him at it; I will answer him to-morrow."

He threw the letter to Adèle, who was sitting between her father and Sir Lionel. She caught it, but turned ghastly white. With her English lover's kind and gentle eyes on her face, she dared not read a line of this letter. The sight of that handwriting opened her eyes to a fearful fact in one moment. She loved De Valognes more than ever. Until she had seen this letter she had believed that it was all over between them; but now she saw the dearly-loved handwriting of De Valognes, as she threw it on the fire, and longing and desiring to read, and if necessary to kiss every letter of it, she turned from her English lover with dislike—almost disgust, making her beautiful face ugly; and turned, as luck would have it, towards her father.

Horror of horrors! He had opened, and had read another letter. She could see, under the blaze of his reading-lamp, that the letter was addressed to her, and was in the handwriting of De Valognes. She knew that it was the answer to the letter which William the Silent had smuggled for her, and she got desperate, for her father was calmly and inexorably staring at her over the top of it. His eyes were absolutely steady, his features absolutely immovable. He was merely looking at her; that was all.

The loss of nerve, the want of courage, which caused sad mischief hereafter, came into play here. I cannot say whether it was physical or moral. You must ask André Desilles' sister to compare notes with Mathilde. But she lost nerve. When she caught her father's steady look from under his reading-lamp, she threw her little arms abroad, cried out piteously, "I am dying! I am going to die!" and then fainted away, as Mrs. Bone expressed it, "stone dead;" her last conscious efforts in action being directed to tearing fiercely at the hands of Sir Lionel Somers, who put his arm round her waist to support her: her last conscious words running unfortunately, "Louis! Louis! my darling Louis! Come and save me from this man."

Ladies do not faint nowadays, at least but rarely. If one can trust a perfect mass of evidence, oral and written, syncope, at the end of the last century, and up to the thirty-fifth year of this, was a habit with ladies. A story without a swoon was impossible until lately. Let us thank heaven comfortably that our mothers, wives, and daughters have given up the evil habit of becoming cataleptic

at the occurrence of anything in the least degree surprising. Although society gains undoubtedly by ladies giving up the habit of swooning on every possible occasion, yet fiction loses. For a swoon, in an old novel, was merely a conventional and convenient aposiopesis.

Adèle, however, had managed to faint away fairly and honestly. Mathilde was beside her in a moment; she had been in the room when Adèle committed the dreadful indiscretion of calling on De Valognes, but *she did not understand it*. "Who is this Louis on whom she calls," thought Mathilde; "it is a mercy she did not call on André Desilles." "She must be thinking of our poor brother, Louis, who died years ago, Sir Lionel," she said aloud. "Give her to me, please. Pretty little bird, calling on her dead brother."

She might have added the particulars that this brother Louis was only four months old at the time of his decease, and had died four years before Adèle was born; but she wisely suppressed all this. As for meeting the eye of her father, who sat immoveable, staring calmly from under his reading-lamp, she would have died sooner than do that.

"Let me get her away from you, Sir Lionel," she said, cheerfully. "She will be better soon. Poor Louis! Ah, poor, dear Louis! Come away, Adèle, it is only your own Mathilde; come away, darling. Poor Louis! You did not know him, Sir Lionel. Ah, no!"

She knew perfectly well that Sir Lionel was about two years old when Louis died at the ripe age of four months. But she knew that Adèle had committed some sort of an indiscretion in calling for this unknown Louis; and so, God forgive her, she made her fiction, and got herself to believe it, little dreaming how it touched herself. She got Adèle away to her bower, and was content.

There were left alone M. D'Isigny and Sir Lionel Somers,—Sir Lionel, an honest young English gentleman, who would have scorned a lie, and would have very quietly bowed himself out of his engagement to Adèle on the appearance of a more favoured suitor, and have possibly shot at that suitor, and possibly have killed him, in the most polite manner, on the first occasion,—such, perhaps, as having some wine in his glass after drinking the king's health: and M. D'Isigny, who lived in a glass-house of ostentatious truthfulness, and was sitting and considering under his lamp this little matter.

D'Isigny himself had discovered Adèle's treachery, her relations with De Valognes. Sir Lionel must be an absolute simpleton if he did not understand, from her crying out for Louis, that he, Sir Lionel, was not the man of her affection. Now, M. D'Isigny, the man who would utterly scorn a lie, was wondering to himself whether or no Mathilde's outrageous lie about his dead baby Louis had succeeded. He hated a lie, and would die sooner than tell one himself; but he rather hoped that this one of Mathilde's would hold water, because——

Because the question resolved itself into this. Adèle's treachery was patent enough to him, yet if Sir Lionel called off his engagement, M. D'Isigny must have him out. That was absolutely necessary. D'Isigny knew about Adèle's treachery, and knew that his daughter was in the wrong. Sir Lionel, however, could know nothing of these things, and therefore, should Mathilde's falsehood not hold good with him, should the 17th-century baronet demand explanations from the 13th-century count, or demand explanations which could not possibly be given, it would become necessary to M. D'Isigny to go out with Sir Lionel and shoot him.

Sir Lionel had politely followed Mrs. Bone and Mathilde to the door as they transported Adèle, which gave M. D'Isigny perhaps two minutes to think. He spent that precious time in thinking how he would punish Adèle, and how he could make Mathilde smart for the falsehood she had told, and which had been so useful to him, without acknowledging its utility.

Sir Lionel came back; and he was obliged to decide in some way. He was a quick hand at a decision. He decided rapidly and wisely to let Sir Lionel speak first, and lose that advantage. Sir Lionel was not long in speaking; and his gentlemanly trustfulness was a stab at D'Isigny's noble pride.

"My pretty little love," said Sir Lionel, "I fear I was clumsy in offering my assistance to her. My mother has told me often that women hate men being near them when they are ill. Poor little thing: she shall get so used to me soon that she will not fear me. Has she ever had these *évanouissements* before? Do you think that this is serious? Shall I ride for a doctor, dear sir?"

D'Isigny longed to tell him the truth: He sympathised so with his noble confidence that he felt guilty in abusing it; but he thought, "I can whip this girl in and bring things right, which is the better plan;" and so he practically adopted Mathilde's falsehood.

“She has never fainted like this before,” said M. D’Isigny. “She is doubtless unwell. Here is this big parcel of my mail from France. Guess what it contains. If you will wait a little longer, you will have a report of this silly child’s health.”

This challenge to change the subject was not responded to by Sir Lionel. He ignored the large parcel altogether, and would speak of nothing but Adèle; thereby involving D’Isigny in a labyrinth of prevarications, which exasperated that gentleman almost beyond bearing. Sir Lionel wondered why he was so short and almost snappish with him; but D’Isigny had let down the shade of his lamp so that Sir Lionel could not see his face. Could he have seen it he would have seen that it grew older and fiercer as the conversation went on. It was the face of a man who lived only in perfect cruel truth, but who had committed himself to *one* lie, and therefore to a hundred.

“I will wait and hear of her health,” said Sir Lionel. “I fear she has had some shock. She was perfectly comfortable with me just now. Don’t you think that she has had some shock?”

“It is possible,” said M. D’Isigny.

“I wonder what!” said Sir Lionel. “Do you know that I don’t like that groom of yours?”

“I like him extremely.”

“Well, then, I will say no more. Only in your absence a week ago, I found him disputing with Adèle about a guinea, and Adèle in tears. This is of course your business. It will be mine soon.”

“I will inquire into it,” said D’Isigny. “Until it becomes your business, leave it in my hands, if you will have the goodness.”

“*You* are a tartar,” *thought* Sir Lionel. “Lucky your daughters don’t inherit *your* temper.” And then said to M. D’Isigny, in perfect good faith, “Is it not curious that Adèle should have remembered her dead brother, and called on him to-night in her illness?”

“Most extraordinary!” said M. D’Isigny. “Have you any remarks to make on the subject?”

“Why, yes,” said Sir Lionel, puzzling D’Isigny more and more in his perfect simplicity. “It shows one how curiously sensitive women are. Do you know that she has never mentioned the existence of this brother Louis to me before. I never heard of his existence until this evening. I suppose that there are some painful circumstances about his death?”

“There were,” said D’Isigny.

“So I thought,” said Sir Lionel. “How old was he; and when did he die?”

“Would you mind changing the subject?” said D’Isigny.

“I beg ten thousand pardons,” said honest Sir Lionel. “I ought to have known that it was a painful subject. Pray forgive me. Mathilde will tell me all about it.”

“I would sooner that you never mentioned the name of my late son Louis to any member of my family, Sir Lionel,” said M. D’Isigny; adding mentally, “Catch me adopting a falsehood again.”

And Sir Lionel said, “I will be most careful to follow your instructions, sir, and once more beg pardon.” Adding also, mentally. “So we have had a fiasco in this saintlike family, hey! I wonder what this wonderful brother Louis was like, and what he did. He must have been older than Adèle, or she would not have called to him for protection. Gambled most likely; or went to America with Lafayette, or something of that sort. I’ll bet myself a hundred pounds that he was in the American business. The old man is dead against the Americans, as he is against anything like motion, actionary or reactionary. I shall be pretty sure to have the history of my sainted brother-in-law from Mathilde before I am much older.”

Diligence is a virtue. But we must credit the devil with it; because his diligence in the distribution and the development of lies is very great. With regard to the masterly way in which he works out the effects and consequences of those lies, I do not wish to speak, as I do not wish to compliment him.

M. D’Isigny, now regaining his good humour, resumed the conversation. “I have challenged you to look at this large parcel of mine from France, and to guess what was in it; you have evaded my challenge. You will bet, you English here, but only on what you think certainty. Will you bet on the contents of this parcel? Not you. If you *knew* what was in the parcel, or if you thought you knew, you would bet. You English invented betting (for which may—), but you are the veriest cowards about betting in Europe. You only bet on certainties; we French bet on speculation. I, for instance, in this case will speculate fifty guineas that you, with *your* intellect, don’t guess what is in this parcel.”

“You will pay up on the spot?” said Sir Lionel. “Will you say ‘Done?’”

“I say ‘Done,’” said M. D’Isigny.

“Then I will trouble you for fifty guineas. If you have notes in the house, I prefer them to a cheque; not that I distrust your balance at Childs’, but there are three or four dear little dicky-birds likely to have a difference of opinion in Lascelles’ park to-morrow, and notes come handy. Pay over.”

“Why do you fight cocks? And you have not won your bet,” said D’Isigny.

“I beg pardon. I had omitted the detail,” said Sir Lionel. “That big packet from France contains the turnip-seed which Young in his letter urged you to send to Madame D’Isigny at Dinan. Now I’ll tell you what I’ll do. I’ll let you off your bet if you will let me see the letter which accompanies the turnip-seed.”

D’Isigny hummed and hawed and pished; but fifty guineas were fifty guineas. Then he confessed that, as a father of a family, with two daughters on whose actions he could never calculate, he had done wrong in betting fifty guineas on anything. Still he had fairly lost his bet, and fifty guineas were fifty guineas. Then he told Sir Lionel, in a feeble way, that he did not want to get out of his bet; on which Sir Lionel said, “Pay up, then.” Then he asked him, “How did he know that any letter had come with the turnip-seed?” to which Sir Lionel answered, that if there was no letter the original bet stood, and that D’Isigny must pay, in notes or gold. Finally, D’Isigny showed Sir Lionel the note, and got off his fifty guineas. Sir Lionel read it, then put it down and looked at M. D’Isigny.

“You *would* see it, you know, at the expense of fifty guineas. Is your curiosity perfectly satisfied?” said D’Isigny.

“Not entirely,” said Sir Lionel. “How many years did you stand this?”

“Close on twenty.”

“You must be a gentle-tempered man, then, in spite of your rigidity. Your daughters have but little of their mother in them. I may be allowed to ask, as I am about to marry into your family, and we are alone together—do you consider Madame mad?”

“Try a bargain with her. Come, you who can throw away fifty guineas, try a bargain with her. She is perfectly able to manage her own affairs, I assure you. No one ever got so much out of those Dinan estates as she does. You look at me still, and ask me a

silent question with your eyes, and my answer is, No. Madame is the most sober woman in France."

"Are you right, then," said Sir Lionel, "in allowing her to grind these Breton peasants in the way she is doing? Why, from this letter it seems that she is exacting money for the Silence des Grenouilles, a thing which was never done but down in the Landes, has not been done for forty years, and never except the Seigneur's wife was lying-in. She never would dare to do it, were she not trafficking with *your* peasantry, on the value of *your* name, so deeply respected among them. Why don't you stop her?"

"You go and try."

"It is not my business, I think," said Sir Lionel. "I only warn you that she will get your château burnt about her head if she goes on like this. *Our* people could not stand one half of it."

"She is an Englishwoman," said D'Isigny. "You say that my daughters have nothing of their mother in them. I assure you that both of them have got her Teutonic mulishness to an immense degree, more particularly Mathilde. You ask me why I do not go to Dinan and interfere with my wife's proceedings, do you not?"

"Well, I *wonder* that you do not."

"Did you ever hear a story about me and a mad dog?" said M. D'Isigny.

"I know the story well."

"Do you consider me a coward?" said M. D'Isigny.

"One only requires to have seen your face once to answer that question, monsieur. You come of the bravest nation in the world, and you are the bravest specimen of that nation I have ever seen. You had no need to allude to the mad-dog story to make me acknowledge that in any difficulty involving danger I should value you beyond measure as a friend, and dread you greatly as an enemy. I know that you are afraid of nothing. As for the mad-dog story, I wonder at your alluding to it rather. I hope that I should have done the same thing myself, though with less dexterity."

"Your speech is logical and well rounded; you converse like an educated gentleman. For instance, a man less educated than yourself would have stopped his compliments to me without ending by the logical deduction from them, which was made on the words, 'you are afraid of nothing.' I beg to contradict you. I beg to inform you that, brave as I am, I am entirely afraid of Madame, my wife."

"But, dear sir," said Sir Lionel, "are you not doing wrong in

yielding to her so much? She is out-heroding Herod. She will get *your* château burnt about *her* ears. Why on earth do you live here—acknowledged by all to be the best landlord in the vale of Stour—on *her* estates, and allow her to rackrent *your* estates in Brittany in this shameless manner?"

"You read the letter which accompanied the return of the turnip-seed," said M. D'Isigny. "Will you after that just go over to Dinan yourself, and argue with her?"

"No, I won't," said Sir Lionel, promptly.

"You had better not," said M. D'Isigny. "She has paid *you* a few compliments in ink; I wish you could hear her tongue. She is an Englishwoman, you know—a compatriot of yours—deeply religious, deeply loyal in her sentiments, with a morality which I could almost characterise as frantic. She is extremely clever, and her conversation is epigrammatic and lively; an admirable letter-writer, as you have seen from your fifty-guinea turnip-seed letter. She is a nearly perfect person; there is nothing wrong about her but her tongue. Now do, before you marry into my family, go and try that for yourself."

"I think I won't," said Sir Lionel.

"She is enormously charitable," said M. D'Isigny, "as well as wonderfully shrewd. She spends fully one-half of this 'Silence des Grenouilles' money (which was an original idea of hers, mind) in what you so coarsely call 'poor man's plaster.' I am sure you would like your country-woman and future mother-in-law. She is a real Whig. Go and see how you would like her."

"I think that I will do nothing of the kind," said Sir Lionel.

"Then go home to bed, for it is late. Only again do not speak to me about my cowardice with regard to my wife. You flinch at merely reading one letter of Madame's, your country-woman—I have stood nearly twenty years of her. We French are braver than you English. You have a trick of firing your guns faster at sea which we have not, from getting no practice, and you are the better sailors; but we are the braver nation. Bah! go home to bed. Our sailors always know they will be beaten by dexterity, yet they *fight* as well as yours. Ask your admirals."

M. D'Isigny, most truthful of men, had got things as he wanted them, but could not be content with his victory, which was only a victory over the trustful, honest gentleman, Sir Lionel. D'Isigny, extremely pleased to find that there was still time for deliberation

about Sir Lionel and Adèle, went in for obscurity and confusion of counsel; he had unnecessarily blackened his wife's character *nigrâ fuligine*, and had finished off by inking the whole rock-pool with a vague speech on naval matters.

Sir Lionel, riding steadily home in the darkness, said to himself,—
 “That wife of his at Dinan must be a devil of a woman. I never read such a letter in my life. He *says* that she isn't a lunatic; I believe that she is. I will find out some more about her from Mathilde.”

CHAPTER XIII.

MATHILDE WALKS OUT WITH HER FATHER.

A VERY early knock at Mathilde's door announced her father. She was already dressed; he entered and kissed her solemnly.

“Get ready to walk with me,” he said; and very soon they were winding up the white road which led aloft over the down behind the house.

It was a very glorious, cloudless morning. The short sward which, dotted here and there with juniper, hung in abrupt sheets around and above them, was silvered with dew. Three hundred feet below them, the river wound like a silver riband through the beautiful poplar-fringed meadows, now wreathed with mist, which formed the floor of the valley. A little smoke was beginning to arise from the earliest chimneys of the distant town, and was curling in bluer wreaths amidst the cold white river-fog, which hung about and half obscured the red-brown roofs. The bell which hung in the square minster-tower told seven. There was a mingled noise of many sounds—broken, distant, but very delicious. The lowing of herds, the bleating of sheep, the whistling of herdboys, the falling of water at mill-wheels, “the melodious armony of the fowles,” as the “Boke of St. Albans” has it. I am but telling an old tale, better told by others before. It was a glorious English spring morning, and the agricultural world was awakening to its daily round of drudgery.

M. D'Isigny and Mathilde walked side by side in silence, winding up and up, along the scarped terraces of the road which lead over the down into the next eastward valley; now choosing some sheep-path which cut off one of the zig-zags, now walking on the short turf which bordered the road itself. Mathilde never dreamt of

inquiring whither they were going, or why he had asked her to walk with him. He had only come into her room, and kissed her, and asked her to walk. But as he kissed her, she had seen deep love and deep pity in his face. She was perfectly content. She would follow him to the world's end if he would look like that at her sometimes. She asked so little, and he had given so much. She plodded on beside him, complacent in the mere animal feeling of contentment at being near him, and knowing that he was inclined to be kind to her. One has seen the same thing in dogs. The mere presence of one we love deeply gives one a kind of brute satisfaction which is very pleasant. William himself, by no means a refined young man, felt a very great pleasure in the mere company of Mrs. Bone. Mathilde, a very refined person, felt the same pleasure in the mere presence of her father. Whenever in her waddling walk she touched him, her face grew only more peaceful and more complacent.

He had looked on her with deep pity in his face that morning. She did not ask herself why he should pity her. She saw that he loved her also : and that was enough.

She walked very clumsily, although she walked strongly and well. In spite of all the wonderful though half-concealed beauty of her face, she was nearly being a cripple. In spite of her enormous bust and her really great size, she was short in stature, and looked odd and queer. As she walked beside her father on this morning, he was thinking to himself whether or no it would not have been better if she had died in infancy.

“ My child,” he said, “ do I walk too fast for you ? ”

“ No,” she said, with a laugh. “ I *dandin*er in walking ; but I walk strongly and well, and should never tire of walking with you as you are now.”

“ How am I now, then ? ”

“ Your true self, without any of your nonsense,” replied Mathilde.

M. D'Isigny left that matter alone. There was so much in hand, one half of which he was forced to confess to himself that he did not understand, that he let that little matter alone, as involving argument. And he had a great future in store for Mathilde ; which she achieved, as the St. Malo folks can tell you ; and she must be led up to it gently. He changed the subject of conversation.

“ Do you know where you are going ? ” he said.

“ I would go anywhere with you in your present mood.”

This was again dangerous.

"Have you any curiosity as to where you are going?" he put it once more.

"Not in the least," she said. "I am contented to be with you, and to touch you whenever I lurch in my clumsy walk. But I have no curiosity as to where I am going, if you will let me go with you. You are a just man, and will not lead me wrong. You have a just, cruel, and inexorable tongue, which would betray you if you were leading me wrong. I only desire to be near you, and to love you. That is not much to ask. I would go to my mother's at Dinan with you. You speak of *wanting* me. I will die for you, if you will be as you are now."

Once more he fought shy of the main question.

"It is a lonely road," he said. "How strange it would be to meet some one we knew on it."

"That is not likely," said Mathilde; "it is a cross-country road from Christ Church, and we are not likely to meet with any one from there."

Madame D'Isigny always averred that Monsieur could not make himself agreeable if he tried. She never was more deeply mistaken in all her life. The veil over the earlier married life of those two was never withdrawn. Madame herself, the least reticent of women, mingled such evident self-justifying fictions with her account of it, that her story was incredible. From her account they seem to have begun quarrelling at the church-door. There is no doubt that she, coming as she did of an old English Roman Catholic family, turned Protestant in two months, the wicked world said, to spite him. One fears that M. D'Isigny had certainly never made himself agreeable to *her*.

In which fact he certainly does not stand alone. A very great many men do not conceive it necessary to make themselves agreeable, particularly in small details, the neglect of which kills love, to the women who have cast in their lot with them to their lives' end. I should think it probable that M. D'Isigny went further than this. I suspect that he was actively *disagreeable* to her; and *her* friends said that it was totally impossible for him to be anything else. Yet when Madame D'Isigny, whatever her experiences, said that he could not be agreeable, she was deeply mistaken, as Mathilde could testify; for whether out of pity for her, or out of policy, he made himself profoundly agreeable to his daughter this day.

Nothing came amiss to him. The song of birds, the names of flowers, the beauty of the land, the history of the country. Of France, of the painful troubles in their own Brittany, the Parliament trouble now gone by, and the still more dangerous trouble at Rennes in the winter just gone, he said nothing; to her wonder, for she expected, after what he had said, that he would have made political explanations to her. He was all peace and gentleness, and spoke only of the most agreeable subjects: the freedom and prosperity of England, the recovery of the King: admiring praise of Mr. Pitt,—nay, patronising admiration of Mr. Fox,—his favourite *bête noir*, the Prince of Wales, he never once mentioned during the whole walk, to Mathilde's intense relief.

They walked until half-past nine, and then he took her to an ale-house and gave her breakfast, carefully judging the reckoning. Then he told her that they would only saunter now; and they sauntered accordingly a little way through the pleasant spring lanes towards Christ Church, but not for long. D'Isigny's calculations of time and place were generally correct.

For as they were sitting on a pleasant bank together, tying bunches of primroses—(if his wife could only have seen him making such a fool of himself!)—there got over a style near them, but a little further down, and came into this Protestant Wiltshire lane, a Roman Catholic priest, clothed in the usual long black garments of a French secular, who chanted a psalm of David in the Latin tongue as he walked along swiftly, and raised his beautiful face towards the lark, who also sang overhead in the sky, as he did so.

They heard him singing as he came, and M. D'Isigny watched Mathilde:—

“ ‘Salva me ex ore leonis; et a cornibus unicornium humilitatem meam.’ ”^b

Those words, chanted loud and melodious, fell abroad into the fresh spring morning. Then he paused before he took up his jubilant strain, and rolled out,—

“ ‘Qui timetis Dominum, laudate eum, universum semen Jacob, glorificate eum: timeat eum omne semen Israel.’ ”^c

^b “Save me from the lion's mouth: for thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns.”—Psalm xxii., 21.

^c “Ye that fear the Lord, praise him; all ye the seed of Jacob, glorify him; and fear him, all ye the seed of Israel.”—*Ibid.*, 23.

Mathilde was listening now, with starting eyes and parted lips. The priest took up his glorious melody once more :—

“ ‘ Quoniam non sprevit neque despexit deprecationem pauperis ; nec avertit faciem suam a me ; et cum clamarem ad eum, exaudivit me.’ ”^d

Mathilde knew him now. She ran towards him with outstretched arms, and without one word. She should have knelt for his benediction by right, but her love got the better of her decorum, and she merely cast herself into his arms and kissed his noble old face twenty times over.

“ I am a good calculator,” said M. D’Isigny, beaming down on them, as soon as Mathilde had got over her first outburst. “ I gave you the route pretty correctly, I think ? ”

“ You did nothing of the kind,” said Father Martin ; “ I have kept *time*, but I have not followed your route at all. I have kept *time* with you ; but do you think that I was coming into a foreign land without seeking adventures ? I have come across country like a fox-hunter. Found at Ring Wood, went away at a slapping pace over Woolbridge Common for Charlbury, where there was a slight check (for breakfast) ; then away again with a good scent to More Critchill ; and so by Tarrant Monkton to Pimperne—where, as you see, we have killed. A fast thing, fifteen miles in less than six hours ! ”

He parodied all this in French, to D’Isigny’s great amusement.

“ Thou Anglo-maniac, thou Orléanist, whence hast thou gotten this insular ‘ *Argot* ’ so soon ? ”

“ So soon ! ” said Father Martin. “ Did you not tell me once that you had sat up all the night before and learnt Spanish. I am not such a quick learner as that, yet I know all about fox-hunting, and have, what is more, brushed up my Aristotle and my Plato ; learnt a great deal about the system of education at Oxford ; of the antiquities of the neighbourhood ; of the state of politics in *France*—mind that—and all in one afternoon and evening. Knowledge—or, at the very lowest, *news*—is better diffused here than in France. At St. Malo, when I sailed, no one discussed much about the separation of the orders. My friend of last night pointed shrewdly out to me that the whole thing hinged on it.”

^d “ For he hath not despised nor abhorred the affliction of the poor ; neither hath he hid his face from me ; but when I cried unto him, he heard me.”—Psalm xxii., 24.

“But who was your friend?”

“Hear my adventure. Having read the travels of Moritz^e in this benighted land, I became aware that a pedestrian is an object of suspicion and distrust. Captain Somers tried to dissuade me from my plan of walking here: not only, he said, because I was a pedestrian, but because I was a priest; and reminded me that only nine years ago London was sacked, and priests were hunted when there was an attempt to remove our disabilities. But I said to him plainly, as we walked the quarterdeck together as we came through the Needles—(have you seen these Needles? No! You should.)—I said to him, ‘Dear Somers, the French Church is going to reap what she has sown. I will get in train for it. I will learn to face scorn; therefore, I will walk. But martyrdom as yet! No! Therefore, with the map you have given me, I will go across the country, and will stay only at the houses of the Protestant priests.’

“He turned on me suddenly and sharply, and he said: ‘My dearest Padre, of all things I wouldn’t do that.’

“I said: ‘Why not?’

“He said in answer: ‘Because you had better do anything else.’

“I asked again: ‘Why?’ And he answered again, English-like by repetition: ‘Because, my dear Padre, you will find it a mistake.’

“Well, I was right, and he was wrong. He kept possession of my portmanteau, to be sent to his brother, Sir Lionel; and his sailors landed me at a place they call Key Haven. Have you seen those English sailors? No! You should. They are kings among men, gently ferocious and ferociously gentle. The tide was low, and there were deep holes among the mud banks. I thought I should have to wade to shore; but they fell to quarrelling which was to carry me, until their noise was stilled by the voice of a little boy-officer in a gold-laced hat, who steered the boat. Then the biggest giant carried me on shore across the mud; after which he refused my money, declined my benediction, and would not even

* Moritz travelled in England in 1782, chiefly on foot. His book will be found very interesting to such readers as care for little scenes and incidents in the country inns and farm-houses of the England of our immediate fathers, seen by foreign eyes, from the pen of an intelligent though poor German parson. Gonzalez, also, the Portuguese Arthur Young (commercial, however, not agricultural), is also interesting. He travelled in 1730.

let me kiss him ; at the same time, in very coarse language, giving me to understand that I was the best man he had ever met ; which is hardly likely. This sailor—captain of the foretop was his rank, as he informed me—volunteered to put me on my road, as he claimed to belong to those parts. I wish that he had not done so, for, meeting a custom-house officer in the road, he suddenly studied the weather in an abstracted manner, walked accidentally against that custom-house officer, knocked him down, fell heavily on the top of him, and then used opprobrious epithets to the officer because he declined to box, but proposed an appeal to the law. I, as a man of peace, tried to make peace between them ; but, speaking bad English, was unsuccessful. From my limited knowledge of English, I gathered that my tall sailor-friend was possessed with a burning desire to knock off all the heads of all the *douaniers* in the British islands ; and also that the custom-house officer was prepared to ‘pull’ any sailor who attempted to do so. The threat of the custom-house officer evidently refers to the penalties for high treason. He meant, doubtless, that he would ‘pull him on a hurdle to the gallows.’

“ Finding that my sailor-friend was but a dangerous companion, I was glad to leave him, in spite of his kindness ; and to start across country towards you. Somers was wrong about my reception among the English clergy ; and I was right. With the map he had given me, and walking fast, chanting my offices as I walked, I made Ringford Magna that night. The peasantry objected to me strongly. They would have objected to anything else they did not understand, just as strongly. They hooted me, they set their dogs at me ; but I understand dogs. In one little village where they set many dogs at me, I sat down upon the stocks and called the dogs to me one by one. The dogs all came one after another, but the villagers stood in a circle, and would have none of me at all. The *jockey* of the seigneur of those parts, a young man of great personal beauty and large stature, came with his hat in his hand to me as I sat on the stocks, and begged me to notice that none of his lord’s dogs had joined in the attack on me, advising me respectfully to come to the seigneur’s house, where I should be well received. ‘Our people, sir,’ he said, ‘are not used to the sight of a priest.’ That must have been a good young man, you know.

“ Well, I determined to adhere to my determination of using the Protestant priests just as the Protestant priests would use us. So

when I got to Ringford Magna, I asked the way to the Rector's house, who was also Rural Dean ; and they told me the way, and laughed at me the while. I went through his park, through his flower garden, up to his front door. I rang the bell, and there came out a footman in velvet breeches and a butler in black ; and there stood I—a poor dusty little secular Catholic priest, in full array. And I said, ' Somers is right. He knows his people. I had better have gone and called on Cardinal Leroy, Cardinal de Rohan, or the Archbishop of Sens, than done this.'

" ' Was the Rural Dean at home ? ' I asked.

" No ; but the Rural Deaconess was. Mrs. Tomkins was at home.

" My dear D'Isigny, I had never realised a married priest before. As there is nobody listening, I am not at all sure that I object to it so strongly as I am bound to do. I was utterly abroad for a moment, but soon recovered myself. ' I would do myself the honour to see Madame, if she would allow me.'

" Madame would do me that honour. She took me in : she put at my disposal everything which the house contained. Her mother followed suit. There was nothing which they would not do for me. When the Rural Dean came home, he seized on me as a great prize. We talked politics until dinner, divinity till coffee, classics until the ladies went to bed, and then—a neighbouring lord coming in—sporting, principally fox-hunting, until three in the morning. I saw that my host and his friend, the lord, wanted to talk about hounds ; and yet, being gentlemen, did not like to do so, lest they should be uninteresting to me. So, hating the very name of all kinds of field sports, I professed an ignorant interest about this wonderful fox-hunting, and gave them their will. I deserved anything for my shameless hypocrisy, but the devil was permitted to pay me in *his* coin, for I was very much interested at first, but rose with a bad headache and an ill temper this morning. Ha ! this is your valley ! How beautiful and peaceful ! And I am actually to rest here a little ! Not for long."

(To be continued in our next.)



A JAPANESE "VIRGIN AND CHILD."



INNUMERABLE as are the instances of persecution to which the Christian faith has been subjected by humanity, history affords us no parallel to those merciless attacks, amounting to utter extermination, to which the Japanese were subjected in the latter part of the 16th and the commencement of the 17th centuries. Europe has witnessed the outrages to individual religious convictions too often to need any particular illustration. From century to century they have existed over the face of that which is called the "civilised world;" but the worst of them were limited in the extent of their atrocious cruelties, and the period of their existence, as compared with those of Japan; and yet the celebrated Jesuit missionary, St. Francis Xavier, found no nation amongst the infidels which pleased him so much, "men endowed with the best of dispositions, of excellent conduct, free from malice and gall." Indeed, in one of his letters, Xavier wrote: "I know not when to have done when I speak of the Japanese; they are truly the delight of my heart."

A few observations upon the circumstances which led to this persecution may not be found uninteresting. Discovered by chance in 1542 by the Portuguese, seven years after, the Jesuits, under the personal supervision of the apostle of the Indies, Francis Xavier, made their appearance in Japan, and zealously and successfully laboured to promote the Roman Catholic faith amongst the inhabitants during a period of thirty-eight years, when it was first arrested by persecution under the reign of the Emperor Taico Sama, admitted to be the most illustrious of all the secular emperors of Japan, and who, by mere force of character, had from the condition of a woodcutter raised himself to the imperial dignity. In 1587 Christianity had made such progress as to excite the serious attention and opposition of the heathen priesthood of Buddha, at whose instigation the Emperor by proclamation expressly prohibited his subjects, under pain of death, from embracing the new religion, and several proselytes suffered the extreme penalty in consequence. In 1590, however, under the reign of Taico's successor, the Christians were persecuted with the utmost malignity,—their places of meeting were burnt, their religious insignia scrupulously destroyed, and no less than 20,570 of the native Christians were put to death, and a very serious

check thereby given to the propagation of the faith. Nothing daunted, however, the missionaries redoubled their efforts,—which in 1597 brought about another terrible massacre, wherein some European priests were crucified. A truce of forty years then occurred, which but served to give a fresh impulse to the propaga-



Virgin and Child.—See pp. 726, 727.

tors of "the Faith." In 1637 the persecution was renewed, and on the 12th April in the following year no less than 37,000 Japanese Christians were sacrificed to the fury of the Emperor and the fanatical Buddhists, thereby altogether casting into the shade the worst of the atrocities of the Roman emperors, and rendering them wholly insignificant in comparison to such wholesale butcheries. In the course of the two succeeding years the Spaniards and Portuguese were altogether expelled the empire.

The exertions of the Romish priesthood and their success cannot be better exemplified than by recording their boast, viz., that before the first persecution they had made 1,800,000 converts, that in the year that followed it they had made 12,000, and that in all they had

converted not fewer than two millions of the Japanese, including in that number many proselytes among the vassal princes. No better idea of the determination of the Japanese authorities to eradicate every trace of the new religion can be gathered than from the language of the decree then promulgated, viz. :—“No Japanese ship or boat whatever, nor any native of Japan shall presume to go out of the country. Whoever shall act contrary to this decree shall die, and the ship with the crew and goods aboard shall be sequestered until further orders. All Japanese who return from abroad shall be put to death. Whoever discovers a Christian priest shall have a reward of from 400 to 500 huets [from 12*l.* to 15*l.* of present English money], and for every Christian a proportion. All persons who propagate the doctrine of the Christians or bear their scandalous name shall be imprisoned in the ‘Ombre,’ or Common Jail, of the town. The whole race of the Portuguese with their mothers, nurses, and whoever belong to them, shall be banished to Macao. Whoever presumes to bring a letter from abroad, or to return after he has been banished, shall die with all his family, and whoever presumes to intercede for him shall be put to death. No nobleman or any soldier shall be suffered to purchase any thing of a foreigner.” In addition to this the crosses and other religious emblems created and erected by the Roman Catholics were broken and trampled under foot, their schools were closed, their churches razed to the ground, and their faith declared “infamous and subversive of all ancient institutions, and of all authority and government.”

It has even been stated that over a vast common grave of the Christian martyrs, the Japanese government set up this impious inscription : “So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know, that the King of Portugal himself, or the Christian’s God, or the great God of all, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head.”

The question, however, to which it is now desired to draw attention has no reference whatever to the causes which brought about these sad events, whether religious or political. Happily there remains another and existing cause of peaceful interest connected with them, which possesses a peculiar attraction of its own, viz., the consideration of how far art was resorted to by the missionaries, and relied upon as an aid to carry out the intentions and objects of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and whether it had any effect in producing these sad persecutions ?

From early times the lessons of the Romish Church have been largely propagated by means of pictorial representations of the incidents of the Old and New Testament. St. Francis Xavier relates that the first Japanese convert (christened Paul) had an image of the Blessed Virgin, which the Governor of Congasima not only was much pleased with, but fell upon his knees and worshipped it, and required the bystanders to do the same: he then showed it to his mother, and as soon as she saw it she was not less struck with it, and ordered one like it to be made for her; but as there was no artist there equal to the work, it could not be done. That reproach was, however, but of short duration, inasmuch as the Neophytes, with all the zeal of their recent conversion, employed their talents to produce the emblems of their new faith in a manner calculated to impress all beholders with its grandeur and superiority to the heathen worship in which they had been brought up, and from which, as they declared, nothing was to be expected but perdition.

As is now well known, the Japanese at the close of the 16th century were celebrated for their white porcelain, in which they greatly excelled the Chinese. This branch of industry was eagerly adopted by the Portuguese missionaries as the readiest means of propagating the new faith, and to such an extent was this carried, that it is recorded the circumstance which most directly brought about the religious persecutions before mentioned was the intermeddling of the missionaries in the fabrication of this porcelain. On referring to the best writers on that branch of art, it appears that the new converts caused the porcelain to be ornamented with drawings copied from engravings of sacred history and legends of saints, substituting them for the ancient models consecrated by immemorial usage. Such innovations proved to be extremely displeasing to the Japanese Emperor, who desired far more that the surface of the porcelain should be enriched by the accustomed drawings rather than be devoted to the conversion of his subjects.

The missionary D'Entrailles relates, that they brought him a small plate on which was represented the Crucifixion, with the Holy Virgin and St. John. He was informed that formerly they made that kind of porcelain in Japan, but that its production had ceased for about sixteen or seventeen years.^a That the Christians of Japan

^a The porcelain of which these plates were made must not be confounded with the white porcelain of which the statuettes were constructed. It was of altogether a different class of manufacture.

used to provide themselves with representations of their mysteries by means of these plates, which being mingled with other porcelain plates of the ordinary description, they contrived by such means to escape the vigilance of their persecutors; but this pious artifice being discovered, the manufacture was at once discontinued. Some few specimens of the porcelain plates thus described still exist, but they are exceedingly rare, and much sought after by amateurs.

Interesting, however, as these plates undoubtedly are, there is still an important link connected with this white porcelain and the religious use to which it was applied by the Japanese Christians, which, owing to its excessive and exceptional rarity, has hitherto wholly escaped every writer upon Japanese art or porcelain, and for such reason may be fairly considered to be wholly unknown—viz., the statuettes of the “Holy Virgin and Child,” which subject attracted the attention of the best native artists of the period, who, under the immediate supervision of the Roman Catholic missionaries, produced figures admirably calculated to attain the desired object. Bearing in mind the excessive severity of the imperial edict against Christianity, the destruction of every statuette became almost of course, especially as (unlike the plates) concealment was practically impossible, and but for the purely accidental circumstance of a few having been transmitted to Europe in 1584, upon the occasion of the Japanese Embassy to Pope Gregory XIII., it is more than probable the very existence of such figures would have remained utterly ignored.

To one of those statuettes attention is now directed as worthy of mention amongst the most remarkable and interesting specimens of ceramic art, in connection with religious history, and wherein the immediate object will be found to have been attained with a degree of certainty which left nothing to be desired. Thus, in it we have a dignified representation of the Virgin—not, however, a Virgin of the Portuguese or foreign type, as such a figure would have been both unacceptable and unintelligible to the Japanese. The Virgin is here “Japanese,” *pur sang*, and the Divine Infant the same, their power and majesty over the Buddhist faith being significantly expressed by the relative sizes of the figures.

The group may be thus described: The Virgin is seated, bare-footed, on a species of throne, or chair of state, with an arm on either side, on which is placed a closed book, tied up according to the Japanese custom. Her hair is folded back in six *rouleaux*, surmounted by an elegant diadem. Upon her head she wears a veil,

which falls in graceful folds over her shoulders, and rests upon a mantle of ample dimensions in which she is enveloped. On her breast she wears a brilliant star. Her right leg is crossed over her left knee, and on her lap she holds with her right hand the Divine Infant, closely shaved "*à la Tartare*," and holding in each hand a species of reed. He has a cloth about his loins, and "bangles" upon his ankles.

At the Virgin's feet is the emblem of her purity—the lily—placed between two dragons of sin, who appear vainly to resist the divine influence. At the base are two divinities of the Buddhic Pantheon of Nippon, the one upon the left being "*Si wang mou*," the Goddess of the West, standing upon the plant commonly known as "*Buddha's hand*," and holding a peach, which fruit is consecrated to Buddha; and the one on the right, standing on a flower, in an attitude of devotion. The diminutive size of these divinities, as compared with the Virgin, significantly expresses the superior power and dignity of the Catholic Church as compared with that of Buddha. The whole group is represented as resting upon the clouds.

These statuettes, once introduced, were repeated in several different sizes, and sometimes in porcelain of an inferior quality, so as to bring them within the means of all classes of the "Faithful." The forms were also varied. Thus, in some instances the Virgin sat bareheaded, her back hair divided into two equal parts and thrown in bands over either shoulder, the Infant being without the "bangles." In others, a gourd-shaped bottle was substituted for the book at the right of the Virgin, and sometimes the attitudes both of mother and child were materially altered, there being occasionally only one attendant figure instead of two, and without either the lily or the dragons.

In addition to these incentives to religion, the Virgin was also represented in a standing attitude, her bosom quite bare, and holding the infant on her *right* arm, the "pendant" to it being a statuette of very dignified form, representing her sister, St. Elizabeth. It is as well to add that no statuette of the crucified Saviour, or his disciples, or of any male saint, has yet been discovered.

The exquisite porcelain of which the best of these figures are made was especially produced at the factory in the Island of Kion Sion, in the province of Fizen, the product of which was expressly reserved for native use, and its exportation strictly prohibited.

This statuette was brought to France by one of the Roman Catholic priests who accompanied the before-mentioned Japanese Christian Embassy to Europe in 1584, and presented (together with the two standing figures of the Virgin and St. Elizabeth) to the Jesuit College at Lyons, in which city it was lately obtained by a chance purchaser.

H. F. HOLT.

P.S.—Since these remarks were penned, by some accident the right arm of the child has been broken off.



SUFFOLK SUPERSTITIONS.

CHAPTER II.^a



PROPOSE in this chapter, omitting many other Suffolk superstitions which have come under my notice, to pass on to the subject of Popular Remedies for Complaints. The time was when, medical men not being so numerous or so accessible as now, the healing art was more generally studied by other than members of the profession; insomuch that George Herbert recommends the country parson to cultivate a “knowledge of simples.” No doubt there still remains amongst the old a belief in the efficacy of these “simples,” and I know of some who gather and make use of them; but the number is dying away, and the doctor and his “drugs” are rapidly gaining the ascendancy.

But we still meet every now and then with quaint remedies, which, or at least many of which, are associated with superstitious fancies. I will begin with one, which unites great superstition—I will not say with great efficacy, but with supposed medicinal properties. Calling at a cottage one day I saw a small loaf hanging up oddly in a corner of the house. I asked why it was placed there, and was told that it was a Good Friday loaf—a loaf baked on Good Friday; that it would never grow mouldy (and on inspecting it I certainly found it very dry), and that it was very serviceable against some diseases, the bloody-flux being mentioned as an example. Some weeks afterwards I called again, with a friend, at the same house, and drew his attention to the loaf, which was hanging in its accustomed corner. The owner of the house, full of zeal to do the

^a See p. 307.

honours to his establishment, endeavoured to take the loaf down gently; but failing in the attempt, he gave a violent pull, and the precious loaf, to his great dismay, was shivered into atoms, but in the catastrophe gave us further proof of its extraordinary dryness. The old man collected the fragments and hung them up in a paper bag, with all the more reverence on account of the good which the loaf, as he alleged, had done his son. The young man, having been seized with a slight attack of English cholera in the summer, secretly "absconded"^a and ate a piece of the loaf, and when his family expressed astonishment at his rapid recovery, he explained the mystery by declaring that he had eaten of the Good Friday loaf, and had been cured by it.

This great success induced the family to have another loaf baked on the following Good Friday, and I have ascertained from other persons that such loaves are far from being uncommon in the parish.

For the Hooping cough many are the remedies. I have known the following employed: Procure a live flat-fish—a "little dab" will do; place it whilst alive on the bare chest of the patient; press it close down, and keep it there till it is dead. I have been assured by a mother, who made trial of it, that in the cases of her two children it gave great relief. I have also met with these four prescriptions, all made use of in succession, but without success, in the same family. If several children are ill, take some of the hair of the eldest child, cut it into small pieces, and put them into some milk, and give the compound to the youngest child to drink, and so on throughout the family; or let the patient eat a roasted mouse;^b or let the patient drink some milk which a ferret has lapped; or let the patient be dragged under a gooseberry bush or bramble, both ends of which are growing in the ground.^c A person who would be offended at being thought ignorant told me himself that he and his wife had had several of their children passed under a bramble, both ends of which grew in the ground, with the view of curing them of hooping cough. The party present at the ceremony, besides the father and mother of the children, consisted of the "wise man" of

^a I have the less hesitation in using this word, as it has been employed by the Dean of Chichester in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. pp. 9-144.

^b Known and used at Hull, at Oxford, and in Norfolk.—"Choice Notes," pp. 164, 225, 226. On the last page there is a long list of good results from mouse-eating from a book entitled "Panzoologicomineralogia."

^c Known in Warwickshire and Staffordshire.—*Ibid.*, pp. 216, 217.

the neighbourhood and the nurse, and the scene of it was the large field opposite the west entrance to the Place Farm. I have been further told that to pass the patient through a slit in the stem of a young ash-tree is quite as efficacious as the gooseberry or bramble remedies. I have known other persons procure hair from the cross on the back of a donkey, and having placed it in a bag, hang it round the necks of their invalid children.^d The presumed virtue in this hair is connected, I imagine, with the fact that the ass is the animal which was ridden by our blessed Saviour, and with the superstition that the cross was imprinted on its back as a memorial of that event. I have heard also of a woman who obtained a certain number of "hodmidods," or small snails. These were passed through the hands of the invalids, and then suspended in the chimney on a string, in the belief that as they died the hooping cough would leave the children. At Monks Eleigh I have been informed they hang a live frog in the chimney in the same belief. Far more simple and sensible, and probably better founded in reason, is another popular remedy—to follow a plough, the smell of the newly-turned earth being considered very wholesome.

