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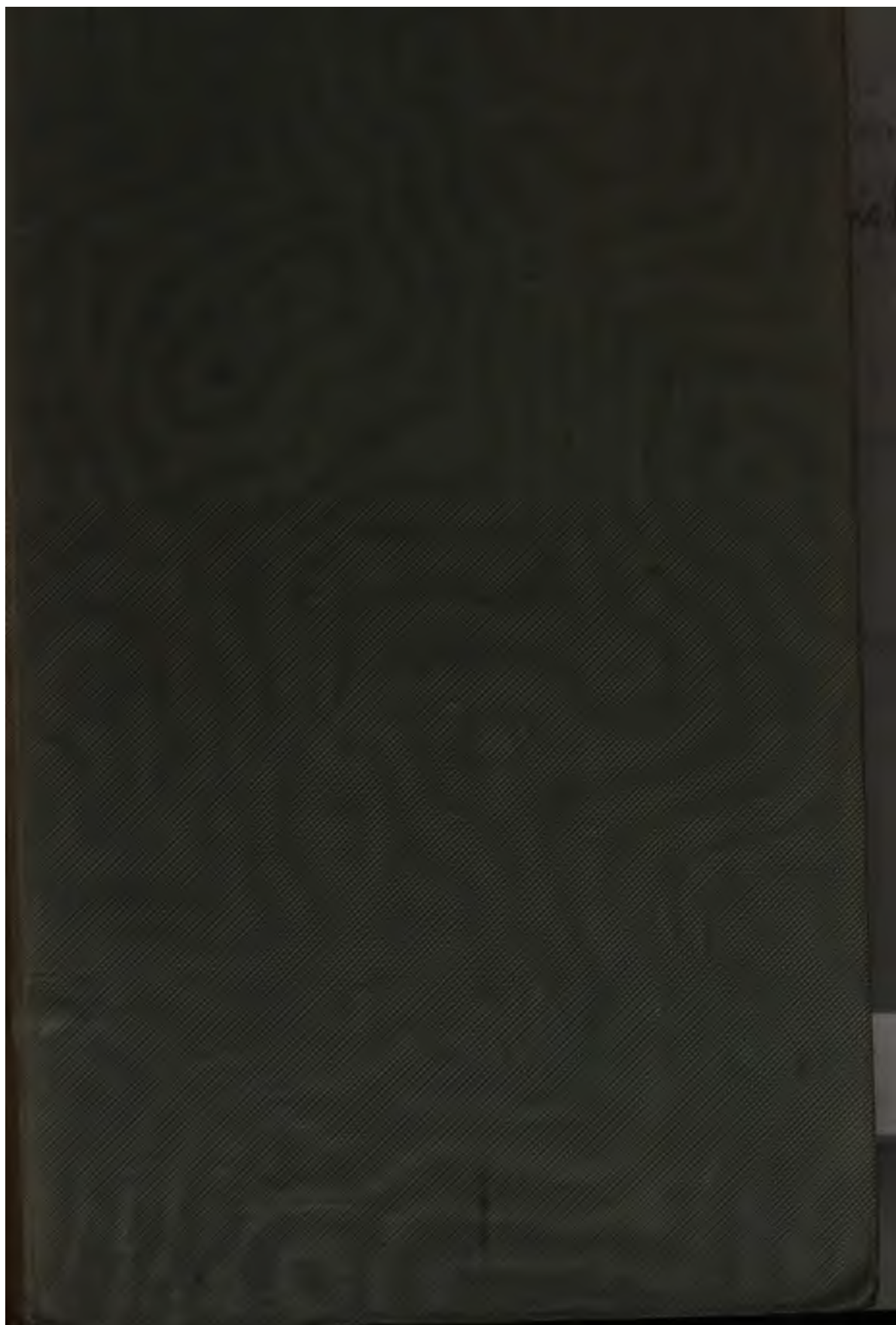
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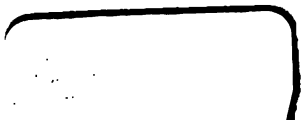
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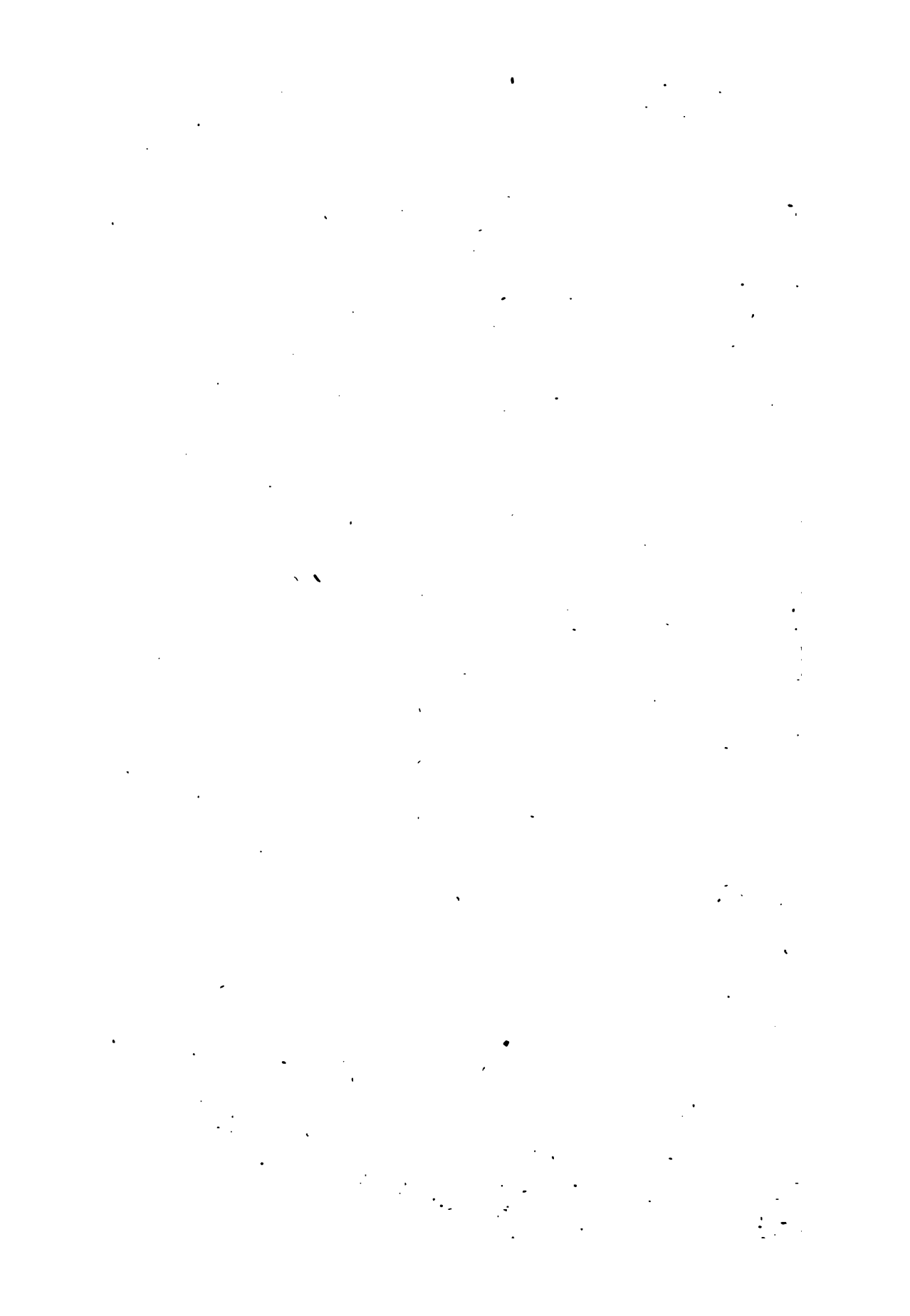
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1858.



THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

M DCCC LVIII.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME V. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

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THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.

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P R E F A C E.

IN reviewing the events of the past year we cannot avoid being struck with their magnitude and importance, affecting as they do nearly one-half of the whole human race. In the course of the last twelve months we have seen China, with its three hundred millions of people, opened to modern civilization and the blessings of Christianity. Japan, hitherto secluded from the rest of the world, is also found entering into a treaty with this country, and taking the first step towards what we hope may be a better acquaintance. The Old world and the New have been connected so as to bring them within speaking distance, and the time is probably not far off when a message may be transmitted from England to any part of the globe, and an answer returned within a few minutes. In India we have, by the blessing of God, been able to crush one of the greatest rebellions that history can relate; and in none of our own records, glorious as they are, can nobler deeds of chivalrous bravery or Christian endurance be shewn, than in the deeds of our noble countrymen in the East. During the same time we have beheld the dissolution of that company of merchant adventurers, whose history is without parallel in ancient or modern times; and the transfer of their rule over a hundred and fifty millions of people to her Majesty, whose direct sovereignty has been acknowledged by a corresponding change of title.

At home, we have witnessed one of those quiet events which will tend greatly to the improvement of the education of our middle and upper classes, and are every day seeing changes made that tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor and the ignorant. For the only important additions to our literature we are indebted to our oldest seat of learning, Oxford; but we have also had to

record the important series of works now in course of publication by direction of the Master of the Rolls, and hope shortly to see full materials for a complete History of the Country. Altogether the state of things is full of hope; the changes that have been made, and that are still in progress, are of that quiet, orderly nature, that we have no reason to fear the result. That this state of things may long continue, is the devout wish of

SYLVANUS URBAN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1858.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

ERROR IN MR. LUARD'S EDITION OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN METRICAL LIFE OF KING EDWARD.

MR. URBAN,—In the curious passage of this poem, printed in your last number, giving an account of the church at Westminster, the last line contains an error, the importance of correcting which will be seen at once by your architectural readers. Mr. Luard has split one word into two, and printed the line thus,—

E les officines en tur.

which he translates, "And the offices in the tower." It should be,—

E les officines entur.

And the translation should be, "And the offices round it," (the church). Two circumstances should have protected the editor against this mistake. In the first place, I think no architectural antiquary could cite an instance where the offices of a monastery were placed in the tower of the church, or, indeed, in any other tower; and secondly, no Frenchman or Anglo-Norman could, I think, have written such a phrase as he prints, as it would not have been grammatical or consistent with the correct phraseology of the language. I speak on the supposition that you quote correctly the text and the translation from Mr. Luard's book, which I have not seen.

T. W.

REMARKABLE EXECUTION AT WORCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—The laxity of our prison discipline has in former days been so extreme, that it is not safe to discredit any statement regarding gaol life on the ground of its improbability; yet the story told in your Minor Correspondence for this month is so very unlikely to be a true history, that one is tempted to pass it by without examination. Can your correspondent furnish the date, or about the date, when the conviction or execution took place? In times so recent as those when "the father of the present governor of Worcester Gaol was governor there," it is probable that printed calendars of the cases to be tried at each assizes were issued, and if so, it is almost certain that copies exist in the custody of the present governor, with the sentences marked to each case in manuscript.

The newspaper that circulated most largely in Worcester and its neighbourhood at that time would certainly contain a notice of so uncommon a circumstance; a file most likely exists in the British

Museum Library, perhaps in the city of Worcester itself. It is most unlikely that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE would record an event of this kind; do you, Mr. Urban remember making a note of it?

Several stories bearing a great likeness to the one under discussion have appeared in "Notes and Queries," but the evidence in each case is not satisfactory. One account makes the scene to have laid at Winchester,—the victim to have been a Hampshire man,—the crime, sheep-stealing. In another, the locality is Durham, and a servant-girl is the heroine, who had been found guilty of administering poison*; this version of the story is embellished with several horrible details relating to the execution, that make it still more unlikely to be true. The legend is not even confined to England; a Spanish version occurs in the Rev. Fredrick Meyrick's "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," p. 64, with only such an amount of variation as is necessary to adapt it to the supposed manners and customs of that land.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

The Manor, Bottesford, near Brigg.

EDMUND CURLL AND HIS ANCESTRY.

In Curll's "History of the Stage," 1741, he speaks of a son of one of the *finest gentlemen* in England as being his *near relation*. This assertion has given rise to some enquiry of late, and has been treated as mere empty boasting on the part of this most unprincipled of publishers. I am inclined to think, however, that he really did claim relationship with the family of Dr. Walter Curll, "Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Almoner to Charles I.;" that prelate's life being the third on his list of Biographical publications, in his Catalogue for 1726-7. If such is not the case, the coincidence is rather curious. At even an earlier period, some members, at least, of the Curll family, had probably attained a respectable position; for in the list of counsel practising at the bar in the time of James I., we find the name of "E. Curle." See Foss's "Judges of England," vi. 36. The bishop, it should be added, died in poor circumstances, in 1647, having suffered greatly during the civil war. The collector of *Popiani* will find a large amount of information as to editions of Pope's letters and works, by Curll and others, in the Monthly Registers of Books appended to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1735 and 1736.

* Notes and Queries, vol. iv. pp. 191, 285.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 592.)

THE splinted armour formed of strips of metal overlaid by velvet, with rivets to hold them together, the gilded heads of the rivets forming a decoration on the surface of the velvet, is most satisfactorily illustrated by the real defence of this kind found by Dr. Hefner in the old castle of Tannenberg, and carefully described and pictured by him in his tract, *Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen*^b. The outward appearance of such a defence is shewn in our woodcut, No. 10. As this kind of armour is probably the same as the *cotes à plates* mentioned in writings of the period, we must refer to the next heading for further illustration of the subject.

Splinted armour is not unfrequently named in the Romances of the fourteenth century. In "Richard Coer de Lion" we have,—

"Now speke we of Richard our kyng,
Hou he cam to batayle with his gyng :
He was armyd in splentes off steel."—p. 196.

And the Romance of Guy of Warwick tells us that the armour of Colbrand, both for the body and legs, was of this structure. His hauberk was formed of—

" — thick splints of steel,
Thick y-joined strong and well.
* * * * *
Hosen he had also well y-wrought,
Other than splintes was it nought."

^b A copy will be found in the British Museum.

monumental statue of Conrad von Seinsheim, 1369, at Schweinfurt.

A similar instance is the effigy of Heinrich von Seinsheim, 1360, figured by Hefner, (*Trachten*, pt. ii. pl. 46). In both these sculptures the strip-work is found on the arms and legs. Sometimes the strips are much broader than in these specimens, and they are then fastened to three or more straps, and thus bound round the leg. The effigy of Hartmann von Kroneberg, 1372, in the castle chapel of Kroneberg, here given from Hefner's work, affords a good example of this contrivance; and a second is furnished by the statue of Sir Guy Bryan at Tewkesbury, engraved in Stothard's "Monuments." The manner of forming this strip-armour is very exactly described in the *Tourney-book* of René d'Anjou (of the next century). In Brabant, Flanders, Haynault, and other countries towards Germany, he

says, they have a different mode of arming for the tourney. They put on a "demy-pourpoint" of cloth, over that a garment quilted with cotton, "sur quoy ils arment les avant-bras et les gardebras^r de cuir bouilly, sur lequel cuir bouilly y a de *menuz bastons* cinq ou six, de la *grosseur d'ung doy*, et collez dessus, qui vont tout au long du bras jusques aux jointes^s." Though the material is not here mentioned, it can scarcely be doubted that strips placed over leather to strengthen it, would be of metal. Occasionally the strips are laid upon defences of chain-mail; being fastened to the mail by thongs, which, passing through holes in the plate, are tied on the outside. The

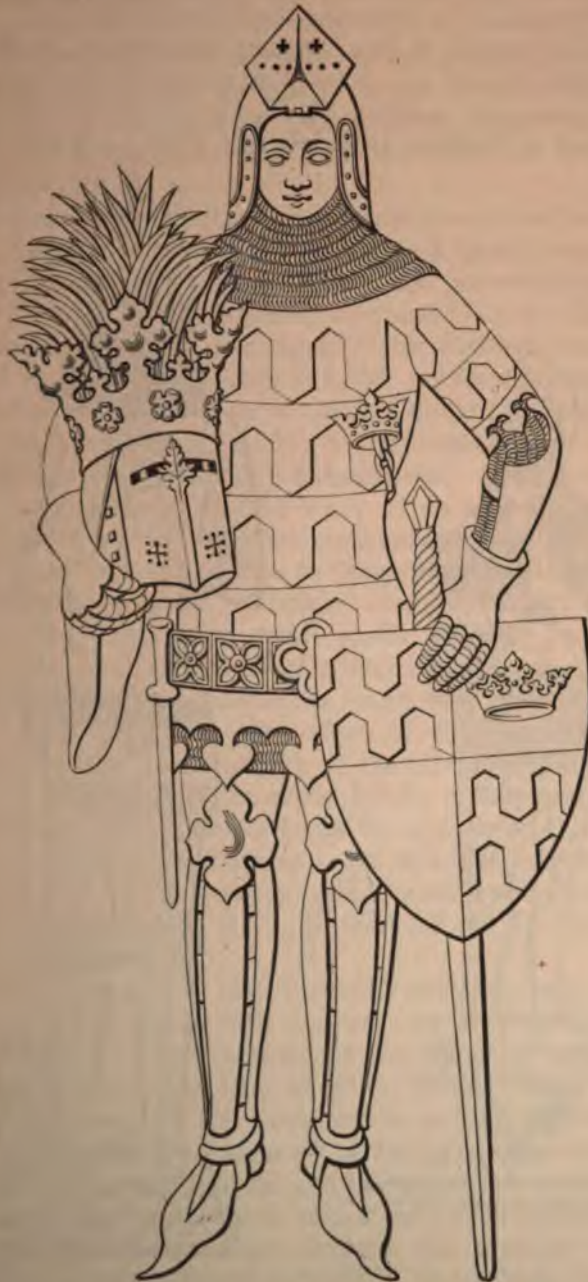


Effigy of Conrad von Seinsheim, 1369:
from his tomb at Schweinfurt.

No. 10.

^r The fore-arm and upper-arm.

^s Page 9, ed. Champollion.



Statue of Hartmann von Cronenberg, 1372: from his tomb at Cronenberg.

No. 11.

effigy of Gottfried, Graf von Arensberg, 1370, engraved by Hefner (pl. 59), has armour of this kind.

Studded armour is found during this century, particularly the second half of it. Examples occur in our engravings, Nos. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 31, 36 and 42. The brass of William de Aldeburgh, 1360, here given, offers



No. 12.

Monumental Brass of William de Aldeburgh,
1360; in Aldborough Church, Yorkshire.



No. 13.]

Monumental Brass of Thomas Cheyne, Esq., 1360;
at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks.

a variety, in the studs being quatrefoil instead of round. The brass of Sir Miles Stapelton, 1364, figured by Stothard (pl. 68), has both cuissards and surcoat covered with studs. We must again call attention to the very curious relic found in the old castle of Tannenberg, illustrating as it does the construction of one of the varieties of studded armour (see p. 3).

Defences in which strips and studs are mixed, appear in a few monuments of this century. A good example is offered by the effigy of Günther von Schwarzburg, king of the Romans, 1349, engraved at vol. cciv. p. 4. The brass of "Thomas Cheyne, Armiger," here figured, exhibits a similar equipment: its date is 1368. And a further illustration is afforded by the brass in Cobham Church, Kent, of Sir John Cobham, 1354. The construction of this armour has been variously interpreted. By some it has been thought that the ribs were of cuir-bouilli, and the remainder of quilted work strengthened with studs. Others have considered the strips to represent metal, while the interstitial portion was of studded cloth or leather. Perhaps beneath the studs were small scales of metal, as in the existing brigandine jackets of a later period.

The so-called Banded-mail is found very commonly from the beginning to near the close of the century. It is frequent in the illuminations of the *Meliadus* manuscript, Add. MS. 12,228, written about 1360; a volume curiously abundant in illustrations of knightly equipment and usages. A series of examples, from an early to a late period in this age, will be found in our engravings numbered 4 (vol. cciv. p. 130), 5 (ib., p. 465), 6 (ib., p. 589), 17, 22, 23, 25, 34, 42, 47, 49 and 50.

Having glanced at the materials and structure of the armours of the fourteenth century, we will now proceed to examine the various parts of the knightly equipment. Before entering upon this scrutiny, it may be as well to note generally that the horseman's body-armour at this time was essentially composed of four defences, worn one over the other: the quilted gambeson, a hauberk of chain-mail, a corset of plate-work, and a second quilted garment. This last pourpoint either formed the heraldic surcoat itself, as in the example of that of the Black Prince at Canterbury; or it became a supplementary garment; having,

in this case, a fifth garb added in the shape of a surcoat of some light material. The evidences of this large supply of military vestments cannot be deduced from any single monument, because the garments, overlying one another, do not permit us to see their succession. But from a comparison of scattered testimonies, we arrive at the fact. The undercoat of quilting is seen in many examples: among others, in those forming our illustrations, Nos. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 9 (ib., p. 592), 19 and 27. That a complete hauberk of chain-mail was (in some cases, at least) worn underneath an arming of "plates," is shewn by the account of Froissart, where a knight, while taking off his armour, hears of an attack by the French, and hastens to join in the fray clad in his hauberk only:—"Messire Gautier Huet ouit ces nouvelles ainsi que on lui déchaussoit ses chausses d'acier, et étoit jà désarmé à moitié; il eut si grand coite, et si frétilleusement monta à cheval, qu'il n'étoit vêtu que *d'une seule cotte de fer*, et n'eut mie loisir de *prendre ses plates*; mais, la targe au col et la lance au poing, s'en vint en cel état à l'escarmouche."

The pourpoint interposed between the iron armour and the surcoat is seen in the illustration, No. 19; and other examples are furnished by Stothard's plates 55, 59, 60 and 66. This quadruple arming is clearly marked in the well-known passage of Chaucer's "Tale of Sir Thopas;" where we have the two quilted garments, the haubergeon (of chain-mail), and the "hauberk of plate." The knight, we are told, put on—

" Next his shert an haketon,
And over that an habergeon,
For percing" of his herte;
" And over that a fin hauberk,
Was all ywrought of Jewes werk,
Ful strong it was *of plate*;
And over that his cote-armoure,
As white as is the lily floure,
In which he wold debate."—*Verse 24, seq.*

A passage of "Richard Coer-de-Lion" affords a similar illustration:—

" Suche a stroke the knight hym lente,
That Richard's feet out of his styropes wente,
For plate, ne for acketton,
For hauberk, ne for gambeson,

* Vol. i. p. 681.

▪ Defending.

Suche a stroke he had none ore,
That dydde hym halfe so moche sore."—Page 18.

The Gambeson in this, as in the preceding century, was of two kinds: that worn beneath the iron coat, and that forming of itself the armour of the soldier. The first is seen in our illustrations, Nos. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 9 (ib., p. 592), 19 and 27; and again in the brass of Septvans, 1306, (Waller, pt. 9), in the effigy of De Bohun (Hollis, pt. 4), in the brass of Wenemaer (Archæol. Journal, vii. 287), and in that of D'Aubernoun, 1327 (Stothard, pl. 60). In all these examples it appears underlying the armour, at the skirt. It is seen at the neck of the figure in the effigy of the Count d'Etampes at St. Denis (Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations"), and in that of Louis, Comte d'Evreux (Guilhermy's "Monuments of Saint-Denis," p. 260). It is in view at the arm in our engravings, Nos. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592) and 27; and again in Stothard's 61st plate; in the effigy of a "Prince inconnu," figured by Guilhermy (p. 253); and in a seal of Edward the Third. We have seen, from a preceding passage of Chaucer, that this garment was sometimes called the *haketon* or *acton*. The *Roman de Gaydon* describes it by this name:—

"Sor l'anqueton, qui d'or fu pointurez,
Vesti l'aubere, qui fut fort et serrez."

And again:—

"Sor l'anqueton vesti l'aubere jazeran."

Cuvelier, in the *Chronicle of Duguesclin*, uses the same word:—

"Escu et haubergon lui fu oultre persans,
Et l'anqueton ausi, qui fu de bouquerans."—*Vol. i. p. 170.*

Froissart calls it the "flotternel." Under 1385, he tells us that a knight was struck by a dart "par telle manière que le fer lui perça ses plates, et sa cotte de mailles, et un flotternel *empli de soie retorse* *." In 1388, the Duke of Guerles repairs to the Image of Our Lady of Nimeguen,— "où il avoit grand' fiance; et là, devant l'hôtel, en la chapelle, se désarma de toutes pièces, et se mit en pur son flotternel, et donna toutes ses armures à l'image, en la remerçant et regraciant de la belle journée qu'il avoit eue †."

* Vol. ii. p. 478.

† Ibid., p. 711.

The gambeson, forming alone the armour of the combatant, was the garment of the infantry; for these, going on foot, were altogether unable to sustain the burthen of the quadruple armament of the knights, even if their means could have supplied it. Under the name of *haketon*, it is assigned to the troops of Robert Bruce by a Statute of Arms of his reign:—"Quilibet habeat, in defensione regni, unum sufficientem actonem, unum basinetum, et chirothecas de guerra," &c. In the Wardrobe Account of wages paid for the expedition against the Scots in 1322, we have:—"De com. Suff., Willelmo de Ryshall et Henrico Poer, centenariis, pro vadiis suis et cexl. peditum, cum akton et bacinet," &c. And Walsingham has:—"Indutus autem fuit Episcopus quadam armatura quam *Aketon* vulgariter appellamus."

The "Arming Doublet," or "Doublet of Fence," of which we read at this time, appears to be the same garment as the gambeson. It is named in a will of 1400:—"Item, lego Willielmo Legat unam viridem togam, cum uno dublet de fens." (York Wills, p. 257.) In the Astley manuscript, printed in the *Archæological Journal*², the instructions for the "fichte on foote" name the doublet as the first garment to be donned by the champion, and the very curious miniature illustrating the subject³ shews us that the skirt and the sides of this garment were formed of chain-mail. It is no doubt this doublet with gussets and skirt of mail which is often seen in the monuments of the time underlying the defence of plate, and which has frequently been looked upon as a complete hauberk of iron. The Astley MS. is, indeed, of the fifteenth century, but may be fairly accepted as an illustration of the period now under consideration. In the Paston Letters (i. 40) we have "a gown of russette and dobllette of velvet mayled." In the *Comptes de l'argenterie* of Etienne de la Fontaine, we find, for use of the Dauphin in 1352, "trois aunes de camoquas blanc et vermeil, des larges, baillées audit *armeurier* pour faire ij. doublés à armer. Pour tout xxiv. escus." (p. 144.)

The "Jack of Defence" bore much resemblance to the garments named above. It appears to have been of four kinds: it was a quilted coat; or it was pourpointed of

² Vol. iv. p. 234.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 226.

leather and canvas in many folds; or it was formed of mail; or of small plates, like the brigandine armour. It was occasionally covered with velvet:—"Item, do et lego Petro Mawley, filio meo, unum jak defencionis, opertum nigro velveto." (York Wills, p. 150, A.D. 1391.) In the memorial for the armament of the Francs-Archers, cited by Daniel (*Mil. fran.* i. 242), we read:—"Et leur fault desdits jacques de trentes toiles ou de vingt-cinq, et ung cuir de cerf à tout le moins. Et si sont de trente, et ung cuir de cerf, ils sont des bons. Et fault que les manches soient fortes comme le corps, reservé le cuir." The quilted jack was sometimes stuffed with silk. Thus, in the Chronicle of Duguesclin:—

" Il fut bien armez de ce qu'il luy failli,
S'ot une jacque moult fort, de bonne soie empli."

In Capell's "Prolusions" (Edw. III. i. 2) are mentioned "jacks of gymold mail." And Florio renders "*Giacco*, a jacke of maile^b." Walsingham mentions the jack as a garment of defence:—"quod mille *loricas* vel *tunicas*, quas vulgò *jacks* vocant, redemerit de manibus creditorum." (p. 239, *ad ann.* 1379.)

The Hauberk of chain-mail is worn throughout this century; not, however, as the principal defence, which it formed in the preceding age, but as a sub-armour. Gradually it suffered encroachment from the plate fabrics, till at length, about the middle of the second half of the century, it is scarcely to be seen in the effigies of the time; though still, as we have mentioned at p. 10, occasionally worn beneath the new-fashioned plate-armour. The hauberk is of two kinds—the long-sleeved and the short-sleeved. The first is found in our illustrations, Nos. 3 (vol. cciv. p. 16), 7 (*ib.*, p. 590), 14, 15, 16 and 41, ranging from about 1320 to the close of the century. Additional examples may be seen in the effigy of De Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 48), that of Septvans, *c.* 1325 (Waller, pt. 9), of Staunton, 1326 (Stothard, pl. 50), and of Louis of Bavaria, 1347 (Hefner, pl. 15). This last shews the continuous glove of chain-mail, drawn over the hand. The similar glove is seen, hanging loose from the wrist, in the illustra-

^b See also the note of Mr. Way in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, voce *Jakke of Defence*; where also we have, from Lily's "Euphues and his England,"—"jacks

quilted and covered with leather, fustian or canvas, over thick plates of yron that were sewed to y^e same."

tion, No. 7. (vol. cciv. p. 590); and again in the effigies of Rudolf von Thierstein, 1318 (Hefner, pl. 41), of Septvans, 1325 (Waller, pt. 9), of Charles d'Etampes, 1336 (Shaw's "Dresses"), and of an unknown personage among the monuments at Saint-Denis (Guilhermy, p. 253). The short-sleeved hauberk occurs in our engravings, Nos. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), 19, 23 and 27, dating from 1325 to about 1340. Other examples are offered by the seal of John, king of Poland, 1331 (Sydenham Collection), the effigy of Oliver Ingham, 1343 (Stothard, pl. 66), the brass of Wenemaer, (*Archæol. Journal*, vii. 287), the Giffard brass, 1348 (*Trans. of Essex Archæol. Society*, vol. i.), the statue of the Graf von Orlamünde, *c.* 1360 (Hefner, pl. 146), a seal of King Edward III., and the seal of Robert II., king of Scotland, 1371 (Laing's "Scottish Seals," p. 8). In some of these monuments the sleeve hangs loose over the elbow; in others it is attached to the elbow by means of a lace and roundel.

Usually the hauberk of this century terminates at the neck, as in the figures of our engravings, Nos. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 15, 27 and 36: see also Hefner's plates 31, 125 and 156, the brass of Wenemaer, mentioned above, and the figure of Bernabo Visconti, engraved in vol. xviii. of the *Archæologia*. The continuous coif is found in the effigy of Rudolf von Thierstein, 1318 (Hefner, pl. 41): it is there represented as drawn over the head. It is shewn as removed from the head and lying upon the shoulders in the Septvans brass, *c.* 1325 (Waller, pt. 9), in the effigies at Saint-Denis, 1319 and 1320 (Guilhermy, pp. 260 and 253), and in the statue of the Comte d'Etampes, 1336 (Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations"). At the skirt, the hauberk usually terminates in a straight line; but sometimes it is made to descend in a point in front, as in our illustrations, Nos. 19, 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), and 16, dated 1325, 1340 and 1360^e.

Though, in the second half of the fourteenth century, the chain-mail hauberk was rapidly disappearing under repeated layers of plate-armour, there are yet some examples of knightly equipment at this time in which the old fashion is retained with a pertinacity not easily recon-

* See also the effigies of John of Eltham and Sir John de Iffeld, *c.* 1334 (Stothard, pl. 55 and 59).

cilable with the love of novelty commonly influencing the martial toilet. Compare, for instance, the effigy of Hüglin von Schoeneck, 1374 (Hefner, pl. 22), that of Ulrich Landschaden, 1369, from his tomb at Neckarsteinach, near Heidelberg, here given, and the fine sculpture of Rudolf von Sachsenhausen, 1370, figured by Hefner, pl. 133.

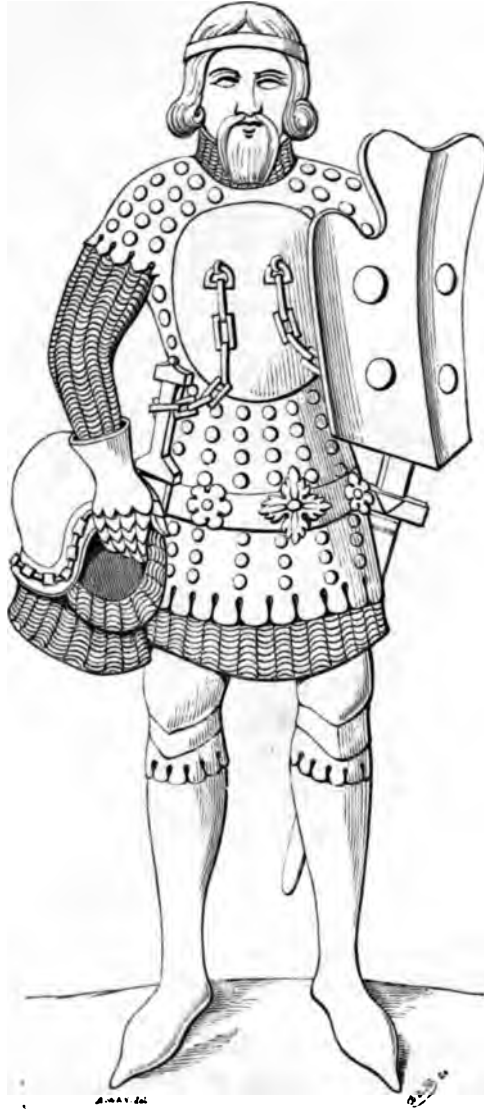


No. 14.

From the passage of Chaucer already quoted^d, we have seen that the word hauberk sometimes implied a defence "of plate."