I will mention next remedies for ague^e—a disease which was once prevalent in these parts, but which is now comparatively infrequent.

^d Used in Warwickshire.—"Choice Notes," p. 217; and for ague, p. 246.

^e I may mention that when once suffering from ague in Ireland, arsenic was administered to me, but not with complete success. Arsenic is administered for the same complaint by the Chinese doctors.—Lockhart's "Medical Missionary in China," pp. 58, 59.

There is a list of curious remedies for ague in Scott's "Discovery of Witchcraft," pp. 153, 154; but none of those which I have mentioned occur in it. In the life of George Herbert—Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Biography," vol. iv. pp. 22, 23—it is said that he adopted a remedy, very different to the "generous" living which is recommended at the present day. "About the year 1629, and the thirty-fourth of his age, Mr. Herbert was seized with a sharp quotidian ague, and thought to remove it by the change of air, to which end he went to Woodford, in Essex, but thither more chiefly to enjoy the company of his beloved brother, Sir Henry Herbert, and other friends then of that family. In his house he remained about twelve months, and then became his own physician, and cured himself of his ague by forbearing drink and not eating any meat—no, not mutton, nor a hen, or pigeon, unless they were salted; and by such a constant diet he removed his ague, but with inconveniences that were worse, for he brought upon himself a disposition to rheums and other weaknesses, and a supposed consumption."

Amongst the relics found at the Dissolution in the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds was the skull of St. Petronilla, which was able to cure all kinds of ague, if the sufferers would lay it to their heads.—Tymms' "Handbook of Bury," p. 18.

A mixture of beer, gin, and acorns is sometimes employed, and would probably be sanctioned by the "faculty;" mustard and beer are also given; and the parents of one family have told me that they dosed their children so copiously with the latter draught, that now, when they are grown up, they cannot bear the taste of its component parts; but I have been recommended to adopt more amusing and less likely means. When I was suffering from ague a few years ago, I was strongly urged to go to a stile—one of those which are placed across footpaths—and to drive a nail^f into that part over which foot-passengers travel in their journeys.

To swallow a spider, or its web, when placed in a small piece of apple, is an acknowledged cure for ague, which was also importunately urged upon myself. It is employed not only by the poor, but by the better-informed; and I have been told that it is also used in Ireland. Miss Strickland heretically mentions an instance of its being tried in vain, but its failure excited great astonishment.

"As true as I am alive he (the ague) neither minded pepper nor gin taken fasting on a Friday morning, nor black-bottle spiders made into pills with fresh butter."^g

It is singular that this remedy, according to Longfellow, is known also in America; or at least that a spider hung round the neck, is supposed to be serviceable in fever.

"He (the notary) told them

. . . . how the fever was cured by a spider shut up in a nutshell,
And of the marvellous powers of four-leaved clover and horseshoes,
With whatsoever else was writ in the lore of the village."^h

And again, Basil resumed—

"Only beware of the fever, my friends, beware of the fever!
For it is not like that of our cold Acadian climate,
Cured by wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nutshell."

Indeed I can bring forward an almost exact parallel, for this prescription, not indeed for the ague, but for the hooping cough, has been furnished to me by one who had never read a line of Longfellow. Procure a live spider, shut it up between two walnut shells, and wear it on your person. As the spider dies, the cough will go away.

^f In an extract from Mr. Douce's MS., given in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. iii. p. 12, it is stated that "driving nails into the walls of cottages among the Romans was believed to be an antidote against the plague."

^g "Old Friends and New Acquaintances," p. 152.

^h "Evangeline," part i. c. 3.

And this next method is reckoned efficacious. A Suffolk clergyman told me that he once caught the ague in Kent, and that for a long time every effort to cure it failed. At length, an old woman undertook to free him from his malady by putting a bandage on his wrist, which was to remain there undisturbed for two or three weeks. He was not to know what it contained until it was removed. At the expiration of the set time, he found that the material in the bandage was composed of tallow and cayenne pepper; but it had cured him.

This indeed, the application of a plaster to the wrist, is an ancient kind of remedy in the eastern counties, for Fuller tells us, when speaking of James I., who died of a tertian-ague:—

“The Countess of Buckingham contracted much suspicion to herself and her son, for applying a plaster to the king’s wrists without the consent of his physicians. And yet it plainly appeared that Dr. John Remington, of Dunmow in Essex, made the same plaster (one honest, able, and successful in his practice, who had cured many by the same); a piece whereof applied to the king, one eat down into his belly without the least hurt or disturbance of nature.”¹

I have already mentioned more than one remedy, which I was urged to use myself when suffering from ague. The two following were also recommended:—Take a handful of salt and bury it in the ground, and as the salt dissolves, you will recover; and many sympathizers were very clamorous that I should take an emetic. They had known persons, they said, who had thrown up some substance, which shook and “quaggled,” and which they supposed to be an embodiment of the ague, for after it had been ejected, the patients got well.

I have, moreover, been assured by respectable persons, that there was formerly a man in Hadleigh, who “charmed” away the ague by pronouncing, or rather muttering over each child a verse of Holy Scripture, taken, they believed, from the Gospel of St. John.

I will only add one more remedy for ague to this long list. The patient should gather some teazles from the hedgerows, and carry them about his person.

I will now turn to another class of specifics. There were several old people, indeed there are some still, of my acquaintance, chiefly old women, who “bless” and “charm” different maladies, especially wounds from scalding and burning. I have been told on

¹ “Ecclesiastical History,” vol. v. p. 568. Such remedies were applied to the wrists of children also at that period.—“Scott’s Discovery,” p. 287.

“good authority” of a man, who could soothe persons, even when labouring under the wildest frenzies of some strange kind of fits, by the secret utterance of some particular words.^k And I conceive that we have here a remnant of a very ancient superstition. It was formerly the custom both amongst the heathen and amongst the Jews, and I believe the custom is still retained in Greece and Italy,¹ to guard children against the evil eye by certain charms and amulets; and amongst the Jews scrolls of portions of the Holy Scriptures were tied upon them. Hence, I imagine, arose the practice of “charming” by word of mouth, with passages taken from the Divine word. At all events, the principle contained in both these practices is much the same—a superstitious reverence for the very letters of God’s Book.

There was one old woman, of very witch-like appearance, who was supposed to have great skill in curing burns. She prepared a kind of ointment, and when a patient applied to her, she placed some of it upon the part affected, then made the sign of the cross over it, and muttered certain mysterious words, which she would not disclose to any one. This use of the cross in healing seems to be of long-standing, for Bede tells us of a certain bishop, who restored speech to a dumb youth by making the sign of the cross upon his tongue. How strong is the testimony to the truth even in superstitions of this kind! They remind us of this fact at least, that all healing power is derived from the cross of Christ.

A boy, having scalded his foot, when making “suckers,” for the saucepan, which contained the butter and treacle, had “toppled over,” and poured its contents into his unlaced boot upon his foot, as he stood by the fire intently watching the cookery, until the compound should be ready for his mouth, limped down, though in great pain, to another old woman for her to “bless” the wound.

We read in Bede of an instance of a similar superstition as early as the 8th century. He tells us how Hereburga, the abbess of the monastery at Wetadun, entreated Bishop John of York, that “he would vouchsafe to go in and give her (one of the nuns who was

^k So also we are told of the Mahometans of Borneo: “The great use of their learning to read the Koran at all is, that by using a chapter of it, they pretend to be able to drive away the spirit which is supposed to possess an insane person, or one in a fit.”—Low’s “Sarawak,” &c., 1848, p. 139.

¹ See Dr. Wordsworth’s “Greek Testament,” Notes on Galatians, iii. v. 1., vol. iii, p. 56; and Bingham’s “Antiquities,” vol. vi. pp. 62—70.

suffering from a swollen arm) his blessing ; for that she believed she would be the better for his blessing or touching her. . . . He accordingly went in . . . and said a prayer over her, and having given his blessing went out."

The result was, that Coenburg, the sick nun, was cured of the pain in her limbs, the swelling assuaged, and she returned thanks to the Lord our Saviour.^m St. Austin recommends each Christian to sign himself with the sign of the cross, rather than to have recourse to heathen superstitions for a cure. "If thou art a believer, sign thyself with the sign of the cross ; say, this is my armour, this my medicament ; beside this I know no other."ⁿ

I have made many inquiries with the view of ascertaining what are the words employed ; but the old women, like reputed witches, keep their own secret until they are on their deathbed, and then they communicate it to some favoured friend.^o I "pumped out" of a man, however, who, strange to say, was less reserved than a very talkative wife, the following curious formula ; and his wife, who was sitting by, confessed that the words were "not far wrong."

"There were two angels came from the north :
One brought fire, the other brought frost ;
Come out fire, go in frost—
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." ^p

The words must be repeated three times ; and this fact, when taken in connection with the last line, warrants, I think, the common belief that in the number three, used here and in other instances, there is an allusion to the Holy Trinity.^q Words of Holy Scripture are added, but I have never yet been able to discover what they are. "The tongues of women cannot be governed," is a saying in South Africa ;^r but we have an example to the contrary, for one of the most voluble of female tongues is reticent on this point.

^m Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," book v. c. iii. ; Giles' ed. 1840. The story is also quoted by Dean Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. p. 202.

ⁿ Bingham's "Antiquities," vol. vi. p. 65.

^o The same practice prevails in Northamptonshire. "Choice Notes," p. 9.

^p Known in Devonshire ("Choice Notes," p. 167), and in Norfolk (*ibid.* p. 179), and in Cornwall (p. 84).

^q "The common people (at Moscow) when helping themselves to a third glass of tea, or in fact when about to do anything a third time, are wont to say carelessly, 'One, two, three ; God loves the Trinity.'"—Galton's "Vacation Tourists in 1861," p. 13.

^r Dr. Livingstone's "Travels in South Africa," p. 179.

Persons in a consumption have been known to have soup made of dried snakes,^s and I have been told that such snakes are kept on purpose in Covent Garden; indeed, the wife of a neighbouring clergyman assured me that she herself had sent up thither for dried snakes for a poor girl in her husband's parish. I have heard, however, though I forget the complaint for which they were used as a remedy, of snakes being caught near Hadleigh and boiled down, so as to extract their medicinal properties.

Dr. Livingstone tells of "Scavenger Beetles," which effectually answer the object indicated by their name:—

"Where they abound, as at Kuruman, the villages are sweet and clean, for no sooner are animal excretions dropped than, attracted by the scent, the scavengers are heard coming booming up the wind. They roll away the droppings of cattle at once, in round pieces often as large as billiard balls; and when they reach a place proper, by its softness, for the deposit of their eggs and the safety of their young, they dig the soil out from beneath the ball, till they have quite let it down and covered it: they then lay their eggs within the mass. While the larva are growing, they devour the inside of the ball before coming above ground to begin the world for themselves."^t

Many of us probably do not know that we have insects quite as remarkable and useful amongst ourselves. The following remedy has been employed at Nedging for bilious attacks. Roll up a number of live "sow-bugs" (the *Armadillo vulgaris* of naturalists), each one as a pill, and swallow them alive. They will act the part of scavengers, and carry out internally the provisions of a "Health of Towns Bill," and remove the bile; for, after the manner of the devoted Queen Eleanor of Castile, who is said, though the story is

^s Eating snakes was formerly supposed to have the same effect as the culinary process of Medea, and to make persons young. For authorities, see "Choice Notes," p. 22. "Japanese soldiers cook them and eat their flesh, in the belief that it imparts courage and audacity. The natives also calcine the flesh in an earthen pot hermetically sealed, and derive from it a powder which they believe to possess extraordinary medicinal virtues."—Steinmetz's "Japan and her People," p. 47. And amongst "the medicines which disperse wind," used by the Chinese, are "spotted and black snake . . . and shed snake skins."—Lockhart's "Medicinal Missionary in China," p. 198. I may add that fat extracted from snakes and crocodiles is considered by the natives of Borneo to be very efficacious in nourishing the hair.—Low's "Sarawak," p. 146. See Borrow's "Lavengro," vol. i. pp. 50-52.

^t "Missionary Travels in South Africa," pp. 43, 44. They are also found in Ceylon. See Sir J. E. Tennent's "Ceylon," vol. i. p. 249.

somewhat apocryphal,^u to have sucked the poison out of her husband's wound, they themselves will eat it up!

It is rather dangerous, however, I must warn you, to admit such tenants into the system, for the learned Bonnet relates that he had seen a certificate of an English physician, dated July, 1763, stating that, some time before, a young woman who had swallowed these animals alive, as is usually done, threw up a prodigious number of them of all sizes, which must of necessity have been bred in her stomach"!^x

We have several persons who profess to be able to cure warts, or "writs," as they are called, by passing the hand over them, and I suppose muttering at the same time some mysterious words. I suspect, however, that this is another example of those cases in which the conjuror in "*Hudibras*" had so much power, for he could

"Cure warts or corns, with application
Of med'cines to the imagination."^y

The operator takes care to ensure his credit against mishaps, for as a necessary condition of success he must be told the exact number of warts which are worn by the applicant for a cure. If, therefore, the remedy fail, he attributes the failure to his having been kept in ignorance of the real number of warts.

If persons have any scruples against consulting such accredited professors of the healing art, they may yet get rid of their warts in this way, if they have not the fear of the policeman before their eyes,

^u See Miss Strickland's "*Queens of England*," vol. ii. p. 134.

^x Kirby and Spence's "*Entomology*," p. 75. The same writers state (p. 178) that a century ago millepedes were used as a remedy against jaundice.

^y Part ii., Canto iii., lines 287, 288. The Rev. Isaac Williams, in his "*Female Characters of Holy Scripture*," p. 132, thus forcibly applies this effect of superstitious fancy:—"Among the heathens difficulties were overcome, cities founded and established, victories gained, on account of a powerful belief in such signs. And even now and at all times this is especially the case in the healing of diseases; the mind itself will oftentimes effect a cure on account of its earnest faith in such charms. But here how strongly does this bring before us the power of faith in Christ! if even faith in a charm, a superstitious sign, an oracle, can produce almost a miraculous effect, because God hath given such power to faith, shall not we have faith in the true God, who alone worketh great marvels, and in all the gracious tokens of His presence?" "It is quite true, and should always be distinctly allowed, that nervous excitement, the strong tonic of a powerful faith and a lively imagination, perhaps also some subtle influence, such as animal magnetism, are capable of producing wonderful cures of some disorders."—"Aids to Faith," Essay ii., by the Bishop of Cork. "*Evidences of Christianity*," p. 75.

or of the denunciations of Miss Strickland for practising a heathen rite^z:—Let the patient *steal* (it must be stolen, or it will have no efficacy) a piece of beef, and bury it in the ground; and then as the beef decays, the warts will gradually die away.^a Or go to an ash-tree, which has its “keys”—that is, husks with seeds—upon it, cut the initial letters both of your christian and surname on the bark; count the exact number of your warts, and cut as many notches in addition to the letters as you have warts; and then as the bark grows up your warts will go away. Can belief in this remedy, which has been pronounced to be “a safe cure” to me, have originated in the heathen reverence for trees, of which I have already spoken, as condemned by Canute?^b Or take the froth off new beer, apply it to your warts, when no one sees you (for secrecy is absolutely necessary); do not wipe it away, but let it work off of itself, for three mornings, and your warts will disappear. Or gather a green sloe, rub it on your warts, then throw it over your left shoulder, and you will soon be free from them. Or take a snail out of its shell, and rub them with it. Or rub your warts with green bean leaves for several mornings, and the result will be the same.

Amongst some classes there is, or used to be, a custom of eating heavy suppers shortly before going to bed, and the result was great discomposure of sleep by horrid visions and sensations, called the “nightmare.” I have heard of two ways of preventing these, besides the more safe and rational way of not eating to excess. The former I can hardly recommend, because it requires great caution in the application, and was attended with dangerous consequences at Monks Eleigh. A poor man there being troubled with indigestion, and having, like my old friend who was affrighted by the “Pharisee,” a strong belief in the virtue of a flint with a hole in it, hung one such flint over the head of his bed as a preservative against the night-

^z “Before meals the ancients would pour out a drink-offering to one of their gods; they would make a votive offering to them after any great escape or deliverance; they would expose the images of their gods on couches before tables loaded with dainties.”—Dean Goulburn’s “Thoughts on Personal Religion,” vol. ii. p. 204.

^a Used at Hull (“Choice Notes,” p. 164), and in Lancashire (p. 250).

^b St. Augustine, in the 4th century, warns the Christians of his day against having recourse to such a superstition: “For when they may have a double advantage in the Church, why should miserable men endeavour to bring upon themselves such multiplicity of evils by running to enchanters, and fountains, and *trees*, and diabolical phylacteries, and characters, and soothsayers, and diviners, and fortune-tellers.”—See Bingham’s “Christian Antiquities,” vol. vi., p. 67.

mare.^c It succeeded admirably in driving the nightmare from his head ; but, alas !—

“ — as Achilles, dipt in pond,
Was anabaptiz'd free from wound,
Made proof against dead-doing steel
All over, but the pagan heel :
So did our champion's arms defend
All of him but the other end.”^d

for the nightmare was driven, he declared, into his undefended toes ! his toes, unfortunately, not being as proof against the nightmare as the great toe of Pyrrhus against fire.^e The other remedy, however, if it do no good, is quite unable to do harm. Before you go to bed, place your shoes carefully by the bed-side, “ coming and going ”^f— that is, with the heel of one pointing in the direction of the toe of the other—and then you will be sure to sleep quietly and well.

To cure, or rather to prevent cramp, take the small bone of a leg of mutton, and carry it always about with you in your pocket.^g “ Faith is a great thing,” as is always said by those who use such remedies ; and I have not the least doubt but that this bone will be equally efficacious against the cramp, as to carry a double-nut is reported in other counties to be against the tooth-ache.

I have spoken of the suspension of frogs in chimneys as a cure for ague. An old man and his sister told me, that they once knew of a frog being hung up in a chimney in a bladder, as a cure for some complaint, the nature of which they had forgotten. The scratchings and noise made by the poor frog were awful, they said ; but the sick man recovered.

I have spoken also of roasted mice as a remedy for ague. I knew an old woman who had a dumb son, and made him a mouse-pie, in the hope that such a rich banquet would do him good.^h He could

^c “ Choice Notes ” mentions a similar practice in another part of Suffolk, p. 62.

^d Butler's “ Hudibras,” Part i., Canto iii., lines 139-144.

^e Scott's “ Discovery of Witchcraft,” p. 171. Brown's “ Vulgar Errors,” Book v. p. 319 : “ We are unwilling to enlarge concerning many others ; only referring unto sober examination, what natural effects can reasonably be expected when, to prevent the ephialtes or nightmare, we hang up an hollow stone in our stables ? ”

^f There is a little variety in this mode of prevention as used in Lancashire. “ Cramp is effectually prevented by placing the shoes with the *toes* just peeping from beneath the coverlet.”

^g Known in Northamptonshire. (“ Choice Notes,” p. 11.) The bone in a hare's foot was once supposed to have a similar property.—Scott's “ Discovery,” &c., p. 172.

^h “ It were not hard to show that tigers, elephants, camels, mice, bats, and

hardly have been, however, of the same opinion as the witches, who in their song declare :—

“Tailles of wormes and marrow of mice,
Do make a dish that’s wondrous nice.”¹

A young woman had a swelling on her neck, and was advised to have it rubbed with a dead man’s finger. She was accordingly brought down to the corpse of an old man, and as she had not courage enough herself to apply the remedy, a female friend took the cold hand and touched the swelling with it. I have found another version of this remedy in a book of the last century :—

“A wen is said to be cured by the hand of a dead man, while hanging on the gallows. This is still a superstitious notion amongst the common people at this day.”^k

Could it have originated at all in the perversion of the use of relics? I find it stated in Turner’s “History of the Anglo-Saxons,” that Turketul, the famous Saxon Chancellor, and grandson of King Alfred—the aider also and abettor of Dunstan in forcing celibacy on the clergy,—who died in 975, “had, among other relics, the thumb of St. Bārtholomew, with which he used to cross himself in danger, tempest, and lightning.”¹

Touching for the king’s evil, by the House of Stuart—a custom

others, were the food of several countries; and Lerijs, with others, delivers that some Americans eat of all kinds, not refraining toads and serpents.”—Brown’s “Vulgar Errors,” book iii. p. 193.

ⁱ Isaiah, lxvi. 17, speaks of those “that sanctify themselves, and purify themselves in the gardens behind one tree in the midst, eating swine’s flesh, and the abomination, and the *mouse*,” and declares that they shall be “consumed together.” Upon which Lowth observes: “The heathen used some sort of meats by way of purification or lustration, and chiefly such as were not used in common food Of this kind probably was the *mouse*, which was expressly forbidden to be eaten (Lev. xi. 29). Jamblichus Syrus reckons mice amongst the several sorts of animals by which the heathen practised magic or divination, and saith that some derive the word *μυστήριον* from *μῦς*. He quotes another authority also which states that the Zabians used to offer to the sun seven bats and seven mice, which was probably the reason why these creatures were reckoned abominable in the law of Moses, and forbidden to be eaten.”

^k Pegge’s “Anecdotes of the English Language,” p. 141.

¹ Vol. iii. p. 108. In some parts of the country it is held that the healing hand must belong to a person who has been hanged (“Choice Notes, pp. 258, 259), or “that died an untimely death.”—Scot’s “Discovery of Witchcraft.” 1665. p. 137.

“St. Athanasius was accused of having murdered Arsenius, an Egyptian bishop who was a heretic; and of having cut off the hand of his victim for the purposes of magic.”—Bennett’s “Lives of the Fathers,” vol. i. pp. 20, 21.

discontinued by George I.—was hardly parallel : because that was by a living as well as a royal hand.^m

The following may be useful in these days of chloroform, and probably has foundation in fact ; it was certainly reported to me as having been very efficacious in several instances. If a person has fainted, take a piece of tape, light it, let it burn for a few moments, then blow out the flame and put the smoking tape close to the nose of the patient. The smoke will very quickly bring back consciousness.

For inflamed eyes, take a snail and place it close to the eye, then prick it with a needle and let the moisture which flows from the puncture trickle into the eye. It is said to have an excellent effect.

I am not anatomist enough to know whether there is any reason in the remedy which I am about to mention next ; but the remedy appears to me to be too far removed from the seat of the disease. A woman, when suffering from pain in her cheek, applied a mustard poultice to her instep, in the expectation of being freed from the pain. Neither can I say for certain whether the following remedy is as ridiculous as it sounds. A person at Monks Eleigh, who was subject to asthma, used to swallow a great quantity of shot, in order, as he said, “to keep down his lights.” I believe that shots are given to horses whose wind is affected, and that they act mechanically and afford relief. Let me add something quite as curious. I have been told of a man in Surrey who always took gunpowder when he was unwell, the saltpetre which it contained acting medicinally.

When children shed their first teeth it is considered necessary to burn them : for if the cast-off teeth are destroyed in any other way, they will be succeeded by “cats’ teeth.”

There appears to have been almost universally a belief amongst the various nations, that certain days were more lucky and auspicious than others.ⁿ We have still-remains of the same notions in existence, not only amongst sailors, but in our rural parishes. Friday^o is considered unlucky, as being the day, I suppose, on which our Blessed Saviour suffered on the Cross. Sunday, on the other hand,

^m The kings of France formerly claimed to be possessed of a similar power.

ⁿ See Turner's “Anglo-Saxons,” vol. iii. p. 121.

^o Lord Byron was superstitious—he believed in the ill-luck of Friday, and was seriously disconcerted if anything was to be done on that frightful day of the week.—Welby's “Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity,” p. 127.

as being the day of His resurrection, is regarded as auspicious : and if persons have been ill and are become convalescent, they almost always, as an invariable rule, get up for the first time on Sunday.^p

But all remedies, however good, will fail of due success unless they be properly applied ; and I would therefore add, in conclusion, that all medicine should be taken “ next the heart,” which means, in the dialect of Suffolk, that the best time for taking medicine is to take it in the morning, fasting. It is desirable, also, that good remedies should be administered by well-qualified practitioners ; and there is a class of persons who, in Suffolk estimation, are deemed far superior to any who can boast of diplomas from the College of Surgeons or from Apothecaries’ Hall. A lady who has married,^q but who has not by marriage changed her maiden name, is the best of all doctors, since no remedy administered by her will ever fail to cure.^r How strange it is that any should die, except by a violent or sudden death ! How strange that philosophers—especially bachelor philosophers—should waste time, money, and patience in the pursuit of an “ elixir vitæ,” when they might have it practically in their own homes, or find it, at all events, close at hand and ready-made in the houses of their acquaintances and friends !

HUGH FIGOT.

^p Turner’s “ Anglo-Saxons,” vol. iii. p. 122, *note*, quotes an ancient Saxon saying, to the effect, that if a man be born on a Sunday he will live without “ trouble all his life.” So in Devonshire, at this day it is said :—

“ Born on a Sunday, a gentleman ;
 Monday, fair in face ;
 Tuesday, full of grace ;
 Wednesday, sour and glum ;
 Thursday, welcome home ;
 Friday, free in giving ;
 Saturday, work hard for your living.”

“ Choice Notes,” p. 171.

^q Known in Cheshire.—“ Choice Notes,” p. 181.

^r And yet the administrators are not always very particular about what they give. An old woman, who boasts that she was “ born on the same day, and baptised on the same day, and *married* on the same day as her husband,” and who did not change her name by marriage, has told me that she was much plagued afterwards by patients who came to consult her ; and that she gave them (I suppose they did not know what she gave) pieces of bread, or cheese, or sugar, or any edible scraps that she had in her house !

THE ROMAN WALL.^a

IN several former occasions we have called attention to Dr. Bruce's work on the Roman Wall, and to the surpassing interest of the grand monument the subject of his long and untiring researches; and now a third edition of the volume, in an enlarged size, demands further notice. The Roman Wall itself, stretching from Wallsend on the Tyne to Bowness on the Solway, full seventy-three English miles, with its ditch on the north, its *vallum* to the south, its flanking *castra*, watch-towers, and roads, is a monument of such stupendous grandeur, that it gains on our admiration



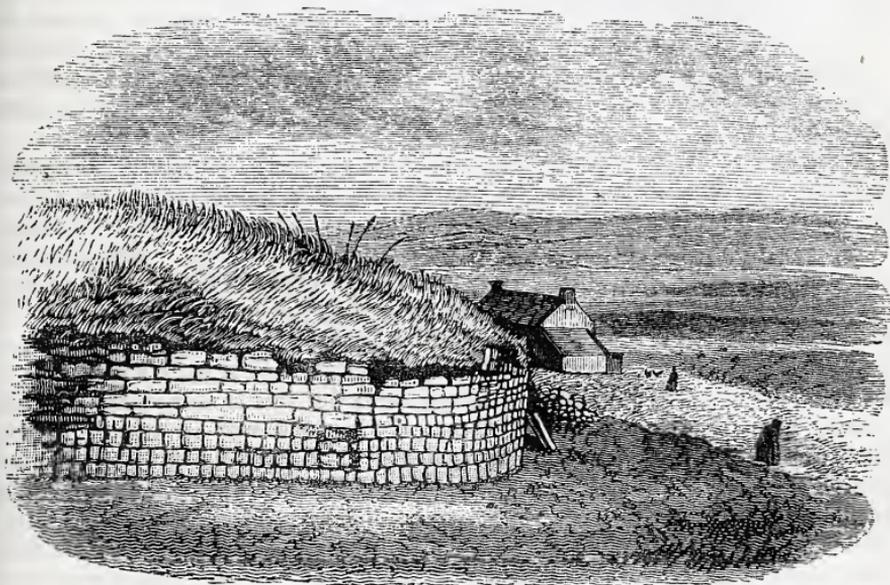
The Wall at Walwick.

the longer we study it; and it must be studied by the aid of labours such as Dr. Bruce's to be understood and appreciated. Let any one take a distance of seventy-three miles with which he is acquainted; let him in imagination see it fortified with a strong and high wall, and the accessories of large stations at intervals, and castles at every mile; let him man these fortresses with legions and cohorts, and bodies of horse and foot soldiers,—and he will form some notion of what this barrier once was, and of the bold conception and power of the people who planned and garrisoned it; and he will also form no mean estimate of the nations (the barbarians) against whose inroads so gigantic a fortification was constructed.

Even in its ruins, which for twelve centuries have furnished stone for villages and mansions and churches, the Wall is impressive and interesting; but it has to be followed with a slow foot and a circumspective eye, with the volume before us at hand for constant reference; and then

^a “The Roman Wall: a Description of the Mural Barrier of the North of England. By the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A. Third edition, 4to. Longmans, Green, and Co., London; and Dyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1867.

no explorer of taste will repent a week's or a fortnight's investigation. He will probably admit that when he visited the antiquities in remote lands he did not dream of remains so important so near his own door. But there is a fashion in antiquities as in other things; and even the charms of nature in some of her wildest forms, which combine with the wonders of art along the seventy miles of the line of the Wall, do not attract the tourist like many places abroad to which he is commonly guided. If in future the Roman Wall should occupy its proper place,



The Station of House-steads; south-west corner.

and become known and studied, it will be owing to the exertions of Dr. Bruce.

Between Wallsend and Newcastle the course of the Wall is indicated by the foss which accompanied it on the north side. After passing Newcastle (*Pons Ælii*), the *vallum* on the south and the ditch on the north will be recognised, and thus the course of the wall will seldom be lost sight of up to the Forth of Solway. About two miles beyond Newcastle the high road runs for several miles upon the lower courses of the stones of the Wall itself, the straight line of foundations having been seized upon by the Government as a tempting inducement to save expense! This modern road frequently runs actually upon the foundations of the Wall, which may be easily detected, as shown in the view (see p. 742) taken by Mr. Fairholt just beyond Chesters' (*Cilurnum*), the seat of Mr. Clayton, who may be called the Guardian Genius of the remains of the Wall.

Attached to the Wall are the *castra*. These forts are sometimes closely annexed, their northern wall being the great Wall itself; but sometimes they stand a little way off. When the *Notitia* was compiled they were fully garrisoned; and by means of this valuable document, aided by inscriptions discovered in and near the sites, the names of several, commencing from Wallsend (*Segedunum*), can with certainty be

restored. They can usually be readily recognised by the traveller, especially if he prepare himself with notes from Dr. Bruce's book, or with the "Wallet-Book," an abridged pocket-guide by the author.

The cut introduced on p. 743 shows a small portion of the station *Borcovicus*, or House-steads, as approached from the west. The area is about five acres. All the walls are standing, and they are in a state of comparatively good preservation. Mr. Clayton, the proprietor, has made some most interesting discoveries here, for which we must refer our readers to Dr. Bruce's volume, while by means of a few cuts we endeavour to give a faint notion of the Wall, and of the manner in which its intrepid builders carried it along—sometimes by the brink of precipices, sometimes up difficult ascents, over hill after hill, regardless of obstacles before which the skill of modern engineering would often pause in despair.

Beyond the House-steads mile-castle, or the *castellum* which at a mile towards the west stands next to *Borcovicus*, is a defile called Rapishaw Gap, from the western side of which the view on the opposite page is taken. "As we traverse the mural heights," Dr. Bruce observes, "the question will very often suggest itself, Why was the wall reared upon them at all? Were these crags not of themselves a sufficiently strong bulwark? If routine held the sway in Rome which it does in some governments of divided responsibility, the question would admit of an easy solution. A wall across the isthmus being ordered, the order was literally carried out; just as when the British Government, during the war in which it was involved with America, having ordered that vessels duly equipped should be placed upon the Canadian lakes, tanks for holding the usual stock of fresh water were, with other things, transported across the Atlantic. Despotic governments are, however, saved to a considerable extent from the influence of mere routine. The author has sometimes thought that even though the wall had not been required for the purposes of defence, it would be required to shield the soldiers in severe weather from the blasts of the north. The habits of the enemy demanded continual vigilance. In the earlier period of the Roman domination, the Caledonians frequently retrieved in winter the losses which they sustained in summer. It would be scarcely possible to keep watch and ward upon these heights during a severe season, without the friendly shelter of the wall. But probably the cliffs were not after all a barrier to be depended upon. Broken columns and open joints here and there give advantages which a bold and agile enemy would not be slow to avail himself of. It was best, therefore, on the score of safety, to take the wall along the heights."

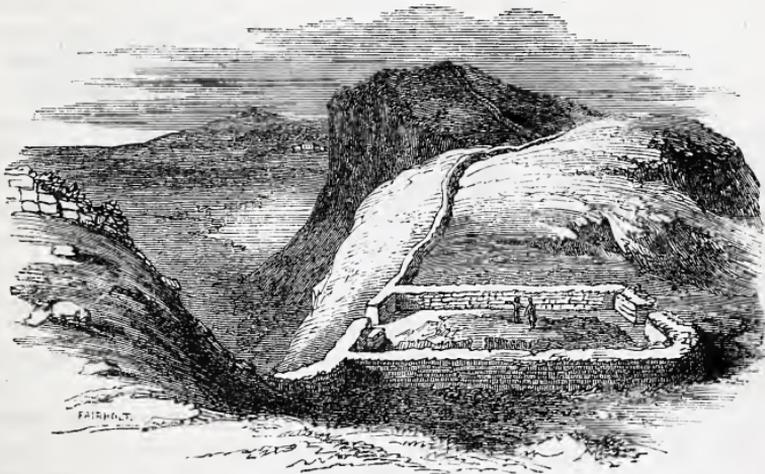
Another view (see p. 747) shows the Wall traversing the heights near Hot Bank, near which, in a mile-castle, was found an inscription to the Emperor Hadrian, set up by the second legion under Aulus Platorius Nepos. Three similar inscriptions have been found at other places along the Wall; and they are with good reason adduced by Dr. Bruce in evidence of the claims of Hadrian as builder of the Wall. Of these mile-castles we have repeatedly spoken. They are small forts, auxiliary to the large stations, being usually about sixty feet square. That of Castle-Nick (see p. 745) is given as an example. It was cleared out a few years ago by order of Mr. Clayton, who fortunately now owns considerable tracts of

the mural district. The walls, about seven feet thick, are in excellent preservation. The foundations of the soldiers' dwellings are yet visible.



Rapishaw Gap.

This castellum, as others and as some of the great stations, has a gateway opening to the north, the land of the enemy, as well as to the



Castellum at Castle-Nick.

south. They were each closed by a two-leaved gate, crowned by a circular arch. It is probable, however, that for many miles in the former direction the country was held by the Romans long before Antoninus Pius extended the boundary.

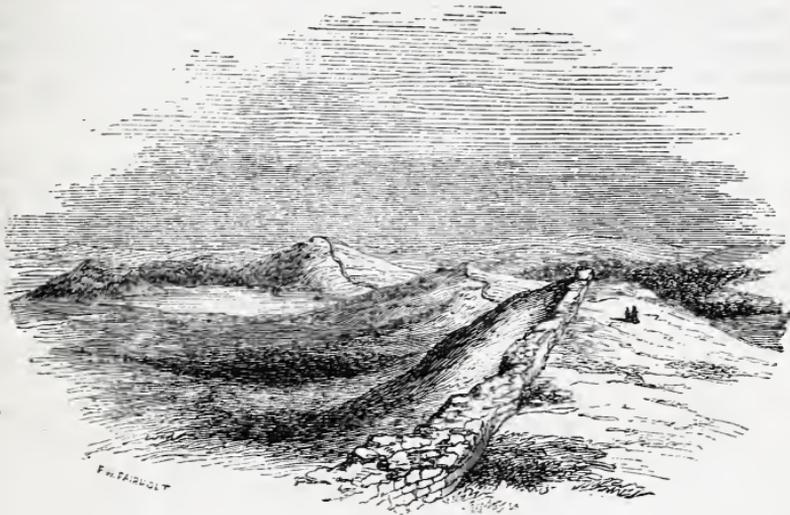
From the cuts given in this paper, by the kind permission of the

author, a fair notion will be obtained of the general appearance of the Wall for a long distance over crags and heights which command extensive views to the north and south. This district is for the most part extremely wild and desolate, but by no means wanting in beauty and grandeur. The loneliness with which these remains, once garrisoned by at least ten thousand men, exclusive of what may be called camp-followers, is now surrounded, is impressive, and calls up a thousand reflections. The explorer thinks upon the successive attempts which the lords of the earth made to subjugate Britain; their reverses and successes; the enormous waste of men and money ere the island could be fully conquered; the pertinacity and firmness with which the grasp, directed from remote Rome, was held for so long a period; and the ultimate relinquishment of a prize so costly and so valuable.

A portion of the Wall itself, on an enlarged scale, must complete this part of our notice. It exists in the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, as the mural ridge is denominated where it breaks into nine successive peaks. It shows about fifteen courses. The stones were neatly squared, and no quarry of inferior material was ever resorted to in order to save labour. In some part of the line the stones must have been brought from a distance of seven or eight miles. The very quarries from which the stone was procured, in several instances, have been ascertained; and inscriptions, cut by the workmen, are yet to be read, as, on Fallowfield Fell, near Chollerford, is an ancient quarry inscribed, *PETRA FLAVI CARENTINI* (*the rock of Flavius Carentinus*). The sixth legion left its mark on a quarry at Haltwhistle Fell; two miles west of Birdoswald are several inscriptions; and on a rock of the Gelt, near Bampton, we may yet read that a vexillation of the second legion, under an optio called Agricola, was there employed to work stone (for the Wall and stations) in the consulship of Flavius Aper and Albinus Maximus (A.D. 207). Dr. Bruce states that "from calculations that have been made, founded upon the experience gained by the construction of the vast works connected with modern railways, it is considered that, in the existing circumstances of the country at the time, the *vallum* and *murus* could not be reared in a shorter period than ten years." It is probable, however, that the work, stupendous as it was, must have been completed in a much shorter time. Not only would the entire British army and its auxiliaries be employed, but various states of the Britons were pressed into the service, as we find from the lettered stones. The marines also did their share, as we learn from the same source.

Fortunately the Wall and its fortresses, though mutilated and crushed by centuries of barbarism more fatal than the enemies they encountered in their early days, have their records in numerous inscriptions, which are continually being augmented in number by the assiduity of antiquaries, who, like Dr. Bruce and Mr. Clayton especially, can estimate their value; and do not mind labour and cost in discovering and preserving them. These inscriptions are now reckoned by hundreds; and the information they afford is invaluable. In no country, perhaps, is the Roman domination so fully shown by lapidary evidence, as it is in the Wall district of the north of Britain. We have records of the legions, the cohorts, and subordinate bodies of troops, in their various quarters, or engaged in some public works, erecting or restoring stations and

barracks, baths, and arsenals. We witness their devotions to the gods of their native countries, and to the deities of Britain; their constant



Near Hot Bank.

discharge of vows made for the safety of the imperial family, of immediate commanders, or of themselves; and in the inscriptions we glean not a little of their own history. It is curious to notice Moors, Spaniards,



Near the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall.

Germans, Frisians, Gauls, and soldiers of many other nations and peoples, all harmoniously grouped along this great barrier under the Roman standard, proud when to their own they can add from their valour (*ob virtutem*), the name of the emperor or the empress. The Cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna, is styled *Æliana* and *Gordiana*, and also *Postumiana* and *Tetriciana*, the latter two being derived from the celebrated usurpers in Gaul. Sometimes bodies of troops are surnamed

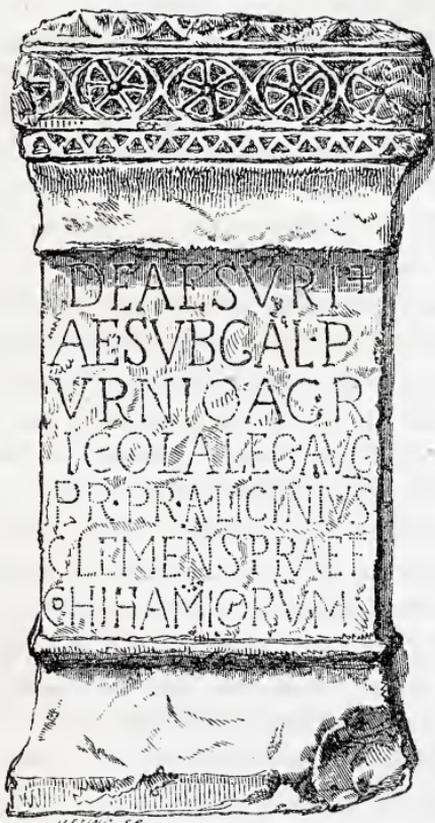
from places along the line of the wall, as for instance, Frisians are called Aballavensian, from Aballava; an *ala* or *wing*, is styled Petrianian, from Petriana, &c.; and the stations themselves are occasionally mentioned as Habitanicum and Bremenium. Dedications to Severus and his sons are common; but as Dr. Bruce remarks, they are generally, if not wholly, connected with what may be considered restorations or additions; while along the Wall itself none are found similar to those inscribed to Hadrian, who may be regarded as the builder of the great stone barrier.

The mythology of the various peoples concentrated upon the mural district is most conspicuously illustrated in the dedications of their altars; and it is extremely interesting. It is, indeed, what might have been expected from such an assemblage of peoples, from so many countries, each bringing something of its own creed, and adopting partially the Roman, and partially the British. The Romans themselves freely engrafted upon the national stock all sorts of local varieties; and thus we find in the collections of the Wall, deities of all countries often blended together in name; and frequently not very easily to be understood. The worship of Mithras prevailed; and we find him addressed *Deo Invicto Mythrae*, *Deo Soli Invicto*, and *Deo* simply. At the same place is to be noticed an altar inscribed *Soli Apollini Anicero*, which suggests affinity to the *Deo Antenocitico* and the *Deo Anocitico*, which are probably only other forms of Apollo or Mithras. On an altar from the Cawfield's Mile Castle, now in the Chesters' Museum, and dedicated to Apollo by a soldier from Upper Germany, Astarte and the Dea Syria are addressed: the latter in an unusually long dedication in iambic verse, in which the creed of the worshipper is set forth in a remarkable and somewhat learned manner. At Magna was found the altar represented on the opposite page, erected by a prefect of the first cohort of the Hamii, a people of Syria. In another she is styled *Dea Hammia*.

The tropical deity, Cocidius, is of frequent occurrence; he is also associated with Mars, *Marti Cocidio*; and in any other instance, with Silvanus, *Silvano Cocidio*. Mars in like manner is allied to Belatucader. Jupiter was often invoked, but most usually in conjunction with other deities, and with the Genius Loci; and not unfrequently three or four deities are addressed together. Fortune was also a favourite, and so was Genius, as the tutelary god of the Ala, the Cohort, the Prætorium, the Standards, &c. The Deæ Matres, or Mothers, occur often; and occasionally with their effigies as three sedent females holding fruits. Altogether their votive altars throw much light upon the mythology of Roman Britain, and form an important feature in this valuable work.

It will be noticed that, although so many inscriptions have been discovered, none of them are of a very late period; that is to say, not much after the time of the Constantines. This is somewhat remarkable, because we know the line of the Wall was garrisoned down to the days of Arcadius and Honorius. It is difficult to account for this sudden cessation. One suggestion may be offered. No one can peruse Dr. Bruce's volume attentively without being struck by the continual references made to restorations; and the conviction is forced upon us that the great stations along the Wall were subjected to more than one calamity ere the Roman troops were finally withdrawn; gates in some instances were found to have been blocked up with masonry, and other

evidences of a decrease in numerical forces were apparent. It is probable, therefore, that we owe the preservation of many of these monuments to their having been taken by the Romans themselves, during pressing emergencies, as building materials. In many instances in continental cities some of the most precious sculptures have been discovered worked up into the town walls; and this may have been the



Altar to the Bona Dea.

case in the north of Britain. Once buried or incased they would be safe; but far less so the later memorials, which being above ground and visible, would be the first to be seized upon when protection was wholly withdrawn.

Dr. Bruce has spared no labour or expense to render this new edition complete. It is illustrated by hundreds of additional cuts, and by plates, which being in quarto, give more satisfactory views of some of the chief stations and sites. Excellent maps and plans are interspersed; and the whole is supplemented by a copious description of the geology of the district traversed by the Roman Wall, from the pen of Mr. George Tate of Alnwick. Such works do lasting credit to the authors, for they not only evince their learning and ability, but their unselfish devotion to science, for it is apparent that no pecuniary returns can ever repay the time, toil, and money, so lavishly expended.

CARACTACUS.

PART I.



ACCORDING to the earliest traditions, our island was peopled before the invasion of the Romans by a mixture of Phœnicians, Cymry, Celts, Picts, and Scots. Ancient writers declare that previous to its being inhabited by mankind it was full of bears, wolves, beavers, and a peculiar kind of wild cattle, and known to the rest of Europe as "The Country of the Green Hills;" when Hy Cadarn, or Hu-the-Mighty, led a colony of Cymry to its shores, after which it was called "Honey Island."

The Welsh triads relate the earliest occupation of our country in the following manner:—"Three names have been given to the isle of Britain since the beginning. Before it was inhabited it was called Clas Merddin (*i.e.* the country with the sea cliffs); and afterwards, Feb Ynys (*i.e.* the island of honey). When government had been imposed upon it by Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, it was called Ynys Prydain (*i.e.* the island of Britain); and there was no tribute to any but to the race of the Cymry, because they first obtained it; and before them there were no men alive in it, nor anything else but bears, wolves, beavers, and the oxen with the high prominence. Hy Cadarn was the first who led the nation of the Cymry to the isle of Britain; and from the country of Summer, which is called Deffrobani, they came—*viz.*, where Constantinople is; and through the hazy ocean they came to the island of Britain and to Llydaw, where they have remained." ^a

It is, however, doubtful whether the Cymry were in reality the *first* colonizers of Britain. The existence of ruins, denominated Cyttian-y-Gwyddelad, or "Houses of the Gael," places altogether foreign to the language of the Cymry or Cambrians, which popular tradition assigns to an extinct race of hunters, who employed foxes and wild cats instead of dogs in the chase, makes it probable that the

^a "Archæology of Wales," vol. ii. p. 57, Triads 1 and 4. The Welsh have several collections of historical triads—which mean three events coupled together, and supposed by the collector to have some mutual analogy. The triads given in the Archæology were printed from a MS., dated 1601: which states that they were taken from the Works of Caradoc of Llancarvan, and of John Brukfa. The former lived in the 12th century; the latter much later.

Cambrian emigrants found on their arrival men of another origin and of a different language from their own, whom they dispossessed of their territory. This aboriginal population of Britain appears to have been driven back towards the west and the north of the island by the gradual invasion of foreigners, who landed on the eastern shores.

From the most remote antiquity, Britain was regarded by those who have left any account of its geographical formation as divided from east to west, into two large unequal portions, of which the Firth of Forth and the Clyde constituted the common limit. The northern division was called Alben, from Albine, of whom we shall have occasion presently to speak, signifying "the region of mountains;" the other portion towards the west was named Cymry; towards the east and south, Loëgwr. These two names were derived from two distinct tribes, who conjointly occupied the whole extent of southern Britain, the Cymrys and the Lloëgrwys—or, according to the Latin orthography, the Cambrians and the Logrians.

In course of time, Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, of the Cambrian race, succeeded to the throne; and from him the whole country received the name of Prydain, or Brydain, which is its present denomination in the Welsh tongue, but which the Greeks and Romans elongated into the better known and famous name of Britannia. Upwards of four centuries B.C. Herodotus wrote of the British isles, under the name of "Cassiterides," from the Greek word for "tin." Bochart rather improves upon the etymology of Cassiterides—or rather of Britannia—by supposing it to be derived from two Hebrew words—viz., Barat-anac, which he declares to mean "The Land of Tin," though where he finds this we don't know, as they do not occur in the Hebrew Scriptures, and different words are used to express both "land" and "tin."

Long before the time of Herodotus our country had been known to the Phœnicians, who had carried on a brisk trade with our ancestors in that useful article of commerce, tin. Mr. Layard supposes that the tin contained in some bronze ornaments which he brought from Nimroud, and now in the British Museum, must have been obtained from Phœnicia, and originally exported by the Tyrian merchants from the British Isles, nearly 3000 years ago.^b Of the time when Britain first became known to the Phœnicians we have

^b Layard's "Nineveh," p. 191.

no authentic accounts, though we agree with Layard in supposing it as early as the reigns of David or Solomon—*i.e.*, the 11th century B.C. It is certain that the Phœnicians, in their extensive commercial navigations, colonized many of the islands and parts of the coasts of the Mediterranean. Inscriptions in their language have been found at Malta and Marseilles. They occupied Spain and founded Cadiz; and it was probably in pursuit of them that Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, towards the close of the 7th century B.C., became the conqueror of Spain. They had also an established intercourse with islands which the Greeks called Cassiterides, or “tin islands,” and which there is sufficient evidence to show must mean the British isles. Much of the false description with which the actual locality of the Cassiterides has been confused by ancient writers, may have been designedly circulated by the Phœnicians themselves. We know, from Strabo, of their anxiety to prevent the rest of the world from becoming acquainted with Britain. He relates that “the Phœnicians alone in former times, sailing from Cadiz, engrossed this market, hiding the navigation from all others. Once when the Romans followed the course of a vessel in order that they might discover the situation, the jealous pilot purposely ran his vessel on the rocks, misleading his pursuers to the same destruction. Escaping from the shipwreck, he was indemnified for his losses out of the public treasury.”^c

One of the ancient traditions concerning the first colonization of Britain, and which may contain a mixture of truth in the midst of much that is fabulous, certainly points to that part of Asia whence the Phœnicians came. In the chronicles of John de Wavrin, an historian of the 15th century, there is an amusing account of the way in which Britain came to be colonized from Asia, to the following effect:—

Deodicias, king of Syria, the contemporary of Jair, Judge of Israel, who flourished in the 13th century B.C., sends ambassadors to Albana, king of Cyrenia, to ask his daughter in marriage: espouses her according to the Pagan law, and has by her fourteen daughters, of whom Albine is the eldest. Discontented with the smallness of his family, he adds three other wives to his domestic establishment, who in due time present him with three sons and nineteen daughters. Wishing to see them honourably settled in life, before they were out

^c Strabo, Geog. lib. iii.

of their teens, he invites all the neighbouring princes to a grand banquet, at which his four queens, with their thirty-three daughters, are present. The matrimonial campaign being entirely successful, they all retire with their husbands to their respective homes. Albine, the fairest of the fair, through grief at leaving her father's court, rebels against her husband, and by secret messages persuades all her sisters to do the same. Albine's husband informs Deodicias of the domestic rebellion, who summons them all to meet him at the city of Tyre, and rebukes them properly for their misconduct. They express contrition, and the king, after making handsome presents to his daughters and sons-in-law, returns to Tarsus. Albine, who was still determined to have her own way, and her sisters took the road to Damascus, of which city her husband, Sardacia, was king. When they reach the halfway-house Albine feigns sickness, and sends to her own apothecary at Damascus for a sleeping potion of peculiar strength. Albine then has a private meeting with her sisters, who all swear to adopt her terrible project; the result of which is that after supper each one administers to her husband some of this wonderful potion, which produces heavy sleep as soon as they retire to rest. Albine then cuts the throat of her husband while he sleeps; and all her sisters, save the youngest, follow her example. The youngest sister, from love to her husband, betrays the plot: the alarm is given in the town, and messengers are despatched to King Deodicias to inform him of the terrible news. He summons them to a trial at Tyre, and after threatening to have them burnt alive, ends by condemning them to perpetual exile. Albine and her sisters are placed in an open boat, with six months' stores, and sent adrift to sea. They are quickly driven through the straits of Morocco, and after escaping perils by storm and sea monsters, they arrive on a desert island in the German Ocean, which has never been inhabited by man, and which Albine at once names Albion, after herself. They speedily find means of making fire, and of catching wild beasts and birds for their sustenance. Through Satanic influence all of these ladies become mothers, and their children grow up terrible giants, male and female, who dwell in Albion for about a century, until the incoming of Brutus, who conquers them all, and takes possession of the land.

Such is the story of the first colonization of the British isles. Nennius, a chronicler of the 9th century, relates the arrival of Brutus, which may be considered as the second attempt, in the

following way. Dardanus, king of Troy, who reigned in the 12th century B.C., was the father of Troius, who begat Priam and Anchises. The latter was the father of Æneas, whose son was Ascanius, and he begat Silvius. Previous to the birth of Silvius's son, a soothsayer predicted that he would slay his father. Though the prophet was put to death for his uncourtier-like prevision, it did not alter the course of fate, for the child, who was called Brute, playing one day with some companions of his own age, by chance struck his father with an arrow, which proved fatal. As this was accidental, Brute was only banished from Italy to Gaul, where he founded the city of Tours, and having invaded the district of the Armoricans, he passed from thence into this island, the southern parts of which he conquered, as we have already shown, and changed its name from Albion to Britain. After an interval of eighty years, the Picts—a Scythian race—having embarked in quest of adventures, were driven on the coast of Ireland, where, finding the Scots already in possession, they asked to be allowed to settle amongst them. This the Scots denied, saying, “This island would not contain us both; but we know that there is another island not far from ours, to the eastward, which we can see in clear weather. If you will go there, you will be able to settle, and if you are opposed we will come to your assistance.” The Picts readily followed this advice, and began to colonise the northern parts of the island, as the followers of Brute had done in the south. The Picts having no wives, sought them amongst their friends the Scots, who acceded to their request on this condition—that in the event of their requiring a king, they should elect one in the female line rather than in the male, a custom which, our chronicler observes, “is maintained amongst the Picts to the present day.” Subsequently the Scots, under their chief, Reuda, migrated from Ireland to North Britain, and either by fair means or foul obtained possession of the country occupied by the Picts, and called it after their chief, Dal-reudius, “the land of Reuda;” but which in process of time bore the name of their tribe, and has been known ever since as the land of the Scots, or Scotland.

There is reason to believe that when Cæsar invaded Britain two entirely different races were settled in our island, which confirms the opinion of the Cambrian settlers having dispossessed the Aborigines, whose customs in the chase were of the nature already described. The one are spoken of by ancient writers as those who built houses, dressed in black garments or skins, coined money, constructed

chariots, extracted metals from the earth, made bronze tools, grew a respectable amount of corn, and possibly had some knowledge of letters. The other race are described as a people who went about unclothed, who adopted the custom of painting their bodies, who dwelt in tents, were ignorant of agriculture, used stone hatchets and arrows, and in all probability practised cannibalism. For Jerome, who flourished in the close of the 4th century, mentions having seen a British tribe called the Attacotti, who dwelt on the north side of the wall of Hadrian, feeding on human flesh; and he remarks that these savages, "though they had plenty of swine and cattle in their forests, preferred the flesh of men and women in their horrid feasts." Jerome's testimony may account for the following characteristic picture, which a French author has recently drawn of our British ancestors. Mons. Taine, in his "*Histoire de la Litterature Anglaise*," describes them as "naked brutes, lying all day by the fireside, in dirt and indolence, between eating and sleeping, with coarse organs which cannot trace the delicate lineaments of poetic forms, but who nevertheless have glimpses of the sublime in their agitated dreams. Their huge white bodies, phlegmatic in temperament, together with their wild blue eyes, and their unkempt carroty locks; their greedy stomachs, filled with meat and cheese, and heated by potent liquors; a cold temperament, with a taste for domestic life, and the practice of brutal drunkenness,—these are the characteristic signs of the race as they exist in the present day, handed down from their forefathers and continued by the state of the climate!"

It seems difficult to believe that these two races, so different in their habits and customs, as well as most probably in their origin, formed one people, though confounded by ancient historians, who received without investigation the accounts brought home by casual travellers. It is possible that the less civilized race may have been almost destroyed and absorbed during the interval between Cæsar's invasion and the subsequent conquest by the Romans a century later, when they became better acquainted with the island. As the incoming of the Romans was the first instance which authentic history records of communication between our island and the civilized world, it may be interesting to quote the account which Cæsar has left us of an event so pregnant with results to the British race. After having collected eighty ships on the coast of Gaul for the conveyance of two legions, and eighteen transports for his

cavalry, Cæsar says: "These preparations being made, and having a fair wind, we weighed anchor at 3 A.M.: ordering the cavalry to embark at another port, which they doing rather too slowly, we arrive on the British coast without them about 10 A.M., and there beheld the armed troops of the enemy drawn up on the hills. The sea was close confined with impending mountains, so that darts might be thrown from the high ground upon the shore. Deeming this an unsuitable place for landing, we remained at anchor until 3 P.M. for the arrival of the remainder of the fleet."^d In the meanwhile, assembling his lieutenants, Cæsar tells them what information he had received from Volusenus, and what he wished to be done, and advises them that, as the navigation was difficult, all things might be executed at a sign from him at the proper moment. Having dismissed them, and got a favourable wind and tide at the same time, the anchors were weighed at the given signal; and having sailed about eight miles from that place, Cæsar brought his fleet to an open and level shore. As we know the year of this invasion, and the season in which it was attempted, we may come to the following conclusion. Cæsar arrived in Britain towards the close of the summer, and left it before the equinox, remaining only three weeks in the island. Science tells us that there were two full moons in August, B.C. 55—one on the 1st, at noon, and another on the 30th, at midnight. Cæsar mentions the fact of there having been a full moon on the fourth night after his arrival. He must therefore have arrived at high water on the 26th of August, about 8 P.M. The tide began to flow about 2 P.M. on that day, when he weighed anchor, as he says, at 3 P.M., after having remained for five hours off Dover waiting for his cavalry; and as he sailed with a favourable wind and tide, which always flows northward, for about the space of eight miles along the coast of Kent, the exact spot where the Romans landed may be safely placed on the widely-extended beach between Walmer and Deal.

Henry of Huntingdon, one of our earliest historians, who lived in the eleventh century, speaks of the Roman Empire during the reign of Augustus as "having extended over Britain as well as the other kingdoms of the world." But this is clearly an error in accordance with the popular notion, which attributes the conquest of Britain to Julius Cæsar, and supposes from that time our island remained in

^d "Cæsar, De Bello Gallico," lib. iv. § xxi.

subjection to the Romans until they finally quitted it towards the close of the fifth century. It appears, however, according to Cæsar's own graphic account, that in his second and more successful expedition, Cæsar was only able, after much opposition, and according to Bede after one signal defeat, to penetrate the country for about eighty miles from the place of landing to the capital of Cassivelaunus, chief of the Cassi, where the city of St. Albans now stands. This and London appear to have been the only towns of which Cæsar obtained possession, and these he abandoned after a brief occupation, when he withdrew his army from the island, to which he never returned. Cæsar might have carried back with him British captives to adorn his triumph, and to satisfy those who, as Plutarch tells us, "doubted the very existence of the island;" but all that he exhibited to his wondering countrymen, as a proof of his having passed the boundaries of the civilized world, was a shield composed of British pearls, which he placed as a trophy in the Temple of Venus Victrix, from whom, according to Suetonius, he claimed descent. Hence Tacitus remarks that "Cæsar did not conquer Britain, but only showed it to the Romans." Nearly a century intervened before another invasion was attempted, during which period there was frequent communication with Italy, the whole island, according to Strabo, becoming "intimate and familiar to the Romans," while the people remained as free as if Cæsar had never landed.

The Britons continued unmolested under the government of their native chiefs during the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula. Once in the time of Tiberius an opportunity presented itself of proving that they were not as uncivilized as was commonly supposed. A party of soldiers belonging to the army of Germanicus having been wrecked on the coast of Britain, they were rescued by the islanders, and honourably sent home in safety to Rome. During the reign of Caligula an event occurred that caused the Romans to renew the attempt at invasion, which had virtually failed on the previous occasion. Adminius, brother of Caractacus, and son of Cunobelin (Shakspeare's Cymbeline), king of the Trinobantes, having sought an asylum at the court of Caligula, when banished by his father's orders, instigated the Romans to a fresh invasion of his native country. The Emperor, abandoning the war which he was carrying on in Germany, led his army to the coast of Gaul, as if intending to cross over into Britain. He is said to have drawn up

his soldiers in battle array, when he gave them the signal to collect cockle-shells, which he was silly enough to term "the spoils of the conquered ocean." With this bloodless triumph, and the erection of a watch-tower to commemorate his martial prowess, the infamous Caligula was satisfied. This monument of his folly remained standing as late as the 17th century. On a cliff overlooking the port of Boulogne there existed, until A.D. 1644, a Roman lighthouse, which has been considered the veritable building that Caligula erected in honour of the occasion.

Nearly eighteen centuries after this ridiculous attempt at invading Britain, a youthful conqueror in the pride of victory encamped his legions on the coast of France preparatory to crossing the Channel. Suetonius has related the madness of Caligula. Thiers and Alison have alike recorded the folly of Napoleon. Trafalgar dispelled all the dreams in which the French Emperor had so fondly indulged of the conquest of Britain, and a useless column now rears its head aloft on the scene of his failure—

"To point a moral and adorn a tale."

"There was a long oblivion of Britain," says Tacitus, when recording the history of this period, and nearly a century was suffered to elapse from the time of Cæsar's second expedition to that of the more successful expedition under the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 43, before the establishment of the Roman power in Britain can be said to have commenced. Aulus Plautius, the lieutenant of Claudius, was ordered to lead an army into Britain. This general landed with a powerful force, comprising German auxiliaries, and accompanied by *elephants*, as Cæsar had done before; and whose success on one occasion, according to Polyænus, was obtained by placing an armed elephant, with a tower of soldiers, in the van of his army, which had the effect of speedily putting the Britons to flight. Plautius had the advantage of being assisted by Vespasian, the future conqueror of the Jews, who is said to have fought no less than thirty battles with the natives, to have taken towns, and to have subdued the Isle of Wight. It is also interesting to remember that his more distinguished son Titus fought here as a military tribune under his father, and that on one occasion, when Vespasian was surrounded by the natives and in extreme danger, Titus rushed into the midst, and by his own personal strength rescued his revered parent.

Roman discipline and skill enabled Plautius to achieve the usual

success over the half-civilized natives of Britain, when the Emperor Claudius came in person to share his triumph. The Romans speedily captured Camalodunum, the present Colchester, and capital of Cunobelin. There are still to be seen at that town the walls of a vast square building, one of the few existing evidences of Roman dominion in England. This castle far exceeds in strength any of the Norman or Saxon keeps, such as now exist at Rochester and Okehampton. The Roman tile is embedded with considerable regularity in many parts of the walls, which are supposed to be the remains of the temple erected in honour of the deified Emperor Claudius. Tacitus, who was born about ten years after this invasion, frequently alludes to the temple built by the Romans at Camalodunum under the following terms:—"The Britons regarded the temple erected to the god Claudius as the bulwark of eternal dominion and subjection. Their substance was devoured by the priests who ministered in the temple. The Roman soldiers relied upon the shelter and strength of the temple."

After a brief residence of rather more than a fortnight in the island, during which Claudius received the submission of various tribes—such as the Cantii, Atrebantes, Regni, and Trinobantes—he returned to Rome, leaving Plautius to govern Britain. Games, triumphal arches, dramatic representations, combats in the circus, combining both men and beasts, large rewards to his officers, and a splendid triumph to himself, with the surname of Britannicus, which was also given to his son, attested both his own and the national joy at his success, which surpassed that of the great Cæsar himself. In the year 1641, there was dug up near the *Arco-di-Portogallo*, in the Flaminian way, a mutilated inscription, which had been erected sixteen centuries before, recording the triumphal titles of Claudius Cæsar, and setting forth with how much ease, and how without any loss, he had made the kings of Britain subject to him. Pomponius Mela and Dion Cassius, contemporary historians of that age, speak of the many kings Britain then possessed; amongst whom we find the names of Cunubelinus, king of the Trinobantes; Caractacus, king of the Silures; Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes; Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, and his more illustrious consort, Queen Boadicea; Arviragus, Cossidunus, Adminius, and others.

(To be continued.)

THE CORONATION FÊTE OF HUNGARY.



INCE the approaching coronation of the Emperor Francis-Joseph as King of Hungary—an event which will form a splendid, glorious, and we trust an auspicious epoch in the history of the Magyars—is likely to absorb public interest for the time, we venture to give a short description of the formalities observed from the days of old, and which will probably be observed on the present occasion. They are exceedingly primitive in character, and at the same time imposing, and show the intense love which this semi-oriental people have for symbolical display.

Received at the frontiers of the realm by a deputation of the nation, the expectant monarch was accompanied by a brilliant train to Presburg. This time the august event will be celebrated at Pesth-Ofen or Buda-Pesth, as it is sometimes called—the ancient coronation place of the kings of Hungary. There assembled the high officers of state, the Archbishop of Gran, the Palatinate, the Archbishop of Kalocsa, the bishops and the secular barons, to welcome their sovereign and take part in his elevation to the throne. After a short and loyal greeting, the king elect went first to the Dom, or cathedral, surrounded by a numerous *cortége* of the Knights of the Standard, the great barons, and a posse of prelates, before whom the national insignia were borne. Arrived at the entrance of the sacred building, he was there robed and conducted to the high altar, where the Palatine, standing upon the highest step and lifting up the crown in his hands, thrice demanded of the assembled barons in the Hungarian tongue: “Akarjatok e, hogg e jelenlevö N.N. kiralysagra koronáztasson?” “Is it your pleasure that N. N. here present should be crowned king?” To which all ranks and classes replied, after each time of asking, “Akarjuk; Eljen! Eljen! Eljen!” “We will it; God save the king! God save the king! God save the king!”

On the utterance of this national affirmation, the king, kneeling, swore upon a Bible, held to him by the officiating archbishop, to observe justice and peace towards his subjects generally, and especially to afford protection to and entertain due reverence for the church and all her servants. The litany of All Saints being then intoned, the king was anointed with oil on the right arm and breast,

and invested with the mantle of St. Stephen. High mass followed, the epistle for the occasion was read, and the king was again led to the altar by one of the archbishops. Hereupon the Archbishop of Kalocsa addressed the officiating Primate in the following terms: "Reverendissime pater! Postulat sancta Ecclesia Catholica, ut præsentem serenissimum Austriæ Imperatorem et Bohemiæ Regem ad dignitatem Hungariæ regni sublevetis." "Most reverend father, the holy Catholic Church requests you to raise the most serene Emperor of Austria and King of Bohemia, here present, to the dignity of King of Hungary." Upon this the Primate replied: "Scitis illum dignum et utilem esse ad hanc dignitatem?" "Do you know him to be worthy of and advantageous to this dignity?" "Et novimus et credimus eum esse dignum et utilem Ecclesiæ Dei et ad regimen hujus regni"—"We know and believe him to be worthy of and useful to the Church of God and the government of this kingdom"—responded the assembled host of prelates, barons, knights, and other high dignitaries of the realm.

Having received this national assurance, the Primate delivered into the hands of the new monarch the unsheathed sword of St. Stephen, whilst at the same time the Archbishop of Kalocsa and the Palatine put the diadem on his head. Thus crowned, with Ball and Sceptre in hand, amidst enthusiastic shouts of Eljen, the chanting of the *Te Deum*, and the roar of cannon, he was led to the throne, upon which he took his seat. After a short interval he descended the throne, whilst a portion of Scripture was read and the Credo sung, kissed the Cross and the Bible, and gave something to the offertory in a silver salver made for the occasion. It is reported of Queen Maria Theresa that she presented thirty gold pieces of the value of thirty ducats. After the conclusion of the Credo and the offertory, the king returned to the throne, from which he was again led to the high altar amid an accompaniment of prayers and anthems.

This closed the joyous solemnities within the cathedral. On leaving the sacred building a procession was formed, consisting of the principal barons, in the midst of whom the king went on foot to the next church, wearing the crown on his head, clad in the mantle of St. Stephen, and adorned with the glittering insignia of the kingdom. At the head of the *cortége* rode on horseback the chief stole of the chamber, distributing money right and left to the thousands of his Majesty's liege subjects who had thronged the thoroughfares to hail and welcome his presence. The streets

through which the king walked were carpeted with red, white, and green cloth, which, as soon as he had passed, became, by an immemorial custom, the property of the crowd, who tore it up and kept strips of it as memorials of the grand occasion. When the sovereign arrived at the church, after a few more preliminary religious performances, he saluted a select number of his nobles with the royal accolade and created them knights.

Now began the most gorgeous scene of the coronation act, the splendour of which various writers have attempted in vain to describe, and which is declared by eye-witnesses to have surpassed the conceptions of the imagination. And we can easily believe, knowing the oriental taste of the Hungarians for brilliant display, that the pageant was indeed very striking and effective. At the church door the king, wearing the royal insignia, the diadem on his head, and robed in the mantle of St. Stephen; the great barons of the kingdom, clad in their rich and costly dresses; the Knights of the Standard, carrying the national colours; the bishops in their gorgeous vestments, mounted their superb and gaily caparisoned horses, and, preceded by heralds bearing the arms of the kingdom, slowly moved forward amidst the pealing of bells, the thunder of cannon, and cries of "Eljen!" from a gala multitude, to a dais or pavilion erected outside the town, and covered with tricoloured cloth. Having ascended the dais, the king, in the sight of his assembled subjects, took the oath of the decretal. After this solemn act he withdrew to a tumulus or mamelon constructed for the occasion, and there waved the drawn sword of St. Stephen in every direction, as a sign that he took possession of the kingdom, and was ready to defend it against all enemies, from whatsoever quarter of the world they might come. A grand banquet then concluded the coronation *fête*, at which the great barons served his Majesty in person.

It may not be out of place here to recal an incident in the history of the royal insignia, which at the time created a mysterious interest, but which, we suspect, is little remembered at the present day.

Some time after the catastrophe of Villagos, and after the remnants of the army of the Theiss had fled by Zuyas and Orsova into the Turkish dominions, whither Kossuth and his political adherents followed them, a report was circulated that the ex-governor had not taken the regalia with him across the Danube, but had buried them in Hungarian ground. This fact was then pretty certain, and subsequent inquiries confirmed it. The great difficulty, however, was

to discover the exact locality where these royal treasures were concealed. Years passed by without affording any clue to the mystery ; no sufficient data could be obtained whereon to act, until at length some significant hints derived from local investigation seemed to mark out the spot. This was a strip of land close by Orsova, on the frontiers of the Banat, where the rapid Czerna flows into the Danube. Intelligent reasoning from the information acquired—to which expressions let fall unwittingly by an old neighbour of Kossuth's at Widdin contributed not a little—showed that somewhere on that ground the Hungarian leader must have concealed his spoils. At this time Count Coronini was governor of the Banat and the Servian wojwodina ; that is to say, it was now the beginning of the fifth year from the time of their seizure. A person in the military audit office it was, we believe, who had the good fortune ultimately to hit upon the right spot. He came to the Count with a plan for directing and carrying on the search, which appeared to the governor exceedingly clever, and which was eventually crowned with complete success. Fresh investigations, too, pointed more than ever to the locality already mentioned as being the probable one, as here the waters of the Danube frequently overflow the land, and would therefore naturally contribute to the preservation of Kossuth's secret by washing out every trace of human labour on its surface.

In the meanwhile Kossuth endeavoured, through means of the press, to have it believed that the much sought-for regalia were in his possession. Even the Hungarian authorities pretended to believe in the truth of the reiterated statement, and for a time apparently gave up the search. This, however, was only a feint, for persons were set to watch the locality closely, and when Kossuth's agents, driven by the unrest of alarm, were seen hovering about the mouth of the Czerna in ever-narrowing compass, no doubt with the intention of digging up the treasures hidden there and transferring them to a place of greater security, the efforts of the searchers were renewed with increasing energy. They were convinced that the prize could not be far off. Inquiries were resumed, the labour of the spade redoubled, till at last, after immense toil and patience, they struck the iron chest which contained the national insignia.

A chapel now marks the spot where this fortunate discovery was made.

GENTLEMEN AND MANNERS IN THE
THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

PART II.



IN the olden time of the Saxon and early Norman periods, the afternoon was devoted to carousing and listening to the minstrel's song ; though in justice we must add, that this was more peculiarly a Saxon custom, and the Normans acquired it by contact. We say the afternoon, because it must be remembered that the dinner hour was very early, generally at 10 A.M.

“ Lever à six, diner à dix ;
Souper à six, coucher à dix,

was the order of the day. In the period of which we are writing, the after-dinner amusements were playing at games of different kinds, but principally chess, of which they were passionately fond : the Fabliaux and romances are full of incidents, and the MSS. of illustrations connected with chess playing. Henry, son of William I., when on a visit to the French Court, won so much at chess from Louis, the son of the French sovereign, that in his anger he called Henry the son of a bastard, and threw the men in his face ; when Henry took up the board and struck him a severe blow on the head with it, and would have despatched him on the spot if he had not been restrained. It was taught to children as a part of their education. Pepin, Count Thibaut, all the knights and ladies, were inveterately fond of it : Charlemagne once staked his kingdom upon a game ; and losing, was obliged to compromise by giving a city to the winner. And Witkynd, the Saxon King, receiving the news of Charlemagne's advance against him whilst he was playing chess, in his rage broke the board in pieces. Then cards came into vogue, and displaced a great deal of chess playing. Mr. Thos. Wright gives the following account of their origin. They were brought from the East ; an Italian writer of the 15th century says, that in the year 1379 the game of cards was brought to Viterbo from the Saracens, and called “naib” (now in Spanish “naipes”) ; but that they were known in the West of Europe at an earlier date, he shows from a MS. in the British Museum, written about 1330 (MSS. Addit. 12. 228. fo. 13), which represents a party playing at cards.^a The first historic mention made of them is when they were procured to amuse the shattered intellects of Charles VI. of France, in 1393.

We have already mentioned the bowers or sleeping apartments. To this we may add, that the bed was looked upon as a most valuable and important article ; was ostentatiously bequeathed in wills even down to the time of Shakespere, whose only bequest to his wife was his “second best bed, with the furniture.” In the romance of “Arthur,” written in the time of Edward II., there is a description of a gorgeous bedstead, the “utter brasses” of which were of green jasper, with bars of gold set

^a “ Domestic Manners and Sentiments.”

with precious stones, and the "crampons" of fine silver bordered with gold; the posts were of ivory, with pommels of coral, and with staves closed in buckram covered with crimson satin; the sheets were of silk, with a rich covering of ermine. It was a custom prevalent all through the Middle Ages to sleep in bed quite naked: in nearly all the MSS. where such scenes are represented, it can be seen that the subjects are naked. Innumerable allusions are made to it in histories and poetry. St. Bernard alludes to it in a letter to his nephew, where he speaks of one being surprised "naked in bed."

In a very curious MS. of the 15th century,^b being a life of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, written by John Rous, his chaplain, there is a plate at the beginning, of his birth, by which it may be seen that the mother is quite naked; and another at the end where extreme unction is administered to him at death, where he himself is also naked. In the same MS., the baptism scene proves the fact that it was customary to baptise infants, if they were strong enough, by dipping them quite naked into the font: the bishop is represented in the act of doing so in this instance. Another feature of the bedroom was that it was a favourite place for conversation. It was quite consistent with propriety for a lady to receive a gentleman alone in her bedroom. Many illustrations in proof are to be found in illustrated MSS. and incidents recorded in tales and history. It is a common occurrence in the fabliaux of the period for a knight to call on a lady and be received by her in her chamber; and whilst we are in this department we may whisper, *en parenthèse*, that stays were first used by Norman ladies in the 12th century.

In later times the beds were surrounded by rich silken carpets. The first carpet laid down in England, however, nearly caused an insurrection amongst the people. The incident is recorded in Matthew Paris' "Historia Major." The Bishop Elect of Toledo came to London, and the king, knowing the disposition of the people towards the Spaniards at that time, ordered that nothing should be done to offend him, but that he should be received with honour. He is described as a young man, who wore on his forefinger a ring, which he displayed as he gave the people his benediction.

They were getting gradually tired of the luxury of the king and his Spanish wife and her Spanish favourite, and were in no good humour to receive this visitor; which dislike was increased when they heard that the apartments prepared for him in the New Temple were, according to the Spanish custom, decorated with tapestry, curtains, and even the floor carpeted! He entered London, as Matthew Paris says, very sarcastically, with a "vulgar and disorderly retinue, with very few palfreys, but a great many mules." The people, in spite of the king's injunction, heaped insults upon them, reproaching them with luxury and drunkenness.^c Then, shortly afterwards, Edward entered London with his queen in state, to take part in some religious ceremonies; and it was rumoured

^b Cotton MSS., Julius E. IV.

^c *Familiam tamen habens vulgarem et inordinatam, palefridos paucos sed mulos habens quamplurimos. Ipsi vero hoc cognoscentes cives conviciis affecerunt eos et injuriis, crapulæ et luxuriæ insistentes.* Matt. Paris, Hist. Major; ad ann. 1255.

that she had had her chamber adorned and carpeted like him of Toledo, whose example she followed. The people illuminated the town, formed processions, and turned out in their best clothes; but the carpet weighed heavily upon their souls, so that this superfluous luxury excited grimaces and laughter amongst the people, and grave and circumspect persons, pondering on what was to come of it all, "heaved deep sighs from the bottom of their hearts," "ut fastus superfluitas in populo sannas moveret et cachinnos. Graves autem personæ et viri circumspecti futuros casus ponderantes ex imo cordis profunda traxere suspiria!"

Passages are often to be found in the Latin historians which throw great light upon life and manners, and even upon utensils in use. In the year 1181, Matthew Paris records that a certain Roger, Archbishop of York, died. During his lifetime he had procured from Pope Alexander the privilege of confiscating to the Church the goods of any priest who might die in his diocese having bequeathed them by will to his friends. But when the Archbishop died they turned his law upon himself, and all his valuables were confiscated. In the inventory we read of eleven thousand pounds weight of silver, and three hundred of gold, golden cups, and seven of silver, three silver salt-cellars, forty spoons, eight silver dishes, and other articles.

In the reign of Henry III. a change came over the fashions of the head-dress of ladies. Formerly the hair had been braided and plaited, now it was rolled up in a mass behind, and enclosed in a net of gold, silver, or silk thread, and over this they wore either a veil, or more frequently a round hat or cap. From the representations in the MSS. it was precisely the fashion in vogue amongst our own ladies a year or two ago, when wearing the hair at the back of the head, gathered up in a net, they finished the head-dress with a little round hat, which received a very vulgar appellation; and though we do not profess to be chronologically correct in the variations of fashion, we think it was only displaced by the present massive, visible *chignon*, and minute, invisible bonnet. Long trains were also the *mode* in this period, and are severely satirised by the poets and monkish historians, who compare their wearers to "pies and peacocks, having long tails that trail in the dirt." We shall add the testimony of a sour old monk of Glastonbury, one "Dowglass," who wrote some chronicles of England. From the tirade of this old satirist we shall get a good view of the state of fashions at the opening of the 14th century, when the ladies adopted a curious remedy for the want of crinoline. "The Englishmen hawnted so moche unto the folye of straungers that every yere they chaunged them in divers schappes and disguisinges of clotheing, now longe, now large, now wide, now straight, and every day clotheings new and destitute and desert from all honestie of old arraye and good usage; and another time to short clothes and so straightwaisted with full sleeves, tippets of surcoats and hoods over long and large, all too jagged and knit on every side, all too flattered and also buttoned, that they were more like to tormentors and devils in their clotheing, and also in their shoeing and other arraye, than they seemed to be like men. And that wymmenne were more nicely arrayed and passed the menne in alle manner of araies and curious clothing, for thei werede such strete clothes *that they had long fox-tailes sewed withynne their garments to hold them forthe!* the which disguisinges

and pride afterwarde brought forthe and causedde many mischiefs and myshappes that hapned in the reme of Englonde.”^a

In walking with a lady, the fashion was to take her hand, or still more elegantly her finger only. This was the custom of the Court of Burgundy, the model of good manners.

The *repertoire* of etiquette for young ladies, however, is in the work of Robert of Blois, called the “Chastiment des Dames,” which we will now examine. The object of the work is first stated—to teach ladies how to deport themselves in their going and coming, in their silence and talk :—

“ Por ce vueil-je cortoisement
Enseigner les dames comment
Elles se doivent contenir,
En lor aller, en lor venir,
En lor tésir, en lor parler,
Se doivent moult amésurer.”

The first injunction, strange to say, is against that excessive volubility of speech which, as ill-natured people say, is a characteristic of the sex. A lady who labours under the absolute necessity of incessantly talking, he says, is often blamed ; she should, therefore, moderate her conversation, as too great volubility is a mark of bad training :—

“ C'on dist quant dame trop parole
Aprise est de mauvaise escole :
Si ne puet faillir que ne die
Tel parleresse, tel folie
Dont ele est de plusors blasmée,
Por ce doit estre amésurée ;
Chascune dame de parler
Qu'ele ne se face blasmer.”

Still the opposite fault should be avoided : she should not be silent, but make herself agreeable and entertain people :—

“ Et d'autrui part le trop tésir (se taire)
Ne revient pas molt à plésir ;
Quar moult en fait mains à proisier
Qui ne set la gent aresnier.”

When she goes to church or elsewhere she is not to “trot” or run, but to walk steadily, not in front of, but with, her company, because trotting and running does not become young ladies ; also not to look about her on all sides, but to look straight before her, and to salute graciously anyone she may meet, which does not cost much, and is gratifying to others :—

“ S'au moustier alez ou aillors,
Gardez vous de trot ou del cors ;
Toute droite tout le biau pas
Trop devant vostre compaignie,
C'on le tendrait à vilonie.
En vostre cuer poez penser,
Que le corre ne le troter,
A dame ja bien ne serra.
Si ne musez ne çà ne là,

^a Harleian MSS. 4690, fo. 82, and quoted by Strutt.

Tout droit devant vous regardez :
 Chascun que vous encontrez
 Saluez debonement,
 Ce ne vous couste pas graument,
 Et moult en est tenuz plus chiers,
 C'il qui salue volontiers."

Always to address poor people civilly, for no better example can be set them by gentle people than that of humility :—

" Ne desprisz pas povre gent,
 Mes arensiez les doucement ;
 Nostre sires lor set bon gré,
 Quant on lor monstre humilité."

Not to allow any one to kiss her, except the one to whom she is all in all ; to him she must be as obedient as the monk to his abbot :—

" Après, vous di que de sa bouche
 Nus hom à la vostre ne touche,
 Fors c'il à cui vous estes toute.
 * * * * *
 Quant il voudra bien li soufrez,
 Qu' obedience li devez,
 Se com li Moine à lor Abé."

She ought not to look at a gentleman much, unless he be her lover, because it often creates a false impression in the mind of the person so regarded that she is in love with him :—

" Sovent regardez ne devez
 Nul home se vous ne l'avez
 Por droite amor, cestui deffens,
 Retenez bien c'est moult granz sens
 De son regart amésurer
 Que tout li trop font à blasmer.
 Quant dames regardent sovent
 Aucun, et c'il garde se prent,
 Tantot en chiet en male error,
 Qu'il croit que ce soit par amor."

If any one should fall in love with her, she ought not to boast of it to others ; she ought not to allow herself to be won too easily, which is a common occurrence ; because men are apt to value less what they win with ease. We shall find as we proceed that this old monk had a surprising knowledge of the female heart.

" S'aucuns de vostre amor vous prie,
 Gardez ne vous en vantez mie ;
 C'est vilonie de vanter.
 * * * * *
 Ne sevent dames qu'eles font,
 Qui n'aime moult celéement,
 C'on le voie avenir sovent ;
 C'on prise tel chose petit
 Qui puis plest moult et abelist."

The young lady is cautioned against receiving presents from anyone of the other sex but her own relations. She should not give way to a love of disputation, which always leads to anger, and a woman is never beautiful in anger. One must not swear :—

“Après, vous di-je de jurer,
Dames, vous devez moult garder.”

She must also avoid drinking and eating too much, as there is nothing so disgraceful in a woman as gluttony :—

“Por ce vous vueil moult chastoir
De sorboivre, de sormengier,
En dame ne sai vilonie
Nule plus grant que gloutrenie.”

Above all this she must avoid drinking to excess, for courtesy, beauty, knowledge, are all lost to a woman who is intoxicated. It is evident from old MSS. that this vice was very common amongst women in the 13th century. There are many representations of women assembled together at taverns to drink and converse. In an illustration of the Book of Genesis, Noah is represented as searching after his wife, and finding her with a lot of other women drinking in a tavern, he drags her forth to the Ark lying in the distance. So in the “Chastiment des Dames” this vice is emphatically denounced :—

“Cortoisie, biauté, savoir
Ne puet dame yvre en soi avoir.
Trestuit li bien^e qui sont en li,
Quant ele est yvre, sont peri.
* * * * *
Fi ! de la dame qui s'enyvre,
Ele n'est pas digne de vivre.”

After a caution against exposing her neck or bosom in her attire, he adds, however, that a pretty face can never to be hid too little, nor an ugly one too much :

“Ne cele ne tenez por sage
Qui trop encore son biau visage.
En toutes fames li biau vis
Est li plus plésanz. ce m'est vis.
* * * * *
Jaunes, gornaises, rémussées,
Doivent estre bien estoupées.”

If not handsome, she should put her hand before her mouth when she laughs :—

“Se vous avez mal plesant vis,
Sanz blasme vostre main poez,
Metre devant quant vous riez.”

A young lady who is pale, or has not an agreeable odour, should breakfast early, as it is calculated to heighten the colour :—

“Dame qui a pale color,
Ou qui n'a mie bon odor,
Se doit par matin desjuner ;
Vins bons fet moult bien colorer :
Et qui bien mengie et bien boit,
Meillor color avoir en doit.”

^e *I.e.*, “all the good qualities.”

For the latter evil mentioned above, he suggests a remedy :—

“ Vous qui mauvese odor avez
D’anis de fenail de commin
Vous desjunez sovent matin.”

A series of precepts are then given as to behaviour in church ; she is to be very particular, because there are many people present who will note her actions, and speak of her accordingly. She should kneel devoutly, and not laugh nor talk ; she should not let her eyes wander, for she whose eyes are restless has an unstable heart :—

“ Qui que les iex a trop musables,
L’en dit li cuers n’est mie estables.”

When the Mass is over, and the benediction pronounced, she should allow the crowd to go out, then bow to the altar, and if she has company, wait for them, allow them to go first, and then follow :—

“ ainsi font
Toutes les dames qu’a honor béent
Et toutes vilonies héent.”

If she sings well she should do so, for a good singer is acceptable in time and place ; but she must not sing too often, because that spoils the best singing, and people tire of it.

“ Se vous avez bon estrument
De chanter, chantez hautement.
Biaus chanter en leu et en tains
Est une chose moult plesanz.
Mes sachiez que par trop chanter
Peut l’en bien biau chant aviler ;
Por ce le dient mainte gent
Biaus chanters anuie sovent.”

And if when in society any one should ask her to sing, she ought to do so without being pressed.

“ Se vous estes en compagnie
De gent de pris et l’en vous prie
De chanter, nel’ devez lessier.”

She should keep her hands clean, and pare her nails that they may not grow beyond the finger-points ; for negligence is bad, and cleanliness better than beauty spoiled by neglect.

“ Vos mains moult netement gardez,
Sovent les ongles recopez,
Ne doivent pas la char passer,
C’ordure n’i puist amasser.
A dame malement avient
Quant ell nete ne se tient :
Avenandise et netééz
Vaut moult miex que gaste biautez.”

A strange injunction follows to the effect that when she was passing another person’s house she should not look in nor pry about, because people often do things in their houses that they do not wish anyone to see ; consequently if she went in, it would be always advisable to cough to give notice of her approach.

“ Toutes les fois que vous passez
 Devant autrui méson, gardez
 Que ja por regarder leenz
 Ne vous arestez ; n'est pas senz
 Ne cortoisie de baer
 Qu' autrui meson, ne muser :
 Tel chose fet aucuns sovent
 En son ostel privéement,
 Qu'il ne voudroit pas c'on véist
 S'aucun devant son huis venist.
 E se vous entrer i volez,
 E l'entrée vous esstoussez,
 Si c'on sache vostre venir
 Par parler ou par estoussir.”

The rest of the poem consists of instruction in the art of making love: she is not to accept a lover too quickly, but to keep him in suspense for some time, to test his sincerity. A form of proposition is then given, and a model reply to be used by the lady follows, which convinces us that if the monk Robert of Blois had been a lady he would have made a most accomplished coquette. The physical indications of love in the male heart are thus sketched in the concluding lines of the poem:—

“ C'est soupirer et braillier,
 Petit dormir et moult veillier,
 Sanz froidure sentir, trembler
 Et sanz trop chaut avoir suer,
 Mengier petit et boivre mains,
 Estendre, pleindre et estre sains ;
 Descolorer et amaigrir,
 Et mas et pales devenir ;
 Et tout ce vient de trop penser,
 Si ne s'en puet—l'en saoueir.”

We must conclude this paper with a few remarks upon the general aspect of life at the time. Under the Saxons the hospitality of the householders to strangers was unbounded; to refuse refreshment and shelter to an applicant was sufficient to brand any man with disgrace; it was a violation of national honour and religious duty; every man had a right to the night's shelter; even the old ruined Roman villas by the roadsides were by the Saxons repaired and fitted up with conveniences for lodging where any traveller might take up his quarters for the night, a bare shelter simply, from which it received the name of “ceald-hereberga,” retained now in the language as “cold-harbour.” But as the 14th century opened and towns were growing up, the general hospitality of the country was modified, and the professional lodging house, that concomitant of an advancing civilisation, sprung up, the embryo of the modern “hotel.”

As the barons and knights passed through the towns, the citizens accommodated them, but at a regulated charge. It then became customary for a baron or a knight, if treated well, to stop regularly at the same house, whose owner then put up the arms of his patron outside his house, which gave rise to the use of heraldic inn-signboards.

The 13th century was a struggle for a revival of Saxon life, which in the 14th was crowned with success. At the opening of the former the Church, the State, and the people were sinking into a sad state of

corruption. From the letters of Peter of Blois, Archdeacon of London, we can get a vivid picture of the times. He says :—" Our soldiers now-a-days are nourished in delicacies, and give themselves up to sensual pleasures. If they are going on an expedition the baggage horses are laden with wine not iron, with cheeses not lances, with bladders not swords, with spits not spears. They carry shields capitally gilt, but they bring them back without a scratch. When they return they set to at a drinking bout." The administration of justice was no better. " Your justices, who are sent to check other men's faults, have a great many of their own. They hide other men's crimes, from favour or fear, or relationship or for money. The numberless officers of the sheriffs satisfy their own rapacity by plundering the poor, and laying plots for the foolish; they exult in evil, are quite pleased when they have done wrong, and fatten on the tears of widows, the starvation of orphans, the nakedness of the poor. They are the king's bloodsuckers, always thirsty, and drinking other people's blood."

He does not spare his own order, and first exposes the bishops' officials :

" The whole object of the officials is in the bishop's stead to shear, cheat, and flay the wretched sheep committed to his charge . . . Thus the bishop with a long arm, as it were, takes other men's goods, and avoiding accusation himself, lets disgrace fall on his officials. Thus bishops, as it were under the shadow and presence of justice in her robes of office, oppress their subjects, burden the churches, violently seize other persons' revenues, look to bribes, but pay no regard to the orphan and widow. They (the officials) seek delicate and luxurious food; they are generous with other people's money, but stingy of their own; they are word-catchers, syllable-catchers, and money-catchers too. They interpret the laws at their pleasure : sometimes admit them, sometimes reject them. They break agreements, nourish strife, conceal fornication, defer marriages, cherish adulteries, penetrate houses and lead away silly women; they take away the characters of the innocent, and protect the guilty. In a word, they sell themselves to the devil." ^f

He writes a letter also to Reginald, Archdeacon of Salisbury, reproving him for his fondness for hawking, and tells him that " a hair shirt and a hawk, mortifying the flesh and jollity, do not suit well together . . . Give up your birds, and betake yourself to your books."