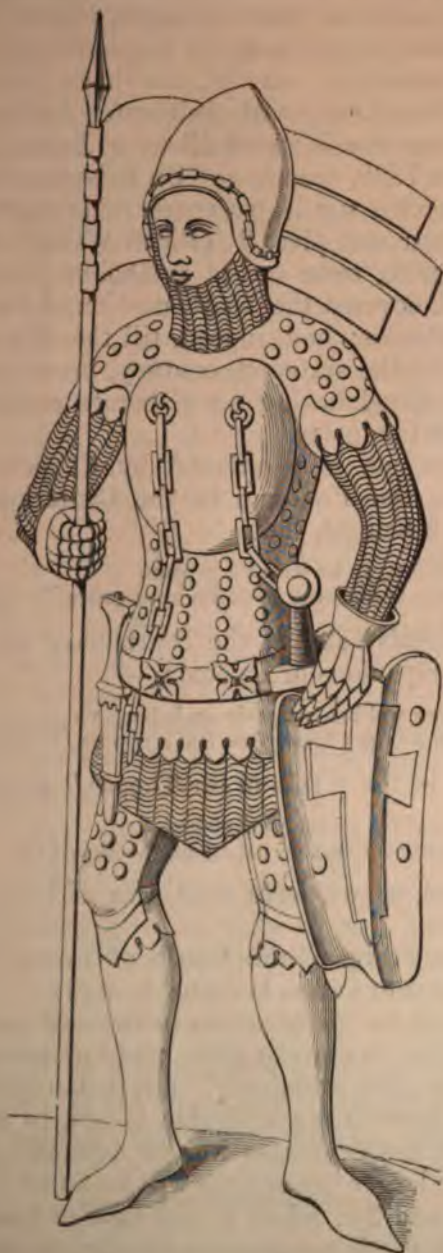
The Haubergeon is occasionally mentioned during this century. In the Inventory of Louis Hutin, in 1316, occur: "Un haubergeon d'acier à manicles: Item, ij. autres haubergons de Lombardie." The manicles probably meant attached gloves. The Inventory of the effects of Humphrey

^d Page 10.



Wood-carving in Bamberg Cathedral, c. 1370.

No. 15.



Wood-carving in Bamberg Cathedral, c. 1370.

No. 16.

de Bohun, in 1322, names "un hauberjoun qe est apele Bolioun, et i. peire des plates couvertes de vert velvet^e," &c. *Bolioun* appears to mean, of the manufacture of Bologna; as, in the preceding extract, we have haubergeons of Lombardy; Italy being early celebrated for the fabrication of armour. In the Will of Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, in 1399, occurs:—"Un habergeon ove un crois de latoun merchie sur le pis encontre le cuer, quele feust a mon seignour son piere." (Royal Wills, p. 181.) This custom, of placing some sacred symbol on that part of the armour which covered the heart, continued throughout the next two centuries: and, indeed, till the disuse of armour altogether. In the sixteenth century, breastplates are not unfrequently found having an elaborate engraving of the Crucifixion in this place.

The haubergeon is mentioned by Chaucer in several passages. In the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* we are told of the Knight, that

"Of fustyan he wered a gepoun,
Alle bysmoterud with his haburgeoun."—*Line* 75.

In the "Knight's Tale" of the Tournament we learn that, among the companions of Palamon,—

"Som wol ben armed in an haburgoun,
In a bright brest plate and a gypoun."—*Line* 2,121.

The Knight, in the "Tale of Sir Thopas," wore

"Next his schert an aketoun,
And over that an haberjoun."—*Page* 318.

To which last, as we have seen, was added a defence of plate^f.

Among the Stores of the Castle of Dover in 1361, we find "habrejons et autres hernous de maile^g."

Such armour for the breast as in the writings of the period is described under the name plate or plates, has been already pretty fully examined^h; for, in a subject somewhat perplexed, it seemed not desirable to add to the difficulty by producing the evidences in two separate places. Examples of the larger breastplate will be found in our woodcuts, Nos. 10 and 24; while of the smaller kind (the *pièce d'acier*), illustrations are given in the figures annexed, from

^e *Archæol. Journal*, ii. 349.

^f *Ante*, p. 10.

^g *Archæol. Journal*, xi. 384.

^h See p. 4.

Bamberg Cathedral, date about 1370. The under-arming appears to be of splints rivetted together and covered with cloth or velvet; a defence already examined and described¹.

Other armours for protection of the breast and throat, named or depicted in this age, are the cors or corset, the cuirass, the pizaine and the gorget.

The Inventory of Louis Hutin in 1316 mentions "ij. cors d'acier;" that of Humphrey Bohun in 1322, "i. corset de fer;" that of the Earl of March in 1330, "vi. corsetz de feer." In what, if in anything, these differed from the breastplates already examined, does not appear. A deed of this time, cited by Ducange, has:—"Armaturas etiam in dictis galeis infra scriptas habebant, scilicet, in qualibet ipsarum, Curacias cxxx, Gorgalia cxxx." The pizaine or pusane took its name from the French *pis*, the breast; itself derived from *pectus*. The word was applied to horse-armour as well as to that of the knight. In the Account of Expenses of John of Brabant in 1292, edited by Mr. Burt for the Camden Society, the purchase is recorded of strong silk, "ad cooperiendas iiij. paria hernesii, cum sellis, cristis, testeris, piccris et aliis de armatura Ducis Brabantie" (p. 14). The Inventory of Louis X. in 1316 includes "iij. coleretes pizaines de jazeran d'acier." The "Romance of Richard Coer-de-Lion" tells us that the king, encountering an antagonist,—

"Bare away halfe his schelde,
Hys pusen therewith gan gon,
And also his brandellet bon."

In the "Adventures of Arthur at the Tarnewathelan," published by the Camden Society, a knight pierces his adversary

— "through ventaylle and pusane."—*Stanza 45.*

In the Armory of Winchester College, as appears by an inventory taken in the beginning of the fifteenth century, there were, among other defences, "vii. brestplates cum iiij. pusiones^k."

(To be continued.)

¹ Ante, p. 3.

^k Archæol. Journal, vol. viii. p. 87.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WALTER DE MERTON,

FOUNDER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY LIFE, UP TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE.

[The following sketch has been compiled by the Rev. E. Hobhouse, Fellow of Merton, from manuscript biographies in the possession of his college, chiefly those of Dr. Francis Astrey and Mr. Joseph Kilner. Some of the papers of the latter diligent antiquary are in print in an unpublished volume, entitled, "School of Pythagoras." This volume is valuable, as giving many of the original documents of the college *in extenso*.

Walter de Merton is called throughout, the 'Founder,' as having been known and honoured in that relation by the present compiler, as well as his predecessors in Merton researches.

The works of Kilner referred to in the notes are his MS. biography, and his transcripts of documents in the college muniment-room or exchequer.]

THE earliest documentary evidence extant connects the founder of Merton College, through property and through blood, with the town of Basingstoke. In that town certainly lay the inheritance of his mother and of her numerous kindred, the Heriards^a, Olivers, Fitz-aces; and there, probably, her son grew up, amongst those neighbours who, in their still extant conveyances, delight to call the rising *clericus* by such affectionate titles as *dilectum socium et amicum*. No surname is ever attached to the father, whose Christian name was William. We have, therefore, no ground for supposing that he had any tie with Merton as a birthplace or residence. And out of what connection the name of *de Merton*, by which his son is invariably described, arose, whether through birth, or education at the priory^b, does not now appear.

Merton^c, I know not on what certain evidence, is always stated to have been the birthplace of Walter. All that is certain is, that his name was acquired from the priory;—see in his statutes, 1624, § 19:—"Domui insuper de Merton, a quâ nomen sortiuntur, grati semper sint et eam, utpote hujus operis adjutricem studeant adjuvare."

1237-8. The first document relating to the founder gives an unusual insight into the family history. It is a Close Roll of the 22nd Henry III., (*in dorso m. 14, et inde habet cartam regis*), entitled, "Inquisitio de Terris Walteri de Merton in Manerio^d de Basingstoke," and describes an inquiry held, it appears, at his instance, in consequence of his being overcharged by the king's bailiff.

^a Heriard is a village near Basingstoke. Edmond de Heriard, I find, was Prior of Merton in 1296. See Dugdale's *Monasticon*. A Heriard was one of the King's Justices under Kings Richard and John. See Madox, "Bar. Ang.," 233.

^b A priory of Austin Canons founded *circa* 1125 by Henry I. and Gilbert Norman. Hugh de Basing was Prior 1231-8, probably a Hampshire neighbour of the founder's. He was followed by Gilbert de Ashe, another Hampshire name. Merton, Malden, and Chessington are adjoining villages in Surrey, near Kingston.

^c Walter had kindred settled in the neighbourhood of Merton, e.g., Peter de Codynton, through whose patronage he became Rector of Codynton.

^d A manor *in manu regis*.

The jury present, that Walter's property consists of one virgate and a-half, and ten acres of land, and two tenants; the whole subject to 10s. 4d., payable to the manor of Basingstoke: that it was given by John Fitz-ace to his niece Cristina till her uncle's death, when it fell into the king's hands, and was given by him to William, (a cousin of Richard de Heriet,) who married Cristina: and that William and Cristina demised it to Walter, their son and heir, (then called *clericus*, but with no preferment.) They present also, that Walter had acquired some small parcels of property from Robertus de Basinges^c, Walter fil. Alexandri, and Rob. de Waltham.

The king remits all demands, and fixes his future payments for all his property within the manor at 15s. per annum, *pro omni servitio*.

Walter is here styled *clericus*, but without any specified preferment. He had probably addicted himself to the study of law in London, and was earning both money and influence by the exercise of his talents in that profession. For in the conveyance of Rob. de Waltham, mentioned in the Inquisition, it is bargained, that Walter, besides paying 50s., is to place the seller "cum quadam summâ pecuniâ in aliquo servitio vel ad aliquod officium addiscendum apud London aut alibi," before the feast of All Saints, 25th Hen. III., (Nov. 1, 1240).

With regard to his education nothing certain is known. He is said to have studied firstly at the Priory of Merton, and then at Oxford; and both are more than probable. Ingram ("Memorials of Oxford," vol. i. p. 3) asserts the tradition that he was an inmate of Mauger Hall, now the Cross Inn, in the Cornmarket.

To return to certainty. His parents were both buried at Basingstoke, in the parish church of St. Michael. Cristina died first, and it was probably in the recent grief for her loss that he proceeded to devote the house^f which he inherited from her to the charitable purpose of a hospital^g, "ad sustentationem pauperum Christi transeuntium," "pro salute animæ meæ, et laudabilis conversationis mulieris Cristinæ matris meæ, de consensu et voluntate Domini et patris mei."

The exact date of this deed of endowment does not appear, but it seems to have been very shortly superseded by a second, consequent upon the death of his father. They are both witnessed by exactly the same persons and in the same order; in both the founder is called simply *clericus*, and I hence infer that they are very near each other in time.

The second deed conveys a somewhat larger endowment than the first^h; it adds the whole *tenementum*, or holding, late William Cok's, to his house, which, in consequence of the first deed, had

^c The conveyance of these small parcels are in the Merton exchequer, with several others, all undated. See transcripts in Kilner's Appendix.

^f "Mansum quod quandam Will^o le Cok tenuit de antecessoribus meis."

^g His dedication is, "Deo et gloriosæ Virgini Mariæ genetrici suæ, et venerabili Patrono meo S. Joanni Bapt."

^h It also adds, "pro salute Reverendi Dñi mei, Dñi Henrici Regis." Does this imply the enjoyment of the royal patronage?

been known as *Mansum Sⁱ Joannis*. It was to embrace a larger scope of charity,—the support of ministers of the altar, “ad egestatem et imbecillitatem vergentium,” as well as of the poor travellers. The brethren of the hospital were to hold of him and his heirs, *tanquam patroni*, in pure alms; subject only to the maintenance of two wax lights at St. Mary’s altar in Basingstoke Church, which lights his parents had habitually offered there.

There is no mention of a chapel attached to the hospital. Indeed, the institution must have been on the very humblest scale, commencing with no endowment but that of a single house, and dependent on the voluntary services of brethren, and on the alms of the neighbours. But it seems to have become at once an object of general regard amongst his fellow-townsmen, for the deeds about this time are numerous which convey small parcels of land to the brethren and *sisters* of St. John. We may presume that the donations of other than real property were still more frequent.

To continue the history of this hospital. The founder did not spare his growing interest in high quarters to advance his cherished undertaking. In the 37th Hen. III., June 25, 1253, the king at Suwick (qy. Southwick) grants to the master and brethren to have a chantry in the hospital chapel; and July 8, 1253, the founder got a confirmation of his last endowment from the king at Portsmouth. In 1262 (July 8), the king at Canterbury, surrounded by his chief statesmen, in a deed commencing with an inflated preamble on the duty of keeping the clergy from poverty, makes the hospital of St. John a royal foundation for the support of needy clergy, “et pauperum ibidem infirmantium.” The fruits of this royal patronage were the enjoyment of a free chapel and freedom from all secular service. The founder is here styled *clericus*, and *familiaris noster*, and also *canonicus Wellensis*.

In 1268, the freedom of the chapel, of its services and oblations, was secured by the highest ecclesiastical authority. The deed of Cardinal Ottobon, the papal legate, securing this freedom, is in good preservation in the exchequer, in duplicate, with perfect seal.

The future history of this hospital belongs rather to that of the college than of the founder of Merton. We must now return to his personal history.

By the Inquisition above named we learn that the founder was in holy orders in 1238. In 1249, in a grant of free-warren within the demesne lands of Malden, adjoining the parish of Merton, he is styled by the king *clericus noster*, which probably means either that he was a chaplain, or that he practised in the king’s courts. He must by this time either have had good preferment, or the more profitable employment¹ of a canonist, or both, as he declares

¹ See *Registrum Ant. Brevium*, in Bibl. Cotton. f. 199. Walter is mentioned as *Prothonotarium Cancellariae*, in which capacity he framed some useful writs. The fees of this office were considerable; e.g. Anno I^o. Joannis, one mark of gold for the Chancellor, one silver for the Vice-Chancellor, one silver for the Prothonotary. See Kilner, p. 14.

that he acquired these lands by his own industry, (Stat. Coll. Mert., cap. i.)

He certainly obtained preferment^k from Nicholas de Farnham (his countryman), Bishop of Durham 1241—1248; but as we have evidence of his treating for the lands of Malden, &c., as early as 24 Hen. III., 1240, he must have found other means of making his industry profitable.

The documents relating to his acquisition of the Surrey estates, Malden, Farleigh, Chessington, (and later), Thorncroft and Leatherhead, are very complete, and they shew the complicated dealings, which the feudal tenure made necessary for the conveyance of land, especially of such as was to be placed in mortmain.

The advowson of Malden with Chessington was granted to him by the Priory of Merton; that of Farleigh, by the Priory of Tortington, Sussex.

1254. In 1254 or 5 we have evidence of his being Chancellor, or holding some office that gave him at a distance the reputation of being Chancellor. It is derived from letters^l from the Bishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow in behalf of Nicholas Corbet, the king of Scots' kinsman, a Scotch suitor in Chancery, in which Walter is called *Cancellarius Regis*. As he was prothonotary (see supra), he might, by the Scotch bishops, have been mistaken for the superior officer; perhaps he held the office for a very short time, for in 1256, in a grant from the king of some land at Basingstoke, he is styled simply *clericus noster*.

In 1257 he appears as witness to a charter, in company with others of the king's council.

In 1258^m, May 6, he was certainly entrusted with the great seal, and left by the king, when he withdrew himself from London, to settle with the pope's legate the grant of the kingdom of Sicily from the pope to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's son, and to set the seal to any letters or powers relating thereto.

In 1259ⁿ, June 15, the king presented him to the prebend of Cantler's, or Kentish Town, in St. Paul's (*sede vacante*): this was soon after exchanged for that of Holywell, now called Finsbury, in the same Church.

^k The rectory of Sedgfield, co. of Durham, he held till his death. See his will, wherein he disposed of the profits of that rectory accruing after his consecration. He also bequeathed to the poor of Staindrop, co. of Durham, twenty marks, and likewise to the poor of other places where he held preferment, with bequests to monks at Newcastle and Hartlepool. He recounts this bishop amongst other benefactors for whose souls his first college at Malden was meant to intercede. Of Nicholas Farnham's learning, see A. Wood's "Annals," 1229.

^l Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. i. p. 570, transcribed by Kilner, App. No. IV. p. 64. Henry Wengham succeeded W. de Kilkenny in the chancellorship on the eve of Epiphany, 39th Hen. III., Jan. 5, 1255. Pat. Rolls, m. 15.

^m Cal. Rol. Pat. 42nd Hen. III. "Sept. Maii, morabatur Hen. de Wengham London' infirmus, et sigillum remansit penes Dñum Wm. de Merton." See Chron. T. Wikes, p. 55.

ⁿ In the 44th Hen. III., 1259—60, two Chancery records occur, issued "de ordinatione Walteri de Merton."—*Prynne's Coll.*, p. 96, translated by Kilner.

On July 4 he was collated by the Bishop of Exeter to a prebend in that church.

In 1260 he was Chancellor, but was soon removed by the barons; but in 1261^o, while the Court kept Whitsuntide at Winchester, the king restored him, (as Matthew of Westminster declares, *inconsulto baronagio*;) with cccc.^p marks per annum; and in 1269, Jan. 29, he is joined with Philip Basset, the Chief-Justice, and Robert Walerand, to treat with three deputies of the disaffected barons, and to report to Richard, king of the Romans, the king's brother, as referee of the disputed points^q. Both these names are of great interest to the sons of Merton; the first as a great patron of the founder, and the second as the husband of the pious Ela Comitissa, to whom they owe one of their oldest benefactions, the manor of Thorncroft, in Leatherhead. See Wood's "Hist. and Antiq.," lib. ii. pp. 85-6.

His preferments still continued to grow, for the king, who was sore pressed for money, (as appears by a letter, translated from Tower Rolls, of Sept. 12, 1262,) had no mode of paying him so ready^r. He presented him in this year to the church of Preston in Anderness, Lancashire, and to the prebend of Yatesbury, in Sarum.

The king was now in France, and in a very forlorn plight. His Chancellor, whom he left in England, must consequently have had the chief burden of a troubled and ill-governed kingdom lying upon him. There is a letter from John Mansel, the king's secretary, written from Paris in 1262, in which he speaks of the king being at Rheims, with very few of his own people about him, and bent on making a progress through Burgundy. He begs for the Chancellor's commands, and a report on the state of the kingdom, (Rymer's *Fæd.*, i. 752.) From hence we learn that the king was not only absent, but ignorant of his kingdom's affairs, and that even his secretary was looking to the Chancellor at home for commands. It was probably during this trying period that the Chancellor's character most fully shone forth, and that he earned the high opinion which, it is plain, the whole of the royal family entertained of him,—witness the fact of their all contributing in some way to the foundation of his college.

In 1263 the Bishop of Worcester (Cantilupe) wrote to him, begging him to persuade the king to accept the barons' terms; in which entreaty he probably succeeded, as a short peace ensued. In

^o Prynne gives two letters addressed to Walter de Merton as Chancellor, 45th Hen. III., translated by Kilner.

^p Liberate Rolls, 45th Hen. III., *ad sustentationem sui et Cancellaria nostra*.

A. N. 1261. T. Wikes:—"Ann. Dñs W^a. de Merton factus est custos regii sigilli."

^q The letter of Richard, king of the Romans, declaring the failure of this reference, is given by Rymer, tom. i. pp. 738, 9; Kilner, p. 132.

^r The profuse bestowal of Church patronage was the common mode of rewarding the clerical servants of the crown; witness John Mansel, the king's principal favourite, who is said to have had the largest Church revenues of any dignitary less than a bishop in any age. (Kilner.) He was Lord Keeper in 1247, and again in 1249. (Beatson.)

the same year he had the more difficult task laid upon him of procuring money for Robert de Nevill, whom the king had placed in command in the counties beyond Trent, (Rymer, i. p. 772,) to hold them against the rebels. Later in this year, (Sept. 18,) the king retired again from England, and left the seal in the keeping of Nicolas de Ely, from whom the barons had before obtained it. Perhaps this was a toward dispensation for our founder, who was less prominent as an object of attack in the riots which ensued in Lent, 1264, in London and elsewhere, and in which his prebendal house at Finsbury was plundered. This violence produced a letter from the king to the mayor of London, enjoining him forthwith to rescue the late Chancellor's property.

His release from office gave him leisure for other thoughts and other business, more in keeping with his sacred character. The king, being in this interval wholly under the power of the barons, obtained from them letters of safeguard protecting the ex-Chancellor while keeping residence at his various preferments. This was a service of no slight danger, as it involved travelling from Durham to Lancashire, Exeter, Salisbury, and St. Paul's. This letter^a was of course in the king's name, but *de Consilio Baronum*, which shews in whose power he was. Nevertheless, we may suppose that he gladly obtained any measure of safety for his faithful servant; and certainly the founder's beneficiaries owe a debt of gratitude for the repose thus obtained, which he employed in ripening his plans for the foundation of the house on the manor of Malden, and in drawing up statutes for its regulation. This *Ordinatio* is dated in 1264, but has no month assigned to it. In the statutes of 1270 it is spoken of as having been executed *tempore turbationis Angliæ*, but as the baronial war went on unappeased through the whole of that year and the following, until the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, it is beyond our power to give any exacter date.

ANNALS OF WINDSOR^a.

ONE of the authors of this volume having, from his residence in Windsor in the year 1845, directed his attention to some improvements and alterations in the roads and approaches to the town and castle of Windsor, his notice became naturally turned to an investigation of its earlier history and former condition. The two volumes before us are the result of the combined labour of himself and Mr. Davis, and they have not spared any pains to render their undertaking full and complete. The work, for the most part, allots a chapter to each monarch's reign,—a simple method of proceeding, both easier to the compilers and more readily accessible to those in quest of information relating to a particular object or period—one tending to keep

^a Pat. 48th Hen. III. m. 9, printed in Prynne's Records, vol. ii. p. 1006.

^b "Annals of Windsor; being a History of the Castle and Town. By Robert Richard Tighe, Esq., and James Edward Davis, Esq." 2 vols. 8vo. (London: Longmans.)

each subject distinct; and as a result, we have here before us a very clear historical outline of the chief building in Great Britain.

There does not appear any sufficient reason why Windsor was originally fixed upon as a royal fortress. It had not any previous connexion with Roman or Anglo-Saxon occupation. The Romans may have placed a small colony a few miles to the north-west, but they never formed a settlement at Windsor itself. Nor does it appear ever to have been a situation chosen for their residence by any of the Anglo-Saxon kings. It was not, indeed, a place of any note until the time of Edward the Confessor: he was the first person who kept his court here. Probably from this fact, if not from the existence of a royal forest where he might enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or from both circumstances united, William the Conqueror was induced to build a castle at Windsor. Yet there is nothing in its natural position that would have influenced its choice as peculiarly well adapted for a fortress, and the Conqueror must have selected it as a residence from one or both of the preceding causes. The building is one of the few mentioned as having been erected before he made the great survey of the kingdom. It is needless to add, that not a single vestige of this work exists at present; though mills at Eton and Clewer mentioned in Domesday, and named in this same record, still exist on the same spot where they stood eight hundred years ago.

It is the castle at Windsor, more than all its other associations, that has made the place so memorable in English annals; and we shall consequently give a brief account of its earlier history. No great amount of credulity is taxed when we state that the Conqueror's castle was most probably similar to the type of Norman fortresses erected elsewhere, such as Falaise, Caen, Domfront, and Vire, in the North of France, and the White Tower, Guildford, Rochester, &c., in England, consisting simply of a large square keep and encircling curtain-walls. This plan was imitated in various places up to the end of the reign of Henry II., when the square or polygonal keep became rounded, or variously modified in its outline.

The Conqueror resided in the castle in 1070. It was already used as a state prison by Rufus in 1095. In the reign of Henry I. a chapel was built, and dedicated to the Confessor, and it may be presumed that other works were carried out, but no entries respecting them have been preserved amongst the few official accounts of the reign. Nothing seems to have been done by Stephen. The taste of his successor, Henry II., was much turned towards military architecture. He caused large outlays to be made upon Bridgenorth, Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Dover (which he entirely built), Berkhamstead, Hereford, the Peak, Scarborough, Orford, Bogis, Nottingham, &c. Windsor was not forgotten. From the 10th to the 29th year nearly £600 were expended in works, which was equivalent to nearly the whole cost of Dover, and more than it took to build some of the preceding castles entirely. Henry III. added largely to the castle, not only by the erection of many new buildings, but, in accordance with the great love he had for the arts, by greatly enriching the chambers with gilding and other decorations. A search through the Clause and Liberate Rolls of this reign, or, in a more accessible form, through Mr. Parker's "*History of Domestic Architecture*," and Eastlake's "*History of Materials for Oil-Painting*," shew how much this monarch did to advance the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. It is true that no conspicuous remains exist to mark the success of his own patronage, but the effects of the stimulus he imparted are perpetually evident in the works created during the reigns of Edward I. and II.,

a period of half-a-century, or rather more, when the arts rose to the greatest height of perfection they have ever attained in this country.

The general reader would only be perplexed if we tried to point out the exact spots where these earlier works were carried on. So complete, indeed, has been the progress of destruction, that scarcely a fragment of this period has been left to tell any architectural history. Where there originally existed so much that was grand and imposing, so much exhibiting the highest efforts of English artists, it is doubly to be lamented that nearly all should have been swept away that emanated from the Plantagenets.

During the reign of that victorious and noble-hearted monarch, Edward I., Windsor Castle was little frequented by the court. In the commencement of his reign his thoughts were fully occupied by the state of affairs in Gascony; and though he was brought up at Windsor, though he held here a splendid tournament, the armourers' and tailors' bills for which will be a lasting antiquarian curiosity; though he granted a charter for the first time to the borough, and, after some delay, allowed it to return burgesses to parliament—he never followed the example of his ancestors by keeping his Christmas here. His virtuous and beloved queen shewed her partiality for it by residing here on several occasions. Here she gave birth to three of her children.

Whilst King John was here perpetually, we trace his son Edward but seldom, and Edward II. also but rarely, though he kept his Christmas here in the years 1308, 1312, and 1314; which the editors of the "Annals" would have found in the attestations of the Patent Rolls of the reign.

In looking into the vestiges of ancient Windsor, we have, however, still the satisfaction of beholding a good deal that was built by King Edward III. In 1343 he had held a great assembly at Windsor of knights and esquires, in imitation of the round table of King Arthur, out of which originated, four or five years afterwards, the institution of the Order of the Garter. Nearly contemporaneously, he founded the college of St. George; and these two foundations "necessarily required additional accommodation within the walls of the castle for the residence of the custos, canons, and other officers of the college, and the periodical accommodation and entertainment of the guests attending the feasts and ceremonies of the order." As very frequently happens when people are in doubt or difficulty what to do in enlarging, building, or beautifying their own residence, they catch the hint or suggestion of a friend how to set about it, so it happened with King Edward III., who, being straitened for want of room to extend his buildings, took advantage of a suggestion offered him by the kings of France and of Scotland, who were prisoners together at Windsor during part of the years 1356-7, and induced him to extend the castle eastward of the keep:—

"The two higher wards," say our authors, quoting Stowe, "were builded by Edward III. certainly, and upon occasion, as is reported, of his victory against the French king John, and the king of Scots, David, both of them prisoners at one time in the old castle of Windsor, as is said; where being visited by the king, or riding together with him, or walking together in that ground where the two wards be now, as a parcel of his park, the strangers commending the situation, and judging the castle to have been better built in that place than where it was, as being on higher ground, and more open to see and to be seen afar off, the king approved their sayings, adding pleasantly, that it should so be, and that he would bring his castle thither; that is to say, enlarge it so far with two other wards, the charges whereof should be borne with their two ransoms, as after it came to pass."

On the opinion given in this very remarkable anecdote very few people would differ. It was probably much better than would be obtained from a professional architect at the present day, and it had, moreover, the ad-

vantage that the adviser of the Crown had to pay, instead of receiving, a fee for the communication of his ideas.

We now come to an important period in the architectural history of Windsor. Very extensive operations were carried on from the year 1349 to 1374; the greater part, however, were executed between 1359 and the latter year. In the year 1356 William of Wykeham was appointed surveyor of the king's works at the castle. When he was called in the castle consisted of two bailys, namely, the western and the keep. The eastern bailly was the one suggested by the imprisoned kings, and upon this Wykeham's talents were displayed. On the buildings of this portion of the castle as many as 360 masons were employed, at a charge for the last seven years of Wykeham's superintendence of £3,802, or near £50,000 at the present value of money. Undoubtedly some few fragments still remain belonging to the period when these works were executed, but they are of not much importance, nor could they be viewed without considerable difficulty. We therefore refer our more curious readers to the account of them written by Professor Cockerell in the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Winchester, and to another paper on the same subject, written by Mr. Blore, in the Archæological Journal for 1845. The subject, however, is capable of being followed much further by referring to the original Expenditure Rolls, which are better worth consulting than either of these accurate observers, or than the imperfect extracts given in Calendars. We had certainly expected to find some new sources of information opened to us concerning this interesting period of architecture. And if any Calendar of the miscellaneous documents of the Exchequer had been printed, we can hardly doubt at least this index would have attracted the well-directed labours of the authors of the "Annals of Windsor." Of all architectural styles, or transition from one style to another, the change from the Decorated to the Perpendicular is that most needing explanation and most deserving enquiry. Every new fact gleaned in this department is of value, and every entry connecting architecture with the master mind of William of Wykeham throws new radiance over a name that will be always held in the highest honour and affection by Englishmen.

To pursue the architectural history of Windsor Castle after the days of Wykeham would be to follow a phantom; it would only be tracing through successive stages what was, during the reigns of the Plantagenets, a truly august pile, and right worthy of a royal residence, till we observe it debased, mutilated, and destroyed. Yet there was one addition made by Queen Elizabeth that has materially added to the accommodation and general dignity of Windsor Castle. It is to this queen that the castle is indebted for the terrace—one of its striking and magnificent features. Previously to its construction, there appears to have been merely a wooden railing to keep up the bank. This old fence is represented in Hoefuayle's view, published about 1575, which forms one of the numerous and most interesting illustrations of the volumes under notice. During seven years at this period as much as £7,800 were expended by Elizabeth in various works, and of this sum as much as £1,800 was laid out in the formation of the terrace. Of all the architectural undertakings for two centuries before her, or two centuries later than her reign, this was the most successful.

After this reign very little was done to the castle until the time of George IV., who conceived the idea of repairing and greatly enlarging it for his residence. Eight commissioners were appointed to carry the works into effect, not one of whom seem to have possessed the slightest knowledge

of architecture; and they were still more unfortunate in falling into the hands of a builder who was equally unacquainted with the principles or proportions of Gothic. He made a plan to suit the sum he considered at his disposal, but it soon appeared that the £150,000 voted by Parliament were utterly inadequate for the completion of his design. In his evidence before a committee, it was stated by the architect that the commissioners never further sanctioned any general plan. The necessity for works became more apparent to him as he advanced; roofs and floors were found rotten, foundations insecure; instead of a repair, everything was required to be done afresh, and as a necessary consequence, further grants were required, so that in asking for it in 1828, it was stated that as much as £445,000 had been expended in four years, and £244,500 more were required to be provided to complete the undertaking. Other grants were made by Parliament, and previous to the year 1830, for building, as much as £527,500 had been expended, and £267,000 for furnishing, or a total in the six years of £794,500.

With this enormous outlay, it might have been supposed everything would have been accomplished that the most avaricious architect could have designed. But how little are people aware that this outlay was only preparatory to a fixed annual charge, which ultimately raised the outlay during the reign of William IV. to the sum of one million one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and seventy pounds. As far as the purchase of property adjacent to the royal domains is concerned, the acquisition may have been essential, and have been judiciously made, but the taste that directed the buildings is much more questionable. No opportunities for the display of skill and genius could have been more favourable than those offered to Wyattville; but utterly unacquainted with the undulating and expansive spirit of military architecture, without an idea of what contributed to picturesqueness of effect or grandeur in composition, formal, shallow, untrue to his mingled styles, cramped, flat, and spiritless, he has encumbered the noblest site in England with a pile entirely destitute of feudal or military magnificence, and, it may be added, scarce worthy of the residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria. The million that was lavished away in the reign of George IV. did nothing for art or architecture; it advanced neither. And now a higher feeling for both begins to be more generally diffused, they see the defects that disgrace a former age, and grow acutely desirous of seeing them amended. The nation begins to see that, after all, it is more for the glory of the country at large than it can possibly be for the honour of the inmates, that Windsor Castle should be made the noblest edifice in Great Britain.

As everything centres in the castle, we have left ourselves but little space to notice other portions in the "Annals of Windsor." Yet we cannot close the volumes without mentioning the clear and satisfactory manner in which its contents have been arranged and written. The matter is very miscellaneous, yet each subject is kept distinct. On the history of Eton College and St. George's Chapel it is particularly full, and no doubt these portions will form popular parts of the history. The extracts from the corporation documents are replete with local interest, and the work itself will form a valuable addition to English topography.

MICHELET'S HISTORY OF FRANCE*.

THIS new volume of M. Michelet's great work carries on the history through thirty-three years—from the surrender of Rochelle, in 1628, until the death of Mazarin. During fourteen of those years, Richelieu was the central figure in the state. His influence was felt everywhere, both at home and abroad, and in all events, both great and small; so that no national transaction of the time can be recorded adequately without a special reference to him. M. Michelet has, in fact, designated this portion of his history by the great statesman's name. How appropriately he has so designated it, will be acknowledged by those who make themselves acquainted with the complicated matters which are chronicled in the first sixteen chapters of the volume now before us.