Then another letter is sent to the poor archdeacon, reproaching him with getting fat :

" If I write to you in a style of greater harshness than is usual, I am led to do so by your insolence and that ill-conduct which arises from your fat You are really bent on the destruction of your soul, and have called your belly in as an ally to the plot. The gluttony which seeks to devour everything, under the notion of good living, is really bringing death to your soul. However, the enormous growth of your belly I could bear, if it was not likely to ruin your property by making you perfectly careless about it. Remember that your houses are imitating you, and your walls are swelling into belly like yourself Now if you had fasted yourself you could have relieved the fasting poor, as

^f Peter, Epis. 25.

well as have provided better for yourself, and your houses would not have been ruined by that pit of a belly, that Scylla-like whirlpool of a gullet of yours. Truly, besides the loss of your soul, I am especially annoyed at finding that your houses let in the wind and rain, that they are open to the bats, that they are quite deserted and have neither locks, doors, nor windows. You might still restore them to their glory if you could but restrain your whirlpool of a throat, and the deadly gluttony of your belly."

Hunting appears to have been a besetting sin of the clergy just as it was under the Saxons; and Peter writes to the Bishop of Rochester, an old man, eighty years of age, to reprove him for his love of sport:

"I wish you to know that the Pope has heard that you take no care of your diocese, and pay no regard to the dignity of your office, but give up your whole life to a pack of hounds, and that age has not produced any moderation in you. The Pope and the cardinals would have published a very sharp sentence on you, but they desired the legate, who is coming immediately, both to enquire and to execute the sentence. My father! a man of eighty ought to have nothing to say to such matters, and much less a bishop. Youth would not be an excuse for your conduct. We find that Pope Nicholas suspended and excommunicated Bishop Lanfred, young as he was, for his hunting. Look to the whole series of holy Fathers from the beginning of the world. Come to the Patriarchs; approach the generals, descend to the judges; look to the lives of holy kings and priests, and see if any of them was given to hunting. 'I have read of holy fishermen,' says Jerome, 'but never of a holy huntsman!'"^g

This Peter of London was a terrible friend, and a still more terrible enemy. If anyone did anything wrong, no matter if he were bishop, noble, or king, he was sure to receive a long letter from this caustic Arch-deacon of London, and sometimes couched in no gentle terms.

It is quite clear that at the opening of the 14th century the king, the nobles, the priests, and nearly the whole community had sunk into the deepest corruption; but the elements of a great change were silently gathering together in the social economy of the country. We have already remarked that it was a struggle between two races for the mastery. For a long time the Saxons had been crushed and trampled under foot, the language despised and forbidden; to all appearance the race had been totally exterminated, when gradually, as though by a resuscitation from the tomb, the elements of the old race, life, and speech reappeared; the new tongue then consolidating itself was thoroughly based upon the Saxon idiom; that was the first victory. Then Saxon names began once more to appear in the foremost ranks; Saxon customs were revived, and fastened themselves upon the people. Things gradually mounted to a crisis, the ecclesiastical corruptions were only equalled by those of the State. In vain had the mendicant orders laboured to purge the Church by a great reformation; they became alike contaminated, and sunk under the influence of the evils they professed to cure.

The revival of the Saxon life followed when the cry was raised for

^g Peter, Epis. 56.

liberty and light. Wickliffe's translation of the Bible stamped the Saxon element indelibly upon the language, and the events which ensued brought out all the characteristics of the Saxon race.

As it were at the sound of the trumpet the dead arose ; it was the resurrection of an extinct life, the resuscitation of a race which had been subdued, persecuted, crushed, and to all appearances exterminated, but rose again to take a prominent part in the revolution of thought, belief, and living, which was just beginning in the country ;—to be the founder of a new civilisation, purged of superstition and emancipated from tyranny, and of a new language, which has spread like the race over the world, and is to be heard in every clime. So that we instinctively reject the thought that such a life, which has already existed, has already passed through the valley of the shadow of Death, and has been once more resuscitated to a wide-spread dominion, can ever again die out or cease to exist in the unfolded destinies of the world.

O'DELL TRAVERS HILL, F.R.G.S.



THE STORY OF THE DIAMOND NECK- LACE.^a



HIS new work on an old subject can scarcely fail to be welcome to readers who have no opportunity of forming their own opinions of the Diamond Necklace *cause célèbre*, either from the innumerable sets of last century French *mémoires* which allude to it, or from judicial and other original—published and unpublished—records of it. Readers generally, and especially English lady readers, are glad to imbibe an admixture of instruction with their amusement, and if rare be the privilege to feel one's self pleasantly taught, Mr. Vizetelly's work will be prized accordingly ; for its *dramatis personæ* of King, Queen, Cardinal, Charlatan, and *intrigante* (the last eventually overtaken by poetic justice in the form of bailiffs, from whom to escape she jumps out of a window and kills herself), can leave nothing further to be desired in either a sensational, historical, or didactic point of view. Many English family folks very properly object to the perusal of French novels ; but those who have refrained from reading that called "The Queen's Necklace," by Alexandre Dumas the elder, have lost nothing by their abstinence, now that Mr. Vizetelly's much more true and not less exciting version of the same story is placed before them ; nor does the animated style of the English historian in this case suffer by comparison with that of the veteran French *romancier*. We may presume, therefore, that both the matter and the manner of the work before us will render it a popular favourite ; but for purely critical purposes it can scarcely be recom-

^a "The Story of the Diamond Necklace." By Henry Vizetelly. 2 vols. London : Tinsley, Brothers. 1867.

mended until its author has subjected it in a future edition to some few amendments and retrenchments.

In the opinion of all judges free from political or polemic prejudice, Queen Marie Antoinette has long since been exonerated from the charge of having fraudulently possessed herself of the celebrated Diamond Necklace (originally made for Madame du Barri by order of Louis XV.), of which the Court jewellers, Bœhmer and Bassange, were robbed, in 1785, through the agency of Cardinal de Rohan, the too ready dupe of the infamous Madame de la Motte and the patron of her accomplice, Cagliostro. The letters purporting to be signed by the Queen, and authorising the jewellers to deliver the said necklace into the hands of the Cardinal, were proved to be forgeries, when at her Majesty's own express desire, his Eminence was cross-examined by the King in her presence. It was then and afterwards proved beyond dispute that the Queen had had no share whatever in the vile conspiracy by which the robbery had been effected, and that she had never in her life been in the company of the adventuress, Madame de la Motte, who claimed to be descended from the line of Valois. But, although no rational person studying the authenticated and contemporary records of the affair, can fail to acquit the Queen of the charges involved in it against her, the summing up of the scattered evidence and collateral circumstances in favour of her Majesty is none the less masterly on the part of Mr. Vizetelly, who displays admirable power of patient and diligent research in the performance of his task.

This fact, however, makes it the more surprising to find him needlessly quoting various apocryphal chronicles in support of his argument. Without encumbering his pages by translations from some works which have long since been doubtfully regarded or rejected by students, he might have proved that, to convict Marie Antoinette in the Diamond Necklace scandal, "not a scintilla of evidence, true or false, has come to light There is no direct evidence of the Queen having ever had the necklace or any diamonds belonging to it."

Mr. Vizetelly does not arrive at this conclusion without enabling readers to judge for themselves of the conduct of the Queen with regard to the story he ably narrates; but it is to be lamented, that in one of the glimpses he would fain give of Marie Antoinette, he has availed himself of the Queen's milliner as a medium. Despite the precedent alluded to by him, Mr. Vizetelly would have done well to avoid the "Mémoires" attributed to Madlle. Bertin, especially when they refer to a scene at which she could not possibly have been present, and which represents the Queen's behaviour preposterously at variance with the dignity proverbially ascribed to her Majesty's demeanour on state occasions, and essential for her to maintain according to the etiquette of a diplomatic reception, such as that to which Madlle. Bertin presumes to allude. And it is remarkable to find that, with his capacity and opportunity for research, Mr. Vizetelly is frequently content to accept the evidence of Madame Campan (quaintly referred to by one of his critics, as Madame *de* Campan, "a sort of lady in waiting to the queen") in preference to that of the Princess de Lamballe, by whose energetic fidelity in the affair of the Diamond Necklace, Marie Antoinette—from early youth the political victim of Cardinal de Rohan—

was vindicated in the opinion of the Pope. The Princess de Lamballe declares, in blunt terms, indignantly opposed to the soft Italian tongue, in which she habitually spoke and wrote, that "the diamonds were scattered and shared amongst a horde of the most depraved knaves that ever made human nature blush for itself." ^b But, whilst Mr. Vizetelly excludes the Princess de Lamballe, and her published evidence, from a fair share in his narrative, it is startling to find him quoting the doubtful correspondence, edited by MM. Feuillet de Conches, and d'Hunolstein;—a correspondence which, after giving rise to unsatisfactory controversy, has been superseded in interest by the more recent and authenticated letters of Marie Antoinette, edited by Herr von Arneth, and published at Leipzig, in 1866.

It may also be added that, if desirous of giving his readers a clear insight into the crafty character of Cagliostro, Mr. Vizetelly might not unprofitably have spent more time in searching further for the autograph

^b Mr. Vizetelly, examining the statements made by M. Louis Blanc with regard to this story, says (vol. ii. p. 291):—"The Princesse de Lamballe visits the Salpêtrière, and gives alms to the Superior for the Countess;" and then, with commendable conscientiousness, Mr. Vizetelly adds: "We are unaware whence M. Louis Blanc derived this information. He gives no authority for it." Some clue to this information Mr. Vizetelly may find in the 160th page of a work—published in Paris in 1864—by M. de Lescure, entitled "*La Princesse de Lamballe: Sa Vie—Sa Mort.*" But as various critical objections may be made to some of the authorities quoted by M. de Lescure, Mr. Vizetelly would do much better to judge for himself of the conduct of the Princesse de Lamballe in the Diamond Necklace *cause célèbre*, by referring to the journal and autobiographical statements of that princess, of which a *résumé* may be found in a work entitled "*Mémoires Relatifs à la Famille Royale de France,*" published by Treuttel et Wurtz, Rue de Bourbon, à Paris, 1826. It is believed that some writers of the present day have ventured to hint a doubt of the authenticity of these anonymous *Mémoires* (originally written in Italian), but the introduction and the *avertissement du traducteur* contained in the edition just named proclaim them genuine; and it is especially worthy of notice, as a test of their authenticity, that this 1826 edition (French) was issued in Paris *en plein jour*, and under royal authority, when Charles X.—the Count d'Artois of the Diamond Necklace days, *who well remembered the Princesse de Lamballe*—was at the Tuileries, and when Madame Royale (Duchesse d'Angoulême), daughter and only surviving child of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, was Dauphiness; for she also remembered enough of the Princesse de Lamballe to test whether or not these *Mémoires* concerning her were genuine. The social position of the compiler of these *Mémoires* was also a security against fraud. As a child, under the guardianship of the Duke of Norfolk, she was placed for her education in a convent, Rue du Bac Faubourg St. Germain, where she first met the Princesse de Lamballe, who subsequently adopted her as confidential companion and secretary. The private cipher in which the Queen and the Princesse de Lamballe corresponded, also published in this work (*which, if false, would have been declared so by the daughter of Marie Antoinette*), is well worth notice. The Princesse de Lamballe's testimony in the affair of the Diamond Necklace is very important, and as she herself asks, in the work referred to (tome i. p. 293), "Pourquoi MM. Bœhmer et Bassange ne virent ils pas me trouver quand ils virent une pièce non visée par moi, et qui s'écartait à ce point des règles établies?" For, be it remembered, that all such letters as those forged in the Queen's name authorising such a purchase as that of the diamond necklace ought also to have borne the signature of the Princesse de Lamballe, she being Superintendent of her Majesty's Household. It may be further added that in the appendix to a work entitled "*Heroes, Philosophers, and Courtiers of the Times of Louis XVI.,*" published by Hurst and Blackett in 1863, and also in vol. ii. of that work, the "*Story of the Diamond Necklace*" is told from French sources, and the reason of Marie Antoinette's fear of Cardinal de Rohan is there stated in a way not perhaps unworthy of the notice of Mr. Vizetelly.

letters of that arch impostor (some of which, it is believed, are to be at this time found in the collection of Egerton MSS., Mus. Brit.), letters written in elegant Italian, and in a remarkably clear character, but none the less complicated specimens of the use of language in concealing thought; of the charlatan's faith in his own cunning; of the correspondence in cipher (in numbers, &c.) between him and his disciples; and of servility to the nobility.

When Cagliostro first appeared in Paris, under the patronage of Cardinal de Rohan, Marie Antoinette at Versailles had been made to feel that she could never be popular; for, as Queen of France, she was "the symbol of the sin and misery of a thousand years." Famine had long since ravaged the provinces of France; and the people of Paris, on the eve of revolt, were gasping for excitement. Belief in the supernatural had become a new religion with them. Mesmer had already persuaded the people of a principle at once subtle and profound, and had addressed himself to their love of life; but Cagliostro appealed to their love of gold. Not only did he exceed the marvels of Mesmerism in curing the sick, but his patients, stretching out their hands towards him, found their palms mysteriously filled with gold. He soon enrolled some of the highest of the *noblesse* as his disciples; whilst the lowest members of society—men and women who had nothing to lose and everything to gain, amongst whom was the *intrigante*, Madame de la Motte—naturally mustered beneath his banner.

Cagliostro, as the *protégé* of Cardinal de Rohan, who had returned to Paris after long banishment from Versailles for political offences, was favourably regarded by such friends of the Cardinal as were enemies to the Queen, for De Rohan had given offence to Marie Antoinette before her accession to the throne. Wherefore, when both the Cardinal and the Charlatan were punished for their share in the Diamond Necklace conspiracy against her Majesty, the so-called friends of the Church affected to see nothing in the arrest of the cardinal but an insult offered by the Queen to religion, and the people at large regarded the arrest of Cagliostro as an act of despotism against their idol, for by the populace of Paris he was called "the friend of humanity." In the Bastille, Cagliostro wrote the letters above alluded to. On his release he came over to England, where he published a manifesto not unworthy of Mr. Vizetelly's attention.

A fragmentary copy of this manifesto was published, with a portrait of its author, in the "Political Magazine" of 1786. Up to that time the boast of Cagliostro was that he never set foot in any country but he there found a banker who supplied him with everything he wanted; upon hearing which declaration a contemporary exclaimed, "Happy Count Cagliostro! Who can complain of the severity of his fate when he has this to boast of? Even many months' imprisonment in the Bastille may be compensated by such good fortune!" But Fortune at last turned her back on the charlatan and his crew. It was in England that Madame de la Motte, overtaken by justice, killed herself as before mentioned; and three years afterwards (1794) Cagliostro and his occult pretensions perished, it is generally believed, in the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome, where he was imprisoned by the Inquisition.

For some other suppositions concerning the last days and end of the charlatan count, and for many other points of interest with regard to the various actors and agents in the "Story of the Diamond Necklace," the reader will do well to consult the two illustrated volumes for which the world at large has cause to thank Mr. Vizetelly.



NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. XVI.

SEVEN AGES OF MAN.

AT first, the infant,
 Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms :
 Then the whining schoolboy, with his
 satchel,
 And shining morning face, creeping like
 snail
 Unwillingly to school : and then, the
 lover,
 Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
 Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then, a
 soldier ;
 Full of strange oaths, and bearded like
 the pard,
 Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in
 quarrel,
 Seeking the bubble reputation
 Even in the cannon's mouth. And then,
 the justice
 In fair round belly with good capon lined,
 With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances ;
 And so he plays his part. The sixth age
 shifts
 Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon ;
 With spectacles on nose, and pouch on
 side ;
 His youthful hose, well saved, a world too
 wide
 For his shrunk shank ; and his big manly
 voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble,
 pipes
 And whistles in his sound. Last scene of
 all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion ;
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans
 everything.

SHAKESPEARE.

INFANTEM vagitu inopi lactantia aventem
 Ubera nutricis blanda loquela fovet :
 Jamque scholam it, gemitus inter lacry-
 masque sequaces,
 Et testudineas ducit eundo moras.
 Mox cantus iterat miseros nocturnus
 amator,
 Et queritur sævas pervigil ante fores :
 Tum plenos numerans maturis viribus
 annos
 Destituit patrium, laudis amore, focum.
 Castra amens sequitur, vitreoque inservit
 honori,
 Lethalis quamquam fulminet ante tubus.
 Tum mira accendit gravitas, ventrisque
 rotundi
 Tardum, mollia agens otia, pascit onus ;
 Laudare antiquos facta, et mores juventæ
 Mille per ambages dinumerare juvat.
 Inde iter occidæe carpens declive senectæ
 Ora movet tremulis emaciata sonis,
 Delirus tandem et fatuus ; gyrumque recur-
 sum
 Claudit, ut incepto prodiit orbe, Puer.

W. MARKHAM. 1742.*

* These lines, by an elegant scholar, who afterwards became Archbishop of York, are written in the fly-leaf of the edition of Shakspeare which was for many years the companion of the Rev. Thomas Ford, of Ch. Ch., Oxford, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, and Bampton Lecturer, and a constant contributor to THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in his day. He was the son of Dr. Ford, accoucheur to Queen Charlotte, and brother of Sir Richard Ford, sometime Chief Police Magistrate at Bow-street, and uncle of Mr. Richard Ford, the accomplished author of the "Handbook of Spain."

CHRONIQUE LATINE DE GUILLAUME DE NANGIS.^a

(Concluding Notice.)

IN our former article^b we have endeavoured to give to our readers some idea of the valuable Chronicle of Guillaume de Nangis, and of his continuators. We purpose now quoting a few extracts from the work, in order to show how the old annalists have discussed both French and foreign events. It is important to ascertain what amount of credence they deserve, and also to point out the great difficulty M. Géraud has often had in producing a good text, and in reconciling the contradictions which too frequently occur between historians who professed to relate the same events.

One of the most curious paragraphs in the first volume, is the one referring to Philip the Fair, king of France:—

“Philippus, rex Franciæ, diuturna detentus infirmitate, cujus causa medicis erat incognita, non solum ipsis, sed et aliis multis multi stuporis materiam et admirationis inducit; præsertim cum infirmitatis aut mortis periculum nec pulsus ostenderet, nec urina.”—p. 413.

This statement about a king so notorious as Philip the Fair, and who played so conspicuous a part in the events of his own time, should not be taken on its own merits; but compared with the evidence given by contemporary writers. Villani and other annalists say that the king of France died of the results of a fall from his horse. Godefroy of Paris refers to the same original cause of the monarch's decease; but he seems inclined to believe that the real secret of his death must be looked for elsewhere. The disgraceful peace which he had been obliged to conclude with the Flemings, the death of Pope Clement V., the public scandal created by the licentious conduct of his daughters-in-law, and, finally, the disasters which the king of England met with—all these circumstances were powerful enough to prey upon his mind, and to bring about his death. Philip the Fair, to quote the continuator of Guillaume de Nangis, “*admirabili nimis et ferventi animo sacramentis devote receptis, in confessione veræ et catholicæ fidei, anno regni sui tricesimo, die Veneris, vigilia sancti Andreæ apostoli, feliciter spiritum reddidit Creatori.*”

If we now seek to complete the narrative of the continuator of Guillaume de Nangis by that of Godefroy of Paris, we find that the king recited first the *Miserere*, and then the *in te, Domine, Speravi*, gradually becoming weaker and weaker as he went on; he breathed his last whilst uttering the *in manus tuas, Domine, commendo*; and he had not strength enough to give out the two final words, *spiritum meum*.

We must notice that neither the continuator of Nangis nor the

^a “Chronique Latine de Guillaume de Nangis, avec ses Continuations,” etc. Nouvelle Edition, publiée par la Société de l'Histoire de France. Par H. Géraud. 2 vols. 8vo.

^b See G.M., N.S., vol. iii. p. 218.

chronicler of St. Denis pass any eulogium upon Philip the Fair ; they are satisfied with a bare statement of his death, and will venture to award neither praise nor censure. And no wonder. Dangerous as it might have been for the historian to write anything bordering upon blame so far as the king of France was concerned, any expression of praise or of mere sympathy would have been still more distasteful, for it must have proved in direct opposition to the universal current of public opinion. Godefroy of Paris, less cautious or less bound down by the conventional usages of the time, does not hesitate to say :—

“ Diex ses péchés si li pardoint !
 Car po en a qui por li doit,
 Si n'est de son propre lignage ;
 Car en France vint grant damage
 Au temps que le royaume tenoit.
 Je ne sai dont ce li venoit,
 Mes encore avez l'en se plaint,
 Si est de li ; petit le plaint.”

That is quite severe enough. We shall, therefore, leave the unfortunate king, and pass to another interesting period in the chronicle of Guillaume de Nangis—we mean the history of the administration of Enguerrand de Marigny. It is tolerably certain now that this clever financier became the victim of the most odious persecution possible. Our continuator says :—

“ Sed et uxor et sorores Enguerranii carceribus mancipantur, et ipse tandem Enguerrannus coram militibus judicatus, communi latronum patibulo Parisiis est suspensus. Qui tamen de prædictis maleficis nihil recognovit, nisi quod exactionum ac monetæ mutationum cum aliis, non solus, fuerat in causa. Nec audientiam super purgatione sua habuisse potuerat, quamvis eam instantius requisisset, et sibi in principio promissa fuisset : unde et ipsius mortis causa, multis non omnino cognita, multam admirationis materiam induxit et stuporis.”—pp. 417, 418.

Astonishment and stupor were certainly not out of place on the part of those who endeavoured to discover the causes which had brought about the ruin and death of Enguerrand de Marigny. At the same time we must not forget what the circumstances were in the midst of which that minister rose into power—what interests he served, what political party he espoused. Philip the Fair aimed at destroying the feudal system, and at binding down the barons to the same law as his humblest subjects. He wanted to distribute the burden of the taxes equally upon the different orders of the state ; in short, he anticipated the work performed by Louis XI., Richelieu, and Louis XVI. In this arduous task he was aided by Enguerrand de Marigny, who shared the lot of all men of foresight, and who was put to death because he had, on political economy, views superior to those of all his contemporaries. The downfall of Enguerrand de Marigny was a decided triumph for the maintainers of feudalism—a triumph which did not, indeed, prove of long duration ; but which could not be avoided then, because the middle classes were scarcely prepared to understand either their rights or their duties.

From the expression *coram militibus judicatus*, it might perhaps be supposed that Enguerrand de Marigny was allowed to appear before a duly summoned and constituted tribunal. The reverse, however, was

the case, and the powerful enemies of the minister knew better than to give him an opportunity of defending his own cause. As early as the beginning of the year 1315 his accounts had been, at his urgent request, examined, in compliance with an order of the king, by a commission, to which the Earl of Valois himself belonged. After the most searching scrutiny, every item having been found correct, the board of auditors gave a decision, by virtue of which Louis X. signed in council a full, solemn, and unqualified discharge of all the moneys which Marigny had had to spend on behalf of the crown. The letters patent issued by the king on that occasion are still extant, and may be seen published in the "Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes," vol. iii. p. 14, and in M. Pierre Clément's "Trois Drames Historiques, Pièces Justificatives," No. 5, p. 339. The only plan left, therefore, was to bring another charge against Marigny, and accordingly he was formally found guilty of having attempted to cause the death of the Earl of Valois through the means of certain magical incantations.

Amongst some of the inaccuracies which we have noted in the book now under examination, the following one deserves to be mentioned: Talking of the war between Charles de Blois and the Earl of Montfort, one of the continuators of Guillaume de Nangis says:—

"Cives Nannetenses claves portaverunt dicto domino Johanni duci Normanniæ, reddentes ei civitatem, et promittentes ei obedientiam observare Karolo de Blesis et ejus uxori tanquam duci Britanniæ. Comes autem Montisfortis, qui recesserat ad inferiores partes Britanniæ, hoc audiens, recessit post uxorem suam ad Angliam. . . ."—Vol. ii. pp. 187, 188.

Now, at the time when the citizens of Nantes delivered the town into the hands of the Duke of Normandy, the Earl of Montfort was himself a prisoner in the castle belonging to that town. The troops of the duke broke open the gates of the fortress, and took possession of Montfort, who was conveyed to Paris and shut up in the tower of the Louvre, where he remained confined till the year 1345. A paragraph from Froissart will serve to correct the statement made by the continuator of Nangis:—

" The burgesses, seeing their property destroyed both within and without the town, and their children and friends thrown into prison, were fearful lest more might happen to them; they therefore assembled privately, and in their meetings came to a determination to treat in an underhand manner with the lords of France about obtaining a peace. . . . They entered the city, accompanied by as many as they chose, went straight to the castle, broke down the gates, and took the Earl of Montfort, whom they carried off to their camp, without injuring house or inhabitant in the city."^c

As for the Countess of Montfort, she was certainly not in England at the time. The author of the "Chronique de Flandres," after saying that the Duke of Normandy took Montfort away prisoner, adds: "Mais le duc de Normandie laissa la comtesse, sa femme, dont fut folie;" and Froissart: "The Countess of Montfort was in the city of Rennes when she heard of the seizure of her lord."

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the extreme variety and interest which Guillaume de Nangis and his continuators have thrown

^c Froissart, i. 72. Johnes' Translation.

into their chronicles. The cause is no doubt often a painful one, for the terrible catastrophes of civil and foreign warfare, the misgovernment of princes, and the rebellion of their subjects, furnish the greater part of the facts narrated; but the result is a series of sketches powerfully delineated, and the stirring character of which makes us forget the *latin de cuisine* in which they are clothed. We have seen the tragic story of Enguerrand de Marigny; Pierre de la Brosse, *Petrus de Brocia*, receives also his due share of notice, and the cause of his downfall is described in a short paragraph:—

“Quidam cambellanus regis Franciæ, Petrus de Brocia dictus, qui apud dominum suum et regni principes magnus et honoratus valde diu fuerat, invidia quorumdam contra se excitata, Parisiis latronum communi patibulo est suspensus. Cujus causa mortis apud vulgus incognita, magnam cunctis qui audierunt admirationem ministravit.”—Vol. i. pp. 249, 250.

We may remark here that, in his life of Philip III., Guillaume de Nangis gives for the death of Pierre de la Brosse a reason somewhat different from the *invidia quorumdam*. He accuses him of having tried to create a variance between the king and the queen, through imputing to her the death of Louis, the eldest son of Philip, by Isabella of Arragon. According to our chronicler, the queen purposed also poisoning the other children whom Isabella had borne to Philip, in order to make way for her own. This accusation was of the most serious nature, and it appears to have been generally believed. In the “Chronique de S. Denis” the fact of the death of Prince Louis is related, and then we are told that “celluy Pierre maintenoit et disoit en derrière que ce avoit fait la soyne et qu'elle feroit, s'elle pouvoit, morir les autres, pourceque le roiaume péust venir aus enfans qui estoient de son corps.” Whether Pierre de la Brosse did really or not attempt to prejudice Philip III. against the queen, one thing is certain—namely, that his downfall was as sudden as his rise had been, and that he was hung at Montfaucon. The students of mediæval French literature are acquainted with two pieces of poetry, entitled “La Complainte et le Jeu de Pierre de la Broce,” which was published some years ago by M. Achille Jubinal.^d The following stanza, borrowed from the *Complainte*, repeats in doggrel what most contemporaries regarded as a well authenticated fact:—

“ Hé ! enfés Loey, de toi ne me puis tère ;
 En paradis soit t'âme devant Dieu nostre père.
 Por ta mort diffamai la dame debonère :
 Si est mult bien resons la mençoûge compère.”



THE Empress of the French, having undertaken the restoration of the Châteaux of Malmaison and Petit Trianon, is busy in collecting for that purpose all pictures and relics of the Empress Josephine and of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.—*Guardian*.

^d Paris : Techener. 1835.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,

Quære, age : quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT LEEDS IN 1868.

(Continued from p. 641.)

1. MR. URBAN,—Resuming my subject of last month, and passing to the subject of the arrangement of the works of art, I may remark that as the building is of a highly picturesque character, it is clearly desirable that the system of arrangement adopted should harmonise with it, and be also of a picturesque nature. Keeping this purpose mainly in view, I do not recommend a rigidly chronological arrangement, which, in a temporary collection of works of art, appears to me to be comparatively useless and out of place, nor yet any formal system, but one essentially picturesque in its main features, in which the paintings and sculpture, selected entirely for their merit as works of high art, should yet be seen to the best advantage. I strongly recommend that this principle should regulate the choice of subjects to be exhibited, and then they may be arranged so as to illustrate the various schools, and, as far as may be, the greatest masters as of those schools, to each of whom I propose to dedicate a single room, or section of a gallery, with the portrait of the artist himself, if obtainable, over the entrance, and with his drawings and sketches placed in juxtaposition when possible. Thus we should have rooms illustrative of particular painters, but only the most celebrated of each country ; such as Holbein for Germany, Raffaele for Italy, Velásquez for Spain, Rembrandt for Holland, and soon ; the main principle kept in view being to illustrate, as fully as possible, the various schools of painting and engraving ; and to impress the visitor with a distinct idea of the state of the industrial arts at different epochs of history, by arranging them into periods ; the arrangement by order of material, such as ivory, glass, earthenware, &c., being made subsidiary to the principal object, which is to afford the public a complete and impressive idea of

the state of the arts generally in each of the above-named epochs.

As regards illuminated manuscripts, of which I hope to obtain a valuable collection, they will be arranged in each sectional period, with other works illustrative of its ornamental art, until we arrive at the later mediæval age, when I propose to form them into a separate collection, and show how they led up to, influenced and moulded the system of oil-painting in countries this side of the Alps, especially in Germany and Holland. I believe that such an arrangement of MSS., important as it clearly is for the just appreciation of the earliest style of oil-painting amongst us, has never hitherto been attempted ; and it is at this particular point only that a chronological order should be carefully observed. A gallery devoted to the exhibition of drawings and sketches by the old masters would form a very important feature in the exhibition, and is, moreover, necessary to give the public a complete and satisfactory idea of the genius and power of the greatest painters.

Besides the paintings and drawings by old masters of foreign schools of art, I recommend the formation of a gallery of British painters in oil-colours, to include the works of deceased artists only, and these, moreover, to be selected with great care, the very finest examples of each painter only being exhibited : their merit as works of art should alone influence selection, since it is not intended to give a continuous and chronological arrangement merely, of the English school. A section of the exhibition should be dedicated to works in water-colours ; but these again, as with works in oil, only of deceased artists. Neither in this case is it intended to make a chronological or historical collection, but to select works for their artistic value only, the arrangement,

as regards the history of the art, being made quite subsidiary to this object. I also propose to form a collection of the best works by modern foreign painters which are obtainable in this country. This was very slightly effected at Manchester in 1857. In the present instance, owing to the increased value set on such works in this country by collectors, we may hope to obtain a very interesting and attractive series of paintings illustrative of the best artists of France, Germany, Belgium, Scandinavia, &c. A collection of miniature portraits should also be formed; but I do not recommend any attempt at a complete portrait gallery. The space required for it would be scarcely at our disposal, nor, since our principal object is to exhibit works of the finest art only, would it be desirable. But I do recommend the formation of a gallery of North country or of "Yorkshire worthies," which will form a remarkable feature in the exhibition, and one which should incite other counties to make similar collections in their principal towns, forming part of a public picture gallery on a larger scale.

A section devoted to the exhibition of the finest specimens of the engraver's art will form a very valuable addition to the exhibition, to contain, where possible, engravings from the best paintings in the galleries. We may hope to obtain a collection of line engravings, etchings, mezzotints, &c., such as no other country has hitherto been able to bring together for public exhibition. The system on which this important section of the exhibition should be arranged, viz., that of distinct epochs, has already been noticed. The Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Mediæval and Renaissance schools of art should be kept distinct, and should consist of those objects, ranged under their respective classes, such as glass, enamel, pottery, metal-work, &c.—which are best calculated to give a clear impression of the various branches of ornamental art during each respective period, to the close of the 18th century.

As regards sculpture, I recommend that it should be kept almost entirely to the ground floor, and that it should form the principal ornament of the central hall. Fine pieces of sculpture against the buttresses and a double row forming a central avenue, combined with plants and flowers, will add materially to the

beauty of the hall. Groups and busts will, alternately with other ornamental objects, greatly aid the effective appearance of the main staircases and the corridors of the central court: the screens also of the picture galleries may be rendered very picturesque by a judicious use of smaller works in sculpture. If space can be found, I strongly recommend the formation of an Oriental museum, to consist of the finest examples of Arabic, Persian, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese ornamental art, which are of exquisite design and workmanship, and form the best possible models as regards taste for our manufacturers and designers.

I consider it indispensable that every means should be adopted in order to satisfy the owners of works of art that the appliances for packing, unpacking, and repacking valuable works are as perfect as can be; and with this view I recommend that a special band of tried and experienced men should be organised and placed under the charge of a superintendent, who shall attend to this duty only. I propose, moreover, that the services of M. Chenu, of Paris, who was employed at Manchester in 1857, should, if possible, be obtained. As regards paintings, their removal from one place to another, however distant, is attended with little more difficulty or risk than their removal from room to room, by means of the vans so ingeniously contrived by the late Captain Fowke, and made expressly for this purpose, which are now employed at the South Kensington Museum for the Paris Exhibition, and which do away with all danger from straw, cotton wool, or packing of any kind. I would also suggest the practicability of packing-cases made on the same principle as photographer's slide-boxes, padded with silk and india-rubber, within which pictures can be gently inserted, and be safely placed for transmission by rail or by road.

As I shall have to visit Paris during the Universal Exhibition of the present year, in which the fine arts of all countries and a retrospective museum of *objets d'art* form of a very important character, I propose to obtain for exhibition at Leeds such works as may be thought desirable; but I do not think it advisable to expect much or to draw largely from that source, or from public galleries in our own country more than shall be found

absolutely necessary. It is on the liberality and public spirit of the possessors of valuable works of art not generally accessible or well known to the people at large, that we venture to rely for the formation of a gallery and museum of art such as shall be of truly national importance, and thoroughly represent those private collections which are of European fame amongst connoisseurs in art, and which form the peculiar boast of this country.

In other lands the government provides, at a great cost to the national treasury, for the amusement and instruction of the people, by means of noble and extensive picture galleries and museums in the metropolis, and by grants of money and of works of art to the chief towns of departments. Such is not the practice among ourselves; what government effects abroad is done here by the free action of private persons. In the present case we rely on their public spirit to aid a good cause, which greatly needs their aid, viz., the spread of a taste for and knowledge of the fine arts amongst the whole population of these islands. It is in the power of the noble and wealthy to delight and instruct thousands of their less fortunate fellow countrymen, and to afford the entire nation a source of pure and elevating pleasure, full of instruction to the eye and to the mind, which those who provide it will themselves be among the first to appreciate and to enjoy.

Having thus briefly explained what I regard as the best method of carrying out the proposal for a national exhibition of works of art, to be held in the magnificent New Infirmary at Leeds in 1868, I cannot do better than remind you and your readers of the words of one to whom all similar projects have been hitherto incalculably indebted, viz., his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who, in his address to the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester in 1857, described that exhibition as affording a very gratifying proof, "not only of the wealth and spirit of enterprise of this country, but also of a generous feeling of mutual confidence and goodwill between the different classes of society. We behold a feast which the rich and noble have set before those to whom fortune has denied the higher luxuries of life, bringing forth from the innermost recesses of their private dwellings their

choicest and most cherished treasures. This is a gratifying sight, and blessed is the country in which it is witnessed! But not less so is the fact which has shown itself in this as in other instances, that the great and noble of the land look to their sovereign to head and lead them in such patriotic undertakings; and when they see that the sovereign has come forward to give her countenance and assistance to the work, that they feel it a pleasure to co-operate with her, and not to leave her without their support; emulating thus, in works of peace, the chivalric spirit which animated their forefathers in the warlike times of old."

In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the fact of the special encouragement of this exhibition by the Queen, who has consented to become its patron, as an evidence of the importance of the undertaking. This, and the energy with which it has been taken up by the great families of Yorkshire, of which the unexampled largeness of the guarantee fund is a striking proof, will, I hope, entitle us to your valuable aid in promoting the success of the exhibition as a work of national importance, and calculated to advance the interests of art, and extend a taste for and knowledge of its best productions in painting and sculpture throughout the land.

We are particularly desirous of pointing out that one important result of this exhibition will be, as we have reason to believe, the formation of local galleries of painting and sculpture of the kind described in the first part of this letter, several public spirited gentlemen at Leeds having already subscribed handsome sums towards the establishment of a permanent gallery in that town.

The names of the London Committee of Advice form a sufficient guarantee that the finest works only will be admitted into our galleries, and that the greatest practical experience will be brought by us to bear in their collection and arrangement.

Trusting that this good cause may find in you a warm advocate,

I am, &c.,

J. B. WARING,

Chief Commissioner.

London Offices,

26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.

May, 1867.

DEDICATION OF WELLINGBOROUGH PARISH CHURCH.

2. MR. URBAN,—The new church at Wellingborough has already gained a place in the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (N.S., vol. ii, p. 57). The foundation stone of this new church, to be dedicated to *All Saints*, was laid on All Saints' Day last by the Rev. Henry Vivian Broughton, M.A., vicar of Wellingborough. A curious fact connected with this new church, and for which I crave space in your columns, is its proposed dedication. The matter is curious, because the parish church has borne the name of "All Saints" for at least three hundred and fifty years. If the people of Wellingborough persist in their determination, the parish will have two churches, both dedicated to "All Saints."

Tradition respecting the dedication of the parish church is divided, the popular idea being that it is dedicated to "St. Luke," or to "St. Luke and All Saints;" while I, a native of Wellingborough, had been taught that the proper name was "All Saints." I have been at some pains to verify the truth of what I believed to be correct; with what result may be read below.

1. Lansdowne MS., 991, f. 342. "Syr John Durant Curall of *Allhallows* Church in Wendlyngborough wherein was the chapell of our Lady and the chapell of St. Kateryn." Date, 1517.

2. Lansd. MS., 991, f. 365. "I Syr Thomas Bandwyn...my body to be buried in the ch. yard of *Allhallows* in Wendlyngburgh." Date about 1528.

3. Lansd. MS., 991, f. 408. "Will of John Crosbrough of the parish of *Allhallows* of Wellyngborough...my body to be buried in the Church of *Allhallows*." Date, 1543.

4. Lansd. MS., 712, f. 118. "Wellingborough. Hamfordshoe. *All Saints*." The names, hundreds, and dedications of this MS. were "collected from the Records

in the Tower of London, Registers of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishopricks of Lincolnshire and Peterborough, MSS. in several Libraries [*sic.*], both Publick and Private, as well as the Information of the Inhabitants in that County [Northampton] for the use of John Bridges, late of Barton Segrave in that County, Esqr." *Ib.*, f. 96.

5. Lansd. MS., 991, f. 340. A list of dedications, &c., in White Kennett's Collections contains "*Willingborow Omnium Sanctorum*."

Thus far with manuscript evidence. The printed evidence I need not quote. I have referred to Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, 1742; Bacon's *Liber Regis*, 1786; Bridges' *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, 1791; Cole's *History of Wellingborough*, 1837; and the Topographical works of Carlisle, 1808; Lewis, 1831; Gorton, 1833; Moule, 1837. In the whole of my researches I have not found the slightest hint about any other dedication of the parish church. As will have been seen above, the chapels of Our Lady and of St. Katherine are mentioned. The former is still in existence; the latter quite lost sight of, as far as I am aware. Two other references to it may be given. In 1522, "Thomas Hunt of Warketon Preste gave to the Chapell of St. Kateryn in Wellyngburgh xiid." Lansd. MS., 991, f. 353. And in 1541, John Darnell's will contains, "Item to the Sacrament of St. Kateryn xxd.," his "body to be buried within the church yarde of Wedlyngburgh." Lansd. MS., 991, f. 402.

A further examination of MSS. quoted leads me to believe "curall" should be "curate," and "Bandwyne," "Baudwyne." I am, &c.,

J. MEADOWS COWPER.

Davington, Faversham,
May, 1867.

THE LADY AND THE ROBBERS.

3. MR. URBAN,—I have received several interesting communications on the subject of the curious old cruet-stand, described in the letter which you were kind enough to insert for me last month.

My correspondents are all agreed in rejecting the story of the lady and the robbers, believing it to have been in-

vented to account for the crest, which is simply the family crest of my ancestress, Mary Ellis, of Kiddal Hall, and was in use long anterior to the time assumed by the tradition.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD HARSTON.

The Vicarage, Sherborne,
April 15, 1867.

RESTORATION OF BATTLE CHURCH.

4. MR. URBAN,—The fine old church of St. Mary, Battle, is about to be restored, both constructionally and also in its internal arrangements, by Mr. Butterfield, at an estimated cost of 4000*l.* Nearly 3000*l.* of this sum are already promised, and contributions will be thankfully received by the Dean of Battle. The church consists of a west tower, porch, nave with aisles, and chancel, with chapels

of St. Mary and St. Katherine. It was begun in the early part of the 12th century, and embraces all periods of Gothic architecture. It is now blocked up internally with pews, and the entire fabric requires immediate attention.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, S. W.,

May 16, 1867.

THE HENRIES.

5. MR. URBAN,—The Reverend Bourchier W. Savile's able article on the "Rise of the Plantagenets," does not get rid of the dilemma always involved in any attempt to apply our recognised rule of royal descent to the practice of our Anglo-Norman ancestors. We rule that the crown shall descend to the next heir of the last possessor, and that neither age nor sex shall be any bar to such descent: their practice was that the next male heir of full age should possess the crown.

If the pretensions of Henry of York to the crown of England were a *quasi* usurpation as against the parliamentary title of George III., Edward IV. must have usurped the crown when he deposed Henry of Windsor (who reigned by a parliamentary title) with this stronger point against him, viz.: while Henry of York was the direct heir male of James I., and George III. was descended from that King's daughter, Henry (VI.) of Windsor was the surviving heir male of Edward III., though the great grandson of his third son, while Edward IV. was descended

from a *daughter* of the second son of Edward III.

But apart from this dilemma, Mr. Savile, when speaking of Henry VIII., makes (he will excuse my saying so) a gratuitous blunder. He says that Henry "could only inherit his father's usurped title." Now admit, for argument's sake, Henry VII. was an usurper, and remember (what was the fact) that he ever ignored any claim that he or his sons might derive from his marriage with Elizabeth of York; still, whatever claim she possessed must have descended to her son. She was the eldest daughter of Edward IV., and, even admitting Perkin Warbeck to have actually been her brother Richard (as some have supposed), both her brothers had died previous to the accession of Henry VIII.; and his claims to the crown, in her right alone, must have been superior to those of his competitors, the Poles, who were descended from a sister of Edward IV.—I am, &c.,

HISTORICUS MUS.

April, 1867.

THE LOWER TESTIMONIAL.

6. MR. URBAN,—Your readers will be sorry to learn that the literary and archæological services of Mr. Mark Antony Lower, M.A., F.S.A., of Lewes, widely known and highly appreciated as they have been, have failed, nevertheless, to realize for that gentleman anything like a commensurate pecuniary return; while at the same time those services have been rendered under circumstances which have largely and prejudicially interfered with his professional vocation as a schoolmaster.

Through a long series of years the "Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society," now numbering eighteen octavo

volumes, have testified how important a part Mr. Lower has borne in promoting the cultivation of archæology in his native county; and his works, published independently, sufficiently evince the unflagging assiduity with which he has devoted his abilities to the enlargement of the knowledge of the public, on topics of which his life-long studies have made him so competent an exponent; while the happy manner in which his information is conveyed, renders his writings as entertaining as they are trustworthy. Nor are these Mr. Lower's only claims. He is known throughout—indeed, beyond—the United Kingdom as a courteous

correspondent in matters connected with history, genealogy, and archæology, and all his communications, manifestly at the cost of much time and thought, have been made *con amore*, without considerations of pecuniary profit. His pencil, too, with which he is as much at home as with his pen, has always been at the disposal—in a like unselfish way—of all correspondents.

It has long been felt and acknowledged that Mr. Lower's great professional sacrifices, no less than his deserts, merit at the hands of his friends and admirers some substantial recognition, as a mark of the esteem in which he and his labours are held. The readers of *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* will be glad to learn that, in conjunction with other friends, I am endeavouring to raise a fund to be presented to Mr. Lower in testimony of his public services in the direction above indicated, and their subscription^a and hearty co-operation in this good work are most earnestly solicited.

I may add that William Harvey, Esq., F.S.A., of Lewes, has consented to act

as treasurer; and that the secretaries (besides myself) are the Rev. W. de St. Croix, M.A., of Glynde, Rev. H. Mitchell, M.A., of Bosham, J. E. Price, Esq., and Henry Campkin, Esq., F.S.A. The subscriptions already received or promised, including those of several of Mr. Lower's "old pupils," amount to nearly 250*l.*, and among the subscribers are the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Devonshire, Viscount Gage, Lord Pelham, M.P.; the Right Hon. H. B. W. Brand, M.P.; the Rev. Sir G. C. Shiffner, Bart.; J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P.; William Tite, Esq., M.P.; W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A.; R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.; W. L. Christie, Esq.; W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.; J. G. Blencowe, Esq.; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.; Sir J. Bernard Burke; the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P.; the Hon. Robert. Curzon; Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.; J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A.; and Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq.—I am, &c.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Strood, Rochester, May, 1867.

ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFFE, DOVER.

7. MR. URBAN,—Efforts are now being made to restore the fine old Norman church of St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover, and the highly interesting character of the Norman work revealed by the removal of thick coats of whitewash, its singular beauty and freshness, will, I hope, induce many of your readers to send me a small contribution to complete that which has been happily commenced.

The architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners describes the church as a most remarkably fine specimen of rich Norman architecture of the best period. The architectural details of the church are fully set forth in the "Oxford Glossary of Architecture," Bloxam's "Principles of Architecture," "Handbook of English Ecclesiology," King's "Munimenta Antiqua," "The Gentleman's Magazine," June, 1803, "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. iv., and also in Ireland's, Hasted's, and Harris's "History of Kent."

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have already restored the chancel, but the windows ought to be filled in with

stained glass, which would greatly add to the beauty of the church, and take off the bare appearance of the chancel. A reredos, too, is greatly needed.

The parishioners, after a very great effort, have succeeded in putting on a new roof to the nave, re-building entirely the south aisle, inserting windows of a proper character, and repairing the clerestory. This part of the restoration has cost close upon 700*l.*

A further sum of at least 700*l.* is required to re-seat the church, and complete the work of restoring the fabric. The vicar is most anxious to restore this year the north aisle, now in the last stage of decay, with its roof freely admitting the rain; to throw open the tower, with its magnificent Norman arch, at present blocked up with a whitewashed screen and organ gallery, and to restore the porch, which contains a most perfect specimen of Norman work,—cabling, &c., exquisitely carved and very perfect.

The obtaining of this sum is a very difficult matter in a small and somewhat isolated place like St. Margaret's. The parishioners having done all in their power, the vicar is at last compelled to

^a SYLVANUS URBAN will gladly forward any contributions that may be sent to him for the Lower Testimonial.

seek for aid out of the parish, and from those whose interest in the preservation of the memorials of the piety and architectural skill of our forefathers is well known.

The restoration of this fine old church is a work in which antiquaries generally should take great interest. It is supposed to date back to the reign of King Stephen, and when fully restored will be one of the finest Norman (village) churches in England.

Contributions will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the Vicar. Among those who have kindly sent contributions may be mentioned the names of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Hon. Lord Benholme, Viscount

Sydney, Right Hon. Earl Granville, Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, Right Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Abergavenny, the Marquis of Conyngham, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, the Lords of the Admiralty, the Trinity Board, the Canterbury Diocesan Church Building Society, the Incorporated Society, Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., Sir Walter James, Bart., C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon Croft, &c., &c.

Hoping that this appeal may, through your courtesy, be the means of increasing the above list of names, and completing this most interesting work, I am, &c.,

E. C. LUCEY, M.A.

*St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover,
May, 1867.*

BRANKS.

8. MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent, J. Manuel, speaks of the above as "Scottish instruments of ecclesiastical punishment." Why exclusively Scottish, and ecclesiastical? On the authority of Dr. Wilson only? I always understood that the brank, or scold's bridle, was as much an English as Scottish instrument, and less ecclesiastical than magisterial. Dr. Plot ("History of Staffordshire"), after stating his reason for preferring it to the ducking stool (the women used to scold between every dip of the stool, and thus defeat the ends of justice), says, that "it is put on the offender by order of the magistrate." Tennant, in his "Tour in Scotland, 1772," confirms the magisterial use

of it. Dr. Wilson had some grounds for stating that the brank was used by ecclesiastics in Scotland. Excommunication was sometimes superadded; but where the brank failed, it was generally found that the Church could not do much. Glasgow possessed a brank as early as 1574. Walton-on-Thames had one in 1633. There are many specimens still to be found in England. The subject is an interesting one. I wish some of your able correspondents would investigate it, adding also facts touching ducking stools, catchpoles, and stocks.—I am, &c.,

J. F. FULLER.

Killeshandra, co. Cavan.

FLOGGING.

9. MR. URBAN,—In your last number Mr. Wright ("A Chapter on Sign-Boards"), after mentioning certain examples of Roman sign-boards in the remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii, mentions a "boy undergoing flogging as an appropriate sign of a schoolmaster."

The first masters of grammar schools in this country were monks; and I had conjectured that flogging as practised in our own schools had originated with them, and rather as a general discipline to subdue the conceit and animal passions in a boy, than as a special punishment for particular offences. The axiom upon which flogging was inflicted in my own recollection that "a boy either did deserve it, had deserved it, or would deserve it" seems to favour my conjecture.

There is a well-known anecdote of Dr. Parr, who, when his assistant at Norwich informed him that a newly-arrived pupil was reported to be a Genius, exclaimed: "A Genius! Then begin and flog to-morrow!"

The Priests' Prayer Book, I see, recommends, as a remedy in habitual temptations to sins of lust,—self-inflicted and sharp physical suffering.—

A history of flagellation would be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the habits and ideas of society at different periods, and the traditions of our public, and other foundation-schools would supply many materials.—I am, &c.,

J. H. S.

The Dawscroft, May, 1867.

FAMILY OF RAYNEY OF YORKSHIRE, KENT, &c.

10. MR. URBAN,—Wishing to revise and correct the pedigree of this family as printed in Hunter's "South-Yorkshire," vol. ii. p. 120, I shall feel obliged by the communication of facts, or the loan of documents, of which any one claiming

connection, or otherwise interested, may be in possession, and with which they may be disposed to favour me.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES JACKSON.

Doncaster.

USE OF CANDLES BY THE ROMANS.

11. MR. URBAN,—With regard to the communication in your March number by Mr. C. R. Smith ("Antiquarian Notes," p. 359), I am in a position quite to confirm his belief as to candles being used by the Romans. When a boy (some thirty-three years since), I went with my late father to Pateley Bridge, in Yorkshire, near which place are extensive lead mines, in which my father was interested as a shareholder. These mines, some of them at least, were without question worked by the Romans, as evidenced by various remains which, from time to time, came to

light. Mr. Newbold, the then agent of one of them, I remember showing us, among other curiosities, a candle, the wick partly burnt, petrified in stone, which he remarked had been used by the Roman workers. He placed great value upon this, deeming it, as well he might, a great rarity. I have had nothing to do with mining operations since, but I should like to hear if there is another instance of a similar relic being found.—I am, &c.,

C. J. ARMISTEAD, F.S.A.

Withcall Rectory, Louth,
May, 1867.

A CURIOUS MS.

12. MR. URBAN,—I send you the following title of a MS., in the hope that some of your readers may be able to tell me whether the tract has ever been printed. It contains, I need not particularise, much curious information. The title-page runs as follows:—

"An essay towards the description of the North Division of Wiltshire, by me, John Awbrey of Easton Pierse.

"*Juvenal*, Sat. x.

"— data sunt ipsis quoque falsa sepulchris.

"*Eccle.*

"Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.

"*Ovid*, *Metamorph.* lib. xi. fab. 10.

"Et sæpe in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi:

Mors etiam saxi nominibusque venit."

"*Eccle.* i. v. 4.

"One Generation passeth and another generation succeedeth, but the freehold (earth) abideth for ever."

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM H. BLISS.

Oxford.

HISTORICAL QUERIES.

13. MR. URBAN,—In the *Mercurius Melancholicus*, Feb. 5—Feb. 12, 1648, is an account of Vice-Admiral Rainborowe firing on the Dutch fleet near the Isle of Wight. I have not succeeded in finding any notice of this event except in the above-quoted newspaper; and for reasons that are evident to any one who has turned over its pages, I am not inclined to put much trust in that Mercury's unsupported statement. I shall be very much obliged to any one who can give me further information on the point. The copy of the *Mercurius Melancholicus* from which I quote is among the Hopeian

collection of newspapers and essays in the Camera Radcliffiana at Oxford.

In May, 1648, the royalist inhabitants of Sandwich and its neighbourhood were imposed upon by a scamp who professed to be the Prince of Wales. His real name was Cornelius Evans Erings or Evins. A meagre account of this sham prince's doings may be seen in Boys' "History of Sandwich," 714, and "Clarendon State Papers," ii. 407.

I am anxious for references to other authorities.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg,
May, 1867.

Antiquarian Notes.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Isle of Wight.—In the chancel of Whitwell Church has recently been discovered a mural painting of considerable interest. The Rev. R. B. Oliver, the Vicar, has very kindly supplied the following descriptive notes.

In the foreground is a group of figures. One, in the habit of a scribe, holds a roll in his hand in the attitude of a pleader. The chief personage is a king with ermine tippet and dragon-shaped helmet holding a drawn scimitar, the back of which is double curved. By his side stands an officer of state with a straight sword drawn, in his hand; and wearing a peculiarly shaped cocked hat with a green feather. Next to him stands a black-faced soldier bearing a banner, the sign of which is a dragon. Close to him are two other figures, one of whom is partially defaced. In the background, at the left-hand corner, is a group of angels around a triple crown; a broad red line connects this with the head of a figure supposed to be in a recumbent posture, and from the expression of the features, about to suffer or suffering martyrdom; the body cannot readily be traced. Also in the background of the group of figures there is represented a gateway by the side of a castellated hill, and connected with a fortified castle with seven spires.

At the base of the whole picture is a recumbent figure on what might be a gridiron or instrument of torture; the feet resting against a book, and the body cut open as if disembowelled.

The colouring of the figures is bright; the faces, though rude, most strongly marked and expressive. Dr. Rock, from a copy taken in water colours, gave his opinion that the painting was intended for the martyrdom of St. Eusebius Emisensis; but the Rev. Philip Hooking is inclined to think it represents the martyrdom of St. Vincent, especially as St. Vincent was the patron saint of the religious house of Lyræ in Normandy, with which the manor of Wydcomb, in the parish of Whitwell, was connected. The painting cannot be placed higher than the 15th century. It was covered with thirteen coats of whitewash. The last coating, being of a smooth glazed surface, easily removed, and leaving the colour quite bright beneath, seems to have been put on for the purpose of concealing the drawing. Mr. Oliver has made a very faithful copy of this wall-painting in water colours.

Combley, I. W.—On the northern side of Arretton Down, in a very retired dell, and less known than most places in the island, lies Combley farm. Backed by down land, and fronting one of the least populated and fertile spots, its aspect is somewhat triste and lonely. Upon this farm, in several spots, Mr. John Lock, junr., has found the vestiges of

Roman buildings, a very significant fact in connection with other discoveries of a like character made of late years. When Sir Richard Worsley published his "History of the Isle of Wight," he had not a word to print on Roman remains. Now it is ascertained that there is scarcely a part of the island where there are not traces of settlements. Very recently some Roman urns of large dimensions, but much injured from the wet clayey soil in which they were imbedded, were found at Swanmore, near Ryde; and are deposited in the Museum of that town. By the untimely death of Mr. Hillier, the island is deprived of its historian, whose successor will not easily be found, although he has left abundant materials almost ready for the continuation of his "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight."

Yorkshire.—The following is the substance of Canon Greenwell's last excavations in tumuli of the Yorkshire Wolds as communicated to *The Times*. They were made on the estates of Sir Charles Legard of Ganton Hall. "The first barrow opened was of 94 ft. diameter, and 3 ft. high, formed of chalk and clay. At 19 ft. S.S.W. of the centre, and one foot above natural ground, a burnt body was found to have been inserted, the bones being placed in a heap about 9 in. diameter, and on the west side and upon them was an 'incense cup,' of the usual type. At the centre of the barrow an unburnt body was found on the natural surface, laid on the left side, with head to W.N.W. Beneath the shoulder blade was a fine large, long, flint scraper, and large native blocks of flint were piled around, under and over the body as protection. About 5 ft. to the east was the unburnt body of a child, laid on the right side, with head to west. All along the back, and partly surrounding and covering the bones, were the calcined fragments of another body, which had apparently been scattered over the unburnt child. Touching the head of the last body was the face of another, laid on its left side, with head to E.N.E. The right hand was out from the side at right angles, and held the head of another child, the left hand being up to the breast. Behind the back of the full-grown body was the detached jaw of a young person, no other bones being there. About one foot east of the burnt bones was the body of a very young person on the right side, with head to the north, and before the face—in fact, touching the teeth—was a most beautifully chipped thin flint barbed arrow-head. About three yards N.W. of the centre, a body was found on the natural surface, of which little save pieces of skull remained. In front of the face was a 'cinerary' urn, or an urn of the shape usually found containing burnt bodies. This was a combination of cremation pottery with an inhumed body, of which only one instance has before been found, namely, in the great tumulus on Langton Wold, Malton, opened in 1865. The whole of the bodies in this barrow were contracted or 'doubled up,' and their condition was bad, from the moisture retained by the clay. A peculiar chalk wall ran across the houe east and west, the purpose of which was not at all apparent. The second barrow was 100 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. high, and was formed of sand and clay, with chalk rubble. Just south of the centre, on the natural surface, was a burnt body, the bones forming a heap of 1½ ft. diameter. In the centre was an oval grave, formed in the natural rock, 2 ft. 3 in. deep, 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter,

formed east and west. At the west end of this grave five stake holes were found, of which casts were taken in plaster of Paris. These were 10 in. deep on the average, and showed that the stakes had been of wood, and round, but pointed in the modern way, thus showing that the Britons had the means of sharpening in a clean angular manner the timber stakes used. At the eastern end of this grave or cist were six stake holes of a precisely similar kind. At the bottom of the cist was black matter, as if of decayed wooden planks, and the same appearances were behind the stakes; indeed, the clay retained impressions of wood. In the grave was an unburnt body laid on the right side, the head being to the north-west, and quite up to the stakes. The body was doubled up, and very decayed. Just in front of the face was a globular-shaped urn, on its side, with the mouth to the head of the skeleton. The stake holes of the wooden cist averaged about $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter. Among the materials of the houe were four round and one long flint scrapers, and a flint javelin head, beautifully chipped. The third houe was 40 ft. diameter, and 1 ft. high, formed of chalk rubble. Just south of the centre was an urn, with much burnt earth around it, and among the earth a few very imperfectly burnt bones were scattered. At the centre an oval grave was found dug into the chalk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and 4 ft. by 3 ft. In this was a body, evidently a female, laid on the left side, knees drawn up to elbows, and head to W.S.W. The left hand was under the head, and the right rested on the knees. Before the face the bone pin of the headdress had fallen. In filling up this grave after the burial fragments of another burnt body had been mixed with the soil. Generally the graves examined have been so wet, and the remains so near the top, that the skeletons have been in a wretched state. The skulls, being generally protected, are best, and most of them will re-build and show type. Investigations are proceeding in barrows which show a mixture of late Anglo-Saxon with early British interments, several fine bronze fibulæ and other Anglo-Saxon relics having been met with. Of these openings the details are not ready.

“Canon Greenwell has likewise excavated the large tumulus so conspicuous on the Duggleby Wold summit, upon the estates of Mr. T. W. Ravis, of Newstead House, Malton. The results have been very peculiar. The houe was a very large one, being 28 yards in diameter, and 7 ft. high. Ten yards south of the centre a large square grave was found, dug into the natural chalk, measuring 5 ft. by 3 ft., and 2 ft. deep. The corners were rounded, not angular. So far as could be discovered, this grave was unused. In line with the centre, but four yards south of it, was another unused grave, circular in form, and 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter by 1 ft. 6 in. deep. At the centre were three small mounds of chalk gravel running east and west, and, taken in relation to the empty graves, forming the letter T. These mounds were circular and flat-topped, the diameter at the base being 4 ft., and on the top 2 ft. 6 in., and the height 1 ft. 6 in. The eastern and western mounds were about 2 ft. distant from the central one, and had nothing either upon or below them. The central mound, however, was covered with a layer of charcoal about an inch thick, upon which was a greatly decayed human skeleton, laid upon the right side in the doubled-up British fashion. The head was to the west, and had been protected by four wooden stakes

driven down about ten inches. The holes in the clay were quite distinct, and could be measured. The stakes varied in thickness from 2 in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and had been sharpened by a clean-cutting instrument. This is only the second time stake holes have been detected. Three out of the four stakes were angular. With the body were buried one long flint flake, two 'thumb flints,' three rubbed sea-pebbles, and some flint chippings. These were laid about the hips. On the east of the burial, among the soil, were detached potsherds and some stray flints, one a scraper. The large mound was composed entirely of layers of loamy earth and burnt matter, and was totally devoid of stone. In the materials of the mound, carelessly thrown in, were found a finely-worked flint-flake knife and other implements of flint."

Westminster.—Archdeacon Wordsworth has written to *The Times* a notice of the wall-paintings in the Chapter House, now being brought to light under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott:—

"These frescoes, commencing on the left hand, represent a series of visions from the Apocalypse of St. John. The subjects of them are described in ancient Latin inscriptions. I forward an English translation of the two Latin inscriptions which are attached to the frescoes at the beginning of the series. These introductory frescoes represent the martyrdom in will of St. John at the Latin Gate at Rome, and his subsequent deportation to the island of Patmos, where he saw the Apocalypse. Portions of these two inscriptions are illegible (the cement having fallen off from the wall), but I have been enabled to supply the gaps conjecturally by help of a rare early-printed volume in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, to which I was there introduced by the courtesy of the learned librarian, the Rev. H. O. Coxe. If you desire to see a copy of the original Latin inscriptions, I will send it; in the mean time, let me subjoin an English translation of them:—

"To the most pious Cæsar, always Augustus, Domitian, the Proconsul of the Ephesians, sends greeting.—We notify to your Majesty that a certain man, named John, of the nation of the Hebrews, coming into Asia, and preaching Jesus crucified, has affirmed him to be the true God and the Son of God; and he is abolishing the worship of our invincible deities, and is hastening to destroy the temples erected by your ancestors. This man being contrariant—as a magician and a sacrilegious person—to your Imperial edict, is converting almost all the people of the Ephesian city by his magical arts and by his preaching, to the worship of a man who has been crucified and is dead. But we, having a zeal for the worship of the immortal gods, endeavoured to prevail upon him by fair words and blandishments, and also by threats, according to your Imperial edict, to deny his Christ, and to make offerings to the immortal gods. And since we have not been able to induce him by any methods to do this, we address this letter to your Majesty, in order that you may signify to us what it is your royal pleasure to be done with him.

"As soon as Domitian had read this letter, being enraged, he sent a rescript to the Proconsul, that he should put the holy John in chains and bring him with him from Ephesus to Rome, and there assume to himself the judgment according to the Imperial command.

"Then the Proconsul, according to the Imperial command, bound the blessed John the Apostle with chains, and brought him with him to Rome, and announced his arrival to Domitian, who, being indignant, gave a command to the Proconsul that the holy John should be placed in a boiling cauldron, in presence of the Senate, in front of the gate which is called the "Latin Gate," when he had been scourged, which was done. But, by the grace of God protecting him, he came forth uninjured and exempt from corruption of the flesh. And the Proconsul, being astonished that he had come forth from the cauldron anointed but not scorched, was desirous of restoring him to

liberty, and would have done so if he had not feared to contravene the Royal command. And when tidings of these things had been brought to Domitian, he ordered the holy Apostle John to be banished to the island called Patmos, in which he saw and wrote the Apocalypse, which bears his name and is read by us.'

"Then follow the frescoes from the Apocalypse."

Hampshire (Vindomis).—The Rev. Edmund Kell and Mr. Charles Lockhart have very recently made excavations in Castle Field near the site of Vindomis, as placed by Sir R. C. Hoare. (See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for October, 1866.) Their efforts have not been fruitless; they have laid open the foundations of a building upwards of 60 ft. in length, by about 40 ft. The walls of the main building, which were entire, except a small portion disturbed by the plough on the eastern side, were 2 ft. thick, and those of the portico 3 ft. They were composed of flints, fixed with excellent mortar. The roof was supported by six or eight massive stone pillars, the bases of which were discovered, and the stone roofing-tiles, of hexagonal form, were found scattered about. The farmer had for a long time been obliged to remove every year several loads of fragments of these and other stones from his field. Two fireplaces with the relics of ashes were found, one of which, with the base of one of the columns, has been placed in the Andover Museum. There was no hypocaust or bath, or tessellated pavement. The villa appeared to have been regularly pitched with flint stones. Coins of Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, Maximinus, Constantine, Tetricus, Allectus, and others were found, and many fragments of Roman glass, pottery, &c.

Cornwall.—Mr. J. T. Blight has printed a very well written and well-illustrated paper, which gives a detailed account of the exploration of subterranean chambers at Treveneague, in the parish of St. Hilary.^a "The structure consists of a gallery of about 34 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, at base, 3 ft. at the top, and 4 ft. 9 in. high; at the western end, however, the height is no more than 2 ft. 8 in., from which point the floor slightly declines. The whole of this is walled with dry masonry, the stones being placed carefully and with skill to receive the large slabs of granite thrown horizontally across to form the roof, which remains perfect to the length of 12 ft. 6 in. at the easternmost part." At the eastern end of the passage a doorway leads into a chamber 15 ft. in length and 6 ft. in breadth, and 4 ft. in height. At the end of the long passage is another formed in similar manner. It will be thus seen that these caves present nothing very different from others well-known; but they are of peculiar interest from the care with which Mr. Blight recorded the discoveries made in and about them, which seem to decide their sepulchral character and occupation, if not erection, in Roman times. "I do not think I could enumerate," says Mr. Blight, "a dozen instances of systematic opening of barrows in Cornwall, whilst it may be said they are being almost daily demolished with no benefit to anybody in the course of agricultural operations, and the important facts which they might tell are thus for ever lost and left unrecorded."

^a Printed for the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. London: J. R. Smith. Penzance: Cornish.

Scientific Notes of the Month.

Physical Science.—The relations between wave-lengths of light corresponding to absorption bands in the spectra of chemical elements have been elaborately studied by Gustave Hinrichs, and made the subject of a lengthy paper in *Silliman's Journal*. These are some of his conclusions: That dark lines are produced by a certain interference; that they are the result of three systems of interference; that lines are closer the greater the atomic weight of the elements; that the distance of the lines is also related to the atomic dimensions.—M. Artur contributes to *Les Mondes* another discussion of the question whether the solar and lunar tides have any effect upon the rotation of the earth. His conclusion is that the actions of sun and moon upon the tides are too nearly insensible to retard the rotation.—A manuscript work on Comets, by Tycho Brahe, hitherto buried in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, has been printed and published. It comprises observations of the comets of 1577, 1580, 1582, 1585, 1590, 1593, and 1596.—Writing upon the subject of the last November star-shower, in our January number, we stated that it did not appear likely that the meteors, numerous as they were, would add to our knowledge of the height at which they became luminous, on account of the great difficulty of identifying meteors observed at distant stations. This has proved to be the case. At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Professor Alexander Herschel stated that only one meteor, which left a peculiar train behind it, whereby it was identified, had been sufficiently observed at various stations to enable its altitude to be determined. According to the observations of this meteor which were made at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other stations in the north, it appeared at the height of fifty-seven miles above the earth's surface in the zenith of Dundee.—The Rev. Padre Secchi, of the Roman College, publishes a curious observation, bringing to notice a new property of metals; it is that iron, when heated to a white heat, is to a certain degree transparent. We believe this fact is not quite new to iron workers.—Dr. Wells' celebrated Essay on Dew has been republished with notes and additions. The last issue of this work bears date 1821, and copies had become very scarce. Sir John Herschel, in his eloquent Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, speaks of Dr. Wells' theory "as one of the most beautiful specimens we can call to mind of inductive experimental inquiry lying within a moderate compass. . . . We earnestly recommend his work (a short and very entertaining one) for perusal to the student of natural philosophy, as a model with which he will do well to become familiar."—The last number of the "Proceedings of the British Meteorological Society" contains a series of tables compiled by Mr. Glaisher, with a view to ascertain whether the age of the moon has any influence on, or connection with, the direction of the wind. The investigation is based upon seven years' register of the wind recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, between 1840 and 1847; and the result appears to show that the duration of what may be called warm winds (winds from the west side of the N. and S. line) is greater in the first half than in the second half of the lunation, in the proportion

of about 10 to 9; and that the duration of cold winds (winds from the east side of the N. and S. line) is greater in the second than in the first half of the lunation in the proportion of about 6 to 5. If the circle be divided in the east and west direction, the results show a preponderance of northerly over southerly winds in the first half, and of southerly over northerly winds in the second half of the lunation.—An Italian lady, Signora Scarpellini, would connect earthquakes with the moon. She has published a note on the earthquakes occurring in Italy during the years 1865 and 1866, according to which thirty-nine shocks have been felt, and fifteen of these took place from one to three days before or after the full or new moon, while only eleven coincided with the quadratures.—A Royal Commission has been summoned to report upon the present condition and future maintenance of the standards of length and weight pertaining to the standard department of the Board of Trade. The commission includes the names of Lords Rosse and Wrottesley, the Astronomer Royal, the Master of the Mint, Major-General Sabine, Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, and Professor W. H. Miller.—A conference has been held in Paris with the object of bringing about the adoption of a uniform system of weights, measures, and money in all countries. Several resolutions have been passed, and between thirty and forty nations have been communicated with. Three sub-committees were named—one for weights and measures of capacity, a second for time and space, and a third for money. A general international meeting is to assemble on the 15th of the present month, and sit *de die in diem* till it has finished its work.

Geology.—The *Geological Magazine* announces that it is in contemplation to increase the staff of the Geological Survey by a large addition to its ranks, with a view to the completion of the survey within the next ten years; but, says this authority, it remains to be seen whether sufficiently skilled assistance for this object can be obtained from practical geologists at the low rate of remuneration usually offered to scientific labourers.—A succession of smart earthquake shocks were felt, during several days in the early part of last month, at and about Comrie, county Perth. Such shocks have frequently been felt in that district, but not since 1839 to the extent that they have been this season.—An important work on the Geology of the Rhine was presented at a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences; it was commenced some years ago by M. Kœchlin of Mulhouse, whose death, however, threatened to prevent its completion. But M. Kœchlin's widow confided the continuation of the work to Professor Delbrosse, by whom it has been finished. It comprises two handsome octavo volumes, and an atlas of geological maps.—At a meeting of the Polytechnic Association of New York, Mr. Page presented some lengthy remarks to a large and attentive audience upon the connection between light hydro-carbon oils and anthracite coal. His argument was that coal is formed from oil, rather than that oil comes from coal. He stated his belief that oil trickling down between the rocks, first mixing with the sand; forms the coal-shale; afterwards the pure oil oozes in through the passages thus formed, and by evaporation passes through successive changes—pitch, gum, bitumen—until finally it becomes a vein of coal. This may

be all very well, but it does not appear that Mr. Page stated whence comes the oil to begin with.—Two papers on the nature of *Eozoon* were read before the Geological Society on May 8. At the same meeting Mr. W. Whitaker communicated a paper on Subaërial Denudation, and on Cliffs and Escarpments of the Chalk and the Tertiary Strata.

Geography, &c.—A determination of the geographical position of the Southern Magnetic Pole, communicated to the French Academy of Sciences at a late meeting, places that pole in 135° east longitude, and between 70 and 75 degrees of south latitude.—M. Antoine D'Abbadie, the well-known geographer, has been elected to fill the geographical chair of this same academy. His election was most strongly contested by M. Villarceau: a majority of only one vote decided it, the numbers being twenty-eight for M. Villarceau, and twenty-nine for M. D'Abbadie.—According to the *Scientific American*, efforts are being made to induce the American Government to make a second and complete survey of the Colorado River, with a view to opening it, and if possible its main branches, to navigation. The exploring efforts of Lieut. Ives and Major Bridger led to the conclusion that this magnificent watercourse was impracticable for navigation; but later explorations, by private enterprise, appear to have deprived Lieut. Ives' examination of all credit, and to have rendered Bridger's very questionable, for a part of the river which the former declared perfectly unnavigable has been traversed by a steamer with ease and safety.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society on the 13th ultimo, Sir Roderick Murchison made known another small item of information with regard to Dr. Livingstone, which he had received from Zanzibar: it was to the effect that a party of Arab traders had seen a *white man* on Lake Tanganyika. As it is not at all likely that any other European could be in that far interior except Livingstone, the inference is that he was the white man the Arabs saw. Yet another item of hopeful news has been received since that meeting: this is a document from Col. Rigby, late consul at Zanzibar, who has just reached England, setting forth that the Johanna man who told the story upon which alone the death of Livingstone was credited, now tells one entirely different and contradictory to the former. Her Majesty's Government has, with great liberality, acceded to the request that an expedition should be sent to decide the question. The Treasury has granted a sum of money towards the expenses; the Admiralty has given orders for the construction of a light and portable steel boat, and the party, which includes only four Europeans, will leave this country on the 9th of the present month.—The council of the same Society, recognising the great zeal and intelligence shown by the Russians in the scientific exploration of their vast territories in Asia, from east to west, made an acknowledgment of those services to science by adjudicating one of the annual gold medals to Admiral Alexis Boutakof, the explorer of the Aral Sea.—For the benefit of mountain climbers who carry aneroid barometers in their knapsacks or pockets, as well as for those who require to ascertain barometric heights for practical purposes, the Astronomer Royal has caused to be printed and circulated amongst barometer makers a handy table, from which elevations in English feet, corresponding to readings of aneroid or corrected barometer, can be

taken out almost at sight: a ready formula for temperature correction is likewise given. The table has been printed in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, in *Engineering*, and possibly in some other more or less scientific periodicals.—At the Ethnological Society, on May 7, Mr. Hjaltalín, a native of Iceland, gave an account of the first Icelandic colonists, who were Scandinavians driven to that coast as a place of refuge in the middle of the 9th century, and whose adopted laws and customs were to a great extent those prevailing in Scandinavia, and habits of civilisation those existing in Europe in early times, modified to meet the circumstances of an arctic climate. These early colonists, however, found indications of the previous presence of some Irish monks, in the shape of bells, books, and other relics. At the same meeting Dr. Lamprey essayed to establish a similarity between the Chinese and African Negroes.—At the Anthropological Society, on April 30, a communication was read describing some recent further discoveries in Belgium of the bones of the rhinoceros, hyena, reindeer, and wolf, associated with flint implements. The bones had evidently been split for the purpose of extracting the marrow, and the flint implements were of very peculiar form, and distinct from those of man of the reindeer period.—A scientific party from New Haven, Connecticut, under the command of Clarence King, a graduate of Yale College, has just set out on an exploring tour along the 40th parallel of latitude.

Electricity.—It is stated by American papers that Congress is about to authorize Dr. C. F. Page, of the U.S. Patent Office, to apply for and receive a patent for his induction apparatus and electric circuit breaker, known as the “induction coil,” the merit of which was awarded by the Emperor of France and a French Commission to Rhumkorff, without knowledge of Dr. Page’s invention.—In his paper on Optical Apparatus used in Lighthouses, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers on May 7th, Mr. Chance stated that, from the success which, since 1862, had attended the use of the electric spark at the Dungeness lighthouse (obtained from the magneto-electric machine of Mr. Holmes), it might be fairly anticipated that, for all suitable stations of the first importance, this brilliant source of illumination would ultimately be adopted.—A curious application of electricity has been tried at one of the Paris theatres. Light metallic crowns, with slight interruptions, were worn by some of the performers, and when a galvanic current from a concealed battery was transmitted through the crowns, brilliant stars of light were produced at the interruptions. But the “sensation” proved a dangerous one, for it is said that one of the performers was seriously injured in consequence of the current having passed through his or her head instead of through the coronet.—One of the Atlantic cables has been damaged by an iceberg at the Newfoundland end. Little difficulty is anticipated in repairing it; meanwhile all the work there is to do can be and is done by the sound cable. France is to have a cable of its own. The French Government has given the necessary authority to a Franco-English company for the laying of a submarine wire from Brest to the island of St. Pierre, at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whence telegraphic lines will be carried to Halifax and the United States.

Chemistry.—Dr. Muspratt, of the Liverpool College of Chemistry, contributes to the *Chemical News* a new analysis of the Montpellier saline chalybeate spring at Harrogate. The quantities of salts which he finds in a gallon of the water are as follows: Chlorides—of sodium, 700 grs.; of calcium, 168 grs.; of magnesium, 82 grs.; and of potassium and barium, 6 grs. each. Carbonates of lime, iron, and magnesia, of each respectively, 21 grs., 4 grs., and 2 grs. Twenty-one cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, with some nitrogen and carbide of hydrogen, constitute the gaseous element of one gallon of the water. It would appear that the water is much stronger in its saline ingredients than it formerly was, and that it has acquired some salts that did not exist in it previously.—M. Boussingault communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences a new series of researches relative to the deleterious effects of mercurial vapour on the vitality of plants. He had repeated and verified some experiments made by some Dutch *savans* in 1797. A plant was placed under a bell-glass, with a small vessel containing mercury; and it was found that, after a few days, or even a few hours, the leaves of the plant were spotted and blackened, and that it ultimately perished. But when a small piece of sulphur was fixed on the inside surface of the glass, the deleterious action of the mercury was prevented, and the plant remained healthy. M. Boussingault has extended his researches to the actions of other vapours on plants as well as on precious metals.—The same Academy has received from M. Balard a new ice-making machine, the action of which depends upon the absorption of the vapour of water by sulphuric acid and the vacuum produced thereby; and, from M. Soret, of Geneva, a new determination of the density of ozone, which this chemist finds to be one and a-half times more dense than oxygen.—A paragraph, copied from the *Progrès de Lyons*, has gone the round of the papers, relating to the discovery by a French chemist of a new Greek fire of such deadly efficacy that 100,000 men at a distance of 1000 metres could by its use be enveloped in a few minutes in a sea of flame, or an enemy's fleet be annihilated, or a fortress emptied of its garrison in a quarter of an hour. Chimerical as such statements may appear, there is good reason for supposing they are well founded; for the subject is not quite new. In the Report of the British Association for 1858 will be found a short abstract of a paper by Mr. Macintosh describing means and materials for this very purpose: and the *Mechanics' Magazine* now states that the language of the above-mentioned paragraph answers exactly to the description of a patent which was granted to Mr. Macintosh ten years ago. The invention was put to actual test by order of the War Office, and the result was so fearfully successful that the Secretary of State for War suppressed the patent, on the grounds that the publication of it would be prejudicial to Her Majesty's service. It is further stated that Mr. Macintosh went out to the East with a cargo of his materials to try them upon the fortresses of Sebastopol; but it was not thought advisable to allow him to make the experiment. Is the French scheme the English one revived? and have we here another instance of the unfair appropriation of English discovery by French chemists, of which the *Chemical News* so strongly complains as being of such frequent occurrence?

Photography.—Portrait photographers, finding the demand for *cartes de visite* grows small by degrees and unpromisingly less, are trying to stimulate their trade by the introduction of a new-sized portrait, called the "Cabinet Portrait." These novelties differ from the *carte de visite* only in that they are about four times as large, measuring five and a-half inches by four. A suggestion has also been made that "wafer-portraits," as small as postage-stamps, should be tried.—At a meeting of the Photographic branch of the Manchester Philosophical Society, Mr. Brothers read a "Note on Photography in 1787;" it was an extract from Dr. Hooper's "Rational Recreations in Natural Philosophy," published in that year; and it told how that if a chalky mixture of a silver salt were put in a bottle, and paper letters were cut out and stuck on the glass, the uncovered chalk would blacken on exposure to sunlight, leaving the covered portions white. So that Wedgwood and Davy were anticipated by fifteen years.—The honour of having taken the first daguerreotype from life was lately claimed by Mr. Johnson of New York, on behalf of himself and his former associate, Mr. Woolcott.—We have also from America the report of some experiments on the coloration of glass by sunlight, communicated to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It appears that almost all kinds of plate, crown and sheet glass, undergo a change of colour from the influence of the sun's rays; white glass becoming first yellow, then brown, then pink. The coloration permeates the body of the glass: it is attributed to the presence of oxide of manganese, which is used to give glass a white colour.—A medal has been engraved in France to commemorate the discoveries of Nièpce and Daguerre; it is to serve as a type for the rewards of the French Photographic Society.—A pretty method of tracing a meridian line by photography is described in *Les Mondes*: A hollow cone, with a small hole at its apex, is placed on a circular disc of photographic paper firmly fastened down to a stand or pediment; the centre of the paper falling exactly under the apex of the cone. When this apparatus is placed in the sun, a small spot of light, formed by the sun shining through the hole, is thrown upon the paper, and if it is set in the morning of a sunny day, by evening a curve, representing the path of the bright spot, will be traced upon the paper: from this curve the meridian line can be laid down with great accuracy, the paper of course remaining unmoved.

Miscellaneous.—The origin of the muscular energies of the human body is an attractive subject of research. Mr. Heaton, of the Charing Cross Hospital, communicates to the *Philosophical Magazine* the results of some investigations which lead him to conclude that it is certain that all, or nearly all, the force of the body is generated by the oxidation of the combustible elements of food in the blood, and not, as has been assumed, by the oxidation of the muscular tissue itself.—Professor Bain would extend the doctrine of the Correlation of Forces to the human mind: he lectured on this subject at the Royal Institution on May 10, and argued and adduced proofs that mental manifestations have a strict accordance with physical expenditure.—The British Association is making active preparations for its September meeting at Dundee, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Dundonians, as they elect to call themselves, are doing their best to receive the

savans. As there is no place of meeting large enough for the indispensable *soirées*, and as the volunteers of the district have at present no covered drill shed, the occasion is to be taken advantage of for the erection of such a structure forthwith. It is to be of very large dimensions, and the *Local Committee* has guaranteed 600*l.* towards the payments of the contractor's bill, on condition that it is ready in time for the meeting. Philosophers and not warriors will do the house-warming. The Town Council of Edinburgh have taken steps towards inviting the Association to meet in that city next year; but it is doubtful whether some southern town has not a stronger claim. Edinburgh has already had two visits; Cambridge, Oxford, and Birmingham, however, have each been honoured thrice.—An idea of the late Prince Consort has been revived and seems in a fair way towards consummation. We allude to the scheme for bringing the various learned societies under one roof. Burlington House is the proposed common home; and plans of the buildings to be allotted to the respective societies have been submitted for consideration of their councils. This is one step towards the formation of an English Academy of Sciences.—With a fair show of pomp and ceremony the foundation stone of the "Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences" was laid by her Majesty, at South Kensington, on the 20th of the past month. If the before-mentioned buildings are to be the workshops of science and art, this may be called their show-room: its end is "the promotion of scientific and artistic knowledge as applicable to productive industry," and it is to be used for all possible purposes, scientific, artistic, industrial, musical, agricultural, horticultural, national or international. This too is the carrying out of an idea which originated in the Prince whose name, at her Majesty's wish, it bears.—A proposal has been made, and engineering authorities speak in friendly terms of it, for crossing the Simplon from Briegg to Iselle by an atmospheric railway. The originator, who comes forward with complete plans for carrying out the work, is M. C. Bergeron, the acting manager of the Western Swiss railways.—M. Donnet, a Lyons engineer, has invented, and what is more to the purpose, put in practice a mode of increasing the yield of water in wells. He closes the top by a cover through which the pump or suction pipe passes; all joints being made air-tight. The air is pumped from the well, and a partial vacuum is produced, which has the effect of drawing the water from the surrounding soil, and thus of increasing the depth of the supply. Of course the air in the well is less rarified than that in the pump barrel, or the water could not be got out.—How much horse-power is there in a cannon shot? Professor Treadwell of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has answered this question for guns of various dimensions: here are two of his results:—A 32-pound ball fired with eight pounds of powder, and leaving the gun with a velocity of 1600 feet per second, does the work which 39 horses would do in one minute. An Armstrong 600-pound shot fired with 100 pounds of powder, and leaving the gun with a velocity of 1400 feet per second, does the work which 557 horses would do in a minute.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

April 29.—Opening of the Prussian Chambers, with a speech from the throne by King William.

May 6.—A Reform demonstration took place in Hyde Park, and passed off without the slightest disturbance.

May 9.—The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole resigned the Secretaryship of State for the Home Department, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Earl of Devon becoming President of the Poor Law Board.

May 20.—The foundation-stone of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, at South Kensington, laid by her Majesty.

May 22.—Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath, with a speech from the throne by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Epsom Races.—The Derby was won by "Hermit."

May 24.—The Oaks at Epsom was won by "Hippia."

May 26.—Accouchement of the Princess Mary of Teck, and birth of a princess.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

April 26. The Rev. Thomas Legh Cloughton, M.A., to be Bishop of Rochester, *vice* Dr. Joseph Cotton Wigram, deceased.

April 30. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, to be Private Sec. to her Majesty, and Major-Gen. Sir T. Myddelton-Biddulph, K.C.B., to be Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, instead of Joint-Keepers of the Privy Purse, as announced in the *Gazette* of March 3, 1866.

May 3. The Marquis of Exeter to be Capt. of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* the Earl of Tankerville, appointed Lord Steward of the Household.

Edward Jocelyn Baumgartner, esq., to be Master, Registrar, and Clerk of Arraigns of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

May 7. Abel A. J. Gower, esq., to be Consul at Nagasaki; and Marcus O. Flowers, esq., at Hakodadi.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Need, late 14th Hussars, to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* James Killery, esq., resigned; and Major William O'Bryen Taylor, late 22nd Foot, to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* James Hanning, esq., resigned.

May 10. H.S.H. the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, K.C.B., to be a G.C.B. (Civil Division).

Lieut. Phillip James Hankin, R.N., to be Colonial Secretary of British Honduras.

Samuel Hartley Hill, esq., to be Colonial Secretary of Tobago.

May 14. The Earl of Haddington to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May 21. Royal licence issued granting the title of "Highness" to the issue of H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Earl of Devon to be President of the Poor Law Board, *vice* the Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., appointed Sec. for the Home Department, *vice* the Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, resigned.

The Rev. Edmund Thomas Watts, M.A.; the Rev. Ely Willcox Crabtree, M.A.; the Rev. George Steele, M.A.; and the Rev. Shadrach Pryce, B.A., to be Inspectors of Schools.

The Duke of Beaufort to be Lord Lieut. of co. Monmouth.

George Biddel Airy, esq., Astronomer Royal; the Earl of Rosse; Lord Wrottesley; Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Edward Sabine; Thomas Graham, esq., Master of the Mint; William Henry Miller, esq.; and Henry William Chisholm, esq., to be Commissioners to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer Standards of Weights and Measures.

BIRTHS.

May 26. At Kensington Palace, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Teck, of a princess.

Feb. 20. At Mauritius, the wife of Major-Gen. Milman, a son.

Feb. 23. At Madras, the wife of Capt. T. Weldon, a dau.

March 5. The wife of William Wallace Trench, esq., twin daus.

March 7. At Poonamallee, the wife of Major Hinxman, 60th Rifles, a dau.

March 10. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Everard Milman, R.A., a dau.

March 11. At Maheburgh, Mauritius, the wife of Col. D. Anderson, 22nd Regt., a dau.

March 16. At Khandalla, Bombay, the wife of Capt. E. Battiscombe, R.A., a dau.

March 17. At Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. T. Jarvis, a dau.

At Surat, Bombay, the wife of Capt. C. T. Haig, R.E., a dau.

The wife of G. Eyre Massy, esq., of Riversdale, co. Limerick, a son.

March 18. At St. Kitt's, West Indies, the wife of A. P. Burt, esq., Q.C., a son.

March 21. At Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of Capt. Pagan, 38th Regt., a son.

At Cawnpore, the wife of Capt. W. Swynfen-Jervis, 101st Regt., a dau.

March 22. At Singapore, the wife of Capt. George Grote Hannen, R.A., a son.

March 28. At Benares, the wife of Capt. C. Vandeleur, 7th Dragoons, a son.

March 31. At Mhow, East Indies, the wife of Capt. Heathcote, B.S.C., a son.

April 1. At Secunderabad, the wife of Major Arbutnot, 18th Hussars, a son.

April 7. At Bombay, the wife of Charles Wodehouse, esq., B.S.C., a son.

April 10. At Caprington Castle, Ayrshire, the wife of W. C. B. Cuninghame, esq., a dau.

At Manar, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Capt. A. W. Hall, twin daus.

At Upper Norwood, Surrey, the wife of Dr. S. E. Maunsell, 97th Regt., a dau.

At Ruperra Castle, Monmouthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Morgan, a son.

April 11. At Swallowfield, the wife of the Rev. John Kitcat, a son.

At Eastbourne, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, a dau.

At Bournemouth, the wife of Alexander M'Neil, esq., of Bordlands, a dau.

April 12. At 1, Milner-square, Islington, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Bush, a dau.

At Grenagh, Killarney, the wife of D. J. O'Connell, esq., a son.

The wife of Thomas Samson, esq., of Kingston Russell, Dorset, a son and heir.

At Dublin, the wife of Charles Watkins, esq., late Capt. 24th Regt., a son.

April 13. At Anglesey, Hants, the wife of Capt. H. D. Hickley, R.N., a dau.

At Dorking, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Joyce, a son.

At Lee, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Charles Lawrence, a dau.

At Stoke, Plymouth, the wife of H. G. MacGregor, esq., 17th Regt., a son.

At Moor Park, Ludlow, the wife of Alfred Salwey, esq., a dau.

At Dunedin, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. G. Thompson, vicar of Leigh, Dorset, a son.

At Tredrea, Cornwall, the wife of M. H. Williams, esq., a dau.

April 14. At Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of the Rev. Fred. M. Arnold, a son.

At Torquay, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of Standon, Staffordshire, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Conrad A. Watts, Lieut. R.N., a dau.

The wife of Gwilym Williams, esq., of Miskin Manor, Glamorganshire, a son.

April 15. At 103, Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Duncan, a dau.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Cochrane, 8th Regt., a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. J. B. Hardy, R.A., a dau.

At Trentham, Torquay, the wife of F. J. Hugonin, esq., a son.

At the Curragh, the wife of Col. Montagu, R.E., a son.

At 4, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, the wife of G. Dalhousie Ramsay, esq., a son.

April 16. At St. Stephen's Parsonage, Westbourne-park, the wife of the Rev. H. Brooks, a dau.

At Reigate, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Cazenove, a son.

At Dudley Villa, Effra-road, S., the wife of Dr. W. H. Diamond, a dau.

At Bletsoe, Bedford, the wife of Col. Edmund Haythorne, a son.

At Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hubert Holden, a dau.

At 47, Beaufort-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. William H. Melvill, a son.

At 73, St. George's-road, the wife of Philip Pennant Pennant, esq., a son.