One of the most conspicuous circumstances of the history is the strong, unceasing antagonism against which the minister had to contend. Independently of foreign enemies, whom, it must be owned, his policy sufficiently provoked, he had to guard himself at all times with unsleeping vigilance against domestic treachery and hatred. The king himself disliked, but could not do without, Richelieu; the two queens—the mother and the wife of Louis—were bound to the interests of Spain, and never weary of intrigues to baffle, or betray, or bring to shame the minister whose genius balked their schemes. The king's brother, Gaston of Orleans, and many of the nobles of the land, were plotting against him at every opportunity; and even his own trusted agent—the subtle Capuchin, Joseph—was sometimes a traitor to the master whom he would have liked to supersede. The meanness and the profligacy of many of these persons in high places, and the crimes by which they attempted to effect their dishonourable purposes, caused them more than once to fall into the very pit which they had made ready for the Cardinal. There was a memorable example of this discomfiture on that *day of dupes*, as it was called, on which Gaston and the queens found, in the moment of their fancied triumph over him, that the minister was more secure than ever in his strength, and had possessed himself of such proofs of their treason, that there was nothing better left for them to do than to sue to him for mercy, and endeavour to obtain it by giving evidence against each other. A few years afterwards, the queen, Ann of Austria, was more completely humbled to the dust before him, and only escaped on this occasion the disgrace and punishment she merited by a new artifice in wickedness, which gave, in due time, a dauphin to the wondering realm. It was a common consequence of the machinations which were made against him, thus to increase his power whilst the plotters were abased. More than once a dread example was afforded by the execution of offenders who had been deemed too high in rank for such a fate. Richelieu appears, in fact, to have been determined to "bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne;" his will was always fixed, stern, and indomitable; and, whilst he was always liberal to those who served him well, he swept from his path with inflexible severity all who dared to strive against him, or to thwart him in his course. Amongst his enemies at home, disgrace and exile was the ordinary lot of those who

* *Histoire de France au dix-septième Siècle. Richelieu et La Fronde.* Par J. Michelet. (Paris: Chamerot.)

escaped death. His foreign enemies were sorely enough maltreated by means of his alliances and wars.

On one of these alliances M. Michelet dwells at considerable length, and with a detail which is far from adding to the glory of the French statesman. According to that detail, there was some dishonesty on Richelieu's part—some secret unfairness of dealing—in the circumstances of that league by which the Swedish hero, Gustavus Adolphus, was subsidized by France in his memorable campaign against the empire. The Cardinal, it would seem, had never calculated on victories like those of Leipsic and Lutzen; never contemplated so “enormous a preponderance of the Protestant party” as the first of those successes made. But he was not slow to profit by the unexpected opportunity. M. Michelet represents him as gathering the harvest which Gustavus had prepared—as getting possession, by a juggle, of the conquests bought by Swedish blood. As an example of this trickery, the historian tells us, that when the Swedes had beaten the Spaniards in the archbishopric of Treves, and believed that they had taken Coblenz, they saw floating over the fortress, where it had been placed by the Archbishop's own hand, the flag of the French garrison.

Through all the dangers which he was exposed to from the hostility of his persevering enemies, and all the fluctuations of his fortune in the wars, Richelieu kept faithful to his aim of lowering the power of Austria and Spain, and extending and securing that of the nation which his iron will ruled. It was the fixed predominance of this object in his mind that enabled him on his death-bed to make this noble answer to the recommendation to forgive his enemies:—“I have had none but the enemies of the state.” M. Michelet himself adopts this plea in defence of what seemed cruellest in the statesman's measures:—“He seldom granted a pardon,” says the historian, “but he would have pardoned only at the cost of France.” He tells us, moreover, that the large number of persons who were condemned to death during the continuance of Richelieu's rule, were not the less guilty because they were ill-judged; and he adds, that *the greater part of them were traitors, who were surrendering their country to foreign enemies.*

One kindly deed, which M. Michelet has recorded, presents the reader with a pleasant contrast to the sternness of the great minister's ordinary mood. As an author, he had the littleness to be jealous of Corneille; and, as a politician, had been hurt by the appearance of the *Cid* at the very time of his reverses; but when the poet afterwards was sick and sore at heart with a love which was made hopeless by the high condition of the fair one it was fixed on, Richelieu gave his all-powerful interposition with the lady's father, and gained for the dramatist the bride he had despaired of winning. But it was a sad and strange fortune for one who was capable of this kindness, to have his own life so cast that he was regarded everywhere with fear and hate, and that his death was felt as a deliverance, at which both friends and enemies breathed freely. Others, however, in all probability, were far more to blame than he was for the dread and odium he was held in. In spite of his intrigues, and weaknesses, and crimes, his subtle machinations, and the unyielding sternness of his despotism, there was nothing selfish or ignoble in the objects which he had most at heart; and in this aspect he stands at an immeasurable elevation above those public enemies with whom “his life was one long war.”

Louis XIII. outlived Richelieu less than six months, yet within that interval the measures had been taken which made Anne of Austria regent

during the minority of the new king. The victory of Rocroy—a victory, by the way, which M. Michelet attributes more to the experienced judgment of Gassion and Sirot than to the impetuous valour of the young Duke d'Enghien, to whom the glory of it has been wont to be assigned—opened, with an appropriate triumph, the brilliant reign that was beginning. But “this great good fortune,” the historian tells us, “caused two misfortunes: it created an insatiable and insupportable hero, mounted upon stilts and ready to kill everybody on the least ground of pride or interest; and it did honour to the accession of Mazarin, consecrated the king of knaves.” The full development of these misfortunes is found in the history of the Fronde.

The influence, or rather the authority, of Mazarin was not long in manifesting itself. Within four months from the death of Louis XIII. he obtained from the reluctant queen the order for the arrest of Beaufort and some of his friends, whose crime was a conspiracy against himself. This was the first public act of a supreme power in the government which, sustained by the victories of Condé, and by a financial policy which ruinously forestalled supplies, continued with unexampled dexterity during five years to bid defiance to the national contempt and indignation. Neither the hero nor the minister finds much favour in the sight of M. Michelet. Allowance being made for the favourable circumstances under which he always fought, for the fine armies he commanded, and for the able generals who served under him, the merits of the great Condé seem to be not unfairly represented as inferior to those of commanders like Mercy and Turenne; whilst the statesmanship of the great Mazarin is resolved into something little nobler than the crafty stratagems of a scamp who perils recklessly the enormous stakes of other people and puts the winnings into his own pocket.

At the end of five years the growing discontent at Mazarin's administration, which was felt by parliament and people, found ample manifestation in the conflicts of the Fronde. M. Michelet's account of this memorable revolt is executed in his best manner. By a few effective touches he makes the reader acquainted with each of the striking scenes and conspicuous actors in it,—with the selfish, reckless, and short-sighted obstinacy of the queen-regent, who was only restrained from an act of savage murder by a well-timed suggestion of the nearness with which Mazarin was approaching Strafford's fate;—with the consummate craft and cowardice of Mazarin himself, whose measures were a maze of interwoven intrigues, in the prosecution of which all common obligations of morality and honour, and all common distinctions between friend and enemy, were disregarded;—with the unbounded self-conceit and profligacy of the coadjutor, whose aims were to obtain for himself the government of Paris and a cardinal's hat;—with the overweening arrogance, and cruelty, and grasping temper of the headstrong Condé, alike unprincipled and double-faced, and, in common with most of those whom he opposed or acted with, only earnest in reality when his own interests were at stake in the event;—and with the unobtrusive goodness, and austerity, and courage of Broussel, at whose arrest the people rose in arms against the court, and, by the attitude which was given to them by their *twelve hundred barricades made in twelve hours*, won from the furious queen an order for the worthy councillor's release. The brilliant pages in which the historian sets before the reader both these personages, and the occasions, whether of war or peace, in which they bore a signal part, are written with an eloquence, and grace, and strength which are quite as characteristic of M. Michelet's peculiar genius as his ardour in historical investigation and his conscientious fidelity to historical truth. In

spite, however, of these high qualities in the narrator, the perusal of a large portion of the narration now before us is almost as painful as it is instructive. Much as we may find to disapprove of in the character of Richelieu, there was much also to respect and stand in awe of; but, with the commencement of the new reign, all redeeming virtues vanish from the government, and we see the well-being of millions entrusted to the keeping of a courtly circle of noble persons, male and female, whose morals, in our own age and country, would justly doom them to the treadmill or the hulks. Under the despotic rule of these titled courtezans and rogues, it is no wonder that the poor were found contending against dogs for the carrion that was cast into the sewers.

The meanness and the wickedness of these illustrious persons were pretty equal in intensity, although their objects differed widely. But, as we might imagine from his ampler opportunities, the greatest gainer of them all was Mazarin. In the most perilous season of the national distress, he kept, as M. Michelet informs us, the affairs of France entirely subordinate to the advancement of his own family and the creation of his own enormous fortune—the most monstrous one that ever minister had made. He made his brother viceroy of Catalonia, and he gave a splendid portion to each of his seven nieces. His death was said to be an edifying one:—M. Michelet assures us that it was at least *consistent with his life, since he lived and died cheating.*

From Mazarin's administration, and the revolt against it, one good thing would seem to have proceeded. In the deepest misery of the nation its gaiety was not extinguished; and M. Michelet attributes to the *Mazarinades*, in which that gaiety evinced itself, the origin of the French language in its modern fluidity, and purity, and ease. It is seen in the *Memoirs of De Retz*, in the *Provincial Letters*, and in *Tartuffe*, all of which were written early in the latter half of the seventeenth century. "The *Fronde*," M. Michelet tells us, "has produced this language: this language has produced Voltaire, the gigantic journalist: and Voltaire has produced the Press and modern journalism."

The reign of Louis XIV., the model reign of absolute monarchs, will form the subject of that forthcoming volume of M. Michelet's noble history which is announced as already in the press. In the present volume, amidst the machinations of the *Fronde*, the foreign and domestic wars, and the final triumph of the crafty Mazarin, the historian tells us little concerning the young king beyond the circumstances of his birth, and his early initiation into the vices which were rife amongst those who guided and surrounded him. Often and ably as the history of that reign has been narrated, it will unquestionably come with new attractions from the pen of a writer whose profound historical researches have neither dulled the brilliancy of his imagination nor chilled the ardour of his feeling for the masses of his fellow-countrymen.

DOMESTIC ANNALS OF SCOTLAND*.

THIS work, which Mr. Chambers has evidently compiled at the expense of much labour and very extensive research, purports to be a chronicle of domestic matters in Scotland from the Reformation downwards; his great object being, as he says, disregarding as much as possible the history of political transactions and personages, to detail the "domestic annals" of his country, or, in other words, the series of occurrences which lie beneath the region of history, the effects of passion, superstition, and ignorance upon the multitude, the extraordinary natural events which disturbed their tranquillity, the calamities which affected their well-being, the enactments of false political economy by which that well-being was checked, and, generally, "those things which enable us to see how our forefathers thought, felt, and suffered; and how, on the whole, ordinary life looked in their days."

His book, in all probability, beyond the limits of the country whose annals it recounts, partly from a certain sameness which pervades its pages, and partly from the harshness of the language in which much of its narrative is detailed, will hardly gain popularity as a work of surpassing interest. Instructive, however, whether in the hands of the astronomer, the meteorologist, the naturalist, or the political economist, it cannot fail in a high degree to be; and the student of human nature, when he has toiled through the hundreds of recitals of ignorance, blood-thirstiness, superstition, fraud, hypocrisy, and fanaticism, with which its pages—those of the first volume more particularly—abound, cannot but be surprised to find that a people now so elevated in the scale of civilization should have been immersed in the depths of such deplorable savagery little more than a couple of centuries ago.

With the frightful details of murders, burnings, tortures, rapine, and violence, which, combined with the intolerance and arrogance of the dominant ecclesiastical party, and the meanness, pedantry, and pusillanimity of the British Solomon, form little short of the whole contents of the first volume, we shall forbear to trouble our readers, as much, perhaps, for our own comfort as theirs; our extracts, though still in some instances of a sombre hue, shall be wholly confined to the more varied and more amusing narrative of the second. For the authorities which Mr. Chambers quotes we must beg leave to refer to the volume itself.

Cursorily remarking that May 28, 1625, is mentioned (p. 3) as the date of the first patent conferring the dignity of a baronet of Nova Scotia, and that at this period the now busy city of Paisley was only a village (p. 7) surrounding the ruins of an ancient abbey, we light upon a somewhat curious story (p. 20) about a couple of runaway debtors, perched upon the Bass Rock in the Frith of Forth:—

"George Lander of the Bass, and his mother, 'Dame Isobel Hepburn, Lady Bass,' were at this time (Dec. 1628) in embarrassed circumstances, 'standing at the horn' at the instance of divers of their creditors.' Nevertheless, as was complained of them, 'they peaceably bruik and enjoy some of their rents, and remain within the Craig of the Bass, so to elude justice and execution of the law.' A Scotch laird and his mother holding out against creditors in a tower on that inaccessible sea-rock, forms rather a

* "Domestic Annals of Scotland, from the Reformation to the Revolution. By Robert Chambers, F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Sc., &c. In two volumes." (Edinburgh and London: W. and R. Chambers.)

† Judicially ordered to pay their debts by "letters of horning."

striking picture to the imagination. But debt even then had its power of exorcising romance. The Lords of Council issued a proclamation, threatening George Lander and his mother with the highest pains if they did not submit to the laws. A friend then came forward and represented to the lords 'the hard and desolate estate' of the two rebels, and obtained a protection enabling them to come to Edinburgh to make arrangements for the settlement of their affairs."

Certain moral offences, or supposed offences, rather, seem to have been punished in a way very effectually preventing a second commission:—

"The case of John Weir, 'in Clenochdyle,' who had married the relict of his grand-uncle, and thus been guilty of 'incest,' was under the consideration of the Privy Council. Weir had been three years under excommunication for this crime, which the Council deemed 'fit to procure the wrath and displeasure of God to the whole nation.' The king's advocate was now ordered to proceed, and Weir was actually tried on the 25th of April (1629), found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh. After suffering a twelvemonth's imprisonment under this sentence, he became a subject for the special mercy of the king, and was only banished the island for life. . . . One of the most remarkable of a large class of cases of this kind, was that of Alexander Blair, a tailor in Currie, who had married his *first wife's half-brother's daughter*. For this offence he was condemned (Sept. 9, 1630) to lose his head."—(p. 28.)

And yet so intent were these learned and conscientious divines and legislators upon straining at gnats and swallowing camels, that, upon the self-same day on which Alexander Blair was condemned to lose his head, one William Lachlane was adjudged to banishment for life, and no more, for unmitigated bigamy.

Out of hundreds of cases of witchcraft, warlocks, and sorcery, which in most instances ended with the purifying mercies of fire and faggot, we select the following, as mere ordinary samples, and no more; content to leave this rather extensive topic of Mr. Chambers's work to those who are possessed of more patience and somewhat less susceptibility of indignation than ourselves:—

"In 1629, Isabel Young, spouse to George Smith, portioner in East Barns, in Haddingtonshire, was burnt for witchcraft. She had been accused of both inflicting and curing diseases; and it appears that she and her husband had sent to the Laird of Lee to borrow his *curing-stone* for their cattle, which had the 'averting-ill.' This is interesting as an early reference to the well-known *Lee Penny*, which is yet preserved in the family of Lochhart of Lee, being an ancient precious stone or amulet, set in a silver penny. It is related that Lady Lee declined to lend the stone, but gave flagons of water in which the penny had been steeped. This water, being drunk by the cattle, was believed to have effected their cure."—(p. 31.)

"The warlock, Alexander Hamilton, was tried Jan. 22, 1630, when it came out that he had begun his wicked career in consequence of meeting the devil in the form of a black man on Kingston Hills, in Haddingtonshire. Being engaged to serve the fiend, he was instructed to raise him by beating the ground thrice with a fir-stick, and crying, 'Rise up, foul thief!' He had consequently had him up several times for consultation; sometimes in the shape of a dog or cat, sometimes in that of a crow. By diabolic aid, he had caused a mill full of corn, belonging to Provost Cockburn, to be burned, merely by taking three stalks from the provost's stacks, and burning them on the Garleton Hills. He had been at many witch-meetings where the enemy of man was present. This wretched man was sentenced to be worried at a stake and burned. On the 3rd July, 1630, the Council took order in the case of Alie Nisbet, midwife, of Hilton, and also in that of John Neill, John Smith, and Katherine Wilson, 'concerning their practice of witchcraft.' Nisbet was accused of curing a woman by taking a pail with hot water and bathing the patient's legs. This may appear as a very natural and proper kind of treatment; but there was an addition: she put her fingers into the water, and ran three times round the bed *widdershins!* or contrary to the direction of the sun, crying, 'The bones to the fire, and the soul to the devil!' thereby putting the disease upon another woman, who died in twenty-four hours. Nisbet also had put some enchanted water under the threshold, for the injury of a servant-girl against whom she had a spite, and who, passing over it, was bewitched, and died instantly. She was 'worried and burnt.'"—(pp. 33, 34.)

For a story, too, about a demon, who insisted upon talking in nothing but the best Latin, we refer the reader to pp. 43, 44, of the volume.

In the usual spirit of interference and intolerance, characteristic of the age, creed, and country,—

“the Town Council of Edinburgh forbade (April, 1631) the wearing of plaids by women in the streets, under pain of corporal punishment. The plaid was the Scottish *mantilla*, and, serving to hide the face, was supposed to afford a protection to immodest conduct. A few years later (1636) the council found that women were still addicted to the use of the plaid, or went about with their skirts over their heads, ‘so that the same is now become the ordinary habit of all women within the city, to the general imputation of their sex, matrons not being able to be discerned from loose-living women, to their own dishonour and scandal of the city.’ For these faults heavy fines were announced.”—(p. 54.)

As mantillas were deemed immodest, and therefore subjected to fines, the marvellous modesty of the female head-gear of the present day would, of course, have been greatly to the hearts’ content of the sapient Town Council, and duly honoured with a premium accordingly.

We are next attracted by a curious passage about an early political reformer, and the singular encouragement he met with for his patriotic aspirations :—

“George Nicol, the son of a tailor in Edinburgh, under an unlucky zeal for the public good, resolved to expose some malpractices of the Scottish rulers which had fallen under his attention, or which he believed to exist. Being in London, he presented to the King some information against the Chancellor, the Earls of Morton and Strathorne, the Lord Traquair, the Lord Advocate, &c., for mismanagement of the treasury. These officers were summoned to London to meet the charges brought against them, when it soon appeared that Nicol had advanced what he could not prove. He was returned to Scotland under the power of the men whom he had accused, and was adjudged by the Privy Council guilty of *leasing-making*, and to stand at the entry of the session-house for an hour, and two hours at the Cross, with a paper on his head bearing, ‘Here stands Mr. George Nicol, who is tried, found, and declared to be a false calumnious liar;’ and thereafter to ‘receive six stripes on his naked back by the hand of the hangman, and then to be led back to the Tolbooth with his shoulders still exposed.’ He ‘met with much compassion from the promiscuous beholders, who generally believed he suffered wrongfully.’ He was afterwards deported to Flanders.”—(p. 62.)

Here, too, we have an early member of the genus Cross or Wombwell :—

“Licence was given (July, 1633) to one Edward Graham to have the keeping of a camel belonging to the King, and to take the animal throughout the kingdom that it might be shewn to the people, ‘by tuck of drum or sound of trumpet, from time to time, without trouble or let,’ he and his servants engaging to behave themselves modestly, and not exhibit the camel on the ‘Sabbath-day.’”—(p. 69.)

The prevailing spirit of cant or fanaticism—it is hard to say which—seems to have been imported even into matters matrimonial; as evidenced by the following edifying narrative :—

“A specimen of religious courtship of this age is given by Mr. John Livingstone in his Memoirs. The lady was daughter to Bartholomew Fleming, merchant in Edinburgh. ‘When I went a visit to Ireland in February, 1634, Mr. Blair propounded to me that marriage. I had seen her before, several times, in Scotland, and heard the testimony of many of her gracious disposition, yet I was for nine months seeking, as I could, direction from God about that business; during which time I did not offer to speak to her, who, I believe, had not heard anything of the matter, only for want of clearness in my mind, although I was twice or thrice in the house, and saw her frequently at communions and public meetings; and it is like I might have been longer in such darkness, except the Lord had presented me an occasion of our conferring together: for in November, 1634, when I was going to the Friday meeting at Ancrum, I

* Note the unctuous politeness of the *Mister*.

met with her and some others going thither, and propounded to them by the way to confer upon a text whereupon I was to preach the day after at Ancrum; wherein I found her conference so judicious and spiritual, that I took that for some answer to my prayer to have my mind cleared, and blamed myself that I had not before taken occasion to confer with her. Four or five days after, I propounded the matter to her and desired her to think upon it; and after a week or two I went to her mother's house, and being alone with her, desiring her answer, I went to prayer, and urged her to pray, which at last she did; and in that time I got abundance of clearness that it was the Lord's mind that I should marry her, and then propounded the matter more fully to her mother. And although I was fully cleared, I may truly say it was above a month before I got marriage affection to her, although she was, for personal endowments, beyond many of her equals; and I got it not till I obtained it by prayer. But thereafter I had a great difficulty to moderate it."—(pp. 79, 80.)

From this union, says Mr. Chambers, proceeded a family which has made a distinguished figure in the United States of America. It is only to be hoped that the members of it have less crack-brained notions upon matrimony than their ancestor, or, at all events, are more careful of committing them to paper.

The year 1635 is memorable as the epoch of the establishment of a regular letter-post in Scotland. Some interesting particulars will be found relative to this subject, and the necessities which gave rise to its institution, in p. 85 of the present volume.

The manatus is a member of the herbivorous *cetacea* which haunts the mouths of rivers in the hottest parts of the Atlantic ocean, and Mr. Chambers is of opinion that it is just possible that a stray individual of this genus may have found its way to the coast of Scotland, more especially as it was the summer season, (June, 1635):—

"There was seen in the water of Don a monster-like beast, having the head like to a great mastiff dog or swine, and hands, arms, and paps like to a man. The paps seemed to be white. It had hair on the head, and the hinder parts, seen sometimes above the water, seemed clubbish, short-legged, and short-footed, with a tail. This monster was seen swimming bodily above the water, about 10 hours in the morning, and continued all day visible, swimming above and below the bridge without any fear. The town's-people of both Aberdeens came out in great multitudes to see this monster. Some threw stones; some shot guns and pistols; and the salmon fishers rowed cables with nets to catch it, but all in vain. It never shrunk nor feared, but would duck under the water, snorting and burling, terrible to the hearers and beholders. It remained two days, and was seen no more."—(p. 88.)

That the manatus is the genuine merman or mermaid of the ignorant there seems to be little room for doubt; indeed one author, Mr. Chambers observes, refers to the animal above described as a mermaid.

For the narrative of the crimes and fate of Patrick Macgregor, the catteran, better known as Gilderoy, or the Red Lad (pp. 96, 97), we are unable to afford space; but must content ourselves with referring the reader to Mr. Chambers' volume, and to vol. i. b. 3 of Bishop Percy's *Reliques*, where an earlier version of the song will be found than that mentioned by Mr. Chambers as the composition of Lady Wardlaw. From the date of his death (1636), it is quite clear that Gilderoy was not a contemporary of Mary Queen of Scots, and it is just as unlikely that he ever had the opportunity of easing Oliver Cromwell of his purse; stories, as Percy observes, (without seeming to know when he really did live,) based upon no better authority than Grub-street.

The following extract (p. 115), on the subject of omens, is curious. It is the Great Civil War, be it remembered, that, to the eyes of superstition and active imagination, is thus casting its shadows before:—

"On the hill of Echt, in Aberdeenshire, famous for its ancient fortification called the Barnakyn of Echt, there was heard, almost every night all this winter (1637, 8), a

prodigious beating of drums, supposed to foretell the bloody civil wars which soon after ensued. The parade of retiring of guards, their tattoos, their reveilles, and marches, were all heard distinctly by multitudes of people. 'Ear-witnesses, soldiers of credit, have told me,' says Gordon of Rothiemay, 'that when the parade was beating, they could discern when the drummer walked towards them, or when he turned about, as the fashion is for drummers to walk to and again upon the head or front of a company drawn up. At such times, also, they could distinguish the marches of several nations; and the first marches that were heard there were the Scottish March; afterwards, the Irish March was heard; then the English March. But before these noises ceased, those who had been trained up much of their lives abroad in the German wars, affirmed that they could perfectly, by their hearing, discern the marches upon the drum of several foreign nations of Europe—such as the French, Dutch, Danish, &c. These drums were so constantly heard, that all the country people next adjacent were therewith accustomed; and sometimes these drummers were heard off that hill, in places two or three miles distant. Some people in the night, travelling near by the Loch of Skene, within three miles of that hill, were frightened with the loud noise of drums, struck hard by them, which did convoy them along the way, but saw nothing; as I had it often from such as heard these noises, from the Laird of Skene and his lady, from the Laird of Echt, and my own wife then living in Skene, almost immediately after the people thus terrified had come and told it. Some gentlemen of known integrity and truth affirmed that, near these places, they heard as perfect shot of cannon go off as ever they heard at the battle of Nordlingen, where themselves some years before had been present."

Other stories to a similar effect, but even more marvellous, are to be found in pp. 146, 7, 8.

The 28th of February, 1638, is memorable as the day upon which commenced at Edinburgh the signing of that *National Covenant* for the "preservation of the Presbyterian model," which was destined for years to exercise so strong an influence upon the fortunes of Scotland, for good or ill. About this time, too, "Mr. Andrew Cant" first appears upon the scene (p. 120), a turbulent Presbyterian divine, and a dealer, probably, in a large way, in the commodity which has ever since been known by his curt cognomen.

In pp. 136, 138, we are introduced to some of the iconoclastic proceedings of Mr. Cant and his fanatic fellow-vandals:—

"At the command of a Committee of the General Assembly, some memorials of the ancient worship, hitherto surviving in Aberdeen, were removed. In Machar Kirk they 'ordained our blessed Lord Jesus Christ his arms to be hewen out of the front of the pulpit, and to take down the portrait of our blessed Virgin Mary, and her dear son baby Jesus in her arms, that had stood since the up-putting thereof, in curious work, under the sill-ring at the west end of the tower whereon the great steeple stands. Besides, where there was ane crucifix set in glassen windows, this he [the Master of Forbes] caused pull out in honest men's houses. He caused one maison strike out Christ's arms in hewen wark on ilk end of Bishop Garin Dunbar's tomb, and sikelike chisel out the name of Jesus, drawn cypherwise I.H.S. out of the timber wall on the foreside of Machar aile, anent the consistory door. The crucifix on the Old Town Cross dung down; the crucifix on the New Town Cross closed up, being loath to break the stone; the crucifix on the west end of St. Nicholas' Kirk in New Aberdeen dung down, whilk was never troubled before.'

"At the command of the minister of the parish, accompanied by several gentlemen of the Covenanting party, the timber-screen of Elgin Cathedral, which had outlived the Reformation, was cast down. 'On the west side was painted in excellent colours, illuminate with stars of gold, the Crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This piece was so excellently done, that the colours and stars never faded nor evanished, but keptit hale and sound, as they were at the begiuning, notwithstanding this college or canoury kirk wanted the roof since the Reformation, and no hale window therein to save the same from storm, snow, sleet, nor weat; whilk myself saw. On the other side of this wall, towards the east, was drawn the Day of Judgment.—It was said this minister caused bring home to his house the timber thereof, and burn the same for serving his kitchen and other uses; but ilk night the fire went out wherein it was burnt, and could not be holden in to kindle the morning fire, as use is; wherat the servants

and others marvelled, and thereupon the minister left off any further to bring in or burn any more of that timber in his house. This was marked and spread through Elgin, and credibly reported to myself."

In pp. 156, 7, we have a sketch of the views of the dominant party as to the requirements of true religion :—

"Of the ecclesiastical discipline of this period, and its bearing upon the habits of the people, we get a good idea from the Presbytery Record of Strathbogie. The whole moral energy of the country appears as concentrated in an effort to fix a certain code of theological views, including a rigid observance of the Sabbath, the suppression of witchcraft, the maintenance of a serious style of manners, and the extirpation of popery. A committee of the presbytery made periodical visits to the several parishes, called the minister and chief parishioners before them, and examined the parties separately as to each other's spiritual condition and religious practice. For example, at Rhyrie, the minister, Henry Ross, being removed, the elders were sworn and interrogated as to his efficiency. They 'all in aue voice deposed that concerning his literature he was very weak, and gave them little or no comfort in his ministry; but, as concerning his life, he was mended, and was blameless now in his conversation.' To be absent any considerable number of times from church was punishable; and if the parishioner proved contumacious, he was liable to be excommunicated—a doom inferring a loss of all civil rights, and a complete separation from human converse. To refuse to take the Covenant, or to have any dealings with the loyalist Huntley, brought men into similar troubles. Irregularities between the sexes, and even quarrelling and scolding, had to be expiated in sackcloth before the congregation. Drunkenness and swearing were also censured. In dealing with these offences, an unsparing inquisition into domestic and family matters was used, and no rank, age, or sex seems to have afforded the subject any protection. As specimens of religious offences,—a gentleman was prosecuted for bringing home a millstone on a Sunday; another for gathering gooseberries in time of sermon. It was found regarding Patrick Wilson, that he had sat up with a company drinking till after cockcrow, consuming, in all, eleven pints—that is, about two dozen quart bottles—of ale; he had struck a man, and railed in his drink at several gentlemen of the parish. The brethren ordained Patrick to stand in sackcloth two Sabbaths, and pay four merks penalty."

The pathetic story of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (pp. 166, 7), unfortunately too long for insertion here, we commend to our readers as one of the most interesting passages in the book.

To the fall of the year 1648 is to be traced the origin of the term *Whig*, as applied to a well-known party in the state. It was at this period, when the news arrived of the Duke of Hamilton's defeat, that the Marquis of Argyle and his party headed the *Whigs' Raid* (or Whiggamores' inroad), upon the march of the southron fanatics to Edinburgh. According to Burnet, the name *Whiggamore* was given to the people of the south-western counties, from the word *Whiggan*, which they used in driving their horses. This alleged origin, however, of the name we are inclined to look upon as very doubtful.

Passing the murder of the Marquis of Huntley by the remorseless Argyle and his sanctimonious supporters (pp. 178, 9), our attention is arrested by some striking sketches of these frightful times :—

"The diarist John Nicoll mentions, under February, 1650, that 'Much falsset and cheating was detected at this time by the Lords of Session; for the whilk there was daily hanging, scourging, nailing of lugs [ears] and binding of people to the Tron, and boring of tongues; so that it was aue fatal year for false notars and witnesses, as daily experience did witness.' Nicoll enumerates many of the offenders. One was John Lawson of Leith, who had taken a leading part in causing a house, left by one who died of the plague, to come by a false service to one who had no claim to it. 'He was brought to the Tron betwixt eleven and twelve before noon, and fast bound thereto, with aue paper on his head declaring his fault. His tongue was drawn out with aue turkes [pincers] by the common hangman, and laid on aue little buird—and run through with aue het iron or bodkin.' Another delinquent was Thomas Hunter, a

writer, guilty of perjury; for which he was declared incapable of 'agenting ony business within the house and college of justice.' William Blair, 'messer,' was hanged 'for sundry falsets committed by him in his calling.'"

Writing again, towards the close of 1651, Nicoll gives (p. 212) a "most unflattering picture" of the moral condition of the country:—

"'Under heavin,' he says, 'there was not greater falsset, oppression, division, hatred, pride, malice, and envy, nor was at this time, and diverse and sundry years before (ever since the subscribing the Covenant), every man seeking himself and his own ends, even under a cloak of piety, whilk did cover much knavery.' He adds: 'Much of the ministry, also, could not purge themselves of their vices of pride, avarice, and cruelty; where they malign'd, they were divided in their judgments and opinions, and made their pulpits to speak one against another. Great care they had of their augmentations, and *Reek pennies*, never before heard of but within this few years. Pride and cruelty, one against another, much abounded: little charity or mercy to restore the weak, was to be found among them. This I observe, not out of malice to the ministry, but to record the truth, for all offended, from the prince to the beggar.'"

Well may we exclaim, with St. Bernard, "It is not for us here to say, 'Like priest like people,' for the people are not so bad as the priests."

The sea-girt castle of Dunottar was now almost the only place of strength in Scotland that was enabled to resist the English arms. Its small garrison was under the command of George Ogilvie, of Barras, whose anxiety to maintain his post was increased by the reflection that to his care had been consigned the regalia of the kingdom—the crown, sceptre, and sword of state. The story of their ultimate preservation (pp. 213, 4) is sufficiently curious to deserve quotation:—

"For many months, Ogilvie and his little garrison had defied the English forces; but now it was likely that he could not hold out much longer. The Earl Marischal had been taken with the Committee of Estates, and shipped off to London as prisoner. He contrived, however, to send by a private hand the key of the closet in which the regalia lay, to his mother, the Dowager Countess, who, by the advice of her son, opened a communication with Mr. James Grainger, minister of Kineff, a person in whom the family reposed great faith, with a view to his assisting in conveying away the precious 'honours.' The minister and his wife, Christian Fletcher, entered heartily into the wishes of the Countess. Mrs. Grainger, by permission of the English commander, visiting the wife of the governor of the castle, received from that lady, but without the knowledge of her husband, the crown into her lap. The sceptre and sword, wrapped up in a bundle of *hards* or lint, were placed on the back of a female attendant. When Mrs. Grainger and her maid returned through the beleaguering camp, it appeared as if she were taking away some lint to be spun for Mrs. Ogilvie. So far from suspecting any trick, the English officer on duty is said to have helped Mrs. Grainger upon her horse. The castle was rendered three months afterwards, when great was the rage of the English on finding that the regalia were gone. It was adroitly given out that they had been carried beyond sea by Sir John Keith, and handed to King Charles at Paris. In reality, on reaching the manse of Kineff, Mrs. Grainger had delivered the crown, sceptre, and sword to her husband, who took the earliest opportunity of burying them under the floor of his church, imparting the secret of their concealment to no one but the Countess Marischal. To the credit of the worthy minister and his wife, they preserved their secret inviolate till the Restoration, eight years afterwards, when 'the honours' were exhumed, and replaced under proper custody. An order of the Scottish Parliament, dated January 11, 1661, rewarded Mrs. Grainger with 2,000 merks, and George Ogilvie was created a baronet."

Omitting the interesting but over-long story of the gallant Wogan (pp. 223, 4), we come to the once famous history (pp. 228—232) of the "Devil of Glenluer," a literary spirit who, amongst other accomplishments, professed to speak good Latin; the following extract from which (p. 230) will shew that the doctrines of spirit-rapping and of arms floating in mid air are anything but novelties, the story dating so far back as 1654.

"After a great deal of the like talk with the unseen tormentor, ending with a declaration from him that he was an evil spirit come from the bottomless pit to vex this house, and that Satan was his father, there appeared a naked hand, and an arm from the elbow down, beating upon the floor till the house did shake again. This the minister attested, and also that he heard the voice, saying, 'Saw you that? It was not my hand—it was my father's; my hand is more black in the loof [palm].'"

About June, 1654, seems to have been the time, Mr. Chambers says (p. 227), when the word *Tory*, in its political sense, was introduced into our island. Being first assigned to a set of predatory outlaws in Ireland, it became, naturally enough, transferred to a number of irregular soldiers connected with the insurgent army of the Earl of Glencairn in Scotland, who "lay in holes and other private places," and robbed and spoiled all who fell into their hands.

In p. 245 we have an early *morceau* on newspapers, viewed as a magisterial and municipal luxury:—

"The magistrates of Glasgow, feeling the need for 'a diurnal,' i.e. newspaper, a luxury hitherto little known in Scotland, 'appoint John Fleming to write to his man who lies at London,' to cause one to be sent for the town's use. Whether John Fleming's man, from the fact of his *lying* at London, is to be presumed as himself connected with the public press, may be left to the consideration of the reader."

Lying at London, in connexion with a newspaper, is by no means an uncommon avocation even at the present day.

"The Dead Alive" we would give as the title of our next extract:—

"At this time the public received a great surprise in the sudden reappearance of Lord Belhaven, who was understood to have been dead for the last six years and upwards. At the forfeiture of the Hamilton family under the English tyranny, Lord Belhaven found himself engaged as security to the creditors of that house for a much larger sum than he could pay; in consequence whereof he fell upon an extraordinary expedient. He took a journey to England, and when he had passed Solway Sands he caused his servant to come back to his wife with his cloak and hat, and had it given out that he and his horse had sunk in the quicksands and were drowned. None were privy to the secret but his lady and the servant. The report passed everywhere as authentic, and to make it more plausible, his lady and children went into mourning for two years. Passing into England, Lord Belhaven put on a mean suit of apparel, hired himself to be a gardiner, and worked at this humble employment during the whole time of his absence, no one knowing this but his lady. The Duchess of Hamilton having at length come to a composition with her creditors, his Lordship returned to Scotland, and resumed his rank, to the admiration of many."—(pp. 249, 250.)

"Miss Biffin outdone" would be the title of our next:—

"Nicol states himself to have seen this day (Sept. 24th, 1659) a youth of sixteen, a native of Aberdeen, who, having been born without power in his arms, either to eat or drink, or do any other thing for himself or others, 'Almighty God, who is able to do all things, gave him power to supply all these duties with the toes of his feet, and to write in singular good, legible, and current write, and that with such haste as any common notar is in use to do. Yea, further, with his toes he put on his clothes, kamed his head, made his writing-pens, and threaded a needle, in such short time and space as any other person whomsoever was able to do with his hands.'"—(p. 253.)

Whatever may be said or thought of the loyalty or disloyalty of the Scottish people, the fish of the Scottish seas and the swans of the Scottish lakes would seem to have been loyal in the extreme. No sooner had Charles II. been restored to the throne, than the seas, which had been barren for years before, became so wonderfully prolific that in some places the people "were in a condition to dung the land with soles;" and from the *Mercurius Caledonius* we further learn,—

"that on the 1st of January, 1661, the swans, which used to dwell on Linlithgow Loch, and which had deserted their haunt at the time of the king's departure from

Scotland, did now grace his return by reappearing in a large flock upon the lake. There was also a small fish called the *Cherry of the Tay*, a kind of whiting, which returned from a voluntary exile along with the king."—(p. 267.)

On the 8th of January, 1661, appeared the first number of the first newspaper attempted in Scotland. It was a small weekly sheet, intituled "*Mercurius Caledonius* : comprising the Affairs now in Agitation in Scotland, with a Survey of Foreign Intelligence." The editor was Thomas Sydserf, or Saint Serf, son of a former bishop of Galloway, who was soon after promoted to the see of Orkney.

With an early announcement from the columns of the *Mercurius Caledonius* of a primitive foot-race, we must bring our extracts to a conclusion. We there find notice duly given of—

"a foot-race to be run by 12 brewster wives, all of them in a condition which makes violent exertion unsuitable to the female frame, 'from the Thicket Burn [probably Figgat Burn] to the top of Arthur's Seat, for a groaning cheese of one hundred pound weight, and a budge-ll of Dunkeld *agua vita* and rumpkin of Brunswick Mum for the second, set down by the Dutch midwife. The next day, sixteen fish-wives to trot from Musselburgh to the Cannon-cross for twelve pair of lamb's harrigals."—(p. 273.)

In taking our leave of Mr. Chambers's laborious and diversified compilation, our only care must be not to omit expressing somewhat of surprise that among his thousand tales and narratives of the startling and the horrible, he has omitted to include the curious story of Alexander (better known as Sawney) Bean and his cannibal family. In interest it may certainly vie with most of his extracts, and its truthfulness, we believe we are quite correct in saying, has never been made matter of dispute.

SLEEPY NIGHTSHADE, KING DUNCAN, AND THE DANES.

In the reign of Duncan, king of Scotland, subsequently murdered by Macbeth, the Norwegians under Sueno, or Sweyn, brother of Canute, one of England's Danish kings, are reported by the Scottish historians to have invaded Scotland, and to have laid siege to Perth, which the Scots were on the point of surrendering. While a treaty was in progress, the King of Scotland offered to supply the besiegers with provisions, of which they were in great want. The following is Buchanan's version of this mythic story:—

"The Scots . . . told the Norwegians, that whilst the conditions of peace were propounding and settling, their king would send abundance of provisions into their camp, as knowing that they were not overstocked with victualling for the army. That gift was acceptable to the Norwegians, not so much on account of the Scots' bounty, or their own penury, as that they thought it was a sign that their spirits were cowed, quite spent and broken. Whereupon a great quantity of bread and wine was sent them; both wine pressed out of the grape, and also strong drink made of *barley-malt*, mixed with the juice of a poisonous herb, abundance of which grows in Scotland, called *sleepy nightshade*: the stalk of it is above two feet long, and in its upper part spreads into branches; the leaves are broadish, acuminated at the extremities, and faintly green. The berries are large, and of a black colour when they are ripe, which proceed out of the stalk under the bottom of the leaves; their taste is sweetish, and almost insipid; it hath a very small seed, as little as the grains of a fig. The virtue of the fruit, root, and especially of the seed, is *soporiferous*, and they will make men mad if taken in too great quantities. With this herb all the provisions were infected, and they who carried it, to prevent all suspicion of fraud, tasted of it before, and invited the Danes

to drink huge draughts of it. Sweyn himself, in token of good-will, did the same, according to the custom of his nation. But Duncan, knowing that the force of the potion would reach to their very vitals, whilst they were asleep, had in great silence admitted Macbeth with his forces into the city, by a gate which was farthest off from the enemy's camp; and understanding by his spies that the enemy was fast asleep, and full of wine, he sent Banquo before, who well knew all the avenues both of that place and of the enemies' camp, with the greater part of the army, placing the rest in ambush. He entering their camp, . . . slew the sleeping Danes, the king escaping with difficulty."

Thus far Buchanan.

The following is Bellenden's account of the same transaction :—

"Incontinent the Scots took (*tuk*) the juice of Mekilwort berijs, and mengit (mixed) it in yair (their) wyne, aill, and breid, and send ye samen in gret quantite to yair ennymes. Sweno and his army rejoicing in thys fouth (store) of vittallis, began to waucht (quaff, or swig) on their maner, and to have experience quha nicht in garge yair wambe (stomach) with maist voracite quhil at last ye venom of yir (these) beryis was skalit (dispersed or diffused) throw all partis of their bodyis. Throw quhilk thay war resolvit in ane deidly sleip. Yan Duncane send to Macbeth," &c.—(Book xii. c. 2.)

Hector Boethius, whose history is translated rather freely by Bellenden, gives the pharmaceutical name of this deadly plant. His relation is as follows :—

"Interea vinum et cerevisiam *Solatro amentiali* (herbaest in gentis quantitatis, acinos principio virides, ac mox ubi maturaverint purpureos, et ad nigredinem vergentes habens ad caulem enatos et sub foliis latentes seseque quasi retrahentes vimque soporiferam aut in amentiam agendi si affatim sumpseris habentes magna ubertate in Scotia proveniens) miscent ac in exercitum magno studio apertis partis convehunt. . . ."—(Lib. xii.)

Holinshed's relation differs in no material point from the versions of the before-mentioned veracious historians :—

"The Scots hereupon take the juyce of mekilwort berries and mixed the same in theyr ale and bread, sending it thus spiced and confectioned in great abundance unto their enimies.

"They rejoysing that they had got meate and drinke sufficient to satisfie theyr bellies, fell to eating and drinking after such greedy wise, that it seemed they strove who might devour and swallow up most, till the operation of the berries spred in such sort through all parts of their bodies that they were in the end brought into a fast dead slepe, that in maner it was impossible to awake them."—(Vol. i. 242.)

The age in which these historians lived and laboured was more distinguished for invention than for judgment. They did not trouble themselves with the vexatious customs of this generation, such as sifting evidence, balancing probabilities, and the like. They appear to have implicit faith in the marvellous, if not in the supernatural. But that celebrated living critics, authors, and botanists should in this time of general scepticism quote and give currency to such childish fables, is a proof that we are not so faithless a race as some admirers of the olden time insinuate. The question was put a week or two since by one of the *credulous* to the editor of the "Gardener's Chronicle," what was *hebenon*, the plant which supplied the leprous distilment wherewith the majesty of Denmark was, on the authority of Shakespeare, reduced to a poor ghost. The querist hinted that it might be *henbane*, but the learned Editor negated this almost universally accepted opinion, and pronounced in favour of *atropa belladonna*, or sleepy nightshade, quoting at the same time, in corroboration of his opinion, Buchanan's account of the poisoning of the Danes, as narrated in the respective histories above quoted.

In reference to the same subject, a correspondent of the *Phytologist*, a

botanical journal, hints that the question is not a scientific one, and that its solution would be of no practical advantage to science. This may be true; yet science is able to deal with the probabilities of the narrative, and to shew that the story is as fictitious as the stories contained in the "Arabian Nights," or as the *Kinder* and *Hausmarchen* of the Germans.

Geographical botany is a new science, or at least an only recently investigated branch of the general science of botany. Its object is to ascertain the distribution or the range of plants, both horizontal and vertical.

By this science we learn that the *atropa belladonna*, deadly or sleepy nightshade, is not a Scottish plant. It occurs but rarely in the centre and south of England, and does not extend further north than to the 55° of north latitude, or barely to the Scottish border.

The correspondent above alluded to states that it is only seen here and there in the vicinity of ruined monastic establishments, near old palaces and castles. It is mentioned as a plant of Fife in Sibbalt's history of that county, but as one of the *rariores*. Buchanan states that it occurs *passim*, or is as plentiful as the field-thistle. This is not the case. But even if it were, the berries are but rarely produced, and only on strong and well-established plants; and even granting this, the berries are only found at a certain season. Assuming the truth of the occurrence, it is just as feasible that the Scots possessed narcotic materials, prepared from non-indigenous substances, as that they had wine with which their juices were mixed. The vine is no more a native production of Scotland than the nightshade is, and vines are as scarce in Scotland as black swans or white crows.

But the real truth is that there was no poisoning at all, nor, indeed, any enemy to poison. Fardon, who lived only a couple of centuries after the time of Duncan and Macbeth, gives no account of any invasion of the Danes during this reign, nor does he mention the rebellion of the island clans. Consequently there is negative evidence that the whole story is a fiction,—a mere poetic embellishment; and the juice of the deadly nightshade might do about as well for poisoning the Danes as it did for the Danes' king, Hamlet's noble father:—

"————— Pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aqua potestas."

The Chronicle of Melrose, and the historian John Major, are equally silent on this subject.

It is, however, mentioned by a late antiquarian. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, not only ignores, but refutes the entire story; adding, that there are a thousand historical blunders in Stevens's Introduction to Shakspeare's "Macbeth."

This learned authority says, in a note (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 404),—"There was no invasion of Fife by *Sueno*, the Norwegian king, at that period. Shakspeare and Holinshed were misled by the Scottish historians, who confounded times and personages." "The Norwegian banners may have flouted the sky in Fife" during the preceding reign.

In the text the learned author writes,—"**FICTION** represents this short period (Duncan's reign) as disturbed by some rebellion, and as afflicted by some depredations of the Danes."

In page 411, vol. i., we are told—"There was not in the reign of Duncan any revolt in the western isles. Neither is it probable, though it be possible, that Sueno, the king of Norway, landed an army in Fife during that reign; as he appears to have been much otherwise occupied, and to have died in 1035." In support of this opinion, and to refute the com-

mentators on Shakspeare, especially Stevens, he cites Langebek's *Scriptores* and Lacombe's *Chron. de l'Histoire du Nord*.

From what has been above stated and quoted, it appears that there is just as much truth in the historic relation of the poisoning of the Danes by the deadly nightshade, or by any other plant, as there is in the story of the three black crows:—

"Black crows have been thrown up, three, two, and one,
And now I find all come at last to none."

The learned in antique lore, and the learned in the names, nature, distribution, and qualities of herbs, may rest contented, and save themselves further trouble about the question. Most readers have heard of the story of the fish in the pail of water, by which the Merry Monarch puzzled the scientific pundits of the Royal Society; a story which conveys a lesson pregnant with wisdom to even the wise men of modern times.

THE BARON OF BURFORD.—ORIGIN OF "HUMBUG."

The Baron of Burford.—In Burford Church, near Tenbury, is the painting of a corpse in a shroud, measuring 7 ft. 8 in. long, supposed to represent Edmund Cornwall, familiarly known in the district as "the strong baron," and of whom, from his extraordinary stature and muscular powers, many strange traditions still exist in the neighbourhood. From Habington's account of him he seems to have been an admirable Crichton in his way. He died 1585. There was formerly in the possession of a Rev. Mr. Wood, of Tenbury, a walking-staff, said to have belonged to this celebrated baron:—"It is 5 ft. long; the head, which is of iron, continues about 2 ft. down the four sides, which is square for that length; the remaining part is round, and the bottom is shod with iron. It bears his initials, and the head is inscribed, "In my defence, God me defend!" On one side of the staff is a flat hook, as if for the purpose of being attached to his girdle. Its weight was 8 lbs." What has become of this extraordinary piece of furniture?

Origin of the word Humbug.—The parentage of this cant but expressive word is involved in the greatest obscurity. The earliest instance in which I have met with it is in Fielding's "Amelia," published in 1751. Going back, however, to a century earlier, the same word, as it appears to me, is met with in another form. In a rare but very loose book, called the "Loves of Hero and Leander," a copy of which is in my possession, printed anonymously in 1677, we find these lines:—

"Enough, quoth Hero, say no more,—
Hum-bug, quoth he, 'twas known of yore."

This edition of the work is not mentioned by Lowndes; but in that of 1653, which

is noticed by him, and a copy of which is to be found in the British Museum, the word, if I recollect aright, is printed *mum-budg*, erroneously, perhaps. It seems to me not at all improbable that the word was originally compounded of *mum*, expressive of silence, and *bugg*, a ghost or goblin; a *mum-bug* thus meaning a device to frighten another into silence. *Mum*, as an interjection enjoining silence, seems to have been represented in Chaucer's time by the word *clum*, as that appears to be the meaning in "The Miller's Tale," ll. 3,637—40:—

"They seten stille wel a forlong way :
Now, *Pater Noster*, 'clum,' quod Nicholay,
And 'clum,' quod Jon, and 'clum,' quod
Alisoun."

But query whether "*mum*" is not the correct reading? Though the other word is universally adopted, the MS. may possibly have originally been wrongly deciphered. In Harsnet's "Declaration of Egregious Popish Impostures," 1603, (as quoted in "Notes and Queries" for Aug. 1. 1857,) there is the passage, "All must be *mum*: Clum, quoth the Carpenter, elum quoth the Carpenter's Wife, and clum quoth the Friar,"—in allusion, no doubt, to the above passage of Chaucer.

Another possible, but more unlikely, origin of the word *humbug* may be found in the Persian *kumbuct*, a term of abuse signifying ill-fated or sorry wretch. If so, it may possibly have been introduced by some of our foreign travellers in the time of James I., in whose reign, *it is said*, the word *chouse* originated, from an impostor who gained admission at court under the assumed guise of a *chiaous*, or Turkish envoy. Can any of your readers give the full particulars of this last story?—with the authorities, if possible.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 20. JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. John Thomas Jeffcock and the Right Hon. T. H. Sotherton-Escourt, M.P., were elected Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited an ancient bone skate, found recently near Finsbury. Examples of these skates are not uncommon; they are supposed to be of the same kind as those used by the youth of London, described by Fitz-Stephen.

The Director read the conclusion of Lord Coningsby's "History of Political Parties in the Reign of Queen Anne," communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, from the Lansdowne MS. in the British Museum.

The Society adjourned over the Whitsun holidays.

June 3. JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Frederick Angell and Mr. Eardley Gideon Calling Eardley were elected Fellows.

The President exhibited a gold coin of the Emperor Theodosius, found recently in Kent, bearing on the reverse the legend VICTORIA AVGG., the Emperors Theodosius and Gratianus seated, supporting between them a globe; Victory behind them, with wings outspread.

The Secretary, in a short note on this type, remarked that it was imitated in Saxon times, on very rude gold coins found in England, and on a unique penny of Ciolwulf; but here the figure of Victory, whose statues were, we are told, long respected by the early Christians, probably represents the third personage of the Trinity.

Mr. WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE exhibited drawings, executed by Mr. B. Wilmer, Local Secretary for Normandy, of several relics discovered in a Merovingian tomb near Beauvais in the year 1845. The tomb was of stone, and contained a sword and a spear, with the ornamental portions of a sheath enamelled and set with coloured glass.

Mr. W. PETTIT GRIFFITH communicated a note on the identification of the north postern of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, accompanied by a plan shewing its situation.

The Secretary then read a communication by himself, entitled "*Furca et Fossa*: A Review of certain modes of Capital Punishment in the Middle Ages." Among the manorial rights enumerated in some of our earlier charters are those of *Furca et Fossa*, or gallows and pit,—two modes of capital punishment, of which the former obtains to this day, while the latter appears to have been abolished, or to have fallen into disuse, several centuries ago. Ducange records the hanging of a woman at Limoges in the year 1414, and in the year 1449 a woman was hung at Paris, where the novelty of this mode of execution brought together a large concourse of people, especially of females. By the laws of Æthilberht, women convicted of theft were precipitated from the cliff, or submerged; and a woman was thus drowned at London-bridge for sorcery, (*Cod. Dip. Ævi. Sax.*, No. DXCI.) Coke, in his third "Institute," says, "*Furca* remains, but *Fossa* is abolished;" but he affords us no clue to the time when the change took place, which was probably about the middle of the fifteenth

century. In every country where the Teutonic race obtained a permanent footing, the punishment of drowning prevailed in many places up to a comparatively late period; but the reason of its discontinuance remains unexplained. It is supposed that Edward the Fourth's charter to the Cinque Ports, granting to them, among other privileges, the right of *Furca*, led to the disuse of drowning, which had long been practised in those towns. At Sandwich, criminals were buried alive at a place called "Thieves' Down;" at Dover they were precipitated from the cliff called "Sharpness." And this is supposed to be the *Infalisticatio* of Ralf de Hengham, glossed by the learned Selden, in his Notes on the *Summa Parva* of that Judge. Those who neglected their sea-walls were apprehended and staked alive in the breach, a punishment similar to that inflicted by the ancient Frisians on the criminal convicted of sacrilege, who was condemned to mutilation and death on the sea-shore. It is probable that the taunt with which Harold's mother was met by the Norman Conqueror had reference to this ancient mode of punishment. All Europe regarded Harold as a sacrilegious criminal, and his burial on the sea-shore, "*quod accessus maris operire solet*," was the last act of indignity they could offer to his mangled remains, the taunt expressing all the bitterness inspired by a recent conflict and a hard-won victory. Many remarkable instances were cited of the punishment of drowning in various cities of the Continent. An account was also given, from the Transactions of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the discovery of the body of a woman who had been buried alive after the manner of the ancient Germans, as described by Tacitus in his *Germania*.

June 10. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. William Reece and Mr. George G. Gilbert Heard were elected Fellows.

The Rev. T. HUGO exhibited a large collection of pilgrims' signs in lead, obtained during excavations in the year 1856 for the formation of a dock at Dowgate, on the north bank of the Thames. In a communication read by himself to the meeting, Mr. Hugo described the various types, many of which bore allusion to Saint Thomas of Canterbury.

Mr. MORGAN, V.-P., exhibited a carved cocoa-nut, handsomely mounted as a tankard in silver-gilt, in honour of John Maurice, Prince of Nassau-Siegen. The cocoa-nut is carved on four sides, on one of which is the portrait of the Prince in armour, with the motto, "*QVA PATET ORBIS*."

Mr. GEORGE CHAPMAN exhibited a metal casket, enamelled with the arms of Valence, Angoulesme, England, Holland, Brabant, and Brittany.

Mr. A. F. CARRINGTON communicated to the Society remarks on Trial by Battle, in which he reviewed the origin of the practice from the earliest historical notices to its abrogation in the present century.

June 17. JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited examples of modern forgeries of pilgrims' signs, to which he had alluded at the previous meeting.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, V.-P., exhibited a girdle, or baldric, of the fifteenth century, of Italian workmanship. The belt is formed of a band of crimson and gold velvet ribbon, and has been studded throughout its entire length with niello, in the form of six-lobed roses of silver-gilt, enriched with filagree-work and enamel, alternating with smaller ornaments of similar work made with holes to receive the tongue of the buckle. It bears

an escutcheon with a coat of arms formed in niello and gold, apparently Sable, three bends or, with the letters L B on either side. Beneath this medallion are two portraits in niello, one of a gentleman with long hair and wearing a cap, and the other of a lady with her hair closely confined within a caul of network.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCER PERCIVAL exhibited tracings of five water-marks on the paper of an ancient manuscript on Canon Law preserved in the library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. E. C. IRELAND exhibited a photograph of the front view of a carving in box-wood, of the latter half of the fifteenth century, preserved in the Museum at Kirkleatham, Yorkshire. The carving represents the legend of St. George and the Dragon, and is the same work alluded to in Graves' History of Cleveland, 4to., Carlisle, 1808, p. 393. It is about 13 inches high by 7 inches broad at the base.

Mr. W. S. FITCH exhibited, through Mr. Joseph Jackson Howard, an original seal of Hugh, prior of Aumerle, and eighteen sulphur casts of seals of various kinds, all from charters relating to Dodenash Priory.

The Secretary, by permission of Mr. Henry H. Young, of Leamington Spa, exhibited a leaden cross, inscribed with the following formula: on one side, ANNO . AB . INCARNACIONE DNI MCXXXVI; on the other, OBIIT . CLARICIA II. NON . NOVEBRIS . HORA . TERCIA. This object was found at Angers a few years since.

The Director exhibited, by permission of Arthur Trollope, Esq., several iron weapons of the Anglo-Saxon period, lately discovered in the bed of the river Witham, in Lincolnshire. Among them is an example of the barbed javelin, somewhat resembling the *angon*, in very perfect preservation.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM exhibited some fragments of Roman pottery and bricks found at Brockley Hill, Middlesex.

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Mr. E. G. SQUIER, Hon. F.S.A., exhibited four drawings of objects of aboriginal American art, in gold, found six feet below the surface of the ground in excavating for the railway about nine miles inland from the city of Panama.

Mr. J. R. DANIEL TYSSEN exhibited a sword, several daggers, and some spurs, found in the bed of the river at Hackney. One of the spurs is remarkable for the length of its neck, which measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mr. RICHARD ALMACK himself read selections from a number of letters and other documents of the Stanhope family in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Notice was then given of the adjournment of the Society to Thursday, November 18.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS.

OXFORD during the past month has been unusually gay, for apart from the large numbers who are, year by year, attracted by the Commemoration, the previous week saw a very large influx of visitors to join in the GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS. The idea that the time was come for a general assembling of the various Architectural Societies which during the last fifteen years had sprung up in all parts of the country, had been long entertained, and Wednesday, June 9, was fixed upon as the day for carrying the design into execution. It is, after all, simply what our neighbours the French have long been accustomed to; each year at Paris delegates from the different provincial Societies attend to report progress.

The Meeting at Oxford, we hope, is but the inauguration of a series, and as far as can be judged from the large attendance, and the satisfactory manner in which the proceedings went off, there is no reason to doubt of their success. The following report of the proceedings we have no doubt will prove of interest to the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, June 9.—At two o'clock, P.M., a general preliminary meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, in Holywell-street. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the President of the Society, the chair was taken by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, who opened the Congress with a short but interesting and appropriate address.

"The object of the Congress he believed to be to enable architectural students, and those who take any interest in our great revival of Gothic art, to compare old works with modern works, and to ascertain how far we had been guided in the erection of our own buildings by the principles of truth and reality with which our fathers had been inspired; and this consideration led him to another point—the choice of Oxford for the Congress. He thought it the most appropriate place that could have been chosen, for here could be seen, side by side, some of the noblest works of antiquity, and some of the best and most striking efforts of the men of our own time. Moreover, Oxford gave birth to the first of our architectural societies; the babe, indeed, was still in its infancy, for it had existed only twenty years; yet it had done good work, and borne good fruit. Twenty years ago little or nothing was known of Gothic architecture; now, by the means of this society, and those other numerous societies which have grown up along with it in almost every part of England, the knowledge of true principles in art and architecture has become as widely diffused as ignorance of them was

at that time general. Those societies have responded to our invitation, and united to meet us to-day, and we have not a little to shew them. To-morrow the buildings of the University—the finest and most closely connected buildings in the kingdom—will be shewn; on the following day an excursion will be made to such churches in the neighbourhood as were deemed most worthy of inspection; on this, the first afternoon, the new Oxford Museum will be exhibited—a building in every way remarkable as one of the greatest works of modern times, but especially remarkable as a bold example of the application of true Gothic principles to secular purposes. There had been much dissent at first about the style. Many persons were of opinion that the Gothic styles were inappropriate and intractable; but prejudice had gradually melted away, and people were beginning to learn that, when properly treated, the adaptability of Gothic architecture is infinite, and that no other style whatever can, like it, be employed for every purpose. The Dean also called attention to the fact that the nineteenth century material—iron—had been largely employed in the New Museum. Iron is gradually superseding wood in a very large part of the construction of buildings, &c.: we have iron roofs, iron frames for floors, and—at least in the merchant service—more iron ships than wooden ones. He was sorry to be obliged to admit that the iron roof of the New Museum was not at the present moment in a satisfactory stage, in consequence of some miscalculation of the weight to be supported by the groups of iron shafts; but he had no doubt that

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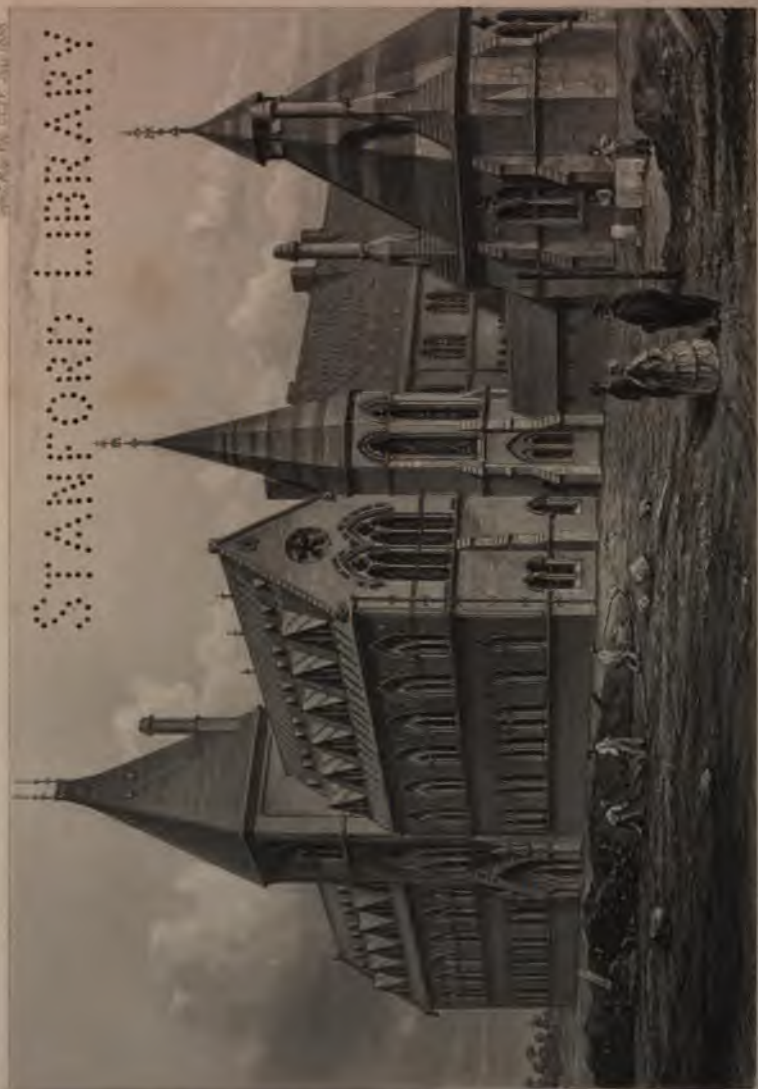
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THE NEW UNIVERSITY CHURCH, OXFORD.

OXFORD NEW MUSEUM

is in course of erection. The party proceeded around the upper corridor into the great lecture-room, where the Dean of Christ Church resumed the chair; and called upon Dr. Acland (to whose zeal and industry the Museum is so largely indebted that its very existence, and the fact that it is being erected in the Gothic style, may be almost said to be due to him) to give the members of the Congress some account of the origin and rise of the scheme and the purposes of the building itself. The lecture, which was extremely interesting, and very well delivered, was illustrated by a series of boldly executed elevations of portions of the building, and a good block plan.

Dr. Acland commenced his remarks by saying that in this nineteenth century, when it often happens that a boy knows more of the great principles of the natural world and his own formation than was known by a man but a very little while ago, it was absolutely necessary that everything should be done to extend the knowledge of the wonders of creation, so far as the Creator has willed to open them up to man:—hence the Oxford Museum. In this building every facility would be offered to the student of the world, and of man. The very pillars around the corridors would teach geology; the iron foliage of the spandrels of the roof would teach botany; and he hoped that the capitals and the corbels, which now are left in massive blocks, would one day exhibit a complete series of our Flora and our Fauna. All the building was intended to teach some great lesson, not only in art and architecture, but also in the illustrations afforded by the several parts of the purposes to which the whole is devoted. And not only this, but it had been determined that the central area, which had been covered with a glass roof, and was intended to contain the collections of specimens, should be surrounded by statues of great scientific men, from Aristotle downwards: several of these had been given by the queen, and were on the ground; others, he had no doubt, would come in by degrees, till every corbel should have its figure. As to the decoration of the building, he had said already that much of what was intended to be carved-work had been for the present left in block; he believed that it was far better that a little should now be done well, than that much should be done badly; and that the complete ornamentation of the structure should be left to the gradual work of posterity.

Our limits preclude the possibility of

doing justice to Dr. Acland's admirable lecture, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, but the following short account of the objects of the Museum will explain the substance of it.*

"The visitor will best appreciate the building by learning the purposes for which it has been erected. A brief historical sketch will explain this.

"In the branches of human knowledge which chiefly occupied the learned world before this century, Oxford was pre-eminent. This century ushered in new studies. The material world began to be as sedulously investigated as formerly the domain of mental or linguistic science had been. For the new sciences Oxford had no adequate appliances. Though Boyle had flourished here, and Ashmole had made here the first Museum in England, all could not be created at once. The Duncans improved the Ashmolean Museum; Kidd lectured; Buckland made a great and valuable Geological collection; and Dr. Acland, who succeeded Kidd in the small school at Christ Church, raised that establishment to a working educational institution, constructed on the most complete Physiological model, that of John Hunter.