At 197, Southgate-road, Islington, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Poole, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Hoxton, the wife of the Rev. G. P. Pownall, a dau.

April 17. At Lathom House, Lancashire, the Lady Skelmersdale, a son.

At Framfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. L. Adams, a dau.

At Bineham, the wife of J. G. Blencowe, esq., a dau.

At Nether Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of Joseph Bright, esq., a dau.

At Worthen, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Charles Burd, a son.

At Brockley, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Drake, a dau.

At Carlow, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Henry L. Harvest, 89th Regt., a son.

At Chithurst, Sussex, the wife of Capt. H. King, R.N., a son.

At Tiverton, the wife of Major-Gen. Morris, R.A., a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. Pringle, late Madras Army, a dau.

At Haynes Park, Bedford, Mrs. Thynne, a son.

April 18. At 11, Grafton-street, W., the Lady Sebright, a son, who survived his birth but a few minutes.

At Park House, Fulham, the wife of William Codrington, esq., a son.

At Ashburton, South Devon, the wife of Major-Gen. Victor Hughes, a dau.

At Uperne, the Hon. Mrs. Marker, a son.

The wife of Joseph Norton, esq., of Nortonthorpe Hall, Yorkshire, a son.

At 3, Kensington-park-gardens, the wife of Capt. Rawlins, 48th Regt., a dau.

At Turnham-green, the wife of S. G. A. Shippard, M.A., barrister at-law, a dau.

At Lamarsh, the wife of the Rev. A. R. Stert, a dau.

At Heathfield, near Reading, the wife of Capt. A. Halkett Vestrum (late 59th Regt.), a son.

At Esher, the wife of Cornwallis Wykeham-Martin, esq., a dau.

At Anglesey, Hants, the wife of Capt. Thos. J. Young, V.C., R.N., a dau.

April 19. At Dorchester, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Falkner, a son.

At Ely House, Wexford, the wife of Commander C. Gibbons, R.N., a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of Capt. Gerard Napier, R.N., a son.

At Bere Regis, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. F. Warre, a dau.

At Whitehill, Newton Abbott, the wife of the Rev. John Wild, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Major J. I. Willes, Bengal Army, a dau.

April 20. At Blair Athole, the Duchess of Athole, a dau.

At Swarraton, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Bonnett, a son.

At Crickleigh-hill, near Gloucester, the wife of G. W. Caine, esq., a dau.

At Winstan House, Reading, the wife of Capt. T. N. Harward, R.A., a son.

At Shalfleet, I. of W., the wife of the Rev. W. Marriner, rector of Baughurst, Hants, a son.

At Longparish, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mitchell, a dau.

At Hastings, the wife of Lieut. E. G. Peyton, 106th Regt., a son.

At Rachan House, Biggar, N.B., the wife of J. Tweedie, esq., of Quarter, a son.

April 21. At Newhouse, Huddersfield, the wife J. Armitage Armitage, esq., a son.

At 31, Brunswick-gardens, W., the wife of the Rev. G. Bennett, a dau.

At 26, Queen's-gate-gardens, the wife of J. Bray, esq., of Pyrigo Park, Essex, a son.

At 23, Park-lane, the wife of A. des Moustiers Campbell, esq., of Sudbury, Berks, a dau.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Clapin, M.A., a dau.

At Plumstead, the wife of Capt. G. A. Crawford, R.A., a son.

At Bettws-y-coed, North Wales, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Griffith, a dau.

At Glanarberth, Cardiganshire, the wife of A. Lort Phillips, esq., a son.

At Wisbech St. Mary, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Pigot, a dau.

At 28, Maddox-street, Regent-street, the wife of Capt. F. Pike, 86th Regt., a dau.

At Ashbrittle, Somerset, Mrs. Charles Penrose Quicke, a son.

At Hawthorn, the wife of the Rev. Martyn Stapylton, a son.

The wife of the Rev. R. P. Wilkinson, of Finchley, a dau.

April 22. At Nice, the wife of Major H. Brooke, a dau.

At Brooksby Hall, near Leicester, Mrs. Ernest Chaplin, a dau.

At Penrôs, Monmouthshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Feetham, a dau.

At 13, Queen Anne-street, W., the wife of Dr. Cecil Hastings, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of G. Kellie McCallum, esq., younger, of Braco, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Osborne Morgan, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Elsinore, Denmark, the Baroness Iver H. Rosenkrants, a son.

At Shipley, the wife of the Rev. H. M. Stallybrass, of Saltaire, a dau.

At Tunbridge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. John Stroud, a son.

At Great Malvern, the wife of W. C. Ward-Jackson, esq., of Greatham Hall, co. Durham, a son.

At Ventnor, I. of W., the wife of the Rev. R. Watkins, rector of Bartlow, Cambs., a dau.

April 23. At York, the wife of Capt. Basil Boothby, a son.

At Claysmore, Enfield, the wife of J. Whatman Bosanquet, esq., a dau.

At Styal, Cheshire, the wife the Rev. T. R. Grundy, a son.

At Upham, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Gubbins, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. C. S. Murray. 72nd Highlanders, a dau.

At Hackenford, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. G. Porter, a son.

At Beauchamps, Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. C. Roy, a dau.

April 24. At 13, Camden-square, N.W., the wife of the Rev. C. H. Andrews, a son.

At Grosvenor-park, S., the wife of Dr. Bennett Gilbert, a son.

At Beechholme, Wimbledon-common, the wife of Major-Gen. W. C. E. Napier, a dau.

At Southborough, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Capt. H. S. Palmer, R.E., a dau.

At 5, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of C. Raymond Pelly, esq., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Dr. Reid, Staff Surgeon, H.M.S. *Victory*, a son.

April 25. At The Elms, Market Harborough, the wife of A. W. De Capell Brooke, esq., a dau.

At Old Romney, the wife of the Rev. Lucius Ormsby Cary, a dau.

At Laurie House, Blackheath, the wife of A. Cutbill, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Paisley, N.B., the wife of Capt. FitzRoy, 63rd Regt., a son.

At Greenhill, Harrow, the wife of Capt. Ferdinand FitzRoy, R.A., a son.

At 2, Trumpington-street, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Graves, a dau.

April 26. At 8, Rutland-gate, the Countess of Strathmore, a son.

At Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co., the wife of R. G. Cosby, esq., a dau.

The wife of C. T. Mayo, esq., solicitor, of Corsham, Wilts, a son.

At Dane End, Ware, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Prodgers, a dau.

At Beddington, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, a dau.

At Halstead, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Sikes, a son.

At Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Capt. C. J. Urquhart, a son.

At Reepham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson, twin daus.

April 27. At 26, Devonshire-place, the wife of Sir Charles Nicholson, bart., a son.

At Cork, the wife of Major R. Wilmot Brooke, 60th Rifles, a son.

At Pitsford, Northampton, the wife of the Rev. J. Myddelton Evans, a dau.

At Lexden, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. Parker Little, a dau.

At Corbetstown, Killucan, Westmeath, the wife of Major A. L. Marsh, a son.

At Winchester, the wife of Capt. Morrah, 60th Rifles, a dau.

April 28. At Stourton, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Albert Stourton, a son.

At Aldborough, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. M. Hamilton Begbie, a son.

At Westcott, Dorking, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Karlake, a son.

At 25, Finsbury-square, the wife of Capt. De Lacy Lacy, 61st Regt., a dau.

At 2, Gloucester-street, Portman-square, the wife of Capt. C. M. Molony, R.A., a son.

At West Ham, Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. John Stone, a son.

At the Rectory, Queen-street, City, the wife of the Rev. L. B. White, a son.

April 29. At 1, Queen's-gate, the wife of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P., a dau.

At East Claydon, the wife of the Rev. Perceval Laurence, a son.

At Pant Gwyn, near Swansea, the wife of John Richardson, esq., a son and heir.

At Hull, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Smith, a son.

April 30. At Gogerddan, Lady Pryse, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Commander T. C. Cholmeley, R.N., a son.

At High Easter, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Gepp, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. B. L. Gordon, R.A., a son.

May 1. At 32, Palace-gardens Villas, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. H. Blackett, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Thomas Rothwell, esq., of Rockfield, co. Meath, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of Capt. A. De Courcy Scott, R.E., a son.

At 60, Avenue-road, N.W., the wife of the Rev. H. Webb-Peploe, vicar of King's Pyon, Herefordshire, a son.

May 2. At Didlington Hall, Norfolk, the wife of W. A. T. Amhurst, esq., a dau.

At Cairnhill, Ayrshire, the wife of Major Hamilton Campbell, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Albert Grant, esq., M.P., a son.

At Feering, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Snell, a dau.

At Bridgewater, the wife of the Rev. O. R. Wintle, M.A., a son.

May 3. The wife of R. N. Batt, esq., of Purdysburn, co. Down, a dau.

At Westerfield House, Yardley, the wife of Capt. H. Bradbury, a son.

At Hinton Martell, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Davy Brown, a dau.

At Swabey, Alford, the wife of the Rev. James Cholmeley, a son.

At Owston, Doncaster, the wife of P. B. Davies-Cooke, esq., a son.

At Martlesham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Ernest G. Doughty, a son.

At Holywell, Eastbourne, the wife of Lieut. W. C. Geary, R.N., a dau.

- At Dublin, the wife of Capt. William Saville, 9th Lancers, a dau.

At Edwinstowe Hall, Notts, Mrs. Cunliffe Shawe, a dau.

At Tunbridge, the wife of the Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, a dau.

May 4. At Broxwood Court, Herefordshire, the wife of R. S. Cox, esq., a son.

At Holbrook House, Hereford, the wife of H. St. John Dick, esq., a son.

At 105, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Capt. E. S. Sotheby, R.N., C.B., a son.

At Greenwich Hospital, the wife of Capt. Thomas Wilson, R.N., a son.

May 5. At 7, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. W. Anderson, a dau.

At Peverel Court, Aylesbury, the wife of J. E. Bartlett, esq., a dau.

At Fortgranite, Baltinglass, Ireland, the wife of Col. J. B. Dennis, R.A., a dau.

At Totteridge Park, Herts, the wife of Richard Ford Heath, esq., a dau.

At Pangbourne, the wife of T. Selby Tancred, esq., a dau.

At North Bradley, the wife of the Rev. C. T. Weatherley, a son.

At Farnham, the wife of G. Faulkner Wilkinson, esq., a son.

May 6. At Chaddlewood, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Soltau Symons, a son.

At Bushey-heath, the wife of E. T. Hinde, esq., Commander R.N., a dau.

At Hunsden, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Nairne, a dau.

At Gorwell, Barnstaple, the wife of the Rev. R. Nott, a dau.

At Cavenham Hall, Suffolk, the wife of H. S. Waddington, esq., a dau.

May 7. At Hanbury Hall, the Lady Georgina Vernon, a son.

At 5, Chesham-street, the Hon. Mrs. Clowes, a son.

At Lechlade, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Adams, vicar of Little Faringdon, a dau.

At Holybrook House, co. Cork, the wife of E. A. Pole, esq., 12th Lancers, a son.

At Crick, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. C. Swainson, jun., a dau.

At Abbots Morten, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. Walker, a son.

At Skillington, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. A. Wood, a son.

May 8. At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. C. Baring Coney, a dau.

At Alton, Hants, the wife of the Rev. O. A. Hodgson, a son.

May 9. At The Hall, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire, the wife of Capt. J. H. Barker, a son.

At Wimborne, Dorset, the wife of Capt. C. C. Barrett, a dau.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Capt. J. T. Daubuz, R.A., a dau.

At Clifton, York, the wife of the Rev. W. Greenwell, a dau.

At Pembroke, South Wales, the wife of the Rev. G. E. MacHugh, M.A., a son.

At Rowsley, the wife of T. P. Jones Parry, esq., of Llwyn Onn, Denbighshire, a dau.

At 8, Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, W., the wife of Capt. Sebastian Rawlins, 69th Regt., a dau.

At Beachampton, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. R. N. Russell, a dau.

May 10. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a son.

At Finmere, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Seymour Ashwell, a dau.

At Kensington, the wife of Capt. Blake, of Westfield, Herts, twin sons.

At Uffingdon, Faringdon, Berks, the wife of the Rev. H. P. Gurney, a son.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jex Blake, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of W. G. F. Johnston, esq., of Garroch, N.B., a dau.

At Bloxworth, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Octavius Pickard-Cambridge, a son.

May 11. At 42, South-street, Park-lane, the Lady Southampton, a son.

The wife of Col. Fisher, R.A., a dau.

At Broadgate, Barnstaple, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hibbert, 7th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Feltham, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. E. St. Maur Macphail, a dau.

May 12. At Cahir Abbey House, co. Tipperary, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. M. S. Annesley, a dau.

At North Cadbury, the wife of the Rev. W. Castlehow, a son.

At Bridge Hill, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Cheese, M.A., a son.

At St. Ives, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. C. Dashwood Goldie, a dau.

At Bonby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Philip Kitchingman, a son.

May 13. At Charlton, S.E., the wife of Capt. H. G. Elliott, R.M.L.L., a son.

May 14. At Darfield, Barnsley, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Rouse, a son.

May 15. At 16A, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, W., the Hon. Mrs. W. E. Sackville-West, a son.

At The Nunnery, Isle of Man, Mrs. Goldie Taubman, a dau.

At Hodnet, Salop, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Macaulay, a dau.

At 42, Cleveland-sq., Lady Power, a dau.

At Doncaster, the wife of the Hon. Wm. G. Eden, a dau.

At The Norest, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a son.

May 16. At Mattingley, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Blackwell, a dau.

May 17. At Pishobury, Herts, the wife of Andrew Caldecott, esq., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Hancock, R.N., a dau.

At Dronfield, Mrs. C. F. Cecil, a son.

May 18. At 16, Arlington-street, the Hon. Mrs. North, a dau.

May 19. At 35, Hill-street, W., the wife

of Capt. Ellis P. Fox-Reeve, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. J. Beresford, a son.

At Littlehampton, the wife of Henry Stone, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

May 20. At Beachborough, the wife of the Rev. R. Knatchbull-Hugessen, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Berlin, H.E. the Count of Flanders, to H.S.H. the Princess of Hohenzollern.

Jan. 22. At Fairburn, Mangawai, Charles Napier, eldest son of Col. McMurdo, C.B., to Elizabeth Frances, youngest dau. of F. H. Hall, esq.

Jan. 31. At Camden, N.S.W., Commander Arthur Onslow, R.N., to Elizabeth, dau. of James Macarthur, esq., M.L.C.

Feb. 23. At Hongkong, J. S. Chandos Harcourt, Capt. 20th Foot, to Harriet Emma Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Admiral Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B.

March 2. Vesey Daly, esq., to Barbara, dau. of the late Sir Michael Bellew, bart.

March 16. At St. Andrew's, Jamaica, Lewis Blyth Hole, esq., Capt. 6th Regt., to Evena, third dau. of John Taylor, esq.

March 23. At Madras, the Rev. John Clough, Junior Chaplain Bengal Establishment, to Amy Louisa Margaret, third dau. of the late Col. T. G. E. Gammell Kenny, M.S.C.

At Poona, Edward William West, esq., Bombay Staff Corps, to Lotta, second dau. of George Maxwell, esq., of Broomholm, Dumfriesshire.

March 27. At Bombay, Joshua King, esq., B.C.S., to Katherine Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Major E. H. Simpson.

April 2. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, John L. Utterton, Lieut. 47th Regt., eldest son of the Ven. Archdeacon Utterton, rector of Farnham, to Julia Anne Caroline, eldest dau. of James D. N. St. George, esq.

April 4. At Camp, near Deesa, Robert Anstice Prideaux, Lieut. 20th Regt., to Sophia Isabella Winckworth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Winckworth Scott.

April 11. At Shortwood, Gloucestershire, James Anstie, esq., barrister-at-law, to Annie, youngest dau. of Lindsey Winterbotham, esq., of Stroud.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Sydenham G. Hanson, esq., 85th Regt., to Mary Agnes, dau. of the late William Pitt Springett, esq.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. T. B. W. Niven, minister of Cranstoun, to Alice, dau. of late Lieut.-Gen. Steuart, H.E.I.C.S.

At Carnousie, Charles, only son of Arthur Jas. Price, esq., to Antonia Mary, second dau. of William James Harvey, esq., of Carnousie, co. Banff.

At Madras, Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, esq., B.C.S., to Julia, dau. of the late Augustus Hermann Kindermann.

April 12. At the British Embassy, Florence, F. H. Hamilton, esq., 5th Lancers, son of Sir Robert N. C. Hamilton, bart., K.C.B., to Maria Theresa Rose, widow of Major Rose, Rifle Brigade.

April 16. At Edinburgh, James Boyd, esq., to Cecilia Clifford, fourth dau. of the Hon. Lord Ardmillan.

At Llandissil, Cardiganshire, Augustus Morgan, late Capt. 60th Rifles, to Johanna Hurlestone, second dau. of the late J. Hurlestone Leche, esq., of Carden Park, Cheshire.

April 17. At Montreal, C.E., William Hare Larken, esq., Lieut. 47th Regt., to Louise, youngest dau. of Alfred Savage, esq., of Montreal.

April 18. At St. John's, Paddington, John Davis, son of Martin Kirwen Blake, esq., of Glanville, Galway, to Mary Sarsfield, dau. of the late P. Sarsfield Comyn, esq., also of Galway.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Cadell, V.C., B.S.C., youngest son of H. F. Cadell, esq., of Cockenzie, to Anna Catharine, dau. of Patrick Dalmahoy, esq., of Bowerhouses.

April 22. At Richmond, Surrey, John Coupland, esq., of Nantwich, Cheshire, to Louisa Alice Frances, widow of Charles Fox Webster, esq., and only dau. of Sir Henry R. Calder, bart.

At Southport, Richard Owen, esq., of Gadlys, Anglesey, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Birley.

At South Brent, Devon, John Davis Peard, esq., solicitor, to Margaret Elizabeth, only child of Henry Terrell, esq., of South Brent.

April 23. At St. Asaph, the Rev. Richard Acland Armstrong, B.A., of Bambridge, co. Down, to Clara, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Wicksteed, B.A., of Hafody-Coed, Flintshire.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, C. Yelverton Balguy, esq., of Highfield, Derby, to Ellen Elizabeth, only dau. of the late H. Marwood Greaves, esq., of Ford Hall, Derbyshire.

At Rothsay, T. Hugh, eldest son of J. Lowthian Bell, esq., of Washington Hall, co. Durham, to Mary, youngest dau. of John Shield, esq., of Ashburn, Bute.

At Plymouth, James Sandys Bird, Lieut. R.M.A., to Mary Isabel, third dau. of Joshua Hutchinson, esq., Comm. R.N.

At Bournemouth, Francis Sandys Dugmore, esq., Lieut. Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to Evelyn, dau. of Wm. Brougham, esq., of Brougham, Westmoreland.

At Holy Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Edward, eldest son of Richard Ellis, esq., of Iver Moor, Bucks, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of W. B. Langmore, esq., and granddau. of Sir F. G. Moon, bart.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Henry Fawcett, esq., M.P., to Millicent, dau. of Newson Garrett, esq., of Alde House, Aldeburgh.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Dr. William Hoffmeister, to Marion Emily Linzee, only dau. of Capt. William Cheselden Browne, R.N.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Samuel Latham, M.A., to Emily Frances, eldest dau. of Charles Henry Parkes, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Capt. Geoffrey Mairis, R.M., to Barbara Harriet Diana, third dau. of the late Richard Brouncker, esq., of Boveridge, Dorset.

At Netherbury, John James Martin, Lieut. R.N., to Margaret Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Shering Reddle, esq., of Hatchlands, Dorset.

At Thonon, Savoie, and at the British Consulate, Geneva, Major Ross O'Connor (late 17th Foot), to Angele Marie, second dau. of the Chevalier Beaurain de Seyssel.

At Malpas, Cheshire, John Oxley, esq., of Broom Hill, Rotherham, to Agnes Wemyss, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Meldrum, esq., of Easter Kincaple, Fifeshire, N.B.

At Scarborough, the Rev. Lewis Paige, to Emily Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. F. Lundy, rector of Lockington.

At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Joseph Camplin Prosser, rector of Itton, co. Monmouth, to Anne Catherine, third dau. of the late John Drevar, esq.

At Caversham, Oxon, the Rev. S. Rosenthal, B.A., of St. Kea, Truro, to Laura, fifth dau. of Thomas Rogers, esq., of Helston, Cornwall.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Edward, third son of J. B. Sedgewick, esq., of Riddleson, Yorkshire, to Lucy Mathilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Theodore Dury, of Westmill, Herts.

At Leighton, near Welshpool, the Rev. Robert Sinker, M.A., to Mary Annette, elder dau. of the Rev. John Judge, incumbent of Trelystan-with-Leighton.

At Craven-hill Church, Bayswater, the Rev. Frederick Stephens, of Croydon, to Matilda Ann, dau. of M. Brankston, esq.

At Hazelbury Bryan, Dorset, Edward Tomkins, esq., of Jersey, to Elizabeth Forward, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. Forward, rector of Bettiscombe, Dorset.

At Stanton-by-Bridge, Derbyshire, the Rev. John Moss Webb, rector of Wold Newton, elder son of the late Sir John Webb, K.C.H., to Jane Anne, second dau. of the Rev. Prebendary Whittaker, M.A.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Peter C. G. Webster, esq., late Capt. 8th Husars, to Frances Horatia, dau. of the late Rev. H. Montagu, M.A.

April 24. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, bart., to Anne Georgina, eldest dau. of James Murray, esq.

At Kirk Newton, Northumberland, Sir Horace St. Paul, bart., to Jane Eliza, dau. of George Annett Grey, esq., of Milfield, Northumberland.

At Plymouth, the Rev. John Gorton Barnsdale, of Farnworth, Warrington, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late David Kirkby, esq., of Battle-end, Brecon.

At St. Mary's, Wimbledon, the Rev. William A. Bartlett, M.A., curate of Wimbledon, to Jane Margaret, second dau. of Richard Spooner, esq.

At Heeley, Sheffield, Charles Booth, esq., barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Staveley, elder dau. of John Staveley-Shirt, esq., of Wales, near Rotherham.

At the British Consulate, Ostend, Walter Parry Crooke, esq., barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Vere Antonia, eldest dau. of John Nash Tyndale, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Watford, the Rev. J. Hart Davies, vicar of Gisburne, Yorkshire, to Florence, dau. of the late Lord Charles Beauclerk.

At Dublin, Nicholas G. Elliott, esq., eldest son of Thomas Elliott, esq., of Johnstown House, co. Carlow, to Anna, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Ross, of Castle-town, co. Carlow.

At Farnham, the Rev. Sanders Etheridge, M.A., second son of E. Wright Etheridge, esq., of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, to Ada Frances, third dau. of the late Rev. William Gibson, M.A., rector of Fawley, Hants.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, William Wilbraham Blethyn, eldest son of William Ford Hulton, esq., of Hulton Park, Lancashire, to Sarah Matilda, only dau. of Ralph Rothwell, esq., of Ribbleton House, Lancashire.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, the Rev. Blomfield Jackson, M.A., assistant master in King's College School, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Low Beck, esq., of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

At Tintern, Monmouthshire, the Rev. J. A. Lobley, vicar of Hamer, Rochdale, to Elizabeth Anne, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Mais, rector of Tintern.

At Pleasley, Derbyshire, the Rev. D. Kirby Morgan, of Llancarven, Glamorgan-shire, to Constance Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Courtney Smith, rector of Pleasley.

At Southsea, M. H. C. Bernhard Steinman, Capt. R.A., to Jane Harriet, younger dau. of Richard Puckle, esq., of Southsea, Hants.

At Tixall, Stafford, Hopton Scott Stewart, Capt. 11th Regt., to Annie, dau. of Ratcliffe Woodward, esq.

At Woolwich, Douglas Straight, esq., barrister-at-law, to Jane Alice, fifth dau. of Dr. Bridgman, of Woolwich-common.

At Ampfield, George Henry, third and only surviving son of the Rev. T. Heathcote Tragett, of Awbriidge Danes, Hampshire, to Anne Charlotte, younger dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Reed, K.C.B.

At Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, Aubrey Harvey Tucker, esq., Capt. 68th Lt. Inf., to Gertrude Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Cartwright, B.A.

At Kingsley, Hampshire, the Rev. C. B. H. Walsh, incumbent of Kingsley, to Isabella, only dau. of the late James Davidson, esq., of Banff.

At Kirkstall, Yorkshire, Charles Wells, esq., of Berrington Lodge, near Wolverhampton, youngest son of Thomas Wells, esq., of Eaton Mascott Hall, Salop, to Rose Ormonde, eldest dau. of Ambrose Edmund Butler, esq., of Kepstorn, Yorkshire.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Basil Kilvington Woodd, eldest son of Basil T. Woodd, esq., of Conyngham Hall, Yorkshire, to Esther Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. Edmund Hollond, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk.

April 25. At Tupsley, Hereford, George Barter, esq., of Nunnington, Herefordshire, to Alice Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Knox, of Athelstane House, in the same county.

At Chipping Ongar, the Rev. George Burn, vicar of Hatfield Broadoak, to Anna, second dau. of F. D. Potter, esq., of Chipping Ongar.

At Thurlestone, Devon, Robert Campbell, esq., advocate of the Scotch Bar, to Marian Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. A. Ilbert, rector of Thurlestone.

At Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. W. Herbert Chapman, M.A., curate of Weldon, Northamptonshire, to Ann Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Gentry, esq., of Hintlesham, Suffolk.

At Bath, Major Augustus Phillips Chesshyre, B.S.C., son of the late Rev. J. P. H. Chesshyre, rector of Little Easton, Essex, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Dr. Forrest, C.B.

At Marylebone Church, Colmore Frind Cregoe Colmore, esq., of Moor End, Gloucestershire, to Frances Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Eden, esq., of Petworth.

At Woodford, Salisbury, Capt. Alexander H. Davidson, to Catherine Maria, second dau. of the Rev. R. M. Chatfield, vicar of Woodford, Wilts.

At St. Peter's, Bayswater, Lieut.-Col. Eddington, of Glencreggan, to Isabella Mary, dau. of Richard Forman, esq., and widow of Capt. George Robertson.

At Bosherton, Pembroke-shire, Edward Goodeve, M.B., to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Allen, rector of Bosherton.

At Much Dewchurch, the Rev. Arthur Gray, incumbent of Orcop, Herefordshire, to Isabella, fifth dau. of the late James Phillipps, esq., of Bryn-Gwyn, Herefordshire.

At Acomb, Yorkshire, Edward Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Helme, esq., of Little Bookham, Surrey, to Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Henry Hawkins, vicar of Topcliffe, Thirsk.

At Minchinhampton, the Rev. Henry Edward Hodson, of Chardstock, Dorset, to Jane, eldest surviving dau. of P. Playne Smith, esq., of The Chesnuts, Minchinhampton.

At Smallburgh, Norfolk, J. J. L'Oste Lubbock, esq., of Catfield Hall, to Elizabeth Seaman, elder dau. of William Postle, esq., of Smallburgh Hall.

At Southgate, Frederick George, second son of the late Rev. Charles Luck, M.A., to Fanny Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Isaac Walker, esq., of Southgate.

At Marylebone Church, the Rev. William Robinson Morris, curate of Dodderhillcum-Elmbridge, Worcester, to Emily Catherine, eldest dau. of the late James Porteous, esq., of Jamaica.

At Westborough, the Rev. John Parker, vicar of Willoughby, Notts., to Augusta, only dau. of the Rev. Roger Ryland Voughton.

At Bishop's Tawton, Devon, John Nott Pyke-Nott, esq., of Bydown, Devon, to Caroline Isabella, dau. of Frederick Ward, esq., of Gillhead, Westmoreland.

At Donnington, Shropshire, Frederick

John Staples-Browne, esq., of Launton, Oxon, to Mary Jane, only child of C. E. Molineux, esq., of Kilsall House, Salop.

At Cheltenham, Louisa Jane, younger dau. of the late Samuel Walker, esq., of Pendleton, Lancashire, to the Rev. Charles Edward Ranken.

At St. George's, Campden-hill, Kensington, T. Wade West, esq., to Caroline Frances, only dau. of Col. N. Palmer, 56th Regt., and grandniece of the late Machioness of Thomond.

April 27. At Christ Church, Paddington, William Hope Hall, esq., of Bryntirion, co. Cardigan, to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late William Ayton, esq., and widow of D. C. Lloyd Fitzwilliams, esq.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Kensington-gardens, Thomas Henry James, esq., barrister-at-law, to Lilla, younger dau. of Charles Robinson, esq.

At St. James's, Paddington, Grey Skipwith, Capt. R.N., fourth son of the late Sir Grey Skipwith, bart., to Fanny Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry Tudor, esq., of Westbourne-terrace.

At St. Mary's, Hornsey, A. H. S. Stonehouse-Vigor, esq., barrister-at-law, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of William Bird, esq., of Crouch Hall, Hornsey.

April 29. At Tickhill, Yorkshire, Henry Gore, only son of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart., to Georgina Mary, only dau. of Col. Hill, of Tickhill Castle.

At Witham, Essex, the Rev. Turberville Evans, curate of Witham, to Louisa Evatt, widow of William Bryckwood Tomkin, esq., of Witham.

At Gibraltar, Commander Charles W. Manthorp, R.N., to Ellen Louisa, eldest dau. of Capt. James C. Prevost, R.N.

April 30. At Ballinasloe, the Hon. Fred. Sidney Charles Trench, eldest son of Lord Ashtown, to Lady Anne le Poer Trench, eldest dau. of the Earl of Clancarty.

At Blunham, Beds, Edward, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, to Sophia, dau. of the late Robert Bevan, esq., of Rougham Rookery, Suffolk, and widow of the Rev. Jacob G. Mountain, Principal of St. John's Coll., Newfoundland.

At St. Mary Abbots', Kensington, the Rev. Samuel Back, of Powick, Worcestershire, to Eugene Gertrude, dau. of the late Thomas Darby Coventry, esq.

At Sydenham, the Rev. Samuel Burgess, B.A., curate of Stony Stratford, to Annie, second dau. of the late John Peed, esq., of Whittlesey.

At Richmond, Henry Tempest, second son of the Rev. Charles Causton, rector of Lasham, Hants, to Mary Ann, second dau. of the late Samuel Baker, esq., of Thorn-grove, Worcestershire.

At Doncaster, the Rev. T. W. Chaloner, rector of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, to Arabella, dau. of the late Joseph Harrison, esq., of Orgrave, Yorkshire.

At Dublin, Capt. R. Munro Dickinson, 10th Regt., to Emily Georgia, second dau. of the late John Parnell, esq., of Avondale, co. Wicklow.

At Tykillen House, co. Wexford, Capt. Dobie, late of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Ellen Arabella Caroline, dau. of C. A. Walker, esq., Vice-Lieut. of co. Wexford.

At Green-hill-park, N.B., William Ferguson, esq., to Jane Johnston, only dau. of the late Sir Hew Crawford-Pollok, bart.

At Walcot, Bath, Major George E. Halliday, late 82nd Regt., to Henrietta, widow of Francis Neil Primrose, esq., of Bixley, Norfolk, and second dau. of John Sewell, esq., of St. Alban's, Canada East.

At Bathwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry Heyman, to Fanny Eliza, eldest dau. of Ambrose Awdry, esq., of Seend, Wiltshire.

At Whitworth, the Rev. A. Riky Hogan, M.A., vicar of Watlington, Oxon, to Adelaide, third dau. of the late James Taylor, esq., of Whitworth, Lancashire.

At Awre, Gloucestershire, the Rev. J. A. Kelly, M.A., to Agnes, dau. of the late H. James, esq., of Kingsland, Newnham.

At Scalby, Scarborough, the Rev. W. Meredith Lane, M.A., vicar of Normanton, to Elizabeth Nelson, eldest dau. of Charles Harrison, esq., of Scalby.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Harold Little-dale, esq., of Liscard Hall, Cheshire, to Anne Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thew, Bombay Artillery.

At Weybridge, the Rev. J. D. Mac-Vicar, M.A., to Susan Anne, eldest dau. of N. C. Milne, esq.

At Hove, near Brighton, Col. Moubray, R.A., third son of the late Col. Sir Robert Moubray, K.H., to Adelaide Lucy Catherine, youngest dau. of George Marton, esq., of Capernwray Hall, Lancashire.

At Kensington, H. Cranley Onslow, esq., M.S.C., to Henrietta Fanny, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. J. Forbes Musgrove.

At Mendham, Richard Laurence Pemberton, esq., of the Barnes and Hawthorne Tower, co. Durham, to Elizabeth Jane, elder dau. of the Rev. James W. S. Donnison, M.A.

At Sudeley Manor, Gloucestershire, Capt. Alex. Philips, R.N., to Caroline Isabella, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. E. W. Bell, Col. 66th Regt., of Kempsey, Worcestershire.

At St. Mary's, Llanidloes, the Rev. E. Owen Phillips, M.A., to Margaret Eleanor, only child of Thomas Hayward, esq., of Maenoe, Llanidloes.

At Iver, Bucks, Edward, son of the late

Rev. John Rogers, of The Home, Shropshire, to Ada, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Deane, of Monkstown, co. Dublin.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas Tickell, of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Harriet Maria, eldest dau. of George Birch, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Woolton Hill, East Woodhay, the Rev. Edmund Thomas Waters, rector of Highclere, to Agnes Ellen, eldest dau.; and, at the same time and place, Henry John Hodgson, Commander R.N., to Emma Jane, second dau. of the Rev. H. E. Fryer, of Burley Wood, East Woodhay.

At Frome, the Rev. Spencer R. Wigram, vicar of Prittlewell, Essex, to Elizabeth Pearson, third dau. of the late Rev. W. Dalby, rector of Compton Bassett.

At Coventry, the Rev. Albert Workman, B.A., to Lydia Mary, second dau. of the Rev. A. W. Wilson, M.A.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Reginald Beauchamp Yorke, esq., second son of the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Yorke, to Caroline Augusta, second dau. of Curwen Boyd, esq.

At Nice, Eleanor, dau. of Col. Pringle, to Col. de Plaontaine, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia.

May 1. At Chislet, Kent, the Rev. Henry Owen Crawley, son of Major-Gen. H. O. Crawley, R.E., to Frances Holmes, elder dau. of Frederick Gore, esq., R.N.

At Trinity Church, Cloudesley-square, Gustavus H. D'Arcy, esq., to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Ellis, rector of Oranmore.

At Frant, Herbert Duckworth, esq., barrister-at-law, to Julia Prinsep, youngest dau. of John Jackson, esq., M.D., of Frant.

At South Banbury, the Rev. John Dent Fish, M.A., to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Field, esq., of Grimsbury, Banbury.

At Aghadoey, co. Londonderry, the Rev. Hirzel C. De Lisle, to Jane Harriette, eldest dau. of the late William G. Irwin, esq., of Mount Irwin, co. Armagh.

May 2. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Robert Cole, esq., of Holybourne Lodge, Hants, to Annette, dau. of the late Wm. Bourne, esq., of Elford Park, Staffordshire.

At Prescott, William, only son of the late Rev. William Lockwood, vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire, to Mary Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. J. S. E. Evans, of Prescott, Lancashire.

At Milborne Port, Somerset, John Thomas Medlycott, esq., only son of the Rev. J. T. Medlycott, of Rocketts Castle, co. Waterford, to Florence Caroline, fourth dau. of Sir William Coles Medlycott, bart.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. E. A. Wilkinson, youngest son of the late G. H. Wilkinson, esq., of Harperley Park,

Durham, to Edith Rosa, only dau. of Robert Duncombe-Shafto, esq., M.P.

May 3. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Major William Butler Gossett, R.E., to Alice Lee, eldest dau. of R. Cooper Lee Bevan, esq.

At Clifton, Henry Thomas Harris, Lieut. M.S.C., to Anne Eliza, youngest dau. of the late F. Hammond, esq., barrister-at-law.

May 6. At Mount Eolus, Portobello, William Cowan, esq., of Linburn, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Joseph Hancock, esq., of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

May 7. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Arthur William Crichton, esq., of Broadward Hall, Salop, to the Hon. Constance Emma Augustus Powys, dau. of Thomas, 3rd Lord Lilford.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Capt. G. A. Curzon, 2nd Life Guards, eldest son of the Hon. Edward Curzon, to Mary Florence, youngest dau. of M. Treherne, esq., M.P.

At Mill-hill, Hendon, Ada Rosalind, only surviving dau. of E. W. Cox, esq., of Moat Mount, Hendon, to Harry B. Edwards, esq., son of the late Rev. T. B. Edwards, vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash.

At Plymouth, James Fellowes, esq., Lieut. R.E., to Harriet Hall, youngest dau. of W. Chapell Hodge, esq., of Pounds, Devon.

At Salcombe, South Devon, Arthur Charles, youngest son of the late Very Rev. W. A. Newman, D.D., to Alice Lee, youngest dau. of the late H. Biddulph Warner, esq., of Marvelston, Westmeath.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Pender, esq., Lieut. 25th Regt., eldest son of John Pender, esq., of Minard Castle, Argyleshire, to Mary Rose, third dau. of Edward Gregge Hopwood, esq., of Hopwood Hall, Lancashire.

At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Capt. E. H. Ryan, R.A., grandson of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, to Adeline, eldest dau. of John Hermon, esq.

At Dulwich, John B. Stanley, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Edward Stanley, of Rosevale, co. Dublin, to Emily, youngest dau. of William Weeks, esq., of Elm Cottage, Dulwich.

At Bray, Berks, Major J. F. Tennant, R.E., to Selina Tudor, second dau. of J. H. Crawford, esq., late of the B.C.S.

May 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Evans, elder son of the late Matthew Babington, esq., of Rothley, Leicestershire, to Margaret Susan, only child of the Rev. W. B. Dunbar, of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire.

At Warnham, the Rev. H. St. George Edwards, son of the late Major Edwards, of Old Court, co. Wicklow, to Frances

Augusta, dau. of Nathaniel Phillips Simes, esq., of Strood Park, Sussex.

At Paris, Blanche, dau. of Monsieur de Marylski, to Marcus N. Lynch, esq., of Barna, co. Galway.

At Gittisham, the Rev. James Mayne, rector of Romansleigh, Devon, to Ellen, dau. of the late Richard Marsden, esq., of Halton Bank, Manchester.

At Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich, Arthur William, second son of the late Henry Champion Partridge, esq., of Hockham Hall, Norfolk, to Blanche Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John A. Partridge, M.A., rector of Baconsthorpe, in the same county.

May 9. At Wallasey, the Rev. Henry James Palmer, B.A., incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen, to Margaret Stewart, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Byrth, D.D.

At Littleborough, Clement Robert Nuttall, eldest son of A. H. Roysds, esq., of Falinge, Rochdale, to Mary Alice Gibson, only child of the late John Halliwell Bewicke, esq., of Pyke House, Lancashire.

At Withington, the Rev. H. J. Sharp, vicar of Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late John Maclure, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Joseph Wrey, esq., Comm. R.N., to Caroline Rashleigh, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Harward Archer, of Lewanick.

May 11. At Holy Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, Edward, son of the late John Rhodes, esq., of Holmfield, Ripon, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Gregory Rhodes, of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Thomas Charles Douglas Whitmore, Capt. R.H.G., to Louisa Margaret Emily, fifth dau. of the late Sir W. Cradock Hartopp, bart.

At Stuttgart, Count Augustus Dillen, to Albinia Alicia Georgina, only dau. of G. J. R. Gordon, esq., younger of Ellon.

May 13. At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Driffeld, esq., of Huntington, York, to Kathleen, youngest dau. of the late John Dalton, esq., of Hemingford, York.

May 14. At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Frederick Howlett, Capt. R.A., eldest son of J. Howlett, esq., of Bowthorpe Hall, Norwich, to Clara, younger dau. of J. Hardy, esq.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Edmond St. John Mildmay, esq., to Augusta Jane, widow of William Coesvelt Kortright, esq., and eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon St. John Mildmay.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Stuart, minister of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, to Jessie, eldest dau. of the late Dr. James Duncan, of Edinburgh.

At the Oratory, London, Capt. Victor Edward Law, fifth son of the Hon. Wm. Towry Law, to Mary Elizabeth, fifth dau. of Henry Bowden, esq.

May 15. At Brooke, Norfolk, George Tuthill, eldest son of Thomas Borrett, esq., of Cransford Hall, Suffolk, to Ellen, second dau. of George Holmes, esq., of Brooke.

May 16. At Kildrumsherdiney, co. Cavan, Frederick Bransby, second son of Henry H. Toulmin, esq., of Childwick-bury, Herts, to Katharine, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry O'Brien, of Cordoagh, co. Cavan.

May 18. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. John Lemon, of Clifton, Bristol, third son of the late Saml. Buller Lemon, esq., of Camberwell, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Robert Jaques, esq.

At Chester, the Rev. Stanley Treanor, B.A., of Tuam, son of the Rev. J. Treanor, of Galway, to Anita, eldest dau. of the late T. Sillitoe, esq., of Bootle, Liverpool.

May 21. At Richmond, Surrey, Robt. R. Alexander, elder son of the late Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Anglican Church in Jerusalem, to Henrietta, sixth dau. of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Hector Norton, vicar of Great Bentley, Essex, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Frederick Festus Kelly, esq., of Chessington Lodge, Surrey.

At Preston, near Brighton, Capt. John de Courcy Meade, R.M.L.I., to Agnes Stewart, widow of W. F. Babington, esq., and dau. of the late Col. Duncan Malcolm, President at Baroda.

May 25. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Sir George Cholmley, bart., to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Leavens, of Norton Villas, Yorkshire.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo ; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.]



LORD LLANOVER.

April 27. At 9, Great Stanhope Street, W., aged 64, the Right Hon. Benjamin Hall, Lord Llanover of Llanover, and Abercarn, co. Monmouth, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet.

His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle, co. Glamorgan, and Abercarn, co. Monmouth (who was M. P. in several Parliaments for Totnes and Westbury, and for some years previous to his death, which occurred in 1817, for co. Glamorgan), by Charlotte, daughter of William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa, co. Glamorgan. He was born Nov. 8, 1802, and was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford.

Lord Llanover will long be remembered for his consistent and unswerving Liberalism, as well as for his extraordinary acuteness of intellect and his high administrative abilities. He first entered Parliament as member for Monmouth in 1831. In Nov., 1837, he was elected for Marylebone, which constituency he represented in the Liberal interest until June, 1859, when he was elevated to the peerage. Previous to his acceptance of office, he took a leading and active part in the discussions in the House of Commons on questions of importance affecting the Church Establishment. In August, 1854,

he accepted the office of President of the Board of Health, which he held until the August of the following year, when he accepted the post of First Commissioner of Works. It was during his tenure of that office that Sir Benjamin Hall introduced the measure for the local government of the metropolis under which the present Metropolitan Board of Works was elected, and made such great improvements in the parks of the metropolis. He was created a baronet in 1838, sworn a privy councillor in 1854, and raised to the peerage in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of co. Monmouth.

His Lordship married, in 1823, Augusta, daughter and co-heir of the late Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, co. Monmouth, by whom he has left surviving issue an only daughter, Augusta Charlotte Elizabeth, who married, in 1846, John Arthur E. Herbert, Esq., of Llanarth Court, co. Monmouth. His Lordship's title is now extinct. Lady Llanover, to whom her Majesty has been pleased to send an autograph letter of condolence on the death of her husband, has earned some reputation in literary circles by having edited "The Diary of Mrs. Delany."

SIR W. S. THOMAS, BART.



April 27. At Great Malvern, aged 59, Sir William Sidney Thomas, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir William Lewis George Thomas, Bart., of Yapton, Sussex, by Elizabeth, daughter of R. Welsh, Esq., and was born at Whippingham, Isle of Wight, in 1807. He entered the Navy in 1820, passed his examination in 1826, and in

1828 he was made lieutenant on board the *Asia*, flag-ship of Sir Pulteney Malcolm in the Mediterranean, where in the same year he was transferred to the *Revenge*. He returned to England about the close of 1830; but subsequently proceeded to the East Indies, where, after serving for a time on board the *Melville* and *Alligator*, he was appointed to the command of the *Algerine*. In 1840 he was transferred to the command of the *Ferret*, on the coast of Africa, and in the following year, to that of the *Royal George* yacht. He was advanced to the rank of commander in 1842, and became a captain on the Retired List in 1860. He succeeded to the title, as 5th baronet, on the death of his father in 1850.

The late baronet was twice married: first, in 1843, to Thomasine, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Haynes, R.N. (she died in 1853); and secondly, in 1856, to Fanny Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Coulson, Esq., of Clifton Wood, co. Gloucester. He has left issue by his first wife two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, George Sidney Meade, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1847.

SIR ROBERT SMIRKE, KNT.

April 18. At Cheltenham, aged 86, Sir Robert Smirke, Knt., R.A.

The deceased was the second son of the late Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., a distinguished historical painter, and was born in London in 1780.

He was educated at Aspley School, near Woburn, a school of considerable reputation in its time; and after a careful professional study, partly obtained in the office of Sir John Soane, he subsequently spent several years in Italy, Sicily, and Greece, visiting at intervals the principal cities of Europe.

Steadily advancing in his profession, he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1799, was elected an Associate in 1808, and a Royal Academician in 1811. In 1809 he built Covent Garden Theatre; in 1823 he was entrusted with the building of the British Museum, and shortly after with the General Post

Office; these, and the restoration of York Minster after its destruction by fire in 1829, being among the best known of his public works; while Lowther and Eastnor Castles may be pointed to as noble examples of his genius and ability in the construction of private mansions. Having been for many years architect to the old Board of Works, he was knighted in recognition of his valuable services, when, in 1831, that board was reconstituted; he was also for some time surveyor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a commissioner for the improvement of London.