"But these establishments were remote from each other, and were each far too small. It was thought better to unite the collections which illustrate the several cognate natural sciences into one great whole; and to combine with the collections adequate work-rooms, dissecting-rooms, and laboratories, in which the students can be practically taught to work for themselves in their several subjects. This great scheme was pressed on in 1848 by Professors Daubeny, Acland, and Walker, with Messrs. Hill, Greswell, and others, and gradually found favour. At length, after a public competition, the present building was accepted by Convocation.

"These few words have explained the nature of the edifice. To study efficiently the natural world, four appliances are necessary, and these must be in immediate proximity to each other.

"1. Collections illustrative of each natural science.

"2. Lecture-rooms.

"3. Work-rooms, laboratories, and dissecting-rooms, both for professors and students of each department.

"4. A Scientific Library to furnish the

* We have extracted this from the new edition of the "Hand-book for Visitors to Oxford," just published by the Messrs. Parker, one of the most beautiful and complete Guide-books we have ever seen, of which we hope to give a further account shortly.

literature of Natural History in all its branches.

"This great design is here undertaken. The general laws of the universe find their explanation in the Mathematical, Astronomical, and Experimental Physics departments; the structure of our planet is examined and described by Geology, Mineralogy, and Chemistry; the life of our globe by the Physiological, Anatomical, Zoological sciences; and the diseases by the rooms devoted to Medicine. The Radcliffe Trustees will probably ere long fill the splendid libraries with the treasures of scientific books which they have collected: and to these Mr. Hope, the munificent donor of a rare Entomological collection, will add no small contribution.

"The collections are to be arranged in the court; round which are corridors on two floors: out of these corridors are entrances either to the court or the rooms of the several departments; and beyond these rooms, and outside the main buildings, are outer uncovered courts and detached buildings for noxious or noisy chemical, mechanical, and anatomical work.

"This very elegant and extensive range of building is in the early Gothic style of the thirteenth century, and was built in 1856—58 by Sir Thomas Deane, his son, and Mr. Woodward, at the expense of the University. The contract was nearly £30,000 for the building only. The first portion which catches the eye on turning the corner of the wall of Wadham garden is the chemical laboratory, with its lofty octagonal roof and four tall chimneys, in the style of the Glastonbury kitchen. To the east of this is the keeper's house, and to the north is the main building, which fronts to the west, and has a gateway-tower in the centre. The stair-turrets at the angles are particularly graceful. The two ranges of pointed windows of two lights, with marble shafts and sculptured capitals, have a very fine effect. Beyond the main building to the north-east is the anatomical court and department. The entrance to the whole series of buildings is under the gateway tower: passing through an archway with a groined stone vault, we find ourselves in a quadrangle surrounded by a double set of cloisters, or corridors. The court itself is covered in with a roof of wood and glass, resting on slender iron pillars, with capitals of varied foliage, executed in iron. The shafts of the cloister, as well as those of the windows, are of different varieties of stone, illustrating the principal geological formations of the British Islands, from granite up to the most recent formations. Probably no series exists equal in beauty to

that of the Cornish granites in the upper corridor.

"On each of the pillars there is a corbel. These will support, as they are contributed, statues of the most eminent discoverers and promoters of Natural Science, from Aristotle, the first classified, down to the most recent, but deceased, philosophers of our age. Her Majesty Queen Victoria graciously gave five, including Bacon, Galileo, and Newton. The undergraduates of Oxford gave Aristotle and Cuvier. Thirty-two are required to complete the series. Besides this application of the architecture to the subjects for which it is used, it may be remarked, that it is proposed to carve a series illustrative of various Faunas and Floras, existing or extinct, on the many corbels, capitals, and bosses. These also are presented by various friends of the University."

Dr. Acland concluded his most interesting discourse by reading the following very valuable letter from Mr. Ruskin, a gentleman who may be allowed to have his say about the Museum, as he has himself liberally contributed to its extra embellishment.

"My Dear Acland,—I have been very anxious, since I last heard from you, respecting the progress of the works at the Museum, as I thought I could trace in your expressions some doubt of an entirely satisfactory issue.

"Entirely satisfactorily very few issues are or can be; and when the enterprise, as in this instance, involves the development of many new and progressive principles, we must always be prepared for a due measure of disappointment—due partly to human weakness, and partly to what the ancients would have called fate—and we may, perhaps, most wisely call the Law of Trial, which forbids any great good being usually accomplished without various compensations and deductions, probably not a little humiliating.

"Perhaps in writing to you what seems to me to be the bearing of matters respecting your Museum, I may be answering a few of the doubts of others, as well as fears of your own.

"I am quite sure that when you first used your influence to advocate the claims of a Gothic design, you did so under the conviction, shared by all the seriously purposed defenders of the Gothic style, that the essence and power of Gothic, properly so called, lay in its adaptability to all need; in that perfect and unlimited flexibility which would enable the architect to provide all that was required in the simplest and most convenient way; and to give you the best offices, the best lecture-rooms, laboratories, and museums which could be provided with the sum of money at his disposal.

"So far as the architect has failed in doing this; so far as you find yourself, with the other professors, in any wise inconvenienced by forms of architecture; so far as pillars or piers come in your way when you have to point, or vaults in the way of your voice when you have to speak, or mullions in the way of your light when you want to see;—just so far the architect has failed in expressing his own principles, or those of pure Gothic art. I do not suppose that such failure has taken place to any considerable extent; but so far as it has taken place it cannot in justice be laid to the score of the style, since precedent has shewn sufficiently that very uncomfortable and

medium rooms may be provided in all other styles as well as in Gothic; and I think if, in a building arranged for many objects of various kinds, at a time when the practice of architecture has been somewhat confused by the inventions of modern science, and is hardly yet organised completely with respect to the new means at his disposal; if under such circumstances and with somewhat limited funds you have yet obtained a building in all main points properly fulfilling its requirements, you have, I think, as much as could be hoped from the adoption of any style whatsoever.

"But I am much more anxious about the decoration of the building; for I fear that it will be hurried in completion, and that, partly in haste and partly in mistaken economy, a great opportunity will be lost of advancing the best interest of architectural (and in that of all other) arts. For the principles of Gothic decoration, in themselves as simple and beautiful as those of Gothic construction, are far less understood, as yet, by the English public, and it is little likely that any effective measures can be taken to carry them out. You know as well as I what those principles are; yet it may be convenient to you that I should here state them briefly as I accept them myself, and have reason to suppose they are accepted by the principal promoters of the Gothic revival.

"I. The first principle of Gothic decoration is that a given quantity of good art will be more generally useful when exhibited on a large scale, and forming part of a connected system, than when it is small and separated. That is to say, a piece of sculpture or painting of a certain allowed merit will be more useful when seen on the front of a building, or at the end of a room, and, therefore, by many persons, than if it be so small as to be only capable of being seen by one or two at a time; and it will be more useful when so combined with other work as to produce that kind of impression usually termed 'sublime'—as it is felt on looking at any great series of fixed paintings, or at the front of a cathedral—than if it be so separated as to excite only a special wonder or admiration, such as we feel for a jewel in a cabinet.

"The paintings by Mussonier in the French Exhibition of this year were bought, I believe, before the Exhibition opened, for 250 guineas each. They each represented one figure, about 6 inches high—one, a student reading; the other, a courtier standing in a dress-coat. Neither of these paintings conveyed any information, or produced any emotion whatever, except that of surprise at their minute and dextrous execution. They will be placed by their possessors on the walls of small private apartments, where they will probably once or twice a week form the subject of five minutes' conversation while people drink their coffee after dinner. The sum expended on these toys would be amply sufficient to cover a large building with noble frescoes, appealing to every passer by, and representing a large portion of the history of any given period. But the general tendency of the European patrons of art is to grudge all sums spent in a way thus calculated to confer benefit on the public, and to grudge none for minute treasures of which the principal advantage is that a look and key can always render them invisible.

"I have no hesitation in saying that an inquisitive selfishness, rejoicing somewhat even in the sensation of possessing what can not be seen by others, is of the root of this art-patronage. It is, of course, coupled with a sense of securer investment in what may be easily protected and easily carried from place to place; and also with a vulgar delight in the minute curiosities of productive art, rather than in the exercise of inventive genius, or the expression of great facts or emotions.

"The first aim of the Gothic Revivalists is to counteract, as far as possible, this feeling in all

its three grounds. We desire (A) to make art large and publicly beneficial, instead of small and privately engrossed or secluded; (B) to make art fixed instead of portable, associating it with local character and historical memory; (C) to make art expressive instead of curious, valuable for its suggestions and teachings, more than for the mode of its manufacture.

"II. The second great principle of the Gothic Revivalists is that all art employed in decoration should be informative, conveying truthful statements about natural facts, if it conveys any statement. It may sometimes merely compose its decorations of mosaics, chequers, bosses, or other meaningless ornaments; but if it represents organic form (and in all important places it will represent it), it will give that form truthfully, with as much resemblance to nature as the necessary treatment of the piece of ornament in question will admit of.

"This principle is more disputed than the first among the Gothic Revivalists themselves. I, however, hold it simply and entirely, believing that ornamentation is always, *ceteris paribus*, most valuable and beautiful when it is founded on the most extended knowledge of natural forms, and continually conveys such knowledge to the spectator.

"III. The third great principle of the Gothic revival is that all architectural ornamentation should be executed by the men who design it, and should be of various degrees of excellence, admitting, and therefore exciting, the intelligent co-operation of various classes of workmen; and that a great public edifice should be, in sculpture and painting, somewhat the same as a great chorus in music, in which, while, perhaps, there may be only one or two voices perfectly trained, and of perfect sweetness (the rest being in various degrees weaker and less cultivated), yet all being ruled in harmony, and each sustaining a part consistent with its strength, the body of sound is sublime, in spite of individual weaknesses.

"The Museum at Oxford was, I know, intended by its designer to exhibit in its decoration the working of these three principles: but in the very fact of its doing so it becomes exposed to chances of occasional failure, or even to serious discomfitures, such as would not at all have attended the adoption of an established mode of modern work. It is easy to carve capitals on models known for four thousand years, and impossible to fall in the application of mechanical methods and formalised rules. But it is not possible to appeal vigorously to new canons of judgment without the chance of giving offence; nor to summon into service the various phases of human temper and intelligence, without occasionally finding the tempers rough and the intelligence feeble. Your Oxford Museum is, I believe, the second building in this country which has had its ornamentation, in any telling parts, trusted to the invention of the workman: the result is highly satisfactory, the two projecting windows at the extremities being as beautiful in effect as anything I know in civil Gothic; but far more may be accomplished for the building if the completion of its carving be not hastened; many men of high artistic power might be brought to take an interest in it, and various lessons and suggestions given to the workmen which would materially advantage the final decoration of leading features: no very great Gothic building, so far as I know, was ever yet completed without some of this wise deliberation and fruitful patience.

"I was in hopes from the beginning that the sculpture might have been rendered typically illustrative of the English Flora: how far this idea has been as yet carried out I do not know; but I know that it cannot be properly carried out without a careful examination of the available character of the principal genera, such as architects have not hitherto undertaken. The

proposal which I heard advanced the other day, of adding a bold entrance-porch to the façade, appeared to me every way full of advantage, the blankness of the façade having been, to my mind, from the first, the only serious fault in the design. If a subscription were opened for the purpose of erecting one, I should think there were few persons interested in modern art who would not be glad to join in forwarding such an object.

"I think I could answer for some portions of the design being superintended by the best of our modern sculptors and painters; and I believe that, if so superintended, the porch might and would become the crowning beauty of the building, and make all the difference between its being only a satisfactory and meritorious work, or a most lovely and impressive one. [Dr. Acland—Nevertheless, we are not to have the porch, after all.]

"The interior decoration is a matter of much greater difficulty; perhaps you will allow me to defer the few words I have to say about it till I have time for another letter: which, however, I hope to find speedily.

"Believe me, my dear Acland,
"ever affectionately yours,
"J. RUSKIN."

Dr. Acland concluded his speech by giving an account of a curious effort to carve two capitals originally, which had been made by two brothers, in the garden behind his own house,—one of whom failed utterly, while the other succeeded wonderfully, and he then proceeded to shew the Museum to the members of the Congress, who were extremely gratified by their inspection of the building, and were unanimous in their approval of its several parts, and of its general effect as a whole.

The evening meeting commenced at eight o'clock, when the chair was taken by E. A. Freeman, Esq., and the proceedings were commenced by the reading of some valuable remarks on Photography by the Junior Proctor, in which he called attention to the beautiful series of Oxford views, which were laid before the Congress by the kindness of Messrs. Shrimpton, and referred to them as a proof that the eye of the artist plays an indispensable part in the practice of photography.

In describing the waxed paper process, he gave an outline of the proceedings, and then stated some of the chief points which give it the advantage over other processes, as applied to architectural purposes.

The Rev. John Baron followed, and exhibited two Scudamore organs, of the simplest kind—viz., the "Douglas" and "St. Cecilia" patterns, engraved and described in his book, insisting upon some of the chief principles observed in the construction of village organs.

The organs were not exhibited as models, but as pioneering efforts, beginning at the beginning, he said, towards improvement where much improvement was needed; for the sake of calling general attention to the subject, and obtaining corrections and further development of the principles.

Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., having proposed and carried a vote of thanks to the youthful player, (who managed to execute the pieces standing on one leg on this occasion, and working the bellows with the other, in consequence of the difficulty of arranging a convenient seat on the part of the platform which he occupied,) expressed a general agreement in the principles insisted on by Mr. Baron. Nevertheless, he protested against the plan being called a new discovery or invention, and alleged that the organs were not particularly cheap in respect of other organs, because their contents were so much less. The chief novelty of Mr. Baron's plan seemed to be the proposing to be content with such a little organ. He questioned the wisdom of an entire abolition of the case, although he granted that it should be open enough to transmit the sound without undue obstruction.

After a few words in reply from Mr. Baron, and some remarks from Mr. William White, architect, of London, the meeting was dissolved.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, June 10.—The members of the Congress assembled in full force at an early hour in the Society's Rooms, Holywell. At eleven o'clock, punctually, they started, under the escort of Mr. J. H. Parker, and proceeded to examine the colleges and other objects of interest in the University.

They began with New College, where their attention was called to the city walls, rebuilt by Wykeham, and kept in repair by the College: the bastions and parapet, with the *alure* behind it, afford a good illustration of the defences of a town or castle in the fourteenth century. St. Peter's Church, with its picturesque turrets, as seen from New College garden; the College buildings, which, although raised a story, are still perfect, and a good example of the new style of college introduced by Wykeham; the chapel, with the founder's crozier, and the picturesque cloister, were duly inspected. The party then proceeded to the Academical Theatre, where a short lecture was given on the public buildings of the University, the Clarendon, built by Hawksmoor; the Ashmolean Museum, built by Wren; the Schools and Bodleian Library, by Sir Thomas Bodley; and the Divinity School, built by public subscription in the fifteenth century, and the arms of the benefactors still form the ornaments of the beautiful fan-tracery vault. Archbishop Kemp was the chief benefactor, his arms

are repeated several times. They then proceeded through the Bodleian Library and Picture-gallery, and the Radcliffe Library, built by Gibbs; round the outside of the Library, from which a splendid panoramic view of the whole of Oxford is obtained, and as each building came successively in view, it was named, and its history given in a few words. Thence, through St. Mary's Church, and down the High-street, to Magdalen College, through the chapel and the cloisters to the grove; then to Merton College, by the meadow, through the three quadrangles, and into the chapel, the history of each building being mentioned, and any peculiar features pointed out, especially the treasury, with its ashlar stone roof of the thirteenth century, and the beautiful choir of Walter de Merton.

Then to Corpus, entering by the meadow gate, and passing out by the principal entrance under the tower, in which are the "founder's chambers," or rather, the lodgings of the Head of the college, as at Magdalen, Balliol, and originally in all the early colleges. Thence to All Souls', where, after inspecting the chapel and the library, and hearing their history, the party partook of a handsome luncheon, provided in the college hall by the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., a Fellow of the college, after which a few short speeches were made by Mr. Lygon, Mr. George Gilbert Scott, Archdeacon Thorp, Professor Donaldson, and Mr. J. H. Parker.

After luncheon the party proceeded to inspect Christ Church, where they were met by the Dean, who accompanied them to the Cathedral, the Chapter-house, and the Hall. They then proceeded to the new Gothic Debating-room of the Union Society, built by Mr. Woodward, one of the architects of the New Museum, and which is being decorated in the interior by some of the principal painters of the pre-Raphaelite school. Thence to the Martyrs' Memorial and Balliol College, entering by the new gateway in Mr. Salvin's building, and passing through the garden into the chapel, just completed by Mr. Butterfield in the present fashionable style, with many features borrowed from the Gothic style of Lombardy: the general feeling seemed to be that, although very handsome, it is not quite satisfactory. It was mentioned that the chapel is built partly as a memorial to the late Dr. Jenkins, as recorded by an inscription on the screen. Then to Exeter College, where the elegant new library, in the early Gothic style, and the magnificent chapel, by Mr. Scott, now approaching completion, were much admired. Then to see the old

painted glass in Lincoln College Chapel, and the new window in Jesus College Chapel, and finishing with St. Michael's Church and its Saxon tower; a few other colleges and churches being omitted for want of time.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held in the Society's Rooms, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. At a little after nine, when the company were assembled, the Vice-Chancellor ascended the platform and addressed the meeting. He cordially thanked the Society for his election to the office of President, and expressed his regret that on the previous day urgent business had made it quite impossible for him to take his place in the chair. He then called on Mr. E. A. Skidmore, of Coventry, to give some account of the beautiful works in brass and iron which he had brought for exhibition.

Mr. Skidmore, whose most interesting and useful speech was listened to with marked approbation throughout, called attention chiefly to two great leading facts in the present state of the production of works in brass, iron, &c.:—1, that wonderful improvements had been made of late years, and works executed which had not been rivalled for many recent centuries; 2, that notwithstanding this, we had not yet attained to the marvellous skill shewn by our forefathers. Works in niello had been executed ages ago which we could not execute now; elaborate ornamentations of metal-work had been brought to perfection then which no forge in the British Empire could elaborate now; and Mr. Skidmore amused the company by drawing the conclusion that we, civilised beings as we think ourselves, are shamefully inferior to our painted forefathers—not to be compared for a moment to the old Picts and Scandinavians.

Mr. Hart, of Wych-street, Strand, briefly directed attention to the beautiful collection of his works which was exhibited in the room, and said that it always had been, and should be, his aim—as he believed that perfection in his art was still far ahead—to press earnestly on in the endeavour to attain to it. He expressed the great pleasure that it gave him to contribute to the beautiful exhibition of ancient and modern metal-work which he saw before him, and to assist, as far as in him lay, the objects of the General Congress.

After a few words from Mr. Street, the Diocesan Architect, who confirmed much of what Mr. Skidmore had said,

The President announced that Lord Dungannon, who was on the platform, would propose a resolution.

Viscount Dungannon, who was loudly cheered, rose to offer, in his own name, and in the name of the other guests of the Oxford Architectural Society, his sincere thanks to the members of the Society for their kindness in receiving them, and providing for them such an edifying and admirable entertainment. The noble lord spoke with much feeling and affection of his University. He had matriculated at Christ Church forty years ago, and from that time to this had loved Oxford with no common love. He often visited Oxford; but, however often, he always felt it to be one of the greatest privileges and pleasures of his life to do so. On this occasion it added much to his pleasure that he came on the invitation of a Society which had done so much to restore true tastes and feelings on the important subject of ecclesiastical architecture, and had thus, in its own line, done much to promote the honour and service of Almighty God. He begged to conclude by again expressing, what he felt he might do in the name of all present, the thanks of the strangers for the hospitality and kindness shewn to them by the Oxford Architectural Society.

The Senior Secretary then read a letter from the Bishop of Oxford, expressing his regret that he was not able to attend the Congress.

Mr. J. H. Parker was then called upon to say a few words relating to the excursion which it was arranged should take place on the morrow. He confined his remarks chiefly to the reasons why that route had been marked out, comprehending, as it did, examples of all the periods of English mediæval architecture. He also alluded to the advantages which he thought would be derived from the institution of such meetings as the present, so that those from different parts of the country might have an opportunity of studying ancient examples, and comparing them with those in their immediate neighbourhood.

The Hon. Frederick Lygon, to whom the plan of the present Congress was mostly due, called attention to the collection of metal-work which was exhibited in the room, and which had been collected and arranged through the exertions of the Junior Secretary and the Librarian. The Junior Secretary referred to the kindness with which the requests of the Society had been received, and the facilities which had been given by the authorities of the colleges towards the formation of that exhibition which they saw that evening; and, considering the very great value of the plate which was exhibited, he felt that it was no small

matter to ask the various colleges to allow it to be removed out of their possession.

Mr. Baron again favoured the Society with a few words about the Scudamore organ, and introduced some specimens of music exhibiting its power, which were very fairly executed by the young man who attended for the purpose. There were also remarks made by Professor Donaldson and others in the course of the evening.

Among the objects exhibited, those which occupied the most prominent position were four beautiful spandrels intended for the New Museum, designed and executed by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry. By the same exhibitor were also two very beautiful gas standards, upwards of ten feet high, which threw a brilliant light upon the large collection of plate spread over a sort of raised dais which stood near them. There were also many other splendid specimens of modern metal-work by Mr. Skidmore; as also a very large collection from Messrs. Hart and Son, and smaller collections from Mr. Singer, Frome, and Mr. Payne, of Oxford.

Many of the other objects exhibited were of considerable interest, e. g. :—

Nos. 53—58. A grace-cup—ancient vase—the “gunter”—gold grace-cup, 22 inches high—two ancient gold salt-cellar, respectively 10 and 15½ inches high—and three cocoa-nut cups, chased with gold. All exhibited by the Warden and Fellows of New College.

Nos. 59—64. The city mace—coronation cup given to the city of Oxford by Charles II., 22 inches high—grace-cup presented to the city of Oxford by the Hon. Peregrine Bertie—gold cup presented to the city of Oxford by Charles II.—two small silver maces—large silver tankard. Exhibited by the kindness of the Corporation of the city of Oxford.

Nos. 65—68. Silver grace-cup, 16 inches high, 10½ in diameter—cider-bowl—German cup, latter part of fourteenth century—Founder's cup, the upper part ancient, the lower part added at a later period. Exhibited by the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College.

Nos. 69—73. Gold restoration cup, (Charles II.)—silver-gilt cup presented by Dr. Johnson to Magdalen College, 18 inches high, 8½ in diameter—gold silver presented by the Emperor Nicholas to Dr. Routh, late President of Magdalen College—silver cup presented to Magdalen College by Lord Abingdon, 1763—jewelled gold grace-cup. Exhibited by the Fellows of Magdalen College.

No. 79. Iron band which bound Cranmer to the stake. Exhibited by Mr. Bennet, University College. For an account of this curious relic, see *GEN. MAG.*, vol. ccxli. p. 61.

Nos. 85, 86. Very ancient cup and bowl, cocoa-nut mounted in gold—Oriel College Founder's cup, fourteenth century. Exhibited by the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College.

Nos. 87—90. Corpus Christi College Founder's salt-cellar, fifteenth century, jewelled—silver-gilt salt-cellar—gold cup—silver-gilt cup. Exhibited by the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College.

Nos. 91—97. Two-handled cup and cover, 1684,—tankard, 1684—pepper-box, 1768—silver-gilt tankard, 1685—two-handled cup and cover, 1684—standard cup and cover, 1783—a stirrup which

belonged to Queen Elizabeth, the founder of the College. Exhibited by the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College.

No. 98-110. A gold chateleine, sixteenth century—gold watch and chain, seventeenth century—enamels, sixteenth century—enamelled reliquary box—spoon, fifteenth century—spoon, seventeenth century—spoon, *temp.* Queen Anne, 1708, &c., &c. Exhibited by Mr. James Parker.

No. 111. A fine key of iron chest, fifteenth century. Exhibited by the Rev. E. Marshall.

No. 113-116. A series of casts illustrative of Celtic metal-work.—Also 119, 120. Casts of the Hunterston brooch—shrine of St. Patrick's hand, Arin of Lachteen, casts of three sacred hand-bells. Exhibited by J. O. Westwood, esq.

No. 117, 118. Ancient fourteenth-century professional cross—handle of door from the house at Adderbury in the possession of the mother of Sir T. Pope. Exhibited by C. Faulkner, esq., Deddington.

No. 121-126. Four cards of baronial seals, eighth to sixteenth century—two cards of episcopal seals, sixteenth to sixteenth century—five cards of conventual seals, Saxon to sixteenth century—four cards of corporate seals, thirteenth to sixteenth century—facsimile of the matrix for the seal of Southwick Priory, Hants, *etres* 1250—impression of the seal of William de Wyckham, from the muniments of New College, and impressions of two private seals of William de Wyckham, from the muniments of Winchester College. Exhibited by Mr. Robert Ready, of Lowestoft.

No. 128-156. A large collection of silver of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including silver-gilt inkstand, 1556—silver tray, 1693—silver-mounted black jack, (belonged to Oliver Cromwell)—silver salver, 1554—silver tea-chest, 1642—silver crucifix, 1728—coffee-pot, 1724—paten, 1575—silver-gilt cocoa-nut tankard, 1548—silver paten, 1683—silver-gilt chalice, 1575—silver-gilt tankard, 1564—silver and crystal ewer, from Prior-park, 1554. Exhibited by Mr. Wells, Oxford.

No. 157. A silver crucifix, twelfth century. Exhibited by the Rev. W. W. Shirley, Wadham College.

No. 159, 160. Ancient gold-mounted horn, presented by Queen Philippa—ancient silver trumpet. Exhibited by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.

The collection, as will be seen, was not only one of great value, but great interest also; as it is seldom that occasion offers, or means are at hand, for bringing together so many beautiful specimens of mediæval art. We are happy also to be able to add that, thanks to the precautions taken, not one single article was either lost or damaged: the greater part of the most valuable property having been returned to the owners the same night, although it was close upon 12 o'clock by the time the visitors had departed.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On this day, as announced by the prospectus, the excursion took place. The party, which was very numerous, visited—

1. Forest Hill Church, an extremely picturesque and interesting little church, which has been carefully restored and enlarged under the direction of Mr. Scott. The party were met by the Vicar, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, who kindly pointed

out the site of the house where Milton's wife resided, and shewed them the curious piece of ancient tapestry belonging to the church, which was examined by M. F. Michel, the author of a learned work on the Fabrics of the Middle Ages, and pronounced to be English work of the time of Henry VIII.

2. Wheatley, where the new church, by Mr. Street, was much admired and commended for its extremely good taste, and the manner in which all needless expense has been avoided, so that the result is a very effective and very cheap village church.

3. Cuddesdon. The parish church was first examined, and a concise lecture given upon it, pointing out its peculiar features, and that these illustrate in a remarkable degree the way in which our village churches were enlarged from time to time. Originally a cruciform church, of the twelfth century, in the latest Norman style; then two narrow aisles added in the early part of the thirteenth; these again enlarged, and the walls raised to double their original height, at the end of the same century; the chancel rebuilt in the fifteenth, with arches in the side walls, as if for the addition of aisles, but not necessarily so; and the central tower partly rebuilt in the eighteenth, in consequence of the wooden spire being burnt,—a very usual history, but not often to be so clearly made out.—Then to the Bishop's palace and its beautiful chapel, with painted glass windows, the work of different artists, as specimens for the use of the diocese. Complaints were made that the glass rendered the chapel too dark; and Mr. Parker remarked that the old English painted glass has a great deal more white in it than any of the modern work, which is generally copied from foreign glass, without allowing for the difference of climate: in the south of France and in Italy the great object is to shut out the light and heat of the sun as much as possible.—Then to the college, where a very appropriate luncheon of bread and cheese, with salad and beer, was provided impromptu by the students, which all agreed was most acceptable, and more suitable for the occasion than the most sumptuous repast would have been.

4. Great Milton. A fine church, with portions of all styles. It has been very carefully and conscientiously restored by Mr. Scott, and some of the original Norman work brought to view which had long been concealed by plaster. There is a very rich Early English doorway on the north side, and other parts, of the thirteenth century; but the most conspicuous and

handsome parts are of the fourteenth, especially the south aisle, a very rich chapel of the time of Edward III., with fine windows and buttresses; the tower has been rebuilt at the west end, in the fifteenth century; there was originally a central tower, probably part of the Norman church. The east window has nearly a flat arch, but is nevertheless good work of the fourteenth century; there is a small window over the chancel-arch, which shews that the roof of the chancel must always have been low.

5. Great Haseley. Another fine church, of mixed styles. The chancel is a remarkably good example of the best period, the time of Edward I., with a magnificent east window, long concealed from sight by a plaster ceiling, but restored to view by the Oxford Society in its early days, when all the boxes were also removed, and open seats introduced. The rest of the church is of different periods, from the end of the twelfth to the fifteenth century, each of which was pointed out on the spot, but can hardly be made intelligible without engravings.

6. Dorchester. This magnificent abbey church is too well known to need much description. The party spent above an hour in examining it, under the direction of Mr. Parker, who pointed out the more remarkable features, and mentioned their probable dates and peculiarities. This church, like the others, was originally built in the twelfth century, and portions of the original work remain. There was a church here in the Saxon times, but it was probably of wood, or, at all events, none of it now remains. The nave, or parish church, is the oldest part; the choir of the monks was rebuilt in the time of Edward I., and lengthened about a century afterwards. In the eastern bay is the very curious Jesse window, and the equally curious Sedilia, glazed at the back, believed to be quite unique. The remarkable double east window has had the head restored by Mr. Butterfield, and the roof heightened; the funds for these restorations were raised by the Oxford Society; unfortunately, much remains to be done, as the church is as large as many cathedrals. Two beautiful chapels were added on the south side in the early part of the fourteenth century; the tower removed to the west end, or rebuilt, in the fifteenth. The two semicircular arches on the east side of the chancel-arch, although much modernised and all the mouldings cut away, were shewn by Mr. Donaldson to have been originally the Norman transept-arches. On the north side of the nave was the cloister, with two doorways at the east end of it,

one good Norman work, opening into the north transept, or aisle of the monks' choir, the other of the fifteenth century, leading to the roodloft. An appeal was made on behalf of the parish for the repair of the north aisle, and about five pounds were collected on the spot. The party then partook of a plain dinner, in a tent, in the vicar's close, under the shade of the church. A few short and appropriate speeches were made. Some then went to see the Roman Catholic chapel, built by Pugin, others to see the Roman earthworks. At six o'clock they reassembled, and proceeded to

7. Clifton Hampden, a small church, most picturesquely situated on the cliff, overhanging a reach of the Thames. The church was originally a poor one, but has been much improved by Mr. Scott. The effigy of the late Mr. Gibbs, in thorough mediæval style, was much admired.

The party then proceeded through Nuneham-park to the gardens, which were kindly thrown open to them by Mr. Harcourt, and after a stroll in these beautiful gardens, in the cool of the evening, returned to Oxford, stopping only to see Littlemore church, which was lighted up for them by the incumbent, the Rev. G. W. Huntingford, who gave an account of it. The party reached Oxford soon after nine, P.M., having kept their time punctually throughout the day.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, June 12.—The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY was held in the Society's Rooms at 12, A.M., when, after some preliminary business, the following Annual Report was read by the Senior Secretary:—

"Your Committee have now to lay before you their Twentieth Annual Report; and they feel that they cannot do better than congratulate the Society again, as they did last year, on its present position and on its future prospects. It must not be expected that we should have the same amount of work to do *now* as we had in our earlier days. We must not expect that the public will exhibit *now* the same amount of interest in our proceedings and in our teachings as they did when there was scarcely another Architectural Society in the field, when the lessons which we had to teach had been learned but by few, and when hundreds were eager to attain a knowledge of facts and principles which are now familiar to thousands. And, indeed, the mother may naturally expect to be allowed to rest awhile, when she can look around upon the goodly band of her children, who have spread themselves over her once wide field of action, and have

penetrated into distant nooks and corners which she had never herself reached. And there cannot be a more fitting occasion for calling attention to this than the present, when she has gathered those sons and daughters around her, to ask them how they fare, and to shew that her old affection for them is as fervent and as strong now in her old age as it was at the moment when she gave them birth.

"To return to the individual concerns of this the mother Society. Last year your Committee were able to congratulate you on a very large accession to our numbers; the number of our meetings was doubled, and at almost every meeting several new members joined us. The influx this year has certainly not been so great, but it will bear comparison with that of many recent years, and the average of this year and last has been above our usual average for some time past. Your Committee have, therefore, to report that the prosperity of the Society in this respect has not failed; while, at the same time, they would strongly urge upon its members the necessity of making continual exertions to bring the claims of the Society before the junior members of the University, in order that in each annual report for the time to come they may have to congratulate the Society on the increased and increasing prosperity which it ought to enjoy, and the popularity which it ought to maintain.

"The appeal which your Committee made in the year 1855 to the life members of the Society for an annual subscription of ten shillings, to assist them in defraying the necessarily large expenses involved in their continuing to keep up their present large room, and to preserve in good repair and order its valuable contents, was attended in its success with the most valuable results. They feel that they must continue to make this appeal, at least for the present year, and they do so—as they said last year—in the hope that, while residents in the University continue to afford to the Society the support which it is fairly entitled to claim from them, those who have long ago removed to distant places will not be forgetful of a Society, their former connection with which they must, without doubt, often think of with pleasure.

"Several papers of considerable value and interest have been read in the past year, and lectures delivered, and for these your Committee tender their best thanks to their respective authors.

"Your Committee have received but few applications for advice or assistance; neither are they surprised or discouraged by this. The work which in former days was

well, but of necessity, to some extent, imperfectly done by the Oxford Society, is now done much better, and much more effectually, by the various diocesan societies. The smallness of the Special Building Fund, which was opened a few years ago with the intention of enabling your Committee to make small grants to such works of church restoration and church building as might deserve to meet with their approval, has limited their liberality in this direction, only one very small grant having been made to the enlargement of the suburban church of Summertown.

"Your Committee have also to acknowledge, with many thanks to the various donors, several gifts of drawings, &c., which have been made from time to time. Especially would they desire on this occasion, in welcoming Archdeacon Thorp, the esteemed President, from its foundation, of the Cambridge Camden (now the Ecclesiological Society), for the kind remembrance which he has given us to-day in the lithographs of his beautiful chancel at Kemerton, which lie upon the table. They would also thank Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who, unable himself to join the Congress, sent us several of his valuable publications.

"In their last report your Committee directed your attention to the fact that in the great competition of architects, set on foot by Sir Benjamin Hall, for the proposed new Home and Foreign Offices at Westminster, the first premium had been bestowed upon a design of the nondescript style, commonly called by us 'Classical.' This they considered a retrograde step, especially when a comparison of the successful design with Mr. Scott's noble conception, and the admirable drawings of another distinguished member of this Society, Mr. G. E. Street, could inspire no other feelings than those of regret and sorrow that there should be any danger of Westminster being spoiled by the erection of an incongruous building; while our great revival would be slighted and ignored by the rejection of designs, either of which would have been considered by every man of taste and true artistic feeling thoroughly adapted to the wants of the Government Offices, and thoroughly in place beside Westminster Palace, Westminster Hall, and our grandest English church, Westminster Abbey. Your Society petitioned the authorities, for the sake of our northern architecture, and for the sake of the men who have toiled hard to shut out a foreign style by shewing us what our own national style was and is in all its power of adaptation, and strength, and beauty, to reconsider the verdict of the umpires which they

had accepted. And now your Committee feel that they can heartily congratulate you on the fact that with the scheme itself has fallen to the ground and failed utterly this grand attempt to undo, as far as possible, the hard work of twenty years; for the evil of postponing the erection of suitable Offices for the Home and Foreign Departments can be remedied any day, and more safely next year than this, as taste and knowledge advance, and prejudices vanish; whereas the evils which would have come upon this country (as far, at least, as its art and its architecture are concerned), had their erection been commenced this year, would have been irremediable.

"In our own University there seems to be no danger (if we may be allowed to be only reasonably sanguine in our estimate of the signs of the times) of any such incongruous erections as the buildings of the Taylor Institute being ever again intruded among its noble and time-honoured examples of our great English styles. Your Committee would especially call attention to the fact that the boldest step that has ever been attempted in England in the way of restoring our old secular architecture, has been made at this very time here in Oxford, and with the most complete success. Of all the ideas that could have been started in the question of secular architecture, the most bold and daring of all is that which we have started and nearly brought to its successful issue here—the adaptation of the old English architecture to the rooms and laboratories and museums of physicians and chemists, and anatomists and mineralogists. Your Committee congratulate you with feelings of exultation and most natural pride on the fact that now has nearly been brought to completion in this our University, the noblest and greatest—not, indeed, the largest, but the purest and truest secular building of modern times—the Oxford University Museum. On the present occasion they content themselves with stating, in a broad and general way, their entire approbation of the manner in which its eminent architects have executed the high task committed to them, and their gratitude to those architects for this their great vindication of the Early Gothic style.

"Your Committee reserve till next year, when these buildings will be in all essential points completed, that full and careful description of them which the Society has a right to ask for, and which is demanded by their importance.

"The works at Exeter College proceed with unabated vigour and uninterrupted

success, under the masterly superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott. The library is justly admired as a most perfect work. The Rector's new house is equally successful, but will not be seen to advantage, or duly appreciated, until the poor wooden buildings by which it is encumbered shall have been removed: this will be done in the course of the present year. The detailed account of the new chapel must also be postponed till our next annual meeting, when, in all probability, it will be finished. It is sufficient to remark now, that it promises not to sustain but to add materially to Mr. Scott's great reputation: while it will, undoubtedly, be no mean rival of the beautiful chapels of Wykeham and Waynflete, and the stately choir of Walter de Merton.

"The new chapel at Balliol College deserves high praise, and is worthy of its architect, Mr. Butterfield.

"The new Debating-room of the Oxford Union Society is by the architects of the New Museum, and is worthy of the originality and skill to which here, in Oxford, at all events, they may safely assert their claim.

"Your Committee rejoice to hear that the long dilapidated and too much neglected University church, St. Mary's, is to be immediately restored, and they congratulate the Society on the fact that the work has been intrusted to Mr. Scott.

"Of works in the city and its neighbourhood little has been done during the past year; some restorations have been effected in Holywell Church, where good polychrome, chiefly the work of amateurs, may be seen. At Idley, Mr. Buckler has restored the beautiful west front; and the large circular window, which he has opened, has been filled with stained glass by Hardman.

"A chancel, in good taste, has been added to Summertown Church by Mr. Street.

"Mr. Buckeridge has designed and carried out a small school-room at Holywell, which is well adapted to the purposes of its erection. The same architect is about to effect a judicious enlargement and restoration of Woolvercott Church.

"In conclusion, your Committee would refer to the General Architectural Congress, which has been held at the end of this the twentieth year of our Society's existence, and which has met—thanks to the kindness and zeal of our friends—with a success which the most sanguine among us scarcely dared to hope for. We invited all those, our daughter societies, to which reference has already been made, and they have cordially responded to our invitation,

and materially helped us to attain our great success.

"The admirable description which our most esteemed member, Dr. Acland, gave us of the Museum; the sight of the building itself; the inspection of the grand features of the colleges and churches of Oxford, new and old; the pleasant and profitable evening spent in this room on Thursday night, amidst the glories of ancient and modern works in the precious metals, and in our nineteenth century materials of brass and iron; the healthy and edifying sights and scenes of yesterday, when we visited nearly a dozen old English churches in old English villages, to say nothing of the meeting of old friends with old faces, and old places, will, we trust, long live in the memory of all who took part in the toils and pleasures of the Oxford General Congress, and be the earnest of future success in our work, and of other similar meetings here and elsewhere, hallowed by the same high associations, and by the same strong tie, which has bound us all together, of brotherly love."

After some remarks from Mr. E. A. Freeman (who was in the chair),

Mr. H. O. Westwood (of the Taylor

Institute) rose to express a hope that the day was not far distant when in this University, as elsewhere, there might be a Professor of Architecture.

Archdeacon Thorp, in a long speech, expressed his delight with all that he had seen, and the great pleasure which he had felt in joining the General Congress.

The Chairman proposed, and it was carried with acclamation, that Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was present, be elected a Patron of the Society.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania returned thanks.

The Rev. R. H.odrington proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Barrow, the Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and late President of the Society: and to the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of Christ Church for their kind assistance on the occasion of the present Congress.

The Junior Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to Heads of Houses and others who had lent their plate on the occasion of the *conversazione*.

After some remarks from Mr. Parker, and the distinguished French antiquary, M. Francisque-Michel, the Chairman dissolved the Congress.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 25. A meeting of the Society was held at the Town-hall, W. P. Herrick, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Herrick exhibited two spear-heads, two celts, and an armlet, all of bronze, recently discovered by some workmen employed by him in cutting a drive through the encampment on Beacon-hill on Charnwood Forest. The soil of a space measuring about six feet by three, where all the articles excepting the last were found, appeared to be different to the ground adjoining. Some of this had therefore been sent by Mr. Herrick to Dr. Bernays, of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to be analysed. Dr. Bernays discovered it to contain bone, pottery of well-burnt clay, and wood charcoal. The spear-heads were nearly alike, of the shape which has been called "myrtle-leaf," with round sockets (without rings) for the wooden shafts to fit into, the sockets going some way into the blade of the head. One of the celts, about three inches long, was of an unusual description, being gouge-shaped, with a socket receiving a handle. This kind of celt is of more common occurrence in Ireland than in England. (Four Irish speci-

mens are engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 335.) The armlet, which is unornamented, was found perhaps fifty yards from the other articles, and outside the encampment. These articles, according to recent classification, would be assigned to the Celtic period, i. e., to the inhabitants of England previous to their being subjugated by the Romans. The latter usually selected low and flat situations for their encampments, trusting to their own military skill for security, while the Britons availed themselves of naturally fortified positions, such as the Beacon-hill.

It was observed respecting the brass of King Etheldred at Wimborne, Dorsetshire, of which a rubbing was exhibited at the last meeting, that the demi-figure of the saint is assigned, in Manning's List of Monumental Brasses, to about the year 1450, and in Simpson's List to about 1440, while the inscription was thought to be of the second half of the seventeenth century. During the restoration (so called) of Wimborne Minster last year, another older inscription belonging to this figure was somewhere discovered. It is not unlikely that this latter plate may have been re-

moved when the Puritans were in power, during the Great Rebellion; and not being forthcoming after the Restoration, the present inscription was substituted for it. Leland, in Henry VIII.'s time, thus speaks of this monument:—"King Etheldrede was byried by her, [S. Cuthberga, on the north side of the Presbytery,] whos Tumbe was lately repairid, and a Marble Stone ther layid with an image of a King in a Plate of Brasse with the inscription:—*In hoc loco quiescit corpus S. Etheldredi, regis Westsaxonum, martyris, qui Ao. Di. 827, 13 die Apr. per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*"—*Itinerary*, vol. III., fol. 55.

Mr. T. Nevinson laid upon the table, as illustrative of Mr. Wing's essay read at the February meeting, the large engravings of Hawton Church, Nottinghamshire, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. He also mentioned that during recent repairs at Leicester Castle some remains of its ancient Norman hall had been brought to light. Originally it was a large apartment, with aisles formed by two rows of oak pillars supporting the roof, five on each side, thirty feet high and twenty-two inches square, with carved capitals. One only of these now remains entire. The halls of Oakham Castle, (engraved in Turner's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. i.) and of

Winchester, were of similar formation, but with stone pillars.

Mr. James Thompson read some observations on Roman Leicester, particularly with reference to the outline of its walls. He held that there was originally a western wall, parallel with the eastern wall; and that a space was left between the Jewry wall and the river, in the same way as at York and Chester there was a wall on the river side of the encampment, under similar circumstances. In answer to an enquiry from the Chairman, Mr. Thompson stated it was his intention, on a future occasion, to follow out the consequences involved in the establishment of this position.

Mr. Gresley produced a copy of a rare tract, with the following title-page:—"A Sermon preached at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the Countie of Leicester: at the Funerall of the truly noble and vertuous Lady Elizabeth Stanley, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the Right Honourable Ferdinand late Earle of Derby, and late wife to Henrie Earle of Huntingdon, the fifth Earle of that Familie. The 9 of February, Anno Dom. 1633. By T. F.—London. Printed by W. T. and T. P., and are to be sold by Matthew Simmons at his shop, at the Golden Lyon in Duck-lane. 1635."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 20. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. Boyne exhibited an unpublished shilling of Henry VIII., struck at the Bristol mint, at the time when William Sharrington was chief officer there. Groats, half-groats, and pennies of the Bristol mint

are well known, but no shilling has hitherto been described in any of the works on the English coinage.

Dr. Loewe exhibited a silver Turkish coin, which he supposed to have been struck during the short usurpation of power by Mustapha IV., in A.D. 1806.

MUTILATION AND DESTRUCTION OF CHURCH MONUMENTS.

A VERY remarkable instance of intentional defacement of a monumental inscription has recently been brought to light during researches connected with the great Shrewsbury Peerage case. It appears that in consequence of evidence afforded by Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, and by a MS. in the possession of Lord Lyttelton, the monument of Sir John Talbot in Bromsgrove Church had to be examined. One inscription, as given by Nash, was easily recognised; but the other was wanting; and in courts of law printed and manuscript inscriptions are not admissible as evidence. Although no

signs of this particular inscription were then evident, its publication by Nash induced a very close inspection; and at last, under a coat of paint, traces of letters were found. The paint was then removed, and further traces were discovered; but it would appear that the House of Lords did not feel satisfied in receiving the evidence of the remaining portions of the inscription; and some of the counsel on behalf of Earl Talbot went so far as to deny the possibility of the inscription being read. Sir F. Kelly more than once boldly asserted, in his peculiar manner, that it could not be read; and the counsel for

other parties to the suit seemed also to suspect the possibility of the letters being deciphered. None of them, however, appear to have suspected that the inscription had been intentionally destroyed, or defaced rather, because it is well known that so many of our church monuments are exposed to all sorts of injuries, that the defacement of an inscription three hundred years old would be nothing uncommon. We gather, however, from Mr. Roach Smith's letter in the "Morning Post" of the 20th ult., that the said inscription had been mutilated "in a manner so carefully, and with such labour and painstaking, that those who perpetrated the sacrilegious deed believed they had removed the inscription for ever from mortal eyes." From its peculiar position upon the altar-tomb it seems clear it could never have been injured by accident; and both Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Waller* agree in protesting against the supposition that any accident could possibly have *chiselled off the letters in high relief, under a ledge or cornice*; and yet up to the last we see the lawyers fighting against this conclusive evidence, and the Solicitor-General in summing up declaring that "it had been suggested that the inscription upon the tomb had been wilfully obliterated; but he did not think the evidence bore out that suggestion!" *Suggestion!* why it is a downright assertion made by two persons who have devoted their lives to the study of ancient monuments; and now all who visit the monument are convinced that for some improper object the mutilation was made, probably a long time since. Mr. Roach Smith makes no observation on the particular circumstances in which this disputed inscription is made applicable; he cites the case merely as an instance of the insecurity of our church monuments; and in the same spirit his remarks are followed by a narration of several instances of vandalism, which we transcribe from the "Morning Post" of the 25th ult. :—

"To the Editor of the Morning Post.

"SIR,—Referring to the letter of Mr. C. Roach Smith, published in your journal of the 19th inst., relative to the defacement of the inscription upon the Talbot

* The inscription as read by these gentlemen, without any material discrepancy, is as follows :—

The Ladye Marguret hys
fyrst wyle bare to hym
iii. sonnes and fyve daughters.
And Ladye Elizabeth hys
seconde wyle bare foure sonnes
and foure daugh[ters].

monument in Bromsgrove Church, and the destruction of monuments in other churches, having been for many years a collector of sepulchral inscriptions, I can fully confirm the latter portion of his statement. Not only have many inscriptions mentioned in Salmon's History of Essex been subsequently destroyed, but others recorded in the much later histories of that county by Muilman and Ogborne, and some transcribed by my own hand within the last twenty-five years, do not now exist.

"My attention was first more especially called to the necessity for preserving transcripts of sepulchral inscriptions by witnessing the destruction and removal of monuments during the restoration of Leigh Church, in Essex, some twenty years since. On that occasion, a mural tablet in memory of one of England's most distinguished admirals—Admiral Nicholas Haddock—was destroyed, to say the least, by the most gross and culpable negligence; nor did the parish authorities consider themselves under any moral or legal obligation to restore the monument thus destroyed by their own ignorant and clumsy workmen. Three other mortuary memorials, with arms and inscriptions emblazoned upon oak panel, were removed from the church. One of these was in memory of a Captain Rogers, who greatly distinguished himself during the Dutch wars; the others, from the armorial bearings, probably commemorated a branch of the family of Hare, baronets, of Stowbaldolph-hall, in Norfolk. For a long time these were stowed away in a lumber-room at the parsonage; about ten years since they were lying upon the floor of the vestry, and from that day to the present they have not been restored to the walls of the church. Other inscriptions, now missing, were probably destroyed at the same time. Subsequently to this, the churchwardens, before proceeding to another act of demolition, thought it more prudent to proceed by public advertisement of their intentions; but exhibiting, at the same time, most extraordinary ignorance, called upon the descendants of one family to repair the tomb constructed by another, with whom they had not the remotest connection. No information supplied could convince the churchwardens of their absurdity, or divert them from their object; and another tomb, of some local historical interest, with two inscriptions in Latin and English, was removed.

"In the adjoining parish of Prittlewell, about forty years ago, one of the churchwardens appropriated a number of sepulchral slabs from the interior of the church

for the purpose of paving his court-yard; and only very recently, by the encroachment of a railway upon the property, they were removed, when I counted as many as nine, and there were probably others which I did not see.

"A few years since, while engaged in a genealogical investigation, I went into Stepney churchyard for the purpose of verifying a transcript with the original slab, when, to my surprise, the fine un-mutilated blue ledger, within the short space of a month, had disappeared. I immediately applied to the rector, the Rev. Mr. Lee, respecting it, when I found the churchwardens had very coolly ordered it to be taken up for the purpose of paving the interior of the edifice, without, as far as I could learn, the least enquiry whether it were in accordance with the wishes of the descendants that the stone should be removed from over the remains of their ancestors, and placed for better preservation inside the church.

"At Bowers Gifford, in Essex, the churchwardens (there being at the time a resident rector) presented a gentleman, who owned an estate in the parish, with a most magnificent (though mutilated) monumental effigy, in brass, of Sir John Giffard, who died in 1348. During the space of ten years I made every enquiry to ascertain what had become of this monument, which I knew, from Salmon's History of Essex, had formerly existed in the church, and found one person who had actually seen it. In this instance its removal was no doubt the means of its preservation, for it would probably have been sold for old brass if the gentleman in question had not accepted it; and he immediately restored it upon application.

"That monumental brasses should now and then be stolen or sold by avaricious sextons for old metal is, perhaps, not very remarkable, especially as they are often found lying detached from their slabs, nobody in the parish feeling interest enough to expend a few shillings in refixing them. Within the last few weeks, a friend of mine has purchased in London a brass, with inscription in black letter, recording a bequest, by the person commemorated, of certain charities to the parish. He has discovered that it belongs to a church in Norfolk, to which he is about to restore it, in the hope that it may be more securely preserved for the future.

"I have here noticed but a few of the cases of this kind which have come under my notice, in corroboration of Mr. Roach Smith's remarks; were it necessary I could greatly extend them.

"Persons are almost invariably accus-

tomed to attribute the destruction of church monuments to the Puritans; they have truly quite enough to answer for in that respect, but from considerable experience, after having visited a large number of churches, it is my firm conviction that a far greater number of monuments have been mutilated and destroyed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, than in the period of the Great Rebellion. It is also commonly supposed that churchwardens are the guardians and conservators of the ecclesiastical monuments; no doubt they ought to be, but experience shews that they are more frequently the spoliators.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"May 21, 1858.

"K."

Discovery of a Roman Viary Column.—

In a recent number of the *Bulletin Monumental*, M. L. Rostan announces his discovery of a Roman viary column at St. Maximin (Var). It is called *colonne militaire*; but it is obviously a memorial of the reparation of the great military road (the *Via Aurelia*) upon the side of which it lay; and which at that spot is still to be distinguished, nearly twenty-five feet wide.

The column is upwards of seven feet high, and about two feet in diameter. It is inscribed:—

TI . CLAUDIVS . DEVSII . P .
 CAESAR . AVG . GERM .
 PONT . MAX .
 TRIB . POT . III . COS . IIII .
 IMP . V . P . P . REFECIT .

The *Via Aurelia*, supposed to have been made by Caius Aurelius Cotta, led from Rome, by Tuscia or Etruria, and the Maritime Alps, to Arles. In this route, as given in the Itinerary of Antoninus, occurs either at or near St. Maximin, where this inscription was found, the station Tegulata, which some antiquaries have asserted is represented by the modern St. Maximin; but others have disputed its claims upon topographical grounds, and upon its distance from the course of the *Via Aurelia*. It is probable that M. Rostan's interesting discovery will be of importance as regards the settlement of this disputed point. At all events, it is a valuable addition to the materials collected by M. de Caumont, through the *Bulletin Monumental*, for a better understanding of the topography of Roman Gaul, which is very defective. The proprietor of the land upon which the column was found has placed it at the disposal of the mayor of St. Maximin.

Pilgrims' signs: rectification.—The mediæval leaden *crepusidia* noticed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, have not been correctly understood by the Archaeological Association (see p. 649, *ante*). These curious little objects bear no resemblance whatever to pilgrims' signs, except as regards the material in which they are made; and any person intending to pass off imitations, as they are erroneously asserted to be, would have provided himself with examples of veritable *signacula*, of which there are a great number in the British Museum, chiefly discovered upon the banks of the Thames. Several have been, from time to time, engraved in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE; and many plates and woodcuts, of the most important varieties, are given in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, in which (if we remember rightly) they were first made known to the archaeological public. Some of these signs are of exceedingly good workmanship, as, for instance, that of St. Fiacre; and all are either so marked by inscriptions or religious emblems, as to leave no doubt of their class and character in the minds of any one to whom they are at all familiar. At the same time, they are as distinct as possible from the leaden badges and figures referred to in our number for March, which at the same time appear to be perfectly genuine,—not as pilgrims' signs, but, as we have before stated, as children's playthings, which, four hundred years after they had been fabricated to amuse an infantine generation, have served to puzzle and mislead grave men, and the members of an archaeological society. Mr. Eastwood, of 2, City-terrace, City-road, the owner of these mediæval *crepusidia*, will be happy to shew them, and to afford information respecting their discovery.

Roman Leadens Seals.—Mr. Rolfe has recently procured from that great storehouse of Rutupine antiquities, Richborough, two remarkable and rare additions to his former collections. They are leaden seals or *bullas* of the Emperor Constantine, through which a string has

passed in the manner of the papal bulls and other seals of the middle ages with which the antiquary is conversant. The one side is flat, the other convex; upon the former side is a portrait of the emperor, laureated, in high relief, and around,—

CONSTANTINVS P. AVG.

The lettering and the bust remind us of the coins of the emperor; but there are peculiarities which shew that the matrix of the seals was cut especially for the purpose.

The only engraved examples of similar seals are those in pl. xxxii. vol. xi. of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, which are chiefly from Brough, in Westmoreland. Two were found at Felixstowe. There are only a very few in the British Museum, and a few in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, the latter of which came also from Brough; but they never excited the interest they deserved, if, indeed, their real origin was detected. Mr. Rolfe, we hear, has signified his intention to add these interesting acquisitions to the Richborough collection in Mr. Mayer's museum.

Anglo-Saxon Antiquities.—During repairs of the high road leading from Wye to Dover, at the foot of the hill about a mile from Wye, a grave was laid open containing the skeleton of a man, with the umbo of a shield, a sword, a glass drinking-cup, and some smaller objects. The Rev. L. B. Larking lost no time in obtaining the remains for the Kent Archaeological Society; and, on their part, he liberally rewarded the finder. Now, however, it is reported the lord of the manor puts in a claim! Very recently the Society of Antiquaries obtained some similar remains from the West of England; and they also were ordered to surrender by a lord of the manor. In both cases the fragile objects were procured solely for scientific purposes; and it is to be hoped that lords of manors will rather aid than obstruct the progress of antiquarian and historical researches.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

REMARKS ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF ST. ALBAN'S AND ITS HISTORIANS.

MR. URBAN,—The projected establishment of a new diocese, to be carved out of London and Rochester, and called the see of St. Alban's, together with the restoration of the abbey church for a cathedral, call for some remarks on the claim of this ancient seat of learning to the honour to be conferred on it.

The monastery of St. Alban's having been one of the first founded in England, naturally became a place of much importance; and under the frugal administration of the Benedictine monks, the lands of the abbey soon increased in value, and several of its abbots were amongst the most accomplished scholars of their day. For it was the glory of St. Benedict's reform to have substituted bodily labour for the supine indolence of Oriental asceticism; and by this means the Benedictines became the pioneers of civilization in Europe, at once performing the offices of religion and instruction to a rude people, while they reduced the land to cultivation; having been, as M. Guizot has shewn,—whom no one will accuse of too great partiality to Romanism,—the great clearers of land in Europe:—

"A colony, a little swarm of monks, settled in places nearly uncultivated, often in the midst of a pagan population,—in Germany, for example, or in Brittany; there, at once missionaries and labourers, they accomplished their double service through peril and fatigue."

Nor were they less energetic in the erection of churches and cells, by which a permanent improvement in the condition of the people was effected, and the foundation laid for the after development of the resources of the country: for it should always be recollected that the monasteries were the only schools in the middle ages where agriculture, horticulture, architecture, and the other domestic sciences were studied and brought to any degree of perfection.

In the time of Abbot Eadmer, about the end of the tenth century, diligent search being made amongst the ruins of the old Roman city Verulam for materials wherewith to rebuild the abbey church of St. Alban, a number of books and rolls were discovered hidden in a crevice of the wall of an old palace, and amongst them was a book of singular beauty and finish, written

in letters of gold, and bound in oaken boards, fastened with silk. This volume was in an unknown tongue, (probably Celtic, the language of the ancient inhabitants of Verulam); but at length an old monk, by name Unwona, succeeded in deciphering it, and found that it contained the life and passion of St. Alban; which, being translated into Latin, was ever after held in high estimation by the monks. The other works, being found to relate to the heathen worship of the former inhabitants of Verulam, were committed to the flames, as were also the urns, vases, altars, vessels of glass, coins, and other remains which were turned up by the workmen whilst seeking for materials to rebuild the church.

This account, although implicitly believed by the ancient historians, must be received with some reservation by us, as the subsequent mysterious disappearance of the volume would lead to the inference that the original had never existed, and that the professed Latin translation was probably a pious fraud of the monks: but tradition, although not to be blindly followed, often expresses the ingenuous feeling of the age, and in this instance accounts for the general destruction of Roman remains in England, as remnants of the ancient heathendom.

Although so remorseless in the destruction of antiquities, the monks of the middle ages were not indifferent to the study of ancient learning; and it is principally to these foundations that we owe the works of the classic writers which have been handed down to us. So early as the time of Abbot Paul, who succeeded to the mitre of St. Alban's in July, 1077, a *Scriptorium* was established for enriching the library of the abbey with copies of valuable works, and was endowed by Robert, a Norman knight, with two parts of the tithes of his demesne at Hatfield, together with the tithes of Redburn, which were appropriated for ever to the advancement of the cause of learning. Thus we see that the work of transcription was not performed by the monks in the ordinary course of their daily duties, but was a special avocation to be provided for by funds set apart for that purpose.

This institution of a *Scriptorium* explains the cause why many of the monastic libraries were so rich in MSS., and also accounts for the extraordinary interpolations and anachronisms which occur in ancient writings; for it not unfrequently happened that several persons were occupied at the same time in making transcripts of different authors, the abbot reading out of two or three books, passages alternately, while his amanuenses wrote to his dictation; and in several instances we have the history of MSS. still existing, e.g., MS. Cotton Nero, D. vii., which was formerly in the library of St. Alban's, where it was seen by Leland before the dissolution of the monasteries. The compiler of this volume, which contains a list of the royal benefactors to the monastery from the time of Offa to King Richard II., followed by notices of the popes from whom privileges had been obtained, and short memoirs of the different abbots, from Willegod to Abbot Ramryge, was Thomas Walsingham, the historian, who finished his task in 1380. The transcriber of it was William de Wylum; the illustrator, for it is filled in almost every page with portraits, was one Alan Strayler:—

"Allanus Strayler circa depictionem presentis libri plurimum laboravit, et tres solidos et quatuor denarios sibi debitos pro coloribus condonavit.

Nomen pictoris Alanus Straller habetur

Qui, sine fine, choris celestibus associetur."
—fol. 108.

It is only in a few instances that we find evidence of a MS. having been prepared or emended for transcription, as that of Wendover was by Matthew Paris; who, instead of making his alterations whilst dictating to his amanuensis, appears to have emended an ancient copy of Wendover's Chronicle, which he afterwards presented to St. Alban's Abbey; thus shewing that he had no intention of appropriating the labours of another to himself, although he had embodied the greater part of that work in his own. Indeed, it was a frequent practice with the monkish historians, instead of continuing a chronicle of acknowledged celebrity, to embody it, with some slight alterations and additions, in a work of their own, having no other object in so doing than of supplying their monastery with a more modern copy, bringing the narrative of events down to their own period. It is on this account that the writers of the later period are of comparatively little value, except for contemporary events, or when by any casualty the original works from which they have copied may have been lost. Thus in the case of Wendover, only one perfect MS. (Douce 207) is now extant,

while there are many copies of Matthew Paris and Matthew of Westminster, his continuators and copyists. What may have led to the great renown of Matthew Paris as an historian it is difficult to say, considering, as Mr. Coxe has justly observed, "that whenever he deviates from the text of Wendover, his alterations are, for the most part, to a more bald and inelegant reading;" but certain it is, that while Matthew Paris was renowned and quoted throughout the literary world, if we may use such an expression for the middle ages, Wendover, the original compiler of the magnificent chronicle known as the first of the great chronicles of St. Alban's, was almost forgotten, if we except the mention made of him in a MS. chartulary of St. Alban's Abbey, written at the close of the fifteenth century, where he is described as "the man to whom the historians of England owe nearly all which they have," before Mr. Coxe edited his edition for the English Historical Society, in 1841.

While the *Historia Minor*, the real production of Matthew Paris, has never been considered worth printing, only a specimen being given by Wats, and a few extracts by Coxe,—who thus alludes to it in his introduction to Wendover: "The different style of language used in relating the same events as are recorded in the greater chronicle, the additional matter also with which it is supplied, would have made it necessary to print volumes in order to render a collation at all perfect. It does, indeed, seem extraordinary that such a collation should never have been made; still more so, perhaps, that the work itself never should have been printed, being, as it is, so entirely throughout the original work of Matthew Paris, and existing, at the present day, in the original handwriting of its ingenious and learned compiler;"—the other works of Matthew Paris, including his histories of the two Offas, kings of Mercia, and his lives of the three-and-twenty abbots of St. Alban's, are printed in the folio edition of his works, edited by Wats, in 1640.

The next in order of the St. Alban's chroniclers is William de Rishanger, whose historical writings have been much neglected, although he occupied an important position as historiographer to Henry III. and Edward I., whose eventful reigns he has chronicled with admirable fidelity and minuteness, ever keeping clear of the two extremes into which the monkish historians were apt to fall, ecclesiastical prejudice against all measures of reform, which they were pleased to term innovations, and a servile flattery of the reign-

ing monarch; indeed, in some instances Rishanger's affection for the popular cause is so manifest as to make us doubt whether he were not a partisan, as most of the contemporary historians were, of the famous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in speaking of whose death he thus expresses himself:—

"Comes autem Leicestriae cum se cognovisset vitam transitoriam mutare in aeternam, congratulabatur; gratis ad locum martirii properavit ut cognoscerent omnes, quod non invitatus, non compulsus pateretur. Exemplo edoctus gloriosi Archiepiscopi Cantuarie et Martiris Thome, itaque in prima acie ut liberior agerem suum domino commendaret ultra se intromisit; mox a comite Gloverniæ persecutus dum fugere contempsit; solus ab omnibus præcipue impetitur, capitur, neci traditur morte probrosa, post capitis obsecionem pedem ejus detrunca-verunt, unde quondam pronosticum evenit in ipso temporis articulo sol obscuratus est et tenebræ factæ sunt super terram quasi dimidiæ horæ spatio unde nonnulli miraculi exemplum et pro justitia pugnaverunt et in eodem loco animos deo reddiderunt."

We must not, however, draw too hasty a conclusion, for it certainly would appear strange that the historiographer royal should be accused of too great partiality to the rebels; and, a little further on in the book, Rishanger expressly declares himself free from any partisanship:—

"Non ergo alicui si hæc integre scribo adulationis seu indignacionis surrepat suspicio, nihil enim dabitur gratiæ; sed sola veritas historiarum sine ullo faeco mendacii produratur notitia."

In criticising the labours of Rishanger, there is one point more especially deserving of observation—the paramount importance he attaches to the origin and progress of the dispute between Henry III. and his barons; which, as forming a leading feature in the history of the development of constitutional liberty, must

be considered highly favourable to his character as an historian by every student of English history. Besides devoting no small part of his two chronicles to the history of the baronial wars, Rishanger has left a separate treatise, entitled, *Narratio de duobus Bellis apud Lewis et Evesham inter Regem Angliæ et Barones suos*, which has lately been published for the Camden Society; but, instead of this being an argument against the publication of the remainder of Rishanger's works, it ought to be a strong incentive to accelerate the completion of this valuable set of histories: we should then have the whole of the St. Alban's chronicles in print: for Wendover, the original chronicler, to whose work all the subsequent histories are continuations, has been well edited by Mr. Coxe for the English Historical Society, and Matthew Paris has appeared under a variety of forms; but the most complete edition of his works is probably that by Wats, published in 1640, in folio, containing the whole of his writings, except the *Historia Minor*. It is also deserving of notice, that although Rishanger has been overlooked, his two continuators, John de Trokelowe and Henry de Blanford, were published so early as 1729, by Hearne.

In making the preceding remarks, I have carefully refrained from offering any observations on the valuable history (chiefly ecclesiastical) of Abbot Eadmer, the friend of Archbishop Anselm, edited by Selden in 1622, or on the works of Thomas Walsingham, the historian, edited in 1603; because, although members of the monastery of St. Alban's, their works were not included in the monastic registers known as the Great Chronicles of St. Alban's. W. D. H.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

MR. URBAN.—All particulars relating to the Bayeux tapestry are so interesting to the English public, that you will excuse my bringing to your notice two facts which seem unknown even to the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, the last writer, if I am not mistaken, who undertook to *elucidate* that invaluable memorial of the past.