The designs of Sir Robert Smirke are to be found in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, where he designed the Wellington Testimonial in Phoenix Park, Dublin; it however, has never been completed for want of funds. He was amongst the earliest to apply the mediæval style to domestic architecture, as at Lowther, Eastnor, and Kinfauns Castles; but most of his works are in the classic style, as the Courts of Justice at Gloucester, Hereford, and Perth. His principal works in London are the centre portion of the Custom House, the General Post Office, the College of Physicians, King's College, Milbank Penitentiary, and all the works executed at the British Museum previously to 1847, when his brother Sydney succeeded him. Sir Robert ever enjoyed a high reputation for integrity, practical capacity, and a thorough mastery of the constructive principles of his art. For a long time he held the office of treasurer to the Royal Academy, but relinquished this appointment in 1850; and in 1860, finding his declining health materially interfering with the efficient discharge of the duties of a Royal Academician, he resigned its honours.

Smirke's extreme love of classical architecture forbade his becoming so familiar with the details of the Gothic style as some more recent architects have been; but the same may be said of the noblest architect England ever produced, Sir Christopher Wren. It was the good fortune of the elder Smirke to live to see three of his sons eminent in their callings. First, Sir Robert; then Sydney Smirke, an able architect, whose works are known and deservedly admired; and Edward, whose skill in old English records—and their bearings on history—and biography, commands the applause of scholars. Sir Robert Smirke's career, as a follower of



Sir William Chambers, of Dance, and the elder Hardwick, affords an illustration of what an architect may live to see done with one of his own works. The Carlton Club in Pall Mall, of Sir Robert's design (and it had many merits), has been taken down and replaced by the loftier work of his younger brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A.

In one great respect, as an architect, Sir Robert was unfortunate. He lived to see the Covent Garden Theatre of his building destroyed by fire, and a new one of a very different kind standing in its stead. There were many merits about Smirke's Covent Garden Theatre; it was the first important work in London that was designed in purely Greek architecture, and materially affected public taste for many years; it is well represented by six plates in Britton's "Edifices of London."

Sir Robert Smirke married, in 1819, Laura, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Freston, rector of Edgeworth, co. Gloucester, and by her, who died in 1861, he has left issue an only daughter, married to Thomas Lambert, Esq., late capt. R.A.

The deceased was interred in Leckhampton churchyard, near Cheltenham.

SIR S. V. SURTEES, KNT., D.C.L.



April 19. At Silkmore House, Stafford, aged 64, Sir Stephenson Villiers Surtees, Knt., D.C.L.

The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late John Surtees, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Sarah, daughter of the Very Rev. John Lewis, Dean of Ossory, and cousin of H. G. Surtees, Esq., of Dinsdale-on-Tees, co. Durham, who is the present representative of the ancient family of Surtees, and twelfth in descent from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III.

The family were owners of Dinsdale in the time of the Norman princes, and took local name—"Super Teysam," Surteys, or Surtees—from the river Tees, on the banks of which their inheritance lay.

He was born at Carville, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1803, and was educated at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L. in 1826, taking second-class honours in classics; he took his degree of B.C.L.

in 1831, and in that year he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and became a member of the Northern Circuit.

An accomplished scholar, with great advantages of person and manner, he enjoyed in early manhood the friendship of Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Macintosh, Mr. Lockhart, and other literary celebrities, and was happy in making and retaining friends amongst his own more immediate contemporaries. He was for some time advocate-general at St. Lucia, for many years puisne judge, and, subsequently, chief justice of Mauritius. To this latter post he was appointed in 1835, and in 1858 he was appointed judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in that island, both of which offices he resigned in 1860. In 1865 he received from the University of Oxford the degree of D.C.L. During the latter years of his life he was a deputy-lieutenant and active magistrate for the county of Stafford, where he resided.

He was twice married: first, in 1836, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of General Stavely, C.B. (she died in 1842); and secondly, in 1859, to Barbara Eliza, only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Bosworth, of Charley Hall, Leicestershire. He leaves a widow, but no surviving issue.

CAPT. JAMES GORDON.



April 9. At Ivy Bank, Nairn, N.B., aged 90, Captain James Gordon, late of Revack, Strathspey, N.B.

The deceased was the fourth son of the late James Gordon, Esq., of Croughly, Banffshire, by Anna, daughter of John Forbes, Esq., of Bellabeg, co. Aberdeen, and brother of the late General Gordon, of Lochdhu. He was born at Croughly in the year 1776, and entered the army as ensign, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in 1804. In the following year he became paymaster of his regiment, and served with it throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, receiving the war medal with seven clasps, and the Waterloo medal.

Captain Gordon, who was one of the most popular men in the North, was a deputy-lieutenant for Elginshire and Nairnshire. He was twice married: first, in 1819, to Margaret, daughter of

R. Knight, Esq., by whom he has left issue one daughter; and, secondly, in 1831, to Janet Georgina, daughter of Major John Grant, late 97th Regt., of Auchterblair, by whom he has left three sons and two daughters.

The deceased was buried in the family burial ground at Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

THE REV. J. HAMILTON-GRAY, M.A.

April 20. At 91, Sloane Street, S.W., aged 66, the Rev. John Hamilton-Gray, of Carntyne, Lanarkshire.

The deceased was the only son of the late Robert Gray, Esq., of Carntyne, (who died in 1833), by Mary Anne, dau.

of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., of Westburn. He was born in Glasgow in 1801, and was educated at Glasgow, Oxford, and Göttingen; he entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1818, when seventeen years of age, and remained there for two years; he returned to his college and graduated B.A. in 1824, proceeding M.A. in 1826. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1824; but shortly afterwards relinquishing the profession of the law, he entered holy orders in 1829, and was appointed vicar of Bolsover and Scarcliff, co. Derby, in 1833. In 1866 he was instituted to the rectory of Walton-le-Wold, co. Leicester. He was appointed a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Lanark in 1825. His favourite distinction and greatest usefulness was as rural dean of Chesterfield, in which capacity he was the father and friend of his clergy. He was proctor for the clergy of the archdeaconry of Derby, and a regular attendant in Convocation.

The rev. gentleman was the representative of Gray of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, and of Hamilton of Newton, an immediate cadet of the family of Hamilton, baronets, of Silverton Hill, co. Lanark. He was possessed of literary abilities of a high order, was an accomplished antiquary, a painstaking and learned genealogist, and a well-read historical scholar. His restoration of old Bolsover Castle, where he long resided, is a fine example of his architectural and artistic taste. His kindness of heart and his qualities as a clever

and agreeable correspondent, and as an instructive and social companion, endeared him to a large circle of friends.

He married, in 1829, Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, co. Clackmannan, by whom he has left issue an only daughter and heiress, Caroline Maria Agnes Robina, who married in 1852, John Anstruther-Thomson, Esq., of Charleton, co. Fife. Mrs. Hamilton-Gray has gained considerable literary reputation by her work on "Etruria," and her other popular productions.

The deceased was buried in the family vault in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral.

ROBERT BELL, Esq., F.S.A.

April 12. At 14, York-street, Portman-square, aged 67, Robert Bell, Esq., F.S.A.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late John Bell, Esq., of Cork, where he was born in the year 1800. He studied at Dublin, and early became a contributor to the "Dublin Inquisitor," a magazine which he was mainly instrumental in founding, and produced two theatrical pieces—the *Double Disguise* and *Comic Lectures*. He also originated the Dublin Historical Society, to supply the place of the old Historical Society which had been suppressed in Trinity College. He came to London whilst still young. For many years he edited the *Atlas* newspaper, and during that period incurred an action for a political libel brought by Lord Lyndhurst, then Lord Chancellor, upon which occasion Mr. Bell defended himself in person, and obtained a verdict. Mr. Bell published the "Life of George Canning;" he contributed to "Lardner's Cyclopædia," the concluding volumes of Sir James Mackintosh's "History of England," and of Southey's "Lives of the British Admirals;" also "Lives of the British Poets," and a "History of Russia." He had also published "Wayside Pictures through France, Belgium, and Germany," "Outlines of China," "Hearts and Altars," "The Ladder of Gold," and "Memorials of the Civil War," founded on the inedited "Correspondence of the Fairfax Family." In conjunction with Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton and Dr. Lardner, he assisted in establishing the *Monthly Chronicle Magazine*, of which he was afterwards editor; he also edited

a publication called the *Story-teller*, and likewise for some time the *Mirror* and *Home News*. In addition to other dramatic writings, he produced three five-act comedies—*Marriage* (1842), *Mothers and Daughters* (1845), and *Temper* (1847). He had also been a large and constant contributor to periodical literature. He had brought out, likewise, at intervals, an "Annotated Edition of the British Poets," of which twenty-nine volumes have appeared, and an elaborate anthology of English poetry, entitled "Golden Leaves." His last work was editing the very beautiful selections entitled "Art and Song," with engravings from Turner, Stothard, &c., published in the present year by Messrs. Bell and Daldy. True to the interests and dignity of literature from his youth up, with all the serious and delicate enthusiasm of a vivid natural susceptibility regulated and tempered by a fine critical discernment, he worked incessantly and enjoyingly as essayist, dramatist, journalist, critic, while many of his well-earned leisure hours were spent in doing noiseless good among his less happy brethren of the pen, and in cheering and helping those nameless combatants of the ranks who had fallen helpless and exhausted in the daily and nightly battle of London literary or journalistic life.

On the committee of the Literary Fund Corporation, his activity, his business-like tact and sagacity, his trueheartedness, his winning manners and address, made him an invaluable counsellor and colleague. His agreeable presence at the annual dinner of that society will be sorely missed; his public speaking at these convivial solemnities was an inimitable mixture of sparkling vivacity and sound sense; but how much more will he be missed by a wide circle of loving friends who will count among the lost pleasures of their lives the disappearance of that cordial and comfortable smile, and the silence of that voice so rich in all the tones of hospitable kindness and affectionate welcome.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 13 observes:—"Mr. Bell was a

gentleman whose name was well known to all men of letters in London, though it was not as common to the ears of the world at large as are those of many others who have, perhaps, done less for literature. Mr. Robert Bell has left behind him few men who at their going will be more deplored by loving friends. The work that he has done has been chiefly of that sort which operates most widely without receiving any impetus from the name or fame of the man who does it. For more than forty years Mr. Bell has been a contributor to periodical literature, working both as a writer and as an editor. During that long professional life he has always kept his head well above the waters by his own exertions, and has afforded one of the few instances we have that literature taken in early life as a profession, and as an only profession, may be made the means, and the sole means, of maintaining an honourable career. . . . The peculiarity of Mr. Bell's life has been this—that though by no means a pre-eminently successful man, though not enjoying that public success which his undoubted talents and acquirements seemed to justify his friends in expecting for him, he has through a long life been always helping others, and never wanting others to help him. Whether as a member of a public corporation at the committee of the Literary Fund, or as private individual who knew personally most of those who were successful in literature, and nearly all those who were unsuccessful, he has ever been giving assistance. We who knew him well admired him for his wit, his genial kindness, his affection, his great social virtues; but very many who did not and could not know him socially were bound to admire him for the constant support given by him to his literary brethren, and for his manly adherence to the interests of the profession which he had adopted."

Mr. Bell married, in 1837, Eliza, daughter of Stephen George, Esq., of Bristol. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery on the 18th April, the funeral being attended by a large number of friends and literary acquaintances.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 13. At Cardwell, Queensland, Australia, aged 27, Robert Dundas Ross Farquharson, esq. He was the fifth son of the late James Farquharson, esq., of Invercauld, by Janet Hamilton, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Francis Dundas, of Sanson, co. Berwick, and was born in 1840.

Jan. 30. At Sorell, Hobart Town, Tasmania, of cholera, Frances Charlotte Sophia, wife of R. C. Crocker, esq., and youngest dau. of the late William Blyth, esq., of Shrub-end, Stanway, near Colchester.

Feb. 6. At Ipswich, Queensland, Australia, aged 30, Dr. Jacob Affriatt Wilson, M.R.C.S. England.

Feb. 11. At Port Blair, Andaman Islands, David T. Morton, M.D., Surgeon-Major Madras Army, and Staff Surgeon, son of the late Thomas Morton, esq., Staff Surgeon of H.M.'s Army.

Feb. 25. At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 31, Dr. Richardson, Assistant-Surgeon at the Royal Naval Hospital.

March 5. At St. Mary's, near Adelaide, aged 49, the Rev. Wm. Dacres Williams, third son of the late Charles White Williams, esq., of Duckworth and Dacresfield, Jamaica.

March 8. At Market Harborough, aged 19, Cecilia Margaret, eldest dau. of William Wartnaby, esq.

March 13. Aged 15, Anna Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Maunsell Massy, incumbent of Killoughter, co. Cavan, by Emily Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Isaac Beresford, of Macbie Hall, co. Peebles; she was born in Feb., 1852.

March 16. Elizabeth, wife of William Wallace Trench, esq. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas Allin, esq., of Avoncore, co. Cork, and married, in 1864, Mr. W. W. Trench, by whom she has left issue three children.

March 17. Near Neemuch, *en route* to England on sick leave, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Cadman Hodgkinson, 28th Regt. Bombay Army.

March 18. At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, Kate, wife of the Rev. W. Vaughan Philpott, and younger dau. of G. S. Ogilvie, esq., of Merrywood Hall, Bristol.

At Mount Pleasant, Woburn, Beds, aged 72, Benjamin Barron Wiffen, brother of the late Mr. J. H. Wiffen, the translator of Tasso and of Garcilasso de la Vega. The deceased, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was well known for his

acquirements in matters connected with the history of the Reformation in Spain. In co-operation with a Spanish friend, also deceased, Mr. Wiffen was instrumental in the reprinting of some twenty of the works of the early Spanish reformers; two of which, the "Epistola Consolatoria" of Juan Perez, and the "Alfabeto Cristiano" of Juan de Valdes, were edited by him. The latter work, indeed, owed its discovery to him, having been unknown, even to bibliographers, for the last three centuries, until brought to light and translated by him in the year 1861. Mr. Wiffen was also the author of the "Life of Valdes," prefixed to the recent translation of "The Hundred and Ten Divine Considerations" of that writer.

March 20. Aged 8, Louisa Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Staunton Massy-Dawson, esq., of Ballynacourte, county Tipperary.

March 24. At Kurrachee, East Indies, aged 60, Major-Gen. J. C. Heath, commanding Scinde Division Bombay Army, second son of the late Rev. William Heath, of Inkberrow, Worcestershire.

March 25. At St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 40, Major Charles Wright, R.A.

March 26. At Nainee Tal, aged 23, Harry Jermyn Cooper, Ensign 12th Regt., last surviving son of the Rev. Lovick Cooper, of Empingham, Rutland.

March 29. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Caroline Redwar, relict of the late Andrew Graham Dignum, esq., Master in Chancery, and dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Bowerbank, M.A.

March 31. At Hurripore, Hagara, aged 28, Henry W. P. Hutton, esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Frontier Circle, Punjab.

April 3. At Calcutta, Mary Helen, wife of the Rev. Albert Williams, of that city, and eldest dau. of the Rev. George Gould, of Norwich.

April 6. Aged 63, the Rev. James Sergeant, vicar of North Petherwin, Devon. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1831, and was appointed to the vicarage of North Petherwin in 1853.

April 7. At Brixton, Surrey, aged 79, Michael Greatheed Hamer, esq., late of the 5th Regt., one of the few surviving officers of the Peninsular campaigns, youngest son of the late Joseph Hamer, esq., cotton planter of Demerara, and formerly of Montserrat, West Indies, barrister-at-law.

At Delhi, Punjab, Major James Sykes, B.S.C.

April 11. Near Remore, Perthshire, Mr. John Robertson, nephew of the late Niel Robertson, esq., of Remore, and cousin of the late Major-Gen. Robertson, C.B., of Struan.

April 12. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Col. William Myers, late of the 71st Regt.

April 13. At 6, Vere-street, aged 57, John Bailey, esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Aged 5 days, Chetwynd Francis John, son of Capt. Francis John Bellew.

At Woodend, Lymington, Hants, aged 85, Mrs. Anne Bennion, widow of Dr. Bennion, of H.M.'s 10th Regt.

At 12, York-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Anne Amelia Campbell, widow of M. N. Campbell, esq., of Ballimore.

At sea, on board the *Achilles*, aged 26, Lucy Caroline, wife of Major Arthur Child, M.S.C., dau. of the late Col. Ross; also, at Falmouth, Maude Martha Ross, dau. of the above, aged four months.

At The Hermitage, Marlborough, aged 72, the Rev. William Edward Coldwell. He was born in 1795, and educated at Wakefield school, under Dr. Rogers; he graduated B.A. at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821. For a short time he held the curacy of Harrow Weald, and in 1822 he was appointed rector of St. Mary's, Stafford; in 1827 he was instituted vicar of Sandon, co. Stafford; and in 1842 he was appointed prebendary of Pipa Parva, in Lichfield Cathedral. The deceased married Mary, dau. of James Norman, esq., of Mistley, Essex, by whom he has left issue four sons and two daus. His eldest son, William Edward, succeeds his father in the vicarage of Sandon; his second son, Francis Henry, took the name of Thicknesse on his marriage, and is vicar of Deane, and Rural Dean of Botton, Lancashire; his sons Clement Leigh and Charles Simeon are also in holy orders.

Aged 76, John Lamplugh Lamplugh-Raper, esq., of Lamplugh Hall, Cumberland. He was the eldest son of the late John Raper, esq., of Aberford, co. York (who died in 1824), by Katharine, dau. of the late Rev. Godfrey Wolley, and was born in 1790. He married, in 1813, Jane, second dau. of Benjamin Brooksbank, esq., of Healaugh Hall, co. York, and assumed the additional name of Lamplugh, by royal licence, in 1825, in compliance with the will of his relative, on succeeding to the estates of Lamplugh Hall, Cumberland. He is succeeded by his brother, Henry Raper, who was born in 1795.

At Bournemouth, aged 57, Alexander McNeill, esq., of Bordlands, co. Peebles. He was the fifth son of the late Neil McNeill, of Ardnacross, co. Argyll (who died in 1848), by Annabella, dau. of John Gilles, esq., of Duchra. He was born at Elistar, N.B., in 1810, and was educated at Islay, and was a magistrate for cos. Argyll and Peebles. Mr. McNeill, who was formerly a merchant and British consular agent at Samarang, Java, married in 1850, Isabella Maria, dau. of Capt. William Loudon, R.N., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Neil, born in 1853.

At Bayswater, aged 56, the Rev. John Charles Napleton, incumbent of All Saints', Lambeth. He was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833; he was appointed incumbent of All Saints', Lambeth, in 1858, and was formerly incumbent of Grendon-Bishop, Herefordshire.

At Nice, aged 28, Miss Augusta Louisa Ryder. She was the dau. of the Hon. Granville D. Ryder, Comm. R.N., by Lady Georgiana, third dau. of Henry 6th Duke of Beaufort, and was born in Aug., 1838.

April 14. At 41, Grosvenor-place, aged 29, Frances Mary, wife of Col. Sir T. McMahon, bart. She was the dau. of the late J. Holford, esq., and married, in 1859 (as his second wife), Sir Thomas Westropp McMahon, bart., C.B.

At 12, St. James's-square, Bath, Sarah Jane, wife of Sir Malby Crofton, bart. She was the fourth dau. of the late Major Parker, esq., of the 8th Regt., and married, in 1821, Sir Malby Crofton, bart., of Longford House, co. Sligo, by whom she has had issue six sons and eight daus.

At Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, aged 33, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Blow, rector of Goodmanham, Yorkshire.

At Leamington, aged 75, Thomas Brooks, esq., formerly of Wolverhill Hall, Warwickshire.

At 1, Harcourt-buildings, Temple, aged 37, John William Church, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of John Church, esq., of Woodside, Hatfield, and Bell's-hill, Northumberland, and was born in 1830. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1856, and went the northern circuit.—*Law Times*.

At Dublin, aged 76, Benjamin Digby, esq., son of the late Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Clonfert.

At Barcombe, Paignton, near Torquay, aged 30, Margaret Ryley, wife of the Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, of Liverpool.

Aged 52, the Rev. Frederick Langhorne, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Preston, Lancashire.

April 15. At Bournemouth, aged 21, Alice Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Weeden Butler, of Wickham Market, Suffolk.

At Erleigh Hill, near Reading, Major-Gen. John Maxwell Glasse, late Royal Bombay Artillery.

At 5, The Cloisters, Gordon-square, W.C., aged 7, Gerard Wilmot, seventh son of the Rev. Kyrle Ernle Aubrey Money.

At 63, Westbourne-terrace, aged 64, John Hey Puget, esq., of Totteridge, Herts. He was the eldest son of the late John Puget, esq., merchant, of London (who died in 1805), by Catherine, dau. of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Hawkins, sometime Lord Bishop of Raphoe; he was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and proceeded M.A. in 1824. He married, in 1826, Isabella, dau. of F. Hawkins, esq., a Judge in India, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John, M.A. of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, F.R.G.S., who was born in 1829, and married, in 1863, Florence Annie, third dau. of Anselm de Arroyave, esq.

At 14, St. Bartholomew-road, Tufnell-park, Holloway, aged 45, William Tapping, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the second son of the late T. S. Tapping, esq., of Kentish-town (who died in 1846), by his wife, Mary Beck, who is said to have descended from the Norman family of Bec, or Becque, and was born in 1822; he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, and attached himself to conveyancing and the equity bar. Mr. Tapping wrote a treatise, called "The Copyholders' Enfranchisement Manual," which met a good sale; and he also contributed largely to legal journalistic literature, and his writings on Roman law, in the *Legal Examiner*, incontestably prove how profound was Mr. Tapping's acquaintance with that subject. He wrote several articles for *The Field* and other sporting papers. The deceased lived and died unmarried, and was buried at Highgate Cemetery.—*Law Times*.

At Cheltenham, aged 71, Anne Vickers, relict of the Ven. Archdeacon Vickers.

April 16. Aged 29, Cecilia, wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. N. Hogge, Grenadier Guards.

At Hempsted Rectory, near Gloucester, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Jones, M.A. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1827; he was instituted to the rectory of Hempsted in 1826.

At Dover, aged 93, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Toke.

At Torre, aged 82, Miss Emily Newton,

sister of the late Rev. William Newton, vicar of Old Cleeve, Somerset.

Aged 66, the Rev. Perry Nursey, rector of Crostwick, Norfolk. He was the third surviving son of the late P. Nursey, esq., of Bealings Grove, Suffolk, and was born in 1800; he was educated at Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1822; and he was formerly curate of Burlingham, near Norwich.

At Warleigh, Devon, aged 88, the Rev. Walter Radcliffe.

April 17. At Island-bridge Barracks, Ireland, aged 19, Lord James Hubert Henry Thomas Butler. The deceased was the second son of John, 2nd Marquis of Ormonde, by Frances Jane, eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and brother and heir-presumptive to the present Marquis of Ormonde. He was born March 7, 1846, and was a cornet in the 9th Lancers.

Jane, wife of the Rev. P. Graham, of Turncroft, Over Darwen.

At Newton Abbott, Devon, aged 72, James Crowdy, esq., formerly Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland.

At Brighton, after a severe illness, Mr. Paul Foskett. The deceased took an active part as an itinerant lecturer on politics during the earlier portion of his life, but in later years had acquired celebrity as a religious lecturer, and found a better income as an earnest and ever ready defender of the "Protestant institutions" of the country. He was also the author of works of a "prophetic" tendency.

At Huddersfield, aged 74, the Rev. James Clarke Franks, M.A., formerly vicar of Huddersfield. The deceased was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and proceeded M.A. in 1818; he was chaplain of Trinity College in 1819, select preacher 1819-20, deputy Hulsean lecturer in 1821, and Hulsean lecturer in 1823. In the latter year he was instituted to the vicarage of Huddersfield, which living he held until 1840; he was curate of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire from 1844 to 1854. He was the author of numerous theological works.

At Acomb, York, aged 67, William Garwood, esq., solicitor. He was the second son of the late Rev. Edmund Garwood, M.A., vicar of Hesse, Yorkshire, and was born in 1800. He was admitted a solicitor in 1821, and was one of the oldest practitioners in the city of York, where he was universally beloved and respected by all who knew him. The deceased is succeeded in his business by his son, Mr. Clifton R. Garwood.—*Law Times*.

At Genoa, aged 26, Charles Middleton

Prendergast, late Capt. 52nd Regt., younger son of Harris Prendergast, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn.

At Compton Basset, aged 83, Sarah, widow of Edward Smyth, esq., of The Fence, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

At Norwich, aged 59, John Taylor, esq., of St. Mary's, Colchester, many years proprietor of the *Essex Standard*.

April 18. At Cheltenham, aged 86, Sir Robert Smirke, knt. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, aged 57, Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Burt, Bengal Army. He was the fifth son of the late Rev. C. H. Burt, A.B., vicar of Cannington, Somerset.

At Frampton Court, Gloucestershire, aged 81, Henry Clifford Clifford, esq., of Frampton Court. He was the eldest son of the late Nathaniel Winchcombe, esq., of Frampton-on-Severn (who assumed by royal licence, in 1801, the surname and arms of Clifford, and who died in 1817), by Mary, only dau. and heiress of Daniel Packer, esq., of Painswick, co. Gloucester. He was born at Stratford House, Stroud, in 1785, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Clifford, who was for about sixty years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Gloucester, married, in 1808, Elizabeth, only dau. and heiress of John Wallington, esq., by whom he had issue twelve children, of whom three sons and four daus. survive. He is succeeded in his estates by his grandson, Henry James Clifford (son of the late Mr. H. J. Clifford, by Marianne, elder dau. of the Rev. James Phelps), who was born in 1840, and married, in 1865, Anne Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Green, incumbent of Upton St. Leonard's, co. Gloucester.

At Vermont, near Limerick, aged 90, the Rev. Richard Dickson, for sixty-eight years rector of Kilkeedy parish.

Aged 82, the Rev. Kingsman Foster, rector of Dowsby, co. Lincoln. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1806, and proceeded M.A. in 1810; he was instituted to the rectory of Dowsby in 1807.

At Bedingham, Norfolk, aged 14, Lætitia Marianne, second dau. of the Rev. Charles William Lohr.

At Valletta, Malta, aged 60, Col. Robert Henry Miles, late of the Indian army.

At Llanelly, aged 77, the Rev. Ebenezer Morris, vicar of Llanelly. The deceased was ordained by the Bishop of St. David's in 1813, and appointed incumbent of Llanon in 1815; in 1818 he was instituted to the incumbency of Llandrog, near Carmarthen, and in 1820 he was transferred to the vicarage of Llanelly, which he held up to the time of his

decease. He was appointed rural dean of Kidwelly, and surrogate for the diocese of St. David's in 1830, and was the author of a work entitled "Senex and Juvenis on the Church."

At Dundee, aged 70, Charles Parker, esq., Provost of Dundee. The deceased was a member of the Town Council of Dundee, and was elected to the provostship in 1860.

At Bath, Susan, widow of Major Pilcher, R.M.

At Walmer, aged 74, the Rev. Garrod Wade, M.A. He was educated at Jesus Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828.

At West Dulwich, aged 52, Alfred Henry Wardell, Clerk of Indictments on the Norfolk Circuit, and at the Central Criminal Court.

April 19. At Lochee, N.B., aged 108, Mr. Robert Bain. The deceased was born in Morayshire in 1758, and was for many years in the service of Lord Kinnaird. He retained his mental faculties quite clear to the last.

At Chetwynd House, Upper Norwood, aged 29, Henry Walter, eldest son of Henry Chetwynd, esq., of Brocton Lodge, Staffordshire, and of Upper Norwood.

At Clapton, aged 47, the Rev. Thomas Cave Childs, rector of St. George Nympton, near South Molton, Devon. The deceased was educated at Sidney-Sussex Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1845, and proceeded M.A. in 1851; he was formerly incumbent of St. Mary's, Devonport.

At Falcon Hall, Edinburgh, Henry Craigie, esq. The deceased was a nephew of the late Lord Craigie, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland. He was educated for the legal profession, and became a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1829. For many years, however, Mr. Craigie had given up all professional avocations, in order to devote his time and his means to works of benevolence and piety. In these he was persevering and untiring, and there was scarcely a work of philanthropy carried on in the city of Edinburgh with which his name was not connected, and of which he was not the liberal supporter and the thoughtful counsellor. He was for many years president of the Young Men's Christian Institute, and took great interest in its welfare. —*Law Times*.

At Gravesend, aged 72, William Lockyer Freeman, esq., Paymaster R.N., late of Sheerness Dockyard.

At 11, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, aged 79, the Rev. Robert Morgan, late rector of Sevington, Kent. He was

educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1810; he was instituted to the rectory of Sevington in 1840.

At Poyntzfield House, N.B., Jemima Charlotte, relict of Major Sir George G. Munro, knt. She was the dau. of Col. C. D. Graham, and married, in 1822, Sir G. C. Munro, of Poyntzfield, who died in 1852.

At Stone, Kent, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Park, late of the 29th Bengal N.I., last surviving son of the late Mungo Park.

At Silkmore, Stafford, Sir Stephenson Villiers Surtees, D.C.L. See OBITUARY.

At Down-place, Berks, aged 64, Capt. Henry Seymour, of Park-place, Englefield-green. The deceased was the only surviving son of the late Lord William Seymour, by Martha, dau. of James Clitherow, esq., of Boston Court, Middlesex, and was born in Nov., 1802. He was educated at Harrow and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, was a magistrate for Berks, and formerly a captain in the army. To Capt. Seymour the racing public are largely indebted for the prosperity of Ascot races. He was the chief promoter in the erection of the Grand Stand at Ascot, and all the later improvements in and about the Stand are the result of his ideas. Capt. Seymour, who represented a younger branch of the family of the Marquis of Hertford, married, in 1831, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Thomas William, esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue one son and one dau.

Aged 69, Edward Weatherall, esq., of 28, Highbury New-park, chief clerk to the Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood.

April 20. At 28, Prince's-gate, the infant son of Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor.

At Lisbon, aged 90, the Rev. William Holt Brandt, for forty years H.B.M.'s Chaplain at the Island of St. Michael, Azores.

At Llanelly, aged 67, Frederick Lewis Brown, esq., solicitor. The deceased was admitted a solicitor in 1831. He held for many years several offices of trust and position in Llanelly, including that of clerk to the magistrates, an office which he held up to his death. In 1850 he was appointed clerk to the local board of health, a post which he also retained until his death. Deceased was much respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Law Times*.

At Caher, co. Tipperary, Capt. Hugh Daniell, late Adjutant South Tipperary Artillery.

At 91, Sloane-street, S.W., aged 66, the Rev. John Hamilton-Gray, of Carntyne, N.B. See OBITUARY.

At 6, Mount Beacon, Bath, aged 16 Charles Anderton, third son of the Rev William Anderton Smith.

April 21. At 98, Great Russell-street, W.C., aged 56, Cornelia Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Col. S. R. Bagshawe.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 66, Matthew Clayton, esq., solicitor. He was one of the younger sons of the late Nathaniel Clayton, esq., of Chesters, Northumberland, by Dorothy, eldest dau. of George Atkinson, esq., of Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the year 1800, educated at Harrow, was admitted a solicitor in 1824, and became and continued to his death a member of a long-established firm at Newcastle. Mr. Clayton lived and died unmarried, and was buried at Warden, Northumberland.—*Law Times*.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 39, Wm. Wells Cole, esq., of Newstead Abbey, Lincolnshire.

At 5, St. Alban's-road, South Kensington, aged 46, John Hawke, esq., solicitor.

At Edinburgh, Sarah Sophia, wife of James Somerville, esq., solicitor, Supreme Courts, and dau. of the late Thomas Warne, esq., of Gloucester-road, Regent's-park.

At Chudleigh, Devon, aged 64, the Rev. Charles Ascanius Nevill Thomas. He was the youngest son of the late Gen. Thomas, of Brockill House, Devon, by Nevillia, dau. of Viscount Nevill, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Rugby, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1844; he was appointed curate of Chudleigh in 1849. Mr. Thomas married, in 1852, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Vice-Admiral W. I. Stock, by whom (who is deceased) he has left issue an only son. He was buried by the side of his late wife at Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

April 22. At Berne, Switzerland, Rosalie, Lady Davison. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late Baron F. de Lützw, and married, in 1828, Col. Sir William Davison, of Swarland Park, Northumberland, by whom she has left issue.

At Leigh, Essex, aged 76, Capt. William Henry Brand, R.N. He was the fourth son of the late Alexander Brand, esq., by Ann, eldest dau. of George Rollens, esq., and was born in 1790. He joined the navy in 1805, received his lieutenantancy in 1815, was made commander in 1846, and captain in 1858. He served in the *Revenge* at the Battle of Trafalgar, and subsequently achieved signal success in the capture of French and Spanish batteries, frigates, and gunboats. He was present at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1815.

In 1824 he joined the coast blockade, and in 1826 the coast-guard, in which service he remained for twenty years, during sixteen of which he was employed as inspecting-lieutenant of the Shetland Isles, a post of considerable hardship. Capt. Brand married, in 1832, Cecilia Christina, second dau. of J. Greig, esq., procurator fiscal of Shetland, by whom he has left surviving issue five sons and two daus.

At Gonvena, Cornwall, Mrs. Mary Letitia Frances Cowell, widow of Lieut.-Col. James Gifford Cowell.

At Eyam View, Bakewell, Derbyshire, Sarah, wife of Thomas Gregory, esq., solicitor.

At 39, Granville-square, W.C., aged 50, Sophia, widow of Thomas Jones, esq., solicitor.

At Paris, aged 66, Dr. Jobert de Lamballe, a surgeon of some eminence.

At Gibraltar, aged 24, Charles Hay Tollemache, esq., Lieut. 83rd Regt. He was the eldest son of the late Wilbraham Francis Tollemache, esq., Comm. R.N. (who died in 1864), by Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Munro, esq., and was born Dec. 20, 1842.

April 23. At L'Hermitage, Avranches, Normandy, Major David Philip Brown, late of the 7th Hussars.

At Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, from the effects of an accident whilst hunting, aged 35, Major Fiennes Cornwallis, late of the 4th Lt. Dragoons. He was the second son of Charles Wykeham-Martin, esq., M.P., of Leeds Castle, Kent, by Lady Jemima Isabella, dau. of James, 5th and last Earl Cornwallis, a title now extinct. He was born in London, Nov. 1, 1831, and was educated at Eton. He joined the 4th Lt. Dragoons in 1850, and was gazetted lieutenant in 1854, captain in 1855, and major in 1860. He served with the army in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of the Alma, the light cavalry charge at Balaclava, and Inkermann; he acted as aide-de-camp to Lord George Paget, and remained in the Crimea until the last of the light cavalry had embarked for home. The deceased, who assumed the name of Cornwallis in lieu of his patronymic in 1860, in compliance with the will of Miss Caroline Frances Cornwallis, of Lidwells, Goudhurst, Kent, married, in 1863, Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of John Mott, esq., of Barningham Hall, Norfolk, by whom he has left issue two sons and a dau.

At Jersey, aged 57, the Rev. Alfred Crisp.

At Woodstone, Peterborough, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Ellaby.

At 7, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater,

Evelyn Shirley, youngest dau. of W. P. Frith, esq., R.A.

At 23, Binfield-road, Stockwell, aged 54, Edward Sykes, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Sykes, esq., of Bank House, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and practised as a special pleader on the northern circuit, and at the Leeds borough sessions.

At Hadlow Park, Kent, aged 12, Clement John, the second son of Sir William Yardley.

At Seaton, Devon, aged 82, the Rev. Cradock John Glascott, B.A. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Cradock Glascott, by Mary, dau. of William Edmonds, esq., and was born in 1785. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1807, and was appointed rector of Seaton in 1838. Mr. Glascott married, in 1814, Georgiana Goodwin, dau. of Edmond Fearon Bourke, esq., of the family of the Viscounts Bourke of co. Mayo (a title now dormant).

April 24. At 1, Mansfield-street, in her second year, Fanny Georgina Mildred, youngest child of Lord Cranborne.

Aged six weeks, Evelyn, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, rector of Rackheath, Norwich.

At Swallowfield, aged two weeks, Frederick John, son of the Rev. John Kitcat.

At Folly Bank, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 50, John Moore Napier, esq. He was the only son of the late General Sir William Napier, K.C.B. (who died in 1860), by Caroline, second dau. of the late Hon. Gen. Henry Edward Fox, and was born in 1816; he married, in 1847, Bessey, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. C. C. Alexander, R.E., by whom he has left issue two sons and three daus.

At Castle Kevin, co. Cork, aged 57, Edward Hoare Reeves, esq. He was the second son of the late Edward Hoare Reeves, esq., of Ballyglissane, co. Cork, by Dora, dau. of the late John Carleton, esq., and niece of the late Lord Carleton (a title now extinct); he was born in 1810, and educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1830. Mr. Reeves, who was a magistrate for co. Cork, married, in 1839, Elizabeth Mary Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Burke, of Prospect Villa, co. Cork, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Edward Hoare, born in 1840.

At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 70, Thomas Swarbreck, esq., solicitor.

April 25. At 41, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, aged 75, Ellis Bostock, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

At Waterloo, Hants, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Wm. Lush, elder dau. of Mr. E. Doudney, of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

At Hastings, Jane Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Garrard Marsh, vicar of Aylesford, Kent.

At Geanies, near Tain, co. Ross, aged 43, William Hugh Murray, esq., barrister-at-law, of Geanies. He was the eldest son of the late William Murray, esq., banker, of Tain, by Jane, dau. of Capt. Kenneth Mackay, of Torboll, Sutherland, and was born in 1824. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1846. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Ross-shire, and sheriff-substitute for the eastern division of that county. Mr. Murray succeeded to the estate of Geanies on the death of his cousin, Miss Janet Murray, in 1845.—*Law Times*.

At 10, Albany Villas, Cliftonville, aged 76, Louisa, widow of Capt. H. Nazer, R.N.

At Woodford, aged 26, Stewart Henry, only son of the late Major G. H. Robinson, H.E.I.C.S.

At West Wittering, aged 100, Jemima, relict of the late Capt. Richard Russell.

At Cannes, aged 26, Mary Georgina, third dau. of the Rev. George Somerset.

April 26. Aged 69, the Rev. William Keatinge Clay, B.D., vicar of Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Jesus Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. in 1834; he was instituted to the vicarage of Waterbeach in 1854.

At Dublin, suddenly, Francis Codd, esq., a magistrate and merchant of Dublin.

In London, aged 58, Clement Tudway, esq., only son of the late Rev. Clement Tudway, vicar of Chiseldon, Wilts.

April 27. At 9, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, aged 64, the Right Hon. Lord Llanover. See OBITUARY.

At the Grange, Great Malvern, aged 59, Sir W. S. Thomas, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Somerville, aged 3 years, Edith Sophia, dau. of Lord Athlumney.

At Belfast, aged 23, John Elias Durnford, Lieut. 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), eldest son of John Durnford, esq., Military Store Staff, Chester Castle.

At Marden Hill, Hertford, aged 58, George Smith Thornton, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Claud George Thornton, esq. (who died in Aug. 1866—see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. ii. n.s., p. 421), by Frances Ann, second dau. of the late Samuel Smith, esq., M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts; he was born in 1808, and was a magistrate for Herts.

At Bath, aged 71, Capt. Thomas Dilnot Stewart, R.N. He was the only son of the late John Stewart, esq., of Brookstreet,

near Sandwich, by Margaret, dau. of Thomas Staines, esq., of Dent-de-Lion, near Margate, and was born in Jan. 1796. He entered the Navy, in 1808, as first-class volunteer on board the *Leviathan*, and served on the Home and Mediterranean stations in that vessel, and also on board the *Royal Sovereign*. He subsequently served on the Jamaica station and on the West Coast of Africa, and retired on the half-pay list, with the rank of Commander, in 1843. He married, in 1822, Elizabeth, third dau. of George Palliser, esq., by whom he had issue two sons and three daus.

At Birkenhead, aged 22, Jessie, fifth dau. of the Rev. James Towers.

April 28. At the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 79, Sir John Jacob Hansler, knt., F.R.S., &c. He was the son of Mr. John Jacob Hansler (originally Hanseler), Landaman of the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, by the dau. of Mr. Cuthbert, of Lincolnshire, and was born in London in 1788. The deceased gentleman was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in Jan. 1838. Sir John was the first knight created by her Majesty the Queen, on her accession in 1837. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Essex, and a magistrate for Middlesex, Kent, and Westminster. Sir John married, in 1810, Maria, dau. of Mr. Robert Heading, of Cambridge, by whom (who died in 1858) he has left issue; his eldest son, Capt. Robert Jacob Hansler, a magistrate for Middlesex, married Marianne, dau. of the late Joseph Collis, esq., senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery.

At the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the Rev. Henry Beattie, M.A. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, and was for fifteen years the Chaplain and Head Master of the London Orphan Asylum. He was formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training Institution, Westminster.

At Tedsmore Hall, Shrewsbury, aged 76, Thos. Bulkeley Bulkeley-Owen, esq., of Tedsmore. He was the eldest son of the late Bulkeley Hatchett, esq., of that place (who died in 1830), by Mary, dau. and heir of Thos. Mainwaring, esq.; he was born at Shrewsbury in 1790, and adopted the surnames of Bulkeley-Owen in lieu of his patronymic by royal licence in 1848. He married in 1824, Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Thelwall, of Llanbedr Hall, Ruthin, North Wales, by whom he has left issue a son and heir, Bulkeley Hatchett, who was born in 1825, and two other children—Thomas Main-

waring Bulkeley, incumbent of Welsh Hampton, Salop; and Marianne Eliza Frances, wife of the Rev. E. Jacson, rector of Thruxton, co. Hereford.

At 27, Oakley-square, Chelsea, aged 87, John Craufurd, esq., of Auchenames, N.B. He was the eldest son of the late Patrick Craufurd, esq., of Herrings Place, Sussex, by Jane, dau. of Brigadier-General Donald Macdonald (of the family of the McDonalds, Lords of the Isles); he was born in 1780, and succeeded his cousin as chief of the family in 1814. Mr. Craufurd was educated at Westminster, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Ayr, and was formerly secretary to the Senate of the Ionian Islands. He married in 1814, Sophia Marianna, dau. of Major-Gen. Horace Churchill, and by her, who died in 1865, has left issue four sons and two daus. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Mr. Edward H. J. Craufurd, M.P. for Ayr, who was born in 1816, and married, in 1863, Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. William Molesworth, sister of Sir P. Molesworth, bart.

At Midsomer-Norton, Bath, aged 59, the Rev. Chas. Otway Mayne, M.A. He was the second son of the Rev. Robert Mayne, M.A., of Limpsfield, Surrey, grandson of Robert Mayne, esq., M.P., of Gatton Park, in the same county, and great-nephew of William Mayne, created Baron Newhaven in 1763, which title is now extinct. He was born in 1807, and educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and proceeded M.A. in 1832. He was appointed vicar of Midsomer-Norton in 1833, prebendary of Haselbere in Wells Cathedral in 1840, and rural dean of Frome in 1846. During his incumbency, with the assistance of his friends and others, he built and partially endowed two district churches and parsonage house, an entirely new vicarage, and also a set of schools for boys and girls, and houses for master and mistress attached to the parish church. The deceased gentleman, who was strongly attached to the Evangelical party in the Church, married, in 1833, Emily, dau. of George Smith, esq., M.P., of Selsdon, Surrey, and niece of the first Lord Carrington, by whom he has left issue five sons and two daus.

At Hasland, Chesterfield, aged 44, the Rev. Basil James Woodd.

At Mentone, France, aged 20, Robert Edmund Walpole, ensign Rifle Brigade. He was the eldest son of Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., by Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late General Ford, and was born in 1847.

April 29. At 13, Bolton-street, W., aged 85, the Hon. Catherine Vernon. She

was the eldest dau. of Henry, 3rd Lord Vernon, by his first wife, Elizabeth Rebecca Anne, dau. of Sir Charles Sedley, bart., and was born Aug. 23, 1781.

Off Deptford, aged 17, Osborn Debeynes Blair, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Blair, of the Bengal Army.

At Penrhos, Monmouthshire, aged 27, Alice, wife of the Rev. W. Feetham.

At his residence, near Bray, Ireland, aged 63, the Hon. Edmund Hayes, ex-judge of the Court of Queen's Bench (Ireland). He was the eldest son of the late William Hayes, esq., of Millmount, co. Down, and was born in 1804. He was educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, and entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1820. He was called to the bar at Dublin in 1827, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit, but subsequently exchanged for the Home. In 1852 he was appointed a Q.C., and in the same year became law adviser to the crown under Lord Derby's ministry. On the return of the Conservatives to power, in 1858, he was again appointed law adviser, and was subsequently made Solicitor-General, and was raised to the bench on the retirement of Mr. Justice Crampton, in 1859. He resigned his seat on the bench, through ill health, at Michaelmas Term, 1866. The late judge married, first, in 1835, Grace Maryanne, dau. of John Shaw, esq., of Donloghs, co. Dublin, by whom he has left nine children; and secondly, Mary Harriett Tranchell, widow of Lieut. James Shaw, by whom he has left one son.—*Law Times.*

At Llanfoist, Abergavenny, aged 56, Valentine Langmead Trafford Lewes, esq., of Glanbrane Park, Carmarthenshire, late Capt. 62nd Foot.

At Ringwoud House, Kent, Georgiana, sole surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Monins.

At 12, Park-terrace, Oxford, the Rev. George Mullins, rector of Chalfield Magna, Wilts.

April 30. At 2, George-square, Edinburgh, aged 79, James Black, esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., &c., late of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

At Hastings, Sarah Otway, wife of Charles Clarke, esq., of Graiguenoe Park, co. Tipperary, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Loftus Otway Bland, R.N.

At Southwell, Notts, aged 84, Samuel Payne, esq., late Registrar to the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy.

At Bishop's Waltham, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. Henry Aubrey Veck, late incumbent of Forton, Gosport.

May 1. At Park, Renfrewshire, John Henderson, esq.