From the time of its discovery, it was invariably ascribed to some Matilda, who was, of course, identified with the queen of the Conqueror. "L'opinion commune à Bayeux," says Father Montfaucon, "est que ce fut la reine Mathilde, femme de Guillaume le Conquérant, qui la fit faire. Cette opinion, qui passe pour une tradition

dans le pays, n'a rien que de fort vraisemblable." However, some writers contend that this princess took no part in this work, and ascribe it to another. My late friend, l'Abbé de la Rue, in an elaborate paper printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. pp. 85—109, supports the opinion that the tapestry was prepared at the command of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., King of England, and wife of Henry V., Emperor of Germany. Lord Lyttelton ("The History of the Life of King Henry II.," third edition, 1769, 8vo., vol. i. p. 353), and Hume ("History of England," vol. i., note F), entertained similar views.

Now which of these opinions must we follow? Neither of them, I think. The po-

pular tradition on which the two systems are founded is of no value; for the people, who so easily forget political events, could not keep up the memory of a piece of furniture, which they had only a few occasions to see very imperfectly. Does anybody object to the first part of my statement? I will answer that, for instance, at Bordeaux, where I live, and in the surrounding country, there is not the least recollection of the English, who ruled so long over Guienne. Go to Contras, to the very spot whereon our Henri IV. fought a famous battle, and you will find no peasant acquainted even with the name of the king who wished for the country-people a boiled chicken on Sundays. I could afford a thousand instances of such oblivion, even of more recent events.

At the same time, the people ascribed to a single individual the monuments of the same kind—the Roman camps to Cæsar, the causeways to Queen Brumehaut, &c. The Druidic dolmens were accounted for as being Gargantua's chairs, and the Roman amphitheatres, such as those of Toledo, Bordeaux, and Poitiers, were termed *Palais Galienne*, *Palacios de la Galiana*, and ascribed to Charlemagne, represented in the old romances of chivalry as the husband of Galiana, the daughter of Galafre, king of Spain. In one of them, which I published in my younger days, at the late Mr. Pickering's, we read that King Hugon, of Constantinople, had a rich blanket made by Matilda, a very gentle fairy, who gave it to him:—

"Li cuvertures fud bons que Maseuz uverat,
Une fêe mult gente que li reis dunat.
Melz en vaut li conreiz del tresor la miral*."

This seems to prove that the Matilda of the Bayeux tapestry is a mythic character.

The second fact I promised to you will, to a certain extent, shake the story built on this long-embroidered chronicle, as M. Licquet terms it. It is, that it was not an unique copy. In an inventory of the furniture of the Dukes of Burgundy, drawn up in the year 1420, we find "Ung grand tapiz de haulte lice, sanz or, de l'istoire du Duc Guillaume de Normandie, comment il conquist Engleterre^b." Now, as it is certain that the Bayeux tapestry was, at the time, preserved in the cathedral church of that town, there were at least in existence two copies of the same work, and supposing that they were similar, which was the original?

Before bidding adieu to this topic, I

must say that I do not pretend to have stated anything new. I have already pointed out the two passages as above in one of my books^c; but, as it might be expected, it was overlooked: I hope it will not be so in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE! It reminds me that in the last number I read a very able paper on the Lives of Edward the Confessor, edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. I have the greatest pleasure in saying that generally I concur in the praise given to this scholar; but I am afraid the reviewer went too far when he said that the reader perusing the description of the new church at Westminster, with Mr. Luard's literal translation annexed, might almost imagine that it is the present edifice^d being described. Let us examine the text and translation of the passage quoted, pp. 637, 638.

V. 3. "A fundement lé e parfund." *Lé* (wide) is forgotten in the translation, which must be, "with foundation wide and deep." Mr. Luard seems not to have understood the true meaning of *à* in this instance, as well as in v. 6, p. 638, where it is wrongly joined to the word *estoires*; and his translation ought to have been "with stories," as in the following verse *à mestrie* was expressed by "with skill."

But all this is nothing in comparison of the translation of the last verse. The old *trouvère* says that the refectory and dormitory and the offices were round the cloister:—

"Refaltur e le dortur
E les officines entour."

Mr. Luard, seeing *en tur* in the manuscript, thought a tower was spoken of, and translated accordingly; when *tur* meant here "turn." Such a mistake spoils the picture which the reviewer so positively promised us.

He praises "Mr. Luard's ably compiled Glossary." I have no doubt, before I glance at it, that it was drawn up with masterly skill; but, unfortunately, among the examples selected, I see two mistakes. The first is the word *mairem*, which never existed in old French, unless we read *mairein* (mod. Fr. *merrain*), which really means "timber." The second is the infinitive *toldre*, which I suppose was coined by the learned compiler. We had the preterite plural *toldrent*, and the future *tol-*

^a *Recherches sur le Commerce, la Fabrication et l'Usage des étoffes de soie, des draps d'or et d'argent, en Occident, pendant le moyen-âge*, Vol. ii. p. 77, note 3. (Paris, 1854, 4to.)

^b The description was written at least a century before the present edifice was built.

* *Travels of Charlemagne*, p. 18, v. 430.

^c *Les Ducs de Bourgogne*, par M. le Comte de Laborde, II^e part., t. ii. p. 277, No. 4277.

dra, toudra; but the infinitive was *tolir* (*tolere*).

"Covertement e sanz noisr
Lur quident ja le pui *tolire*."

"Ci serra ja li reis envers Rou traiteur,
Qu'il li *tolira* sun frere e sa terre e s'onur."

"Ne vos *toudra* plein pé donur."

"*Toudra*-nos-en la seigneurie."

It seems fair for me to add that, if in this case there is any mistake, it was committed before Mr. Luard, by French lexicographers, as the Benedictine monks, editors of Du Cange's Glossary, and by his continuator, D. Carpentier¹.

I hope the learned gentleman whose able publication suggested these remarks to me, will not be offended by them. In the middle ages, which he knows so well, very often French knights crossed over to take part in tournaments, and if they struck hard, it was because they had to deal with strong opponents. *On ne frappe fort que sur les forts*.—But *revenons à nos moutons*; or rather, to the tapestries made with their wool.

Of these productions of the textile art, the most valuable, it is scarcely worth while to say it, are those on which are recorded facts of contemporaneous history,—chiefly when they exhibit, at the same time, good design and able workmanship. These last qualities shine with the utmost brilliancy in a tapestry which I saw lately in Magdalen College, Oxford, and I have little doubt, although one must be very cautious in such explanations², that it refers to some point of English story in the fifteenth century, perhaps, as asserted by a local tradition, to the marriage of King Henry VII.'s eldest son, Prince Arthur, with Catherine of Arragon, which took place November 14, 1501. For the country in which these hangings were manufactured, everything leads me to believe that it was Flanders—far-famed for this kind of work, and where, from all parts of Europe, the best painters

sent their cartoons to be executed. When I consider with attention the style of the Magdalen College tapestry, I feel inclined to ascribe it, if not to Holbein, born in 1498, at least to a first-rate artist of the same school. But to study it profitably, not only in an artistic point of view, but on account of historical likenesses, and of costumes, it should be necessary to have accurate photographs of all the tapestry, if the owners of this treasure do not intend to publish it immediately in colours as it is. In England, where the love of antiquity is so much spread, Tapestries have been long neglected, while on the Continent hangings of an inferior interest have given rise to extensive and costly publications. Of such works in Britain I am not aware³; and perhaps it would not be altogether impossible to make a textile history of England, if such tapestries as the "tapiz de l'ystoire messire Bertran du Guesclin, fait à or en divers lieux," preserved in the treasury of the Dukes of Burgundy, and "la tappareirie de l'istoire de Fremigny," which was kept in 1501 at Blois, in the hall where sate the King of France, were recovered. In such a set, beginning with the Bayeux tapestry, and continued with that at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry⁴, that of Magdalen College, Oxford, although, like the latter, comparatively modern, should not be the least conspicuous.—I am, &c.,

FRANCISQUE-MICHEL, F.S.A. L. & Sc.,
Professor at the Faculty of Letters of Bordeaux,
Correspondent of the Institute of France, &c.
Oxford, June 19, 1858.

¹ The only published historical tapestry which I know of, is the very curious one which was formerly in the House of Lords, and which represented the defeat of the *invincible armada* under Queen Elizabeth, in 1588. It was engraved by John Pine, in 1739, in three folio sheets. In 1802, J. Carter, in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxxii. part 1st, p. 294, col. 1, informed his friends "who are zealous in the study of antiquity, though their names are not registered as professed antiquaries, and the publick," that the famous tapestries late in the Prince's and Painted Chambers, Westminster, were about to be published by him. We do not know whether he carried his plans into execution.

² *Recherches sur le Commerce . . . des étoffes de soie*, &c., vol. ii. p. 393, 398.

³ See the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lix., for the year MDCCXXXIX., p. 391, col. 1, 1184, col. 2; vol. lx. p. 233, col. 2; vol. lxxiii. p. 813, col. 1, 2.—In the first of these places referred to, OBSERVATOR very justly remarks, relating to the Coventry tapestry, that "a copy from this piece would make a good plate." It was described at length in the "History and Antiquities of the City of Coventry," published by Kollason and Reader, 12mo. pp. 187—191.

In other places of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (vol. liv. p. 743, col. 1; lxxix. pp. 661, 663, and lxx. pp. 423—425, 712, col. 2), there is a description of a tapestry formerly in the Painted Chamber, Westminster, which related to the

⁴ *Chronique des ducs de Normandie*, par Benoit, vol. i. p. 281, v. 5690.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 106, 372.

² *Ibid.*, p. 92, v. 307.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 96, v. 423.

⁴ *Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, Didot's edition, vol. vi. p. 600, 601, V^o. *Tollere*; and vol. vii. p. 318, col. 2, V^o. *Toldre*.

⁵ In 1784, "A constant reader of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and a well-wisher to Antiquarians," as he terms himself, having recommended to Mr. Urban's inspection a large piece of old tapestry that hung in the shop of a broker in Harp-alley, London, the learned gentleman of St. John's-gate gave a description of the tapestry above referred to, and shewed that it represented, not the triumphant entry into London of one of the English kings, perhaps of Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth, but the history of Haman and Mordecai, expressed in the habits, &c. of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. (See GENT. MAG., vol. liv. pp. 268, 269.)

ADDISON'S SUPPOSED PORTRAIT.

MR. URBAN,—The mystery which involves the presence of Sir Andrew Fontaine's portrait at Hollaad-house is not likely to be solved, except on the presumption of an interchange of pictures between that gentleman and Sir S. Fox. The Countess of Warwick, after the death of her son in 1721, went to reside in Addison's house at Bilton: in 1726 Mr. Morrice, son-in-law of Bishop Atterbury, and later, Mr. Shippen, resided at Holland-house, which in 1748 was untenanted, and in decay. About 1762 Henry Fox purchased the estate, and restored the buildings and park; probably then it was that the portrait of Sir A. Fontaine was hung upon the renovated walls.

I may add to my former notes of Sir Andrew, that he was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, under the accomplished Dean Aldrich, whose taste in music, art, and architecture, we may well believe, in no slight degree influenced the mind of his pupil. In 1701 he went with Lord Macclesfield on his embassy to the Electress Sophia; and in 1707, with Thomas, Lord Pembroke, and Lord Lieut. of Ireland, he passed over to Dublin, where he introduced Swift to that nobleman. Pope, also, an early friend, but afterwards, attaching himself to Lady Suffolk in preference to Queen Caroline, an enemy, has immortalized him by his satirical and unjust aspersions:—

" Annius, crafty seer, with ebony wand
And well-dissembled emerald on his hand,
False as his gems and cankered as his coins."
DUNCIAD, IV. 347—9.

His correspondence with Cosmo de Medici is still in existence. He was an excellent Anglo-Saxon scholar, and in Hickes' *Thesaurus Septentrionalis* is a treatise by his hand on Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coins. And this is the man of whom Lord Macaulay says, "His image, skilfully graven, is in Poets' Corner; it represents him as we conceive him, clad in his dressing gown, and freed from his wig:" the handsome Englishman to whom Leibnitz pays this high compliment, "Not to speak of your wit, your good looks, or rather your beauty, remains engraved in the ladies' imagination, and makes as much noise at court as your learning does among savans who have had the advantage of your acquaintance:" a very different description from the Saturnine features to which Addison makes claim. His coat of arms, with supporters, appears in the list of subscribers to Dart's Canterbury, 1724, immediately after the bishops, and at the head of the laymen; he was at the time Vice-Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales.

Curious to add, there is a family which bears the name of Fontaine-Addison.

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE WALCOTT.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Voice of Christian Life in Song, (Nisbets), is an account of hymns and

siege of Troy, and a conjecture concerning this old record, "where every object," says AN ANTIQVARY, "could delight and inform the mind in which way our forefathers displayed themselves in the fair face of the day, in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries."

Among the collections relating to British topography, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library in the year 1799, by the late Richard Gough, Esq., there are three large portions of the tapestry maps which formerly lined the hall at Weston, in Warwickshire, the seat of William Sheldon, Esq., in the reign of Henry VIII., who first introduced tapestry-weaving into England, of which those three large maps were the earliest specimens. These fragments contain a section of the centre of the kingdom, including the counties of Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford, with the north part of Berks. Two of them are eight yards by one and a quarter; the third smaller. These should not be neglected.

hymn-writers from the earliest times down to the end of the eighteenth century. The author does not appear to have been a very extensive reader, or to have given much previous consideration to the subject; but the work is, perhaps, none the less valuable on this account, because the conclusion he arrives at is the same as that of others who have investigated the subject more deeply, namely, that the Christian Church possesses the materials for a hymnal suited for every purpose, private and congregational.

There is no lack of hymn-books in the Church of England; we have seen a list of nearly seven hundred different collections, but none of them come up to the standard required to make a fitting companion to our incomparable Book of Common Prayer. Two of the most recent and most popular, that of the S. P. C. K., also that of Mr.

Kemble, ignore the ancient hymns of the Church altogether—an omission the more inexcusable on account of the very beautiful English renderings which Mr. Chandler, Mr. Copeland, and others have given. We regret to see that the author of this volume has not availed herself of the labours of former translators, but has given fresh translations, bald and unmusical, and which, although generally faithful, fail to convey the beauties of the originals. The first verse of the well-known hymn *Dies Irae*, for instance, is thus translated:—

“Lo, the Day of Wrath, the Day,
Earth and Heaven melt away,
David and the Sybil say.”

A translation which will instantly call to mind the immeasurable superiority of Dr. Irons':—

“Day of wrath! O day of mourning!
See! once more the Cross returning—
Heaven and earth in ashes burning.”

We rejoice to see attention drawn to these ancient treasures, because the more they become known, the better will they be appreciated. The author does not appear to be so well acquainted with our English hymn writers of the seventeenth century as with the late ones, many beautiful compositions being omitted. Of the influence of the Wesleyan hymn-book upon the methodists, she thus writes:—

“Those hymns are now sung in collieries and copper-mines. How many has their heavenly music strengthened to meet death in the dark coal-pit! on how many dying hearts have they come back, as from a mother's lips, on the battle-field! beside how many death-beds have they been chanted by trembling voices, and listened to with joy unspeakable! how many have they supplied with prayer and praise, from the first thrill of spiritual fear to the last rapture of heavenly hope! They echo along the Cornish moors as the Christian miner is borne to his last resting-place; they cheer with heavenly messages the bondage of slavery; they have been the first words of thanksgiving on the lips the liberated negro; they have given courage to brave men and to suffering women; they have been a liturgy engraven on the hearts of the poor; they have borne the name of Jesus far and wide, and have helped to write it deep on countless hearts.”

MR. BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

Two additions have recently been made to the new historical series, of which the volume for this month is by far the most important. *Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, F.R.S., Secretary to th*

miralty in the Reigns of Charles II. and James II. With Life and Notes by RICHARD, LORD BRAYBROOKE. 6th Edit. 4 vols. 12mo. (Bohn.)—In our last number it was our fortune to supply our readers with a brief memoir of Richard, Lord Braybrooke, from the able pen of one who knew him well, and we have now to announce the most lasting monument to his memory in the shape of a sixth edition of the work by which he is chiefly known to the public. This edition is a reprint of the fourth, in a neat and convenient form, with numerous good portraits, in which the likenesses are carefully preserved. In his preface to the fourth edition Lord Braybrooke had said, “The memoirs of Samuel Pepys, and the history of his short-hand diary, have been so long well known to the literary world, that the fourth edition of the work can hardly require any formal or lengthened introduction.” After this, nothing more remains to be said, but to recommend those who are not already possessed of this most amusing book to lose no time in procuring it, now that it is placed within the reach of all.

The other addition to this department is Mr. Jesse's *Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents*, illustrated with half-a-dozen portraits. Mr. Jesse has a peculiar manner of his own of bringing in anecdote upon anecdote, fact upon fact, each and every one apparently isolated, yet all bearing upon one point, so that while any one may read this volume as a collection of entertaining anecdotes, he may, at the same time, master all the leading events connected with the fortunes of both Pretenders and their followers.

To the *Illustrated Library*, the additions are, *The Parables of Frederick Adolphus Krumacher*, with forty illustrations on wood, by the brothers Dalziel. These fables, which have been so exceedingly popular in Germany, are not so well-known here in their collective form, yet one by one they have made their appearance in most of the religious periodicals, and well deserve the patronage they have received. There is a quiet religious tone about them, and an air of simplicity, that renders the moral almost as interesting to children as the fable itself. *Rose's* translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, volume I., has also been added. Prefixed, is a memoir of the translator, by Charles Townsend, from which we learn that he died in 1843, having reached the age of 68. This translation is generally admitted to be the best that has appeared, and in this popular form will do far towards making the reader familiar with Ariosto as

they can ever hope to become by means of a translation.

Fosteriana is the only recent addition to the *Standard Library*; it is edited Mr. Bohn, and consists of scraps and detached extracts from John Foster's minor reviews and writings. Those who are acquainted with this author will doubtless regard this as a valuable companion to his larger and better-known essays.

A second part of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* has also been issued. Considering the real value of this work, and the vast amount of information it contains, and the labour that Mr. Bohn has already bestowed upon it, it is perhaps hardly generous to cavil at the deficiencies most book-readers will observe. They are numerous, too numerous, and should have been remedied; but whether the public could have been depended upon to support a better and necessarily more expensive work, we are unable to judge. One thing there can be no mistake about, and that is, that a good bibliography of British literature is required.

Preface to the Sixth Edition of "Tom Brown's School-Days."—In issuing this preface separately, Mr. Hughes has honestly and fearlessly thrown down the gauntlet, and challenged the critics and detractors of his remarkable book. We admire his courage and self-confidence, and we cheerfully bear our testimony to the merit of his book on the whole, but on the particular point on which he asks for a verdict, we are bound to say honestly that we must agree with the general voice in giving it against him. The first part of his book, relating to his really boyish days, is admirable and inimitable, because perfectly true to nature; but the latter part, in which the boy is passing into the man, is by no means equal to the former. There is a great deal too much of sermonizing, which is not natural at that age; it is an attempt to take an unfair advantage of his readers, and preach to them when they are not expecting a sermon, and are not prepared for it; and the consequence is, that the greater part of his readers avenge themselves by quietly *skipping* the sermon. We have heard much also from old Rugbeians of his injustice to old Rugby before the time of Arnold, and of the arrogant conceit which seems to be one of the features of the Arnold school. There is much truth in the observation of F. D. in the letter printed in this preface. Excellent as the system and practice of our public schools are for the generality of boys, there are many for whom they are not at all suitable.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCV.

We have heard sad stories, some of which we know to be only too true, of most barbarous savage cruelty being tolerated, and of amiable, clever, well-disposed boys, but of timid and sensitive temperament, being worried and bullied even to death; and no ingenuity can make us believe that when the system is allowed to be carried to this excess, it can be right.

The new system established at Radley has, perhaps, hardly yet had a fair trial. It has many obvious advantages, and seems in many respects better suited for the sons of gentlemen who are wished to be brought up as gentlemen, than the coarse, vulgar slang, the roughness and brutality of Westminster or Winchester. Those who have been brought up under the old system will of course abuse the new one, and be honestly prejudiced against it, on the ground that it is calculated to make the boys *milk-sops*; but this remains to be proved; hitherto we have not observed any symptoms of it. We cannot see that allowing each boy a separate bedroom, or cell, to sleep in unmolested, is more likely to make him a *milk-sop* than putting him into the same bed-room with twenty other boys, two or three of whom are notorious bullies, who will allow him no peace, and will treat him as their slave. Nor can we see that a poor innocent child, fresh from home, is likely to turn out the better man, or even the more hardy boy, from the certainty of having something thrown at his head if he dares to kneel down to say his prayers, as he has always been accustomed to do. We trust that the authorities of our public schools will read and carefully digest "Tom Brown's School-Days," and will see whether judicious reform may not be introduced without destroying the manly independence of our boys; especially whether the long rooms, or galleries, may not be converted into decent dormitories by introducing wooden partitions between the beds, after the fashion of the medieval dormitories, as has been adopted at Radley. This would itself cure some of the worst evils of the old system, and we believe that the number of boys who sleep in the same space is very nearly the same, excepting when they are disgracefully crowded, as is still sometimes the case to an extent which would not be tolerated in our workhouses or gaols.

The Life and Times of Frederick Perthes. Crown 8vo., 464 pp. (Edinburgh: Constable.)—This fourth edition, in a cheaper and more condensed form, may reasonably be expected to have a still larger circulation than its predecessors

have had, for although abridged, all that is of general interest is retained, and the book is brought within the reach of a far wider circle than before. The character of Perthes and a sketch of his life we brought before our readers when the work first appeared, and it is unnecessary here to repeat an eulogium upon it. Anyone who wishes to be acquainted with the history and literature of Germany for the last sixty years must read this book: and many more will be interested in the personal character of a religious man, and a man of extraordinary energy and perseverance, who exercised considerable influence by dint of his upright character in a time of general laxity of morals and indifference in religion. Perthes passed through a fiery ordeal unscathed, and has left behind him a name which will long be regarded with respect and admiration.

Milton's Paradise Lost; with Illustrations by John Martin. Imp. 4to. (London: H. Washbourne and Co.)—Martin's genius was of no common order. In search of objects for his pencil he travelled beyond the tracks of ordinary mortals, and entered those precincts which are closed to all but the very few who, like himself, could gaze on the things unseen, and photograph the spiritual. Such did John Martin when he sketched the Pandemonium, of which an engraving is given in the first number of this new edition of Milton. Martin is less felicitous in his terrestrial scenes. Eden and the Temptation, the subject of the second plate, was too commonplace for him; it afforded no scope for an imagination which delighted itself most in events combining the supernatural with the real, and of which some other scenes in Milton gave an opportunity for the display.

An accompanying advertisement informs us that the first edition of this work was published at twenty guineas, and that the new one, on the largest paper, containing the same plates, which appear almost equal to the early impressions, will be sold at one-seventh of the original price. Unquestionably it is the best illustrated edition of the poet ever published.

The Indian Rebellion; its Causes and Results. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, D.D. (Nisbet and Co.)—Dr. Duff, it appears, addressed a series of letters to the "Edinburgh Witness," detailing the progress of the rebellion, and the means taken to suppress it, interwoven with comments of his own. These letters are now reprinted, and are valuable, inasmuch as they contain many sage opinions respecting the English rule over that country;—

Dr. Duff, from his long residence there, being no mean authority.

Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries." (Bell and Daldy.)—A "selection of curious articles" is by no means a new idea, for even so early as 1732 two volumes of extracts from our then contemporary, "Fog's Journal," made their appearance, and in later times the Rev. John Walker published four volumes of selections from a more illustrious work; and now the worthy editor of that useful receptacle for pleasant gossip, "Notes and Queries," is busily engaged in extracting the wheat from the chaff, which he proposes to bring before the world in the shape of "Choice Notes." The first volume is ready; it contains a large number of the best historical notes that have appeared, and will be followed by others on folk-lore, biography, &c., which, if as well selected and as interesting as the present, cannot fail to be successful.

The Natural History of British Pasture Grasses. By JAMES BUCKMAN. (Cirencester: Bailey.)—Professor Buckman in this little volume has condensed a large body of valuable information respecting the various grasses, their cultivation, diseases, and produce. It is thoroughly practical, and is, we are glad to see, published in a cheap form.

On Medicine and Medical Education: Three Lectures by W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.)—The first of these Lectures, delivered to the students of the Medical School of Edinburgh in 1856, contains some very salutary advice on the studies to be pursued, and on the medical profession generally; as also do the other two—"On the Medical Art considered in connection with Popular Education," and "On Medicine as an Art."

A Catalogue of the Portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. By WILLIAM COTTON, Esq. (Longmans.)—Intended as a supplement to his life of that artist. Mr. Cotton appears to have taken great pains in the compilation of this catalogue, which will be of great service to collectors, and to admirers of Sir Joshua.

Pope: Additional Facts concerning his Maternal Ancestry. By ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A. (Russell Smith.)—Prompted by Mr. Hunter's tract on the descent and family relations of Pope, Mr. Davies examined the records of the Corporation

of York, and has discovered some further traces of Pope's family in that city, which will be of interest to such persons as are well up in Pope's personal history.

Geological Difficulties of the Age Theory. By ANDREW TAYLOR. (Edinburgh: Lendrum.)—Is in answer to Mr. Peter Bayne, who has written some work in defence of Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks."

An Introduction to Grammar on its true Basis. By B. H. SMART. (Longmans.)—Mr. Smart, in this little work, has taken some trouble to put together some thoughts which very few people will care to read. To the teacher it will impart nothing new, and the style and manner will place it beyond the grasp of the learner.

The Laws and Practice of Whist, by COLEBES, (Hardwicke,) has reached a third edition, and bids fair to become the standard authority, *vice* Hoyle asperannated.

Tradesmen's Tokens issued in Leicestershire in the Seventeenth Century, by THOMAS NORTH, reprinted from the Leicestershire Archaeological Society's Transactions, will not only be useful to local collectors, but the Introduction contains information of a more general character.

The Voice of the Last Prophet: A Practical Interpretation of the Apocalypse. By the Rev. EDWARD HUNTINGFORD, D.C.L. (Skeffington).—Our space does not permit us to indulge in apocalyptic discussion, even if our taste impelled us—which, by the way, it does not; we must therefore content ourselves with announcing the present addition to the books on the subject. One thing we may observe, namely, that while Dr. Huntingford is very eloquent about Rome, Protestantism, and other matters relating to a portion of Europe, the East appears to be overlooked almost entirely. Would he have us believe that the "Voice of the Last Prophet" is not intended to affect four-fifths of the human race? Like many others, Dr. Huntingford appears to have limited his observation to too small a sphere.

Peace: a Poem. By F. BOLINGBROKE RIBBANS, LL.D. (London: Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—This volume, elegantly printed on cardboard, bound in bright blue cloth, with an engraving of Landseer's well-known picture, "Peace," contains exactly

twenty four-line stanzas, of which the first will serve as a specimen:—

"Peace! white-robed daughter of the sky,
Descend with downy, dewy wings,
To the vexed nations now draw nigh—
Thy presence brightest blessings brings."

Marriage: a Religious Poem. By a Trinity College Prizeman. (Hatchards.)—A little *brochure* called into existence by the marriage of the Princess Royal.

The Cure of Souls, by the Rev. GEO. ARDEN, (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker,)—is one of those useful manuals which the increased activity of the Church in the present day has called into existence. It is intended as a companion work to the same author's, "Breviates from Holy Scripture," and contains the Offices for the Visitation and Communion of the Sick, with various admonitions, prayers, passages of Holy Scripture, &c., and may be used either by the clergyman or by the sick person, or by both jointly.

PAMPHLETS.

We have received a *List of Books printed in England prior to the year 1600, in the Library of the Society of the King's Inn, Dublin.* By W. HAIG, the Librarian. As may be supposed, this list contains the titles of many works well known to collectors of early printed books, and of some also that are rare. The example set by the "Society of the King's Inns" is a good one, and we should like to see it followed by other corporations. The following work, for instance, is one that no person would ever dream of looking for in Dublin:—

"Hereafter ensueth the ancient severall customes of the severall manners of Stebbunhuth, (Stepney,) and Hackney, within the county of Middlesex, which were perused, viewed, and approved by the lorde of the saide manners, and by all the copihold tennants of the saide severall manners, many yeeres past, and which customes bee nowe againe newlie and fullie considered off, ratified, allowed, and approved by the right honourable Henry lorde Wentworth, lorde of the saide severall manners, as in the severall articles and agreements here after following are expressed, the tenth day of November 1587, &c."

Naval Rank, as expressed by its present Titles, a Naval Wrong, and a National Injury, by NAVALIS, (Hamiltons,) is a plea for a fresh classification of naval rank, so as to place both services on a par.

The Teaching of the Anglican Divines of the Time of James I and Charles I. in the Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, by the Rev. H. C. Gwynn, (J. H. and Jas. Parker,) is intended to show, by means of extracts, that the principal divines of the period mentioned did not hold such high views as they have been represented to do both by Mr. Kible and by Dr. Pusey.

The English Episcopate. By the Rev. HENRY R. C. WATSON.—The first part only of this work has appeared, containing the Diocese of London: it is intended to comprise notices of all the Bishops who have filled the various British and colonial sees.

The Character and Place of Wesley as a Reformer. By RICHARD COWEN, (J. H. and Jas. Parker).—An essay which gained the Stanhope Prize for 1857; printed, we imagine, rather from the absence of active competitors than on account of intrinsic merit.

Some Observations on the Lity in Church Synods, (Exeter: Clifford,) are addressed to members of the Church of England, advocating the admission of the lity—a privilege which Church members possess in America, and which will probably be conceded to them here, whenever Convention itself is remodelled.

The Money-Bag, (Oakley).—A monthly magazine introducing questions of finance, banking, and other money matters, is a sign of the times showing that these abstract questions are being taken up by a larger number of persons than heretofore.

The Englishwoman's Journal is published by an association of ladies banded together for the purpose; is intended to support women's rights, exhibit women's capabilities, and raise the general tone of women's aspirations.

The Geologist, (Stapkin and Co.)—A popular monthly magazine of Geology, appears to be ably conducted, and likely to popularize this interesting science.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

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

MAY 1.

China.—An imperial edict has been issued degrading Governor Yeh for not taking measures to control and soothe the *Yatowans*, and appointing Kwang Yang in his place.

France.—The Revenue for the year is estimated at 879,929,123.

MAY 8.

The Queen of Portugal, late the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern, having been married by proxy to the King of Portugal, is now in this country, on the way to her new home, and during her stay here has been a guest of the Queen's.

MAY 10.

The Duke of Wellington's Tomb.—Mr. B. J. Treffry, of Fowey, Cornwall, publishes the following account: "The great Duke's sarcophagus, now in St. Paul's, was wrought and polished by steam-power in the parish of *Charlyan*, in this county, in the field in which the huge 'boulder' stones of porphyry, weighing upwards of seventy tons,

nearly the whole of it above the surface of the ground, had been standing for ages. It is not a figure of speech, but a fact, that the Continent had been searched in vain for a sepulchral stone sufficiently grand for a sarcophagus that should contain the mortal remains of the great Duke. That stone was at last found in Cornwall, and the whole of the work was executed by workmen in the employ of the Treffry estate, whose representatives were entrusted with the matter throughout. The cost of this unparalleled tomb was 1,100*l*."

The New Matrimonial and Divorce Court sat this day for the first time, the judges being Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and the Judge Ordinary, Sir Crosswell Crosswell. Five decrees of divorce were pronounced.

MAY 20.

London Brewers.—The old-established firm of Calvert and Co., of Upper Thames-street, have found it necessary to call their creditors together and ask for time to

pay their debts, amounting to £1,485,000; the assets are considerably larger, and among other things they return 359 public-houses of which they have the freeholds or hold leases, every one of which was bound to take no other than Messrs Calvert's porter.

MAY 29.

Restoration Service.—The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury having decided that the service to commemorate the Nativity and Restoration of Charles II. should no longer be observed, the service was of the ordinary character, and no reference made to the festival formerly observed.

JUNE 1.

Prince Albert, who is now on a visit to Germany, is said whilst at Coburg to have signed the document by which he made over his hereditary rights to the Duchy of Coburg to his second son. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg has no children, and Prince Albert, who is the nearest agnate, is detained by his position in England. As there would be some inconvenience in the Prince of Wales, who will be King of England, being reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the second son has been selected. The young Prince is shortly expected at Berlin, and will remain some time in Germany, to prepare himself for his position as a German prince. Prince Albert has had a long interview with the King of Prussia.

The Great Shrewsbury Case.—The judgment of the House of Lords was this day delivered in favour of Earl Talbot, but from its great length we are compelled to defer our summary till next month.

JUNE 9.

National Society.—At a meeting of this Society, presided over by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was stated that 1,672,445 children were receiving education in Church schools in England and Wales, and that the receipts from subscriptions, endowments, and children's pence amounted to £682,475.

JUNE 11.

The Adelphi Theatre is now in course of demolition; a new and more splendid theatre will be erected on the old site. Astley's, the Olympic, and Covent-garden have also been rebuilt within the last few years.

Naples.—In consequence of the urgent demands of the British Government, the King of Naples has delivered the "Cagliari" over to the English representative, and has awarded £3,000 to the two English engineers, Park and Watt, who were on

board at the date of the illegal seizure. The vessel and crew have been restored to the Sardinians, who will claim, and probably receive, some compensation for the detention.

A Commission De Lunatico Inquirendo has been sitting to test the date when Sir Henry Meux, bart., became of unsound mind. Sir Henry is the senior partner in a large brewery, which had been so profitable, that, in addition to keeping a very liberal establishment, he had succeeded in raising the value of his estate from £200,000 to nearly £600,000. Two years ago he married a young lady of nineteen, the daughter of Lord Ernest Bruce, and by her had one son. First he made a will bequeathing a large annuity to his wife in case she survived him, and by a codicil increased this; and further, in the event of his son's death, left the whole of his fortune to his wife unconditionally. That Sir Henry was hopelessly insane no one could deny, but as to the date when he became so the jury, after a nine days' investigation, could come to no decision, and broke up without giving a verdict.