At Driffield, Yorkshire, Mr. Francis Jordan, a well-known agriculturist. He was a very extensive and successful agriculturist and exhibitor of stock, having on several occasions carried off the gold and silver medals at the Christmas shows of Smithfield for Leicester sheep.

At Bath, aged 60, the Rev. Edward Kilvert, B.A. He was the youngest son of the late Francis Kilvert, esq., of Bath, by Anna, youngest dau. of William Parsons, esq., of Wildicott, Salop, and was born at Bath in 1807. He was educated at King Edward's School, Bath, and at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1846 he was appointed Chaplain on the Madras Establishment. He married, in 1844, Emma, second dau. of the late Major Gabriel, of the Indian army, but has left no issue.

At Becca Hall, Yorkshire, aged 9 months, Cyril Fule, twin son of Lieut.-Col. Markham.

At Cannes, aged 33, Robert James Robertson, younger and only surviving son of the late Rev. Patrick Robertson, D.D., of Eddlestone, Peebleshire, N.B.

At 5, Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 50, George Millar Robinson, esq., solicitor. He was the second son of the late George Robinson, esq., of Plumstead, Kent, by Letitia, dau. of William Eve, esq., and was born at Eltham in 1817. He was educated at Bromley, and admitted a solicitor in 1838. He was appointed a perpetual commissioner in 1859, and a commissioner to administer oaths in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in 1860. He married, in 1845, Jane, dau. of James Hokes, esq., of Manchester-square, by whom he has left issue three sons and four daus. The deceased was buried at Nunhead Cemetery.—*Law Times*.

At Westham, Eastbourne, Sussex, Charles William, infant son of the Rev. John Stone.

May 2. At Ugbrooke, Chudleigh, Devon, aged 9 years and 11 months, the Hon. Edmund Charles Hugh Clifford. He was the second surviving son of Charles, 8th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, by the Hon. Agnes Petre, third dau. of William, 11th Lord Petre, and was born May 11, 1857.

At Leamington, aged 71, Caroline Ferrers, youngest sister of the late Edward Ferrers, esq., of Baddesley-Clinton, co. Warwick.

At Broadford House, near Guildford, aged 62, Isaac Henry Forster, esq., late Registrar of British Guiana.

At Perth, Carl Frederick Hempel, Doctor of Music, composer of the oratorio "The Seventh Seal."

Alice, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Snell, of Feering Vicarage, Essex.

At Ramsgate, Ann, widow of Rear-Admiral George Astle.

At Hastings, aged 76, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Blencowe. She was the youngest dau. and co-heir of the late Sir Henry Poole, bart., of Poole Hall, co. Chester, and The Hooke, Sussex, and married, in 1815, Robert Willis Blencowe, esq., of The Hooke, by whom she has left issue.

At 14, Clifton Villas, W., aged 35, Henry Newton Brown, esq. He was the youngest son of the late George Beale Brown, esq., and was Capt. 2nd West York Lt. Infantry.

At Edinburgh, Mr. G. M. Greig, artist. Mr. Greig's works have been for years familiar to the frequenters of the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. His "interiors" were peculiarly excellent, having the merit of being at once artistic and faithful, minute in outline and delicate in tone, while, at the same time, singularly effective. He was also very successful in quaint bits of local scenery, and it may be said generally of his works that he turned out nothing that was not an artistic gem. Some years ago Mr. Greig had the honour to receive the well-deserved patronage of her Majesty, for whom he painted some exquisite interiors of Holyrood and Balmoral.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

At Clifton, aged 15, Henry William, eldest son of the Rev. W. W. Spicer, rector of Itchen Abbas, Hants.

Aged 67, John Williams, esq., of Stant-hill, Gloucestershire, and of Fynnonwen, Glamorganshire.

May 4. At Brighton, aged 87, the Countess Dowager of Rosse. Her ladyship was Alice, eldest dau. of the late John Lloyd, esq., of Gloster, King's County, by the youngest dau. and co-heir of Thomas L. Hunte, esq., of Artramont, co. Wexford. She was born in 1779, and married, in April, 1797, Lawrence, 2nd Earl of Rosse, by whom she had the present Earl of Rosse and other issue.

At Bagshot, aged 39, Thomas Andrews, esq., solicitor.

Aged 77, Anna Cope, of Drummilly, co. Armagh, widow of Nathaniel Garland, esq., of Michaelstowe Hall, Essex, and of Woodcote Grove, Surrey. She was the dau. of the late Nicholas Archdale, esq., of Castle Archdale, co. Fermanagh (who died in 1845), by Sarah Arabella, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Meade (who assumed the name of Cope). She succeeded her brother, Mr. Arthur Walter Cope, in the estate of Drummilly, in 1846, and resumed her mother's maiden name of Cope in obedience to the will of her grand-uncle,

the late Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. She married, in 1814, Nathaniel Garland, esq., of Michaelstowe, Essex, by whom (who died in 1845) she had with other issue a son and heir, Mr. Edward Walter Garland, a magistrate for Essex and High Steward of Harwich, who was born in 1814, and married, in 1844, Amelia, 2nd dau. of Robert Robertson, esq., of Auchleeks, co. Perth.

At The Rouken, Thornliebank, near Glasgow, Walter Crum, esq., F.R.S. He was the son of the late Alexander Crum, esq., of Thornliebank, by Jane Ewing, dau. of Walter Ewing Macleae, esq., and was a magistrate for cos. Lanark and Renfrew. He was married, and has left issue; his eldest son, Mr. Alexander Crum, a magistrate for co. Renfrew, married, in 1863, Margaret Nina, eldest dau. of the Rt. Rev. Alexander Ewing, LL.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

At Bishop's Stortford, aged 49, the Rev. Frederick George Hughes, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Herts.

At Dublin, aged 3 years, Allan Frederick, youngest child of Rev. John Maunsell Massy, of Killoghter, co. Cavan.

At 95, Ebury-street, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. William Mayne, son of the late Hon. Edward Mayne, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Ireland.

At Bath, aged 56, Charles John Mellersh, esq., solicitor. He was the second son of Thomas Mellersh, esq., of Godalming, Surrey, by Mary, dau. of Edward Patrick, esq., banker, of Petersfield, Hants. He was born in 1810, and admitted a solicitor in 1838, and practised at Petersfield, where he was much respected. He was perpetual commissioner for Hants, and commissioner to administer oaths in the courts of Common Law and Chancery. On the creation of the County Courts he was appointed the registrar at Petersfield, which office he held until his retirement from the profession shortly before his death. The deceased was never married, and was buried at Hambleton, Surrey.—*Law Times*.

At Drumbadmore, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 77, James Moore, esq., formerly First Lieutenant in, and for some time commanding, the Bellisle Yeomanry.

At Bombay, aged 28, William Hall Peile, manager of the Agra Bank, in that city, and fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Williamson Peile, D.D., incumbent of St. Paul's, Avenue-road, N.W.

Aged 80, Edward Tooth, esq., of Fir Grove, Tillington, Petworth.

May 5. At Winterton Rectory, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. John Nelson, rector of Winterton-cum-East Somerton. He was

the younger son of the late Matthew Nelson, esq., of Holme-next-the-sea, Norfolk, by Ann, dau. of Giles Thurlow, esq., of Holme, and was born in 1793; he was educated at the Grammar School, Lynn, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817; he was appointed to the rectory of Winterton-cum-East Somerton in 1821; he married, in 1817, Elizabeth, dau. of John Gudgeon, esq., of Oakley, Suffolk, by whom he has left issue three sons and one dau.

At 21, Compton-terrace, Canonbury-square, N., aged 36, Mary, the wife of Henry James Stokes, M.D., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. B. Hill, M.A., incumbent of St. Stephen's, Canonbury.

At Pulborough, Sussex, Emma Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Tripp, rector of Spofforth, Yorkshire.

At 5, Amphilh-square, N.W., aged 34, Charlotte Frances, wife of the Rev. E. Valentine Williams, M.A.

May 6. At Chavina House, Gloucestershire, aged 43, the Hon. John Yarde Buller. He was the only son of John, 1st Lord Churston, by Caroline, third dau. of the late Sir Robert W. Newman, bart., of Mamhead, Devon, and was born Dec. 23, 1823. He was educated at Eton and St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree in 1847. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the South Devon Militia in 1863 and was a deputy-lieutenant of that county. Mr. Buller took great interest in field sports, and was a patron of cricket. Latterly he resided in Gloucestershire, and was a member of the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt. He married, in 1845, Charlotte, dau. of E. S. Chandos-Pole, esq., of Radbourne Hall, Derby. He leaves a numerous family, and his eldest son, John, who is now heir to the barony of Churston, was born in 1846.

At Waddington Glebe, Lincoln, aged 49, Joseph Clarke.

Aged 12, the Hon. May St. Leger. She was the second child of Viscount Doneraile, by Mary, only dau. of George Lenox-Conyngham, esq., and was born Nov. 30, 1854.

At Burnham Thorpe, aged 59, Sophia, wife of the Rev. E. B. Everard.

At St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, aged 10, Lewis Henry De Blois, younger son of the Rev. L. M. Humbert, Master of that place.

At York, aged 76, John Gilbert, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Gilbert, rector of Settrington, Yorkshire.

At Rye, Sussex, aged 70, Richard Curteis Pomfret, esq., J.P.

In Bloomsbury-square, aged 59, Christopher Robson, esq., solicitor, of Sackville-

street, Piccadilly, and of Little Stoke, Berks.

In London, aged 48, Caleb Trotter, esq., of Sherwell House, Plymouth, J.P. for Devon.

May 7. At 17, Belgrave-square, Charlotte Anne, wife of Sir Ralph Howard, bart. Her ladyship was the dau. of Mr. David Craufurd, and married, first, Sir James John Fraser, bart., and by him (who died in 1834) she was the mother of Sir W. Fraser, bart., and of Col. Charles Craufurd Fraser, V.C. She married, secondly, in 1837, Sir Ralph Howard, bart., who represented Wicklow in Parliament from 1829 till 1852. She leaves no issue by her second marriage.

At Greenlaw Park, near Edinburgh, aged 49, George Carr, esq., Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals, medical officer of the Military Prison, Greenlaw, late 71st Highland Light Infantry.

At Chester-place, Kennington, aged 78, William Berkeley Chandler, esq., only son of the late Rev. Richard Chandler, D.D., rector of Tilehurst, Berks.

At York, Matilda Dacres, dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Dacres.

At Dundas Castle, co. Linlithgow, aged six months, James Henry, son of Henry Dundas, esq.

At Goldsithney, Cornwall, aged 47, Harriet Emily, wife of the Rev. W. T. Grear, incumbent of Godolphin, Cornwall, and dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Butt, vicar of King's Langley, Herts.

Aged 38, Charles Forster Lovell, esq., solicitor, of Gray's-inn, and 59, Ellington-street, Islington.

At Exmouth, Catherine Ceely, widow of Major-Gen. George Mackie, C.B.

At Torquay, aged 17 years, Charles Augustus Peel, son of Charles Lennox Peel, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Peel.

At Rodwell, Weymouth, Gertrude Madeline, infant dau. of the Rev. George and Gertrude Marianne Philipps.

At 7, Upper Brook-street, aged 62, John Shapland Stock, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Exeter. Mr. Stock was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1830, and joined the Western Circuit. In 1856 he was appointed recorder of Exeter and judge of the Provost Court, which office he held up to the time of his death. In 1865 he was made a Queen's counsel.

May 8. At 52, Grosvenor-place, aged 71, the Hon. Lady Middleton, widow of Sir William Middleton, bart., of Shrubland Park, Suffolk. Her ladyship was the Hon. Anne Cust, youngest dau. of John, 1st Lord Brownlow, by his second wife, Frances, only child and heir of Sir Henry Banks, knt. She was born March 11,

1796, and married August 2, 1825, Sir William Fowle Middleton, bart., of Shrubland Park, who died in 1860.

At Westwood, Southampton, aged 76, Martha, wife of Sir William Byam. She was the dau. of the late Thomas Rogers, esq., of Antigua, and married, in 1815, to Sir William Byam, knt., President of the Council of Antigua.

At the Deanery, Chester, aged 88, the Rev. Frederick Anson, D.D., Dean of Chester. See OBITUARY.

Aged 49, Major George Bagot. He was the fifth son of the late Rt. Rev. Richard Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells (who died in 1854), by Lady Harriet, youngest dau. of George Bussey, 4th Earl of Jersey, and was born in May, 1818. He was a Major in the Army, and formerly of the household of H.E. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Major Bagot married, in 1861, the Hon. Mary Eleanor Frances, 6th dau. of Lord Kilmaine.

At Edinburgh, aged 62, J. C. Brown, esq., A.R.S.A. He was born in Glasgow in 1805, and commenced his studies as an artist in his native city at an early age. In carrying out these views he visited Holland, Flanders, and Spain, and spent a few years in London. He returned to Glasgow, and was one of the early members of the Dilettante Society of that city, under whose auspices exhibitions of the works of modern artists were first instituted there, and was afterwards an academician in the West of Scotland Academy. In 1842 he settled in Edinburgh, where the works he exhibited were much noticed, and he was soon after elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. His subjects were generally Scottish scenes, among which the following may be mentioned:—"The Last of the Clan;" "Fugitives after the Battle of Culloden;" "Glencoe—Dawn of the Morning of the Massacre;" "The Deserter;" "The Ferry Rock—a Scene in Lochaber;" "Tresor Trouve—a Scene on the Ayrshire Coast;" "Harvest Time in the Highlands;" "The Desolate Glen;" "The Death of Macdonald of Glencoe;" "A Summer Sabbath Afternoon in the West Highlands."

At Wenvoe, Glamorganshire, aged 39, the Rev. Alfred Herbert Jenner, rector of Wenvoe. He was the second son of the late Robert Francis Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe Castle (who died in 1860), by Elizabeth Lascelles, eldest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust, dean of the Arches and judge of the Prerogative Court; he was born in 1828, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and

proceeded LL.B. in 1852. He was appointed rector of Wenvoe in 1853.

At West Woodhay, Berkshire, aged 42, the Rev. George Alaric Moullin. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1846, and was appointed rector of West Woodhay in 1855.

At Brighton, aged 74, Katherine, second dau. of the late Col. James Lowther, and relict of the late Rev. Richard Adolphus Musgrave, Canon of Windsor.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 76, Lieut. John William Simpson, R.M. He was the eldest son of Capt. Simpson, R.M., of North Walsham, Norfolk, and was one of the officers who received the Emperor Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon* on the 15th July, 1815.

Aged 49, Thomas Hammer Wynne, esq., of Nerquis Hall, co. Flint. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Lloyd Fletcher, esq., of Maesgwaelod, Overton, Flint, and was born in 1818. He was a deputy-lieutenant for co. Flint, and was serving as High Sheriff of that county at the time of his decease. He succeeded to the estate of Nerquis Hall on the death of his uncle, the Rev. Lloyd Wynne, in 1864, when he assumed by royal license, and under the will of his maternal great-uncle, the Rev. Maurice Wynne, LL.D., the surname of Wynne in lieu of his patronymic. Mr. Wynne was formerly a Captain in the Military Train.

May 9. At Henwick-hill, Mary, wife of the Rev. George Hodsen, rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester.

At Mytton Hall, Shropshire, aged 77, Jemima, widow of the Rev. W. Hopkins, of Fitz.

At Gresley Lodge, Croydon, aged 61, the Rev. Henry Michell, late of Cotleigh, Devon. He was the second and youngest son of the late Rev. William Michell, rector of Cotleigh, Devon, and Barwick, Somerset, by Mary, dau. of — Newman, esq., of Barwick House, Somerset, and was born at Sidmouth, Devon, in the year 1805. He was educated at the Grammar School, Honiton, Devon; graduated B.A. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1826, and was appointed in 1830 to Burton Bradstock, Dorset. Mr. Michell was twice married: first, in 1828, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Bullock, esq., of Coker Court, Somerset, by whom he had three sons (she died in 1832); and secondly, in 1836, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Bateman, esq., of Clifton, Gloucester, by whom he has left three daus. and one son.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Potts, esq., Deputy-Clerk of Session.

At Clarendon House, Upper Norwood, aged 91, Capt. George Varlo, R.M.

May 10. At Sidmouth, Devon, aged 75, Charlotte Matilda, widow of the Rev. William Bernard, rector of Chatworthy, Somerset.

At Longburton, Sherborne, Dorset, aged 49, the Rev. R. Cosens, vicar of Longburton and Holnest. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1840, and was instituted to the vicarage of Longburton with Holnest in 1842.

At Edinburgh, aged 67, Henry Dunlop, esq., of Craigton, co. Lanark. He was the third son of the late James Dunlop, esq., by Bruce, dau. of the Rev. James Alice, of Paisley; he was born at Linwood, co. Renfrew, in 1799, and was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow. Sprung from an old and well-known family, Mr. Dunlop has always maintained a prominent position among Glasgow manufacturers. In early life he took an active part in municipal business; he served in the Town Council, and was Lord Provost from 1837 to 1840. For many years Mr. Dunlop had a considerable share in the management of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, acting as deputy-chairman of the board of directors down to the date of the amalgamation with the North British Company. He likewise took a leading part in the business of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and was thrice elected chairman of that body, namely, in 1841, 1859, and 1862. During the period of distress occasioned by the failure of the cotton supply, he was assiduous in his labours as a member of the Relief Committee. For a long time he was one of the directors of the "Merchants' House" of Glasgow, and he also took an active part in the promotion and management of a very large proportion of the beneficent societies of that city. In politics Mr. Dunlop was an earnest and consistent Liberal of the old constitutional school, and always took a warm interest in all that concerned the interests of the country. He was warmly in favour of the union of the Free Church with the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, was a member of the joint committee for the consideration of the matter, and had recently given much attention to the subject. Mr. Dunlop was a magistrate for co. Renfrew, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Lanark. He was twice married: first, in 1826, to Ann, dau. of Thomas Carnie, esq., of Denny (she died in 1829); and secondly, in 1831, to Alexine, dau. of John Rankine, esq., of Greenock, and has left issue eight sons

and two daus. The deceased was buried in the family burying-place at Govan.

At Clifton, Isabella, widow of the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D., late rector of Broughton Pogis, Oxfordshire.

At Timbercombe Lodge, Bridgwater, aged 78, James Chicheley Hyde, esq., Lieut.-Col. in the Indian Army.

At Adwell House, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, aged 46, Emma Lucy Birch Reynardson, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell Hall, Stamford.

At Dedham, aged 79, Joshua Rodwell, esq., formerly of Alderton Hall, Suffolk.

Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Skipworth, rector of Belton and Pickworth, Lincolnshire.

At Doneraile, co. Cork, aged 63, the Rev. Henry Somerville, rector of that parish.

Aged 27, Lieut. George Rodolph Trefusis, R.N. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. George Rolle Walpole Trefusis, Capt. R.N. (who died in 1849), by Margaret Frances, second dau. of the late John James, esq., of Houghton Lodge, Hants, and was born October 22, 1839.

May 11. At Southend, Essex, aged 96, Lady Shairp, relict of Sir Stephen Shairp, knt., Russian Consul-General, and also of Edward Astle, esq., of the Exchequer-office.

At Lisnevagh, co. Carlow, aged 21, Isabella, dau. of the late Capt. McClintock Bunbury, R.N.

At Collingham, near Wetherby, aged 79, the Rev. Benjamin Eamson, M.A. He was the only son of the late Benjamin Eamson, esq., of Bramham, co. York, by Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Powell, esq., of Bramham. He was born at Berwick-in-Elmet in the year 1788, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fifth wrangler in 1810, and proceeded M.A. in 1814. He was appointed in 1839 to the vicarage of Collingham. The reverend gentleman, who was the author of several tracts and published sermons, was twice married: first to Louisa (dau. of Robert Challoner, esq., who died in childbirth), and secondly to Catherine Sarah Anne, dau. of John Medhurst, esq.

At Seaton, Devon, aged 76, Georgina Goodin, widow of the Rev. Cradock John Glascock, late vicar of Seaton, whom she survived 18 days. (See above.)

May 12. At Richmond, S.W., aged 67, Dame Sarah Harris, widow of Sir Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., K.H. She was the youngest dau. of the late John Davison, esq., of Loughton, Essex, and married, in 1822, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, who

died in 1848. Her ladyship enjoyed a pension of 100*l.* in consideration of her husband's services to historical and antiquarian literature.

At Lowestoft, aged 40, Maria, wife of the Rev. Thomas Bedford, vicar of Iford with Kingston, Sussex.

At Brighton, aged 65, Jane, widow of the Rev. Henry Crowther.

At King's Lynn, aged 55, John Ewing Jeffery, esq., solicitor and clerk to the magistrates.

May 13. Aged 65, the Hon. and Very Rev. Robert Plunket, Dean of Tuam. He was the sixth son of William Conyngham, 1st Lord Plunket, and brother of the late Bishop of Tuam (see GENT.'S MAG., vol. ii., n.s., p. 690), by Catherine, only dau. of John McCausland, esq., of Strabane, and was born in 1802. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and appointed Dean of Tuam in 1850. The deceased married, in 1830, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Robert Lynch-Blosse, bart., by whom he has left surviving issue five daus.

At Killoughter, co. Cavan, aged 9, Hugh Hamon, son of the Rev. John Maunsell Massy, incumbent of Killoughter.

At Bath, aged 66, William McMichael, esq., J.P., late of The Croft, Bridgnorth.

At Kilravock Castle, Nairnshire, N.B., aged 33, Anna Maria, wife of Major James Rose, of Kilravock. She was the dau. of Major-Gen. George H. Twemlow, of the Bengal Artillery, and married, in 1850, Major Rose, by whom she has left issue one son and two daus.

May 14. At Selby, Yorkshire, aged 85, James Audus, esq. He was the eldest son of the late John Audus, esq., of Park House, Selby, was born in 1782, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

At Ibstock, Leicestershire, aged 56, Harriet, dau. of the late Major Joseph and the Hon. Amabell Brooks, and granddau. of Gerard, 1st Viscount Lake.

At Abberley House, Great Malvern, aged 59, the Rev. Charles William Henry Evered, rector of Otterhampton, Somersetshire. He was the youngest son of the late John Evered, esq., of Hill House, Somersetshire, and was born in 1808.

At Tenby, aged 80, Staff Commander Gwyther, R.N.

At Clinton, Torquay, Louisa, widow of John Hughes, esq., of Downend, Gloucestershire.

At South Park, Reigate, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, widow of the Rev. Michael Wilkinson, for many years missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society in India.

May 15. At 233, Marylebone-road, Lady

Hayter, wife of Sir George Hayter. Her ladyship was Martha Carey, dau. of William Miller, esq., and married, in 1863 (as his third wife), Sir George Hayter, knt., principal painter in ordinary and painter of history and portraits to the Queen, &c.

At 26, Dorset-square, N.W., aged 89, Rosetta Sophia, relict of Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. She was the dau. of — Costen, esq., and married, in 1836, Gen. Sir James L. Lushington, who was created a G.C.B. in 1838, and died in 1859.

At Bath, Frederick, third son of Francis Carleton, esq., and grand nephew of the late Viscount Carleton.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 69, Anna Maria, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Glennie.

At the Goldrood, near Ipswich, aged 56, Capt. Henry James Lacon, R.N. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, bart., of Ormesby, Norfolk (who died in 1839), by Eliza Dixon, eldest dau. and co-heir of Thomas Beecroft, esq., of Saxthorpe Hall, Norfolk; he was born in 1810, entered the Royal Naval College in 1823, and embarked as first-class volunteer on board the *Doris*.

At 8, Bengal-place, New Kent-road, Howell Charles Phillips, esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., only son of the late Rev. Howell Jones Phillips, M.A.

At Ryston Hall, Norfolk, aged 69, the Rev. Jermy Pratt, M.A. He was the third but eldest surviving son of the late Edward Roger Pratt, esq., of Ryston Hall (who died in 1838), by Pleasance, dau. of Samuel Brown, esq., of King's Lynn, and was born in 1798. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825, and was appointed rector of Campsey-Ashe, Suffolk, in 1836, which living he resigned shortly before his death. The rev. gentleman, who was a magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk, succeeded his brother in the family estate in 1863; he married, in 1847, Mary Louisa, dau. of the late Right Rev. George Murray, Bishop of Rochester, and granddau. of John, 6th Duke of Athole, by whom he has left issue three sons and five daus. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Edward Roger Murray, who was born in 1847. The deceased represented one of the only six remaining families in the county of Norfolk, out of twenty-five mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman "as living for many generations in the same place in the male line." The Pratts have so existed for more than 400 years. Of this ancient

house, Sir Roger Pratt, of Royston, was knighted by Charles II., and he was a contemporary of Sir Christopher Wren and Evelyn, who mentions in his diary Pratt being consulted by that monarch relative to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Pratts, baronets of Coleshill, in Berkshire, were a younger branch of this family.

May 16. In London, age about 36, Mr. Cuthbert Blizzard Borradaile, for some years past a contributor to the current literature of the day. He was the son of the late Rev. Mr. Borradaile, M.A., vicar of Wandsworth, and was educated at Eton, and was scholar of Corpus, and subsequently of Lincoln College, Oxford. His University career, however, was cut short by circumstances which we need not detail here; he quitted the University without a degree, and earned a precarious subsistence for the last few years of his life as what is termed a "penny-a-liner."

At Bucknell Vicarage, Shropshire, aged 56, the Rev. Joseph Richard Coope, M.A. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1835, and was appointed vicar of Bucknell in 1836.

At Bath, aged 57, James Greenfield, esq., of Cotswold Grange, Cheltenham.

At 2, Wilton-crescent, aged 15, Catherine Helena, second dau. of the Rev. E. Harcourt-Vernon, rector of Cotgrave, Notts.

At Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, aged 69, Grace, wife of James Hemming Whitehouse, esq., and seventh dau. of the late William Smith, esq., of Kensington.

At Lymptone, Devon, aged 83, William Henry Wright, esq., of Longston Hall, Derbyshire, formerly Captain 4th Light Dragoons.

May 17. At 1, Wilton-terrace, Belgrave-square, aged 84, Janet, Dowager-Countess of Camperdown. Her ladyship was the second dau. of the late Sir Hew Dalrymple-Hamilton, bart., and married, 8th January, 1805, Robert Dundas Duncan Haldane, Earl of Camperdown, who died in 1859. The countess was mother of Adam, 2nd Earl, who died on Jan. 30 (see p. 381, *ante*), and was consequently grandmother of the present peer.

At Clifton, aged 82, the Rev. John Burder, M.A. The deceased, who was the oldest nonconforming divine in Bristol, was the son of the Rev. George Burder, author of the well-known "Village Sermons." Mr. Burder graduated at Glasgow, and shortly after took the charge of an independent congregation at Stroud. He went to Bristol in 1843, having retired from the regular charge of

a congregation. He, however, continued to preach occasionally up to within a few years of his death. Mr. Burder was for many years an ardent supporter of the temperance movement.

At Southampton, after a long illness, Capt. Field, one of the oldest commanders in the Peninsular and Oriental Companies' service.

At Kent Lodge, Hanwell, Miss Henrietta Maria Goring. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir Harry Dent Goring, bart., of Highden, Sussex, by his second wife, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of J. G. Lewis, esq., and widow of Jones Panton, esq., of Plas Gwyn, co. Anglesea.

At 19, Montague-street, Russell-square, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Hargrove.

At 14, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Henry Lewis Stephens, esq., of Tregenna, Cornwall. He was the son of the late Samuel Stephens, esq., of Tregenna (who died in 1834), by Betty, only child and heir of Samuel Wallis, esq., R.N., and was born in 1810. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831; was a magistrate for Cornwall, and High Sheriff of that county in 1844.

At Dover, aged 73, Captain Robert Taylor, R.N.

May 18. At Bayswater, aged 60, Maria, widow of George Allen, esq., of St. Olave's, Southwark, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, surveyor to the Haberdashers' Company, &c.

At Bodenham, Herefordshire, aged 15, Gerald Peter, the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Arkwright.

Aged 72, Mr. George Crofts, late of Wells, Norfolk, second son of the late Rev. John Crofts, rector of Whissonsett and Stratton-Strawless, Norfolk.

At Brighton, aged 58, Henry Powell, M.D., Oxon, Gresham Professor of Physic.

At 6, Belsize Park-road, Hampstead, aged 73, Clarkson Stanfield, esq., R.A. See OBITUARY.

At The Green Area, Lancaster, Elizabeth Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Tatham, vicar of Melling, Lancashire.

May 19. At Netley, aged 23, George Frederick Arthur, Lieut. 33rd Regt., only child of the Rev. G. F. Arthur, vicar of Tamerton Folliott, Devon.

At Birmingham, aged 94, Henry Bynner, esq. Born in Birmingham in 1773, his literary tastes and linguistic powers brought him in contact with the memorable men who made Birmingham famous a century ago. Even in his 95th year his clear intellect and powerful memory enabled him to recall with readiness and

accuracy the men, the incidents, the scenes of eighty years ago. At an early age he attracted the notice of Dr. Priestley, and when quite a boy was assisted by the doctor in his study of languages, and was taught the doctor's short-hand in order that he might transcribe for the press the works which were published by the local press. Till the riots in 1791 Mr. Bynner was in constant intercourse with Dr. Priestley, and was one of the first to assist in saving some of the treasures at Fair Hill from the ignorant and brutal mob.—*Birmingham Post*.

At Dovercourt, Harwich, aged 80, Capt. John Stephen, R.N., many years a magistrate of the borough.

May 23. At Glasgow, aged 74, Sir Archibald Alison, bart., D.C.L. See OBITUARY.

Lately. At Venice, Angelo Cameroni, one of the most celebrated sculptors of Italy.

At Montpellier, France, aged 103, Mme. Boquet; also, aged 101, Mme. Martel.

At Bombay, of fever, after a few days' illness, aged 29, D. J. E. Penney, esq., second son of Lord Kinloch, of Edinburgh.

At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 31, Arthur William Staveley, of the Colonial Office, late Capt. 44th Regt., and son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Staveley, C.B.

Aged 83, Major Henry Wilson, of Ballo, N.B. He was born at Ballo in 1783, and in 1800 entered the army as ensign 72nd Regt. He became major in 1826, when he went upon half-pay. About the end of 1836 he was appointed to the 14th Regt. of Foot, and retired from the service by the sale of his commission. He served in the earlier part of his career for a number of years in Ireland during the rebellion; and on the 2nd battalion being disbanded, at the peace of Paris, he was ordered to rejoin the 1st battalion, then serving at the Cape of Good Hope. Shortly after his arrival there, he obtained the favour of Lord Charles Somerset, then governor of the colony, who appointed him to the command of the frontier, which at that time extended to the Great Fish River, where he saw a good deal of active and harassing service, in consideration of which, on the regiment being ordered home (about 1822) he was offered a high appointment by the governor, which he, however, declined. Since he retired from the service he has led a domestic life, respected and esteemed by all in the district. In politics he was a staunch and consistent Conservative, and a firm adherent of the Established Church.—*Fifeshire Journal*.

At Torquay, aged 38, James Hay Chal-

mers, esq., advocate, and late commissary clerk of Aberdeenshire. He was the eldest son of Charles Chalmers, esq., of Monks-hill, Aberdeenshire, and grandson of James Chalmers, esq., of Aberdeen (representative of Hugh Chalmers, last of Clunie, Banffshire, minister of Marnoch, who died in 1707), by Mary, dau. of Alexander Henderson, esq., of Stanston, co. Caithness. He was born in 1829, and became a member of the Society of Advocates in 1854, and soon afterwards a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chalmers and Farquhar, at Aberdeen. In 1861 he was appointed to the office of commissary clerk, which post he held until he was compelled to relinquish it through ill-health. He was a volunteer from the commencement, having been captain of the Oldmeldrum corps from its formation, and latterly of the Aberdeen city battalion. He was an ardent student of natural history, more especially of the north of Scotland. He was a still more enthusiastic archæologist, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland. Mr. Chalmers was for some time an active magistrate for the county of Aberdeen.—*Law Times*.

At Florence, aged 64, Carlo Poerio. He was the son of an advocate of Naples, and was born in 1803. Up to 1848 he had been subject to constant arrests in consequence of his gratuitous defence of political prisoners, but in the latter year he was for a short time one of King Ferdinand's ministers. The horrors of the dungeon in which he was subsequently imprisoned were forcibly described by Mr. Gladstone, who visited him. In 1859 he and other political offenders were placed on board a vessel for the United States, but the exiles compelled the captain to land them at Cork. During his stay in England, Poerio, by the virtues of his character no less than by his misfortunes, made numerous and influential friends. In 1860 he was returned as a member of the Turin Parliament, and in 1861 he was chosen Vice-President, a position which he retained till his death. His health was much enfeebled by the hardships of his imprisonment.

At Rathmines, co. Dublin, aged 61, James Nugent, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He was born in 1806, and in 1826 succeeded to the dignity conferred by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1778. Count Nugent married, in 1837, Olivia, dau. of George Stapleton, esq., of Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

At Passy, aged 49, Madame Fanny Tacchinardi Persiani, an eminent Italian operatic singer. She was the dau. of Tacchinardi, the well-known tenor, and

was born at Rome in 1818. She completed her musical education at an unusually early age, and made her *début* at Leghorn, at the age of sixteen, in *Francesca di Rimini*. After having obtained the greatest success in Italy and at Vienna, she appeared at the Italian Opera in Paris in 1838. Her impersonation of "Amina" in *La Sonnambula* was considered by many more artistic than that of Jenny Lind. She played "Zerlina" in the incomparable cast of *Don Giovanni* which included Tamburini, Lablache, Grisi, and Mario. The deceased lady finally quitted the stage in 1850, since which time she lived in retirement. She was married, in 1833, to Persiani, a celebrated composer. The *Westminster Gazette* says—"Notwithstanding her misfortunes, Madame Persiani led a peaceful, happy, and contented life in the midst of her family, giving up to works of charity and benevolence (in connection with the Catholic Church, of which she was a faithful member) all the time she could spare from her duties to her own attached domestic circle."

The late Rev. J. Turnbull, of Tingwall, Isle of Shetland (see p. 542, *ante*), was the youngest son of the late Mr. William Turnbull, farmer, of Know, co. Roxburgh, by Robina, dau. of George Cranstoun, esq., and was born at Ancrum, co. Roxburgh, May 26, 1775. He was educated at Jedburgh Grammar School, under Mr. Brewster (father of Sir David Brewster), and at the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained as assistant to the Minister at Bressa, 1805, and in the following year was appointed minister of the united parishes of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weisdale. In the autumn of 1814, Mr. Turnbull accompanied the late Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Henry Erskine, Sheriff of Shetland, afterwards Lord Kinneuder, and several other gentlemen in the *Light-house* yacht to Shetland, the details of that interesting voyage being minutely given in Lockhart's "Life of Scott," which contains a well-merited tribute from Sir Walter's pen, to the incalculable benefit Mr. Turnbull rendered to the agriculture of the Shetland Islands, by introducing an improved style of husbandry, which has been largely imitated by the people, and has greatly enhanced the value of the soil. Mr. Turnbull married, in 1812, Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Sands, and by her (who was accidentally drowned in 1836) he has left one dau.; four sons and four daus. predeceased him.

At Fontainebleau, aged 89, Mr. Jean Jacques Champollion-Figeac, the eminent French antiquary. See OBITUARY.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.
BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large Towns.

| BOROUGH, &c. | Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1867. | Persons to an acre (1867). | Births registered during the week. | Deaths registered during the week. | TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). | | | | Rain-fall in inches. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Highest during the week. | Lowest during the week. | Weekly mean of the mean. | Weekly mean of the mean. | Highest during the week. | Lowest during the week. | | | | |
| APRIL 13. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,837,605 | 47.1 | 4129 | 2841 | 58.9 | 32.5 | 46.5 | 0.85 | 3902 | 2564 | 68.5 | 35.6 | 49.6 | 1.00 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,082,372 | 39.5 | 2105 | 1372 | 58.9 | 34.5 | 46.7 | 0.46 | 2034 | 1223 | 64.8 | 42.5 | 50.9 | 0.68 |
| Bristol (City) | 165,572 | 32.3 | 119 | 57 | 56.8 | 46.8 | 47.3 | 0.66 | 126 | 76 | 61.8 | 43.9 | 50.6 | 0.93 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 343,948 | 43.9 | 255 | 144 | 57.0 | 36.0 | 47.3 | 0.66 | 333 | 121 | 61.0 | 49.0 | 49.8 | 0.83 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 492,439 | 96.4 | 365 | 263 | 57.2 | 38.5 | 47.7 | 0.42 | 307 | 254 | 60.9 | 40.8 | 51.0 | 1.02 |
| Manchester (City) | 362,823 | 80.9 | 290 | 204 | 57.0 | 32.5 | 46.7 | 1.38 | 201 | 154 | 63.0 | 41.9 | 50.5 | 1.48 |
| Salford (Borough) | 115,013 | 22.2 | 90 | 64 | 55.6 | 34.0 | 46.0 | 1.20 | 63 | 52 | 60.2 | 41.9 | 48.7 | 1.61 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 232,428 | 10.8 | 143 | 103 | 57.5 | 33.0 | 46.8 | 0.48 | 170 | 130 | 68.5 | 39.5 | 45.3 | 2.28 |
| Hull (Borough) | 106,740 | 30.0 | 81 | 34 | 53.7 | 36.0 | 44.8 | 0.70 | 141 | 100 | 57.7 | 37.0 | 48.1 | 0.30 |
| Edinburgh (City) | 176,081 | 39.8 | 118 | 101 | 52.8 | 34.8 | 44.7 | 2.16 | 395 | 244 | 55.9 | 35.6 | 46.7 | 0.94 |
| Glasgow (City) | 440,979 | 87.1 | 401 | 284 | 57.7 | 32.5 | 47.9 | 0.40 | 145 | 133 | 60.9 | 36.5 | 49.7 | .. |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 319,210 | 32.8 | 162 | 215 | | | | | | | | | | |
| APRIL 27. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of 11 large Towns. | 5,837,605 | 47.1 | 4510 | 2587 | 64.8 | 29.8 | 47.3 | 1.07 | 4623 | 2561 | 72.0 | 32.5 | 50.8 | 0.37 |
| London (Metropolis) | 3,082,372 | 39.5 | 2385 | 1280 | 64.8 | 39.0 | 48.7 | 0.80 | 2881 | 1237 | 68.4 | 35.3 | 51.5 | 0.22 |
| Bristol (City) | 165,572 | 35.3 | 102 | 67 | 62.5 | 41.3 | 48.6 | 1.50 | 127 | 60 | 69.0 | 36.3 | 51.6 | 0.26 |
| Birmingham (Borough) | 343,948 | 43.9 | 258 | 132 | 62.7 | 39.0 | 47.8 | 0.74 | 257 | 129 | 70.7 | 38.1 | 50.8 | 0.22 |
| Liverpool (Borough) | 492,439 | 96.4 | 416 | 226 | 62.7 | 39.0 | 47.8 | 0.74 | 461 | 241 | 70.1 | 40.0 | 54.4 | 0.36 |
| Manchester (City) | 362,823 | 80.9 | 285 | 217 | 64.6 | 39.0 | 48.3 | 0.94 | 286 | 189 | 72.0 | 35.0 | 51.5 | 0.30 |
| Salford (Borough) | 115,013 | 22.2 | 110 | 48 | 62.4 | 38.0 | 46.1 | 1.04 | 110 | 57 | 70.5 | 34.0 | 50.8 | 0.41 |
| Leeds (Borough) | 232,428 | 10.8 | 171 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 238 | 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hull (Borough) | 106,740 | 30.0 | 98 | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Edinburgh (City) | 176,081 | 39.8 | 125 | 84 | 54.7 | 37.0 | 45.2 | 1.40 | 136 | 82 | 58.7 | 38.0 | 47.1 | 0.60 |
| Glasgow (City) | 440,979 | 87.1 | 374 | 284 | 60.9 | 35.7 | 46.0 | 1.56 | 384 | 258 | 60.6 | 38.1 | 48.3 | 0.55 |
| Dublin (City & some suburbs) | 319,210 | 32.8 | 186 | 174 | 63.3 | 29.8 | 48.4 | 0.91 | 175 | 147 | 70.6 | 32.5 | 52.3 | 0.42 |

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24, 1867, to May 23, 1867, inclusive.

| Day of Month. | Thermometer. | | | Barom. | Weather. | Day of Month. | Thermometer. | | | Barom. | Weather. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | | | | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | | |
| Apr. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | | May. | ° | ° | ° | in. pts. | |
| 24 | 51 | 60 | 53 | 29. 71 | rn., cl., h. rn. | 9 | 61 | 70 | 61 | 29. 89 | fair, cloudy |
| 25 | 45 | 50 | 46 | 29. 73 | cloudy, rain | 10 | 63 | 73 | 61 | 29. 71 | h. sh., th., lig. |
| 26 | 46 | 52 | 46 | 29. 64 | do., do., clo. | 11 | 62 | 68 | 59 | 29. 61 | fair, cloudy |
| 27 | 52 | 58 | 46 | 29. 46 | rn., clo., shrs. | 12 | 51 | 57 | 50 | 29. 40 | constant rain |
| 28 | 51 | 60 | 50 | 29. 64 | fair, do. | 13 | 48 | 51 | 46 | 29. 57 | clo., slight rn. |
| 29 | 45 | 57 | 50 | 29. 78 | do. | 14 | 48 | 52 | 45 | 29. 72 | do. |
| 30 | 51 | 60 | 48 | 29. 65 | h. r., cl., shrs. | 15 | 44 | 49 | 45 | 29. 78 | do. |
| M. 1 | 51 | 58 | 51 | 29. 88 | rain, cloudy | 16 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 29. 85 | rain, cloudy |
| 2 | 48 | 58 | 51 | 29. 99 | cloudy | 17 | 47 | 52 | 50 | 30. 01 | gloomy |
| 3 | 52 | 65 | 57 | 30. 05 | fair | 18 | 58 | 61 | 56 | 29. 94 | fair, slight rn. |
| 4 | 54 | 64 | 53 | 30. 03 | do. | 19 | 55 | 63 | 56 | 29. 90 | clo., heavy do. |
| 5 | 57 | 69 | 59 | 29. 90 | do. | 20 | 57 | 62 | 55 | 29. 60 | do., do. do. |
| 6 | 63 | 78 | 68 | 29. 89 | do. | 21 | 51 | 46 | 44 | 29. 62 | do., do. do. |
| 7 | 63 | 77 | 60 | 29. 99 | do. | 22 | 44 | 43 | 38 | 29. 90 | do., r., hl., sn. |
| 8 | 57 | 76 | 63 | 29. 94 | do. | 23 | 42 | 49 | 40 | 29. 98 | do., fair |

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

| Apr. and May. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | New 3 per Cents. | Bank Stock. | Exch. Bills £1,000. | East India Stock. | India Bonds £1,000. | India 5 per Cent. St. | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Apr. | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 90 ⁵ / ₈ | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 89 | 1 ⁴ / ₄ | 89 | 252 | 20 25 pm. | 218 19 | ... 109 ⁷ / ₈ 10 ¹ / ₂ |
| 24 | 90 ⁵ / ₈ | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ⁴ / ₄ | 89 | 251 2 ¹ / ₂ | 25 pm. | 217 ¹ / ₂ | ... 110 |
| 25 | 90 ⁵ / ₈ | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 89 | 1 ⁴ / ₄ | 89 | 251 | ... | 217 19 | 52 pm. 110 |
| 26 | 90 ⁵ / ₈ | 7 ⁵ / ₈ | 89 | 1 ⁴ / ₄ | 89 | 251 3 | ... | 217 | 48 52 pm. 110 |
| 27 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 252 ¹ / ₂ 3 | ... | ... | 52 pm. 110 |
| 29 | 91 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ³ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 253 | ... | 217 | ... 110 |
| 30 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 251 3 | ... | 217 19 | 52 pm. 110 |
| M. 2 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 251 3 | 20 25 pm. | 217 18 | 48 pm. 110 |
| 3 | 90 ⁷ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 251 3 | ... | ... | 48 pm. 110 |
| 4 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₈ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₈ | 251 ¹ / ₂ 3 | ... | 219 | 52 pm. 110 ³ / ₈ |
| 6 | 91 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | ... | 21 25 pm. | ... | 110 |
| 7 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 253 | ... | 218 ¹ / ₂ | 48 52 pm. 110 ¹ / ₄ |
| 8 | 91 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ¹ / ₄ | 251 ¹ / ₂ 3 | 25 pm. | 217 18 | 52 pm. 110 ³ / ₄ |
| 9 | 91 ³ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 89 ³ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 89 ³ / ₈ | ... | 22 5 pm. | ... | 110 ³ / ₈ |
| 10 | 91 ¹ / ₄ | 2 | 89 ³ / ₄ | 90 | 89 ³ / ₄ | 90 251 3 | 25 pm. | 217 19 | 47 pm. 110 ⁵ / ₈ |
| 11 | 91 | 2 ¹ / ₄ | 90 | 1 ¹ / ₂ | 90 | 251 | 21 6 pm. | 218 19 | 48 pm. 110 ³ / ₄ |
| 13 | 91 | 2 | 89 ⁷ / ₈ | 90 | 89 ⁷ / ₈ | 90 ¹ / ₄ 251 3 | 26 pm. | 218 | 48 52 pm. 110 ³ / ₄ |
| 14 | 91 | 2 | 89 ⁷ / ₈ | 90 | 89 ⁷ / ₈ | 90 ¹ / ₄ 253 | 22 pm. | 218 | 52 pm. 111 |
| 15 | 92 | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 90 ¹ / ₈ | 90 | 90 ¹ / ₈ | ... | 21 pm. | 217 | 49 52 pm. 111 ¹ / ₄ |
| 16 | 92 ¹ / ₈ | 1 ¹ / ₄ | 90 ¹ / ₈ | 90 | 90 ¹ / ₈ | 251 | ... | 217 ¹ / ₂ | 49 52 pm. 111 ³ / ₄ |
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