JUNE 12.

America.—News has arrived that considerable excitement prevailed in the United States in consequence of the alleged breach of the right of visit exercised by officers of British ships in the American waters. The charges have not been proved, and the English government has disavowed any intention to depart from the course of procedure which has for so many years given satisfaction to both countries.

JUNE 13.

Birmingham.—Her Majesty having graciously signified her assent to the proposition that she should open the people's park at Aston, made her entry into this smoky town amidst the plaudits of several hundred thousand mechanics and others, who made holiday for the purpose. The Queen left London the preceding day, and honoured Lord Leigh's residence, Stoneleigh Abbey, by sleeping there; and after driving from the Abbey to Kenilworth, took the rail, and arrived at Birmingham about twelve.

From the station her Majesty drove in procession through streets gay with flowers and reverberating with shouts, to the Town-hall. The interior of this handsome building had been adorned without stint of expense, and looked as beautiful as velvets, and gold, and flowers and green leaves could make it. The galleries were filled with ladies and the principal in-

habitants. A throne had been erected on a dais under the organ-gallery: around this throne gathered the Mayor and Corporation, the Queen's suite and the county magnates. Here she received an address from the Corporation; to which her Majesty replied,—

"I have received with pleasure your loyal and dutiful address, expressing your sincere and devoted affection to my person and my throne.

"It is most gratifying to me to have the opportunity of visiting this ancient and enterprising town, the centre of so much of our manufacturing industry; and I trust you may long remain in the full enjoyment of that liberty and security without which even industry itself must fail to reap its appropriate reward.

"I desire you will convey to the vast community which you represent my sincere thanks for their cordial welcome, assuring them at the same time of the pleasure I have derived from witnessing the great and increasing prosperity of Birmingham and its neighbourhood."

An address was also presented to the Prince Consort; and he having replied, the Queen performed the next ceremony, when Mr. John Ratcliff, the mayor, having knelt before her, he rose at her command *Sir John Ratcliff*.

On leaving the Town-hall, the Queen drove to Aston-park, two miles and a half distant. The *cortège* passed again through walls of people, and under bright banners and festoons. On entering Aston-road, "some 40,000 little children of both sexes, belonging to the schools of all denominations of Christians, and also to those of the Jews, lined the road for some distance on both sides, and as her Majesty passed, sang a hymn.

The Queen drove through Aston-park to the Hall by a well-timbered avenue three-quarters of a mile in length, flanked by galleries holding 5,000 persons. Aston-hall once belonged to the Holte family, and through the female line descended to Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge. The Holtes were stout Royalists in the great struggle between Charles and his Parliament, and in 1642 Charles rested at Aston-hall while his army was on its way from Shrewsbury to relieve Banbury Castle. The room in which he slept in 1642 was Queen Victoria's boudoir in 1858. The day after Charles quitted Aston-hall the Birmingham men laid siege to it and took it. The standard rent in twain by a cannon-shot is still preserved. Some time since Aston-hall and park were in the market. The Corporation of Birmingham desired to buy them for

town, but the purchase-money, £40,000, proved too large for their means. In this emergency, the working men and some employers, aided by richer persons, formed a committee to raise the sum (now, by the sale of a part, reduced to £35,000) required for the purchase. They have raised the greater part—the working men subscribing "a very large proportion." The management is in the hands of a committee. The park is for a playground; the hall a place of exhibition of manufactures. It was the purchase that the Queen was there to open.

After showing herself on the terrace to the eager crowd below, the Queen returned into the hall, and went thence by special train, from a station opened at Aston, to Stoneleigh Abbey.

From Stoneleigh, the Queen proceeded next day through Leamington to Warwick. The good folks of Leamington had made their town gay, emulous of Birmingham. The Queen drove straight to Warwick Castle, where she was duly entertained by the Earl of Warwick. After a stay of three hours in this grand old remnant of ancient days, her Majesty went into Warwick town. Here the Corporation presented an address. Shaking hands with Lord Leigh and Lord Warwick, the Queen and Prince Consort entered the train and bade adieu to fair Warwickshire.

JUNE 16.

France.—General Espinasse, whose administration of the interior had given umbrage to the patient and enduring people of France, has been removed from his post. One of his most recent acts was a semi-command to the different charitable institutions to sell their landed property and invest the proceeds in the funds, which would produce a larger income than land!

The house where Sir Isaac Newton was born, situated at an inconsiderable village called Woolsthorp, has recently been purchased by Miss Charlwood, of Grantham. It is to be pulled down, and a scientific college erected on its site.

JUNE .

Mr. Justice Coleridge, who for twenty-three years has adorned the bench, this day took his leave. An appropriate address was delivered by the Attorney-General, and feelingly responded to by his Lordship. Few judges have gained a higher character on the bench than *Sir John Coleridge*, and few

His successor, Mr. Hugh Hill, was called to the bar in 1841. He went the Northern Circuit, where he obtained considerable practice. His appointment, says the "Law Times," is made quite independent of political considerations. He has never been in Parliament, but "has devoted his life to his profession, in which he has risen to a very high place as a sound and sensible lawyer." He is much esteemed in the profession, and his promotion has given general satisfaction in Westminster-hall.

JUNE 24.

India.—The latest accounts are not altogether satisfactory; the mutiny is crushed, but not extinct; and although no large bodies of insurgents are able to muster in any one spot, masses of them are to be found in so many directions that it is difficult to reach them. The following telegraphic intelligence has just been received:—

Shahjehanpore was relieved on the 11th of May by Brigadier Jones.

Lucknow was threatened, in General Hope Grant's absence southward, by 25,000 men under the Begum. On the 15th, Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtyghur, where he was on the 18th.

A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moolvie. 5,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry lay between the Commander-in-Chief and Mohundy. On the arrival of

reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was to be driven from Mohundy.

Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

Khan Bahadoor and Nena Sahib had attacked Gen. Jones's position at Shahjehanpore, but were repulsed, with the loss of Foster, aide-de-camp.

Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route from Allyghur. Jugdespore had been occupied by General Lugard on the 9th; the rebels fled to the jungle, and General Lugard joined Colonel Colfield's force. On the 13th, Colonel Lightfoot, who had been left at Jugdespore, was attacked, and firing could be heard. The General intended moving back on Jugdespore.

On the 14th Sir Hugh Rose was at Etwell, three coss from Calpee. The enemy was in position in his front, and had been joined by the Nabob of Benda. The attack was expected to take place on the following day. The rebels had made a bridge for escape across the Jumna.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the 4th Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Julundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

May 29. Hugh Hill, esq., Q.C., to be a Puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench.

May 31. Harry Maxwell Inglis, esq., to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session, Scotland.

June 3. Mr. William Girod to be Police Magistrate for the City and Parish of Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. Godfrey Hastings Kenner to be Collector of Customs, river Gambia.

June 5. Lord Stanley to be H. M. Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, bart., to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State (Colonial).

James Robertson, esq., W.S., to be Crown Agent for Scotland.

June 10. C. Elliott, esq., M.D., to be Principal Medical Officer, Ceylon.

Edward John Eagles, esq., to be Registrar of Population and Property, Guiana.

Charles Grey Howiell Davis, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate, Guiana.

June 11. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Wm. Rae, esq., M.D., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and James Prior, esq., Deputy Inspector of Fleets.

June 15. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon John Ratcliff, esq., of Wyddrington, in the county of Warwick, Mayor of Birmingham.

June 16. The Hon. Richard Bickerton Pernel Lyons to be Ambassador to Tuscany.

June 18. Robert Baker, esq., to be Inspector of Factories.

June 21. Col. the Hon. Augustus Fred. Liddell to be one of the Grooms in Waiting.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Limerick City.—James Spaight, esq.

BIRTHS.

- May 16.* At Constantia-ter., Sheerness, the wife of Henry Callaway, esq., R.N., a son.
- May 17.* At Thornham Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Edward Kaye Burney, a son.
- May 18.* At Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, London, the wife of Spencer Follett, esq., a dau.
At Winchester, the wife of T. J. Heathcote, esq., a son.
- May 19.* Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, a son.
At Greenhouse-court, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of Thos. M. Croome, esq., a dau.
- May 20.* At Orleigh-court, the wife of Capt. Audley Mervyn Archdale, a son.
At Shirley, near Southampton, the wife of Carlton C. Michell, esq., a dau.
- May 21.* At Fairley-cottage, Isle of Wight, the wife of Roscow C. Shedden, esq., a son.
At Ashintully Castle, Perthshire, Mrs. Rutherford Aytoun, a dau.
At Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of C. Browning, esq., a dau.
- May 22.* At Shottesbrooke-park, Berks, the wife of George H. Haslewood, esq., a dau.
At Newport, Barnstable, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Gifford, M.A., a dau.
At Cheltenham, at the residence of her father, Adm. Carter, C.B., the wife of Augustus Henry King, esq., Capt. Royal Horse Artillery, a son.
- May 23.* At Tynefield-house, Penrith, Cumberland, Mrs. Rimmington, a son.
Lady Harriett Vernon, a son.
At Bath, the wife of Capt. Brenton von Donop, Royal Navy, a dau.
At Salisbury, the wife of G. R. Tatum, esq., a dau.
- May 24.* At Petworth, the wife of Richard Blagden, esq., a son.
At Forest-hill, the wife of Dr. G. Grayling, a son.
At Kilburn-house, Stirlingshire, Mrs. Blackburn, a son.
At his residence, Dudley, Worcestershire, the wife of Francis H. Boott, esq., a dau.
At Sydenham, the wife of W. A. Hubbuck, esq., a son.
- May 25.* At Plymouth, the wife of Commander George Bell Williams, a son.
At Wyndcliffe-house, Brixton-rise, Mrs. Henry Batchelor, a dau.
- May 26.* At Denbigh-st., Pimlico, the wife of James Cook Evans, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.
At Manningham-hall, the wife of Sam. Cunliffe Lister, esq., a dau.
At Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, a dau.
The Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, a dau.
At Lansdowne-road, Kensington-pk., the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Wigram, a dau.
The wife of Miles Lockhart, esq., Ardsheal, Argyll, a son.
- May 27.* At Sedgeford-hall, Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of John de Courcy Hamilton, esq., a son.
At Thetford, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., a dau.
At Tresillian-house, Newlyn, the wife of R. G. Bennet, esq., a dau.
At Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Haldane, esq., a son.
At Stratford-cottage, near Stroud, the wife of Joseph Watts Hallewell, esq., a dau.
At the Vicarage, Worth Matravers, the wife of the Rev. F. F. Tracey, a son.
- May 28.* At Beaufort-house, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Percival Sandilands, a dau.
The wife of the Rev. T. E. Espin, M.A., professor of Theology, Queen's College, Birmingham, and Rector of Hadleigh, Essex, a son.
- May 29.* At Tythegston-court, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Lord, a dau.
At Nairn, N.B., the wife of R. B. E. Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, a son and heir.
The wife of Frederick Hyde, esq., of Brickhouse, Hawarden, a dau.
At Plymouth, the wife of C. T. Bewes, esq., a dau.
- May 30.* Mrs. Taylor, of Wargrave, Berks, and Portlethen, Kincardineshire, a son.
At Charton Musgrave Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. M. Leir, a son.
At the Manor-house, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.D., a son.
At Chapel-house, Worthing, the wife of W. M. Bridger, esq., a dau.
At Rutland-gate, the wife of Hugh F. L. Astley, a dau.
- May 31.* At Thorndon, the Lady Petre, a son.
At the Rectory, Morebard Bishop, the wife of G. Churchill Bartholomew, esq., H.M. 10th Foot, a son.
At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Leicester Penrhyn, 1st Royal Surrey Militia, a dau.
At Wolford Vicarage, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, a son.
At Woolwich, the wife of Major W. H. R. Simpson, R.A., twins, son and daughter.
At Cadogan-place, Belgrave-sq., the wife of B. W. Jones, esq., a dau.
- June 1.* In Sloane-street, London, Viscountess Bury, a son.
At Wakes Colne Rectory, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Grimston, a dau.
At the residence of her father, the Attorney-General, Mrs. Bromley, a dau.
- June 2.* At Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.
At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a son.
The Hon. Mrs. Portman, a son.
At Oakley-sq., the wife of Major Bellairs, a dau.
At Woodham, Mortimer-pl., the wife of J. Oxley Parker, esq., a son.
At Upper Montagu-st., Montagu-sq., the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a son.
- June 3.* At Ryewood-house, Worcestershire, the wife of E. V. Wheeler, esq., a son.
At Durham-house, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., a son.
At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major R. Wilberforce Bird, a son.
At Chesham-pl., Belgrave-sq., London, the wife of Andrew Lawrie, esq., a dau.
At the Grove, Hampton-wick, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. W. M. Cochrane, a dau.
- June 4.* Lady A. Paget, a dau.
At Fitzroy-terrace, Regent's-park, London, the wife of Col. Edward Biddulph, a dau.
- June 5.* At Bitton Hill-house, West Teignmouth, the wife of W. R. Hall Jordan, esq., solicitor, a son.
At Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Thomas Dent, esq., a dau.
At Louth, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington, M.A., Vicar of Uterby, a son.
- June 6.* At Batleigh-court, Glastonbury, the wife of R. Neville Grenville, esq., a son.
At Edwinston, the seat of her father, the wife of James Drummond, bart., of Hawthornden, Morningside, the Lady Alex. Russell, a son.
Cranham-lodge, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Mr. F. H. Scholefield, a son.

At Le Chateau de Zouafques, France, the wife of Capt. Mortimer H. Rodney, R.N., a dau.

June 8. At Valley-field, near Lynn, the wife of Somerville Arthur Gurney, a son.

June 9. At Radnor-villa, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Christ Church, Southernhay, a dau., being their eighteenth child, all living.

At Lee-road, Blackheath, the wife of Frederick J. Turner, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Belle Vue-house, Halesowen, Worcester-shire, the wife of Edward Gem, esq., a son.

At Bow, Mrs. Butterworth, a dau.

June 10. At Snail-farm, in the parish of Lang-ton, the wife of Capt. Henry Farquharson, a son.

At Crescent, Plymouth, (the residence of her father, Gen. Dunsterville,) the wife of Lieut. J. R. Henderson, Bombay Artillery, Adjutant and Quartermaster, Aden, a son.

At Harewood-sq., the wife of William Clowes, esq., a dau.

At Sufton-court, Herefordshire, the wife of Thomas Evans, esq., a dau.

June 11. At Beishanger, the wife of the Rev. R. F. W. Molesworth, a son.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of J. Farrer, esq., late Capt. 1st Life Guards, a son.

At Romaneleigh Rectory, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. John Hamilton Bond, Rector, a son.

June 12. At Manor-park, Streatham, the wife of Augustus Bradbury, esq., a dau.

At Thornford Rectory, Devon-shire, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Blathway, a dau.

June 13. At Freshford, near Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Younghusband, Bombay Army, As-sistant Adj.-Gen., Kurrahee, a son.

At Berrylands, Surbiton-hill, the wife of Francis Adams, esq., a boy and girl.

June 14. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. George Cadogan, a dau. (stillborn).

At Drayton-villa, Leamington, the wife of Col. Wm. Henry Vickers, a son.

At Wigston-hall, near Leicester, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Padley, M.A., a son.

June 15. At Whitley Beaumont, the wife of Henry Frederick Beaumont, esq., a dau. (still-born).

At the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a dau.

At Hafod, Caernarvonshire, the wife of J. P. Hamer, esq., a son and heir.

At Bayswater, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. W. G. Bristow, a dau.

June 16. At Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Hall Plumer, esq., a son.

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

June 17. At Eaton-pl., the wife of C. Darby Griffith, esq., M.P., a son.

At Birnbeck-house, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Wm. J. Bowyer, esq., a son.

June 18. At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Robert Orford Buckley, esq., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 7. At Umballa, Lieut. John Skynner Walters, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, to Sophia, dau. of the late Major Fred. Lloyd, of the Bengal Army, and niece of the late Sir William Lloyd, of Llandovery, near Conway.

April 15. At Wombourne, Staffordsh., Francis, youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N., to Emily Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Lovatt, esq., of Wolverhampton.

April 17. At Peshawur, Henry Richmond Brownlow, esq., Bengal Artillery, to Jane, fourth dau. of Sir Thomas Blaikie, knt., Aberdeen.

April 22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Erskine Terry, esq., R.N., to Mary Wilkins, widow of the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, esq., architect.

May 13. At Whitwick, John Potter, esq., of Talbot-house, Leicestershire, to Eliza Jane, only dau. of Geo. Knight, esq., of St. Martin's, Chichester.

May 15. At Corney, near Ravenglass, Mr. H. W. Mackereth, eldest son of the Rev. George Mackereth, Vicar of Bilton, to Annie, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Tyson, esq., of Tumans, Booth, Cumberland.

At Broadwater. A. D. De La Tour, esq., only son of A. D. De La Tour, esq., of Milford, Hants, to Maud, widow of Thomas Legh, esq.

May 16. At Nantes, Henri Sèton, esq., of Moscow, Russia, to Mary, third dau. of the late John Blaett, esq., of Haygrass-house, Somerset.

May 17. At Molash, William, eldest son of Mr. John Amos, of Wye, to Sarah, only dau. of Joseph Videa, esq., Withering-court, Molash, Kent.

May 18. At Rugenham, Charles Upward, esq., of Castroon-road, Maidstone, to Fanny, fourth dau. of John Greenhill, esq., of Leytonstone, Essex.

At D... .. wood, Thos. Katherine Hyde-

Algehr, dau. of the late Alexander Smith, esq., New Park-road, Clapham-park.

May 19. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq., Lon-don, Lieut.-Col. James Graham, eldest son of the late Gen. Graham, Governor of Stirling Castle, to Isabella Louisa, dau. of the late Gen. Walker, R.A.

At Lanreath, Cornwall, Frank Bradshaw, esq., of Abshot-house, Hants, to Emmeline, second dau. of the Rev. Richard Buller.

At Christ Church, Dunoon, the Rev. John Erskine, M.A., of St. Clement's, Bristol, to Amelia, eldest dau. of Erskine Beveridge, esq., Priory-house, Dunfermline.

At St. Andrew's, Montpellier, Cheltenham, the Rev. W. F. Purches, Curate of Tickenhall, Derby, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Robert Williams, esq., of Aberbran, Breconshire.

At St. Pancras, Arthur Butler, youngest son of the Rev. J. P. Malleon, of Brighton, to Sarah Elizabeth, only child of the late Peter Dorward, esq., of Brechin, N.B.

May 20. At Guernsey, Louis de Schmid, esq., eldest son of Chevalier de Schmid, Florence, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and grandson of William Spence, esq., F.R.S., Lon-don, to Eliza Anne Rochfort, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. William Cowper Rochfort, West-meath, Ireland.

At Hawes, Joseph Morris, esq., of Ashfield-villa, Upper Tulse-hill, London, to Susanna, only dau. of the late Christopher Metcalfe, esq., of Hawes.

At the British Consulate, Cologne, and on the 20th inst. at the English Church in the palace of H. R. H. the Prince of Prussia, Coblenz-on-the-Rhine, Theodore Louis von Kienck, late of the Royal Hanoverian Leib Regiment, to Williamina Shirreff, third dau. of the late James MacEwen, esq., of South-lodge, Stirling.

At St. Mary's, Nottingham, Joseph Henry, only son of Henry Bugg, esq., of Spalding, Lin-colnshire, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late John Taylor, esq., of the Park, Nottingham.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., C. T. Wickham, esq., of Winchester, to Eliza, only dau. of Capt. Joachim, R.N.

At St. Marylebone, T. Lance, esq., to Eveline Anne, dau. of the Vicomte de la Belinays.

At St. Mary's, Hastings, J. H. Mathews, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Marianne, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Godfrey, late Vicar of Melton Mowbray.

At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. Calvert B. Jones, of Heathfield, Glamorganshire, to Portia Jane, only dau. of Edward James Smith, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Waterloo-crescent, London.

May 22. Señor Don José Ramon Montt, Attaché à la Legation du Chili, en France, and nephew of the President of Chili, to Caroline, younger dau. of Athur Flower, esq., of the Mansions, Highbury New-park, Stoke Newington, London.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Dugdale Astley, Lieut.-Col. Scots Fusilier Guards, to Eleanor Blanche Mary, only child of Thomas George Corbett, esq., of Elsham, Lincolnshire, and Darn-hall, Cheshire, and the late Lady Mary Corbett.

At St. Mary's, Windermere, Frederick Foaker, esq., to Helen Augusta, widow of C. E. Holdsworth, esq., of Wakefield.

May 24. At Chelsea, Alexander M'Naughton, eldest son of the Rev. Allan M'Naughton, D.D., Minister of Leamahagow, N.B., to Anna Fraser, second dau. of the Rev. D. M. Sinclair, of Wombo, New South Wales.

May 25. At Newbold-upon-Avon, the Rev. William Ridding, son of the Rev. C. H. Ridding, Vicar of Andover, to Caroline Selina, second dau. of Charles M. Caldecott, esq., of Holbrook Grange, Warwickshire.

At York, the Rev. James William Massie, LL.D., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Mary, dau. of the late J. Tindall, esq., and relict of the late Rev. George Balderston Kidd, of Scarborough.

At St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. James Tillard Bonner, Rector of Dembleby, Lincolnshire, to Katharine Anne, younger dau. of the late Richard Goodwin, esq., of France, Blandford, Dorsetshire.

At St. James's, Clapham, John Edward Martin, librarian of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, younger dau. of the late Thomas Compere Bosworth, esq., of Clapham-rise.

At St. Michael's, Stockwell, the Rev. Henry Thompson, Incumbent of Stockwell Chapel, Surrey, to Emily Cooper, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Jones, esq., of the Religious Tract Society.

John Bardeoe Bowes Elliott, esq., Capt. 43rd Light Infantry, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of James Corbet, esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Medical Service.

At West Boldon, the Rev. Edward Good, Chaplain R.N., to Eleanor Emerson Hardman, eldest dau. of the late J. C. Hardman, esq., of Gateshead.

At St. John's, Paddington, George, second son of Edw. Bulkley, esq., of Holly-grove, Ashford, Middlesex, to Catherine, dan. of the late Joshua Blackburne, esq., of Brockwell-hall, near Dulwich, Surrey.

May 26. At Masbrough, Frederick Edwards, esq., of Moorgate-grove, Rotherham, solicitor, to Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of George Brown, esq., of Forge-house, Rotherham.

May 27. At Heddington, the Rev. John Charles Thring, Curate of Overton and Fyfield, to Lydia Eliza Dyer, younger dau. of Capt. Meredith, R.N., of Heddington-house.

At Edinburgh, Bryden Monteith, esq., Liberton Tower Mains, to Margaret Tait, youngest dau. of Andrew Tait, esq., Edinburgh.

At Plymouth, Mr. Geo. Whitefield, of H.M.S. "Brunswick," to Charlotte Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. Langmaid, of Fowey.

In Cianegam, the Rev. Richard Brent Neville,

to Susan, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. T. Medlicott, of Rocketts Castle, Waterford.

At Nottingham, James Winterbottom Lewis, esq., of Park-terrace, to Eliza Bertha, youngest dau. of John Thorpe, esq., of Mount Vernon, Nottingham.

At St. Luke's, Old-st., Hugh Owen, esq., of the Board of Trade, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late William Saunders, esq., of Southampton.

At Woburn, the Rev. Thomas Foulkes, missionary from Tinnevely, South India, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. B. Ashley, Vicar of Woburn, Bucks.

At St. James's, Westminster, John R. Tilden, esq., of Rome, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Stebbins, esq., of New York.

At New St. Pancras, George, only son of Geo. Locket, esq., of Acton-place, Campden-town, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Cooper, esq., of Grove-house, Finchley.

At North Rode, Cheshire, Wm. Ormond, of Swindon, Wilts, eldest son of Wm. Ormond, esq., of Wantage, Berks, to Georgina Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Lamprey, esq., of Marchwood, Hants.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, London, Henry Sargent, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Abraham Sargent, Rector of Derrygrath, county Tipperary, to Jane Harriett, only dau. of Sir Benja. Morris, Deputy Lieut. of Waterford.

At Camberwell, Frederick Thomas Dubois, esq., of Derby, solicitor, to Charlotte Ellen, second surviving dau. of the late John Baptist Stent, esq., R.N.

At Bromham, Wilts, John Jacob Hurst, of Hammersmith, to Louisa, only child of the late Alfred Davis, esq., of Bromham.

At Rastatt, Baden, first at the Protestant, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic Church, Lieut. Horina, of the Austrian Infantry, to Elizabeth Ingram, dau. of the late William Radnor, esq., of Herne Bay, Kent.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham, Charles Gayton, R.N., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late H. W. Hawkins, esq., of Lombard-st.

At St. James's, Dover, Baron Guillaume Marie Egbert de Slain D'Allenstein, of Brussels, in Belgium, to Miss Alice Sophia Carden Jones, of St. James's, Dover.

At Bremen, Alfred James, eldest son of John James Siordet, esq., of Clapham-common, to Arabella Josephine, eldest dau. of George Gabbain, esq., of Bremen.

May 31. At All Saints, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Money, Turkish Service, to Georgina, dau. of G. F. Russell, esq., late of Miltown-park, Dublin.

June 1. At Wimbledon, the Lord Henry Thynne, to the Lady Ulrica St. Maur, second dau. of the Duke of Somerset.

In St. Peter's, Dublin, Captain John H. L. Kerr, 26th Regt., M.N.L., second son of the Rev. John Kerr, Rector of Kilkerrin, co. Galway, to Matilda Marianne Clara, only dau. of Robt. Todd Hustan, esq., M.D., Hannor-house, Carlow.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq., the Rev. Chas. E. Bowby, Rector of Stanwick, to Sophia Louisa, fifth dau. of the late Rev. J. Sargeant, Stanwick Rectory.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Wollaston Frank, eldest son of the late Rev. W. W. Pryn, Vicar of William, Herts, to Augusta Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Lynes, of Tooley-park, Leicestershire.

At Hunton, Hants, Charles Robey Roberts, esq., of Clifford-villa, Winchester, to Emma Sarah; and, at the same time and place, Henry W. Bailey, esq., of Sharnlad Hursley, to Augusta, daughters of Robert Pitter, esq., of Hunton, in the county of Hants.

At North Petherton, Daniel Horton, esq., of Bath, to Julia Jane, dau. of R. Carter, esq., Impins-house, North Petherton.

At Croydon, George Anson, eldest son of John Anson Wheeler, esq., of the Waldrons, Croy-

don, and Mark-lane, London, to Annie, youngest dau. of Evan Jones, esq., Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.

At Landport, the Rev. Hugh Wyndham, son of the late Wadham Wyndham, esq., to Catherine Brouneker, youngest dau. of the late Francis Sharp, esq., of the Great Salterns, near Portsmouth.

At St. Peter's, Walthamstow, Essex, the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to Maria Blandina, only dau. of R. Helme, esq., of the Forest, Walthamstow.

At Cheltenham, George L. Blenkins, Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa Harriet, dau. of Lt.-Gen. Swiney, of Sandford-pl., Cheltenham.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Wadham Locke Sutton, esq., youngest son of the late Robert Sutton, esq., of Rosway, Herts, to Louisa Ann, only dau. of the Rev. W. Ludlow, Vicar of Kington, Lincoln, Prebendary of Kerswell, Devon, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Dickinson, Col. Commandant of Royal Artillery.

At St. George's, Canterbury, Arthur, son of John Whitehead, esq., Bargett, Maidstone, to Sophie, youngest dau. of the late W. Philpot, esq., of Canterbury.

At Marylebone, Major Edward Newdigate, Rifle Brigade, to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. Thos. and Lady Caroline Garnier.

June 2. At Rathaspeck, the Earl of Granard, M.P., Lord-Lieut. of the county of Leitrim, to Jane Colcough, youngest dau. of the late H. K. Grogan Morgan, esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Wexford, and Lady Esmonde, of Johnstown-castle.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, Wm. Hudson, esq., of Queenhithe, to Bessie, second dau. of the late Charles Gibbs, esq., of Piccadilly.

At St. Alkmund's, Derby, Joseph Paget, esq., of Staffyn-wood, Derbyshire, to Helen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. H. Abney, Vicar of St. Alkmund's, and Rural Dean of Derby.

At Frensham, Major G. W. Bligh, 60th Royal Rifles, youngest son of the late Adm. Bligh, C.B., to Jane, second dau. of G. A. Moultrie, esq., of Aston-hall, Shropshire, and Sandrock, Farnham, Surrey.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Egerton, of the Grenadier Guards, and brother of the Earl of Ellesmere, to Miss Ellen Smith, third dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P. for Wycombe.

At Nethergate, Dundee, Robert Fleming, esq., merchant, Dundee, to Helen Scott, only dau. of James Watt, esq., of Dennmiln.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, London, R. Austin Herbert, esq., 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), to Mary Ann Yeoville, dau. of the late Henry Botfield Thomason, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edward Thomason, of Warwick.

At Aberdeen, James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, to Katherine Mary, youngest dau. of Principal Dewar, of Marischal College.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. John F. Berthon, of the 18th Regt. of Bombay N. I., to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. M. Bonnor, Vicar of Ruabon and Hon. Canon of St. Asaph.

At Christ Church, Forest-hill, George John, eldest son of George Hazledine, esq., of Forest-hill, to Harriot Laura, eldest dau. of Robert Berris, esq.

June 2. At St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonard's, James Mill Walker, esq., of Petistree, Suffolk, Major in the Suffolk Militia Artillery, to Caroline Mary, youngest dau. of the late Col. Tilden Patterson, of Ibornden, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Bainbridge, eldest son of Henry Browning, esq., of Grosvenor-st., and Ampton-hill, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Charles Gonue, esq., of Warley-lodge, Essex.

At Walcot, Bath, John Ed. Pattenson, esq., formerly of Melmerby-hall, Cumberland, to Emma, widow of Wilson Cryer, esq., M.D., of Clifton, late of Bradford, Yorkshire.

At Cheltenham, Robert Clark Paul, esq., of Tetbury, to Rosa Fleming, dau. of Robert Fisher, esq., of Chetwynd-lodge, Shropshire, and relict of the late Wm. Washbourne, esq., of Chetwynd-house.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Eustace Rogers Conder, M.A., of Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, to Mary Batten, eldest dau. of Jn. Brend Winterbotham, esq., of Clarence-sq., Cheltenham.

At Hove, Brighton, Henry Byerley, second surviving son of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, and her Majesty's Advocate for Ceylon, to Sarita, eldest dau. of the Count de Beaumont.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Frederic Chatfield, son of Samuel G. Smith, esq., of Sacomb-pk., Herts, to Harriet Maud, youngest dau. of Francis Pym, esq., and the late Lady Jane Pym, of the Hasells, Beds.

At St. Paul's, Starcross, Devon, Mr. Henry D. Thomas, of Exeter, to Mary Jane, dau. of John Dewdney, esq., Staplake-house, Starcross.

At Bushbury, Staffordshire, the Rev. Daniel Rowland Williams, to Mary Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Tarrant, esq., of Moseley-hall, Staffordshire.

At the Queen's Hotel, Glasgow, George M. Sandlands, esq., of Penang, to Jane Frances Charlotte, only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Charles Gordon, Madras Army.

At Binstead, Hants, Henry, only son of Henry Wheeler, esq., of Mill-court, Hampshire, to Ellen, second dau. of the late James Langrish, esq., of Wyck.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, James Smith Parker, only son of William Parker, esq., of Freeland, Iffley, near Oxford, to Fanny Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Henry Summers, esq.

June 5. At St. Mary's, Penzance, Walter J. H. Stevenson, esq., Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte Anna, eldest dau. of Leonard R. Willan, esq., M.D., and niece to the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

At St. Pancras, Edward Pitt Bishopp, eldest son of the Rev. Robert C. Smith, Rector of Cowley, Gloucestershire, to Adèle Wallace, only dau. of Walpole de St. Croix, esq., of Highgate.

June 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Campbell, esq., only brother of Sir Archibald Campbell, bart., of Garscube, Dumbartonshire, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Sir Edward Borough, bart.

At Hillmorton, the Rev. Francis Housemayne Du Boulay, Rector of Heddington, Wilts, to Adela Fisher, dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Fisher.

At Pucklechurch, the Rev. Charles Baring Coney, Rector of St. Aldate's, Gloucester, to Blanche, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. B. Coney, Vicar of Pucklechurch, and Hon. Canon of Bristol.

At Christ Church, Hyde-pk., Capt. Henry White Hitchins, of the Madras Engineers, eldest son of Major-Gen. Hitchins, to Alice Wynn Tyler, third dau. of William Hardinge Tyler, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Westmeon, Hants, William Stratton Aslet, esq., Major in the Royal Marines, to Elery Ann, younger dau. of the late Richard Heavside, esq., 1st Dragoon Guards.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Henry Walker, Vicar of Ludham, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Ven. John Banks Hollingworth, D.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

June 9. At Cockermonth, Cumberland, in the Friends' Meeting-house, James Bell, esq., of Devonshire-pl., Marylebone, London, to Mary Ann, only dau. of Jeremiah Spencer, esq., of South-lodge, Cockermonth.

At St. Giles', Colehester, Lieut.-Col. John Alfred Street, C.B., Commandant of the 2nd Battalion

at Colchester Camp, to Sophia Baker, dau. of the Rev. James John Holroyd, Whitehall, Colchester, and Rector of Abberton, Essex.

At Rivenhall, William Poole, esq., of Shinglehall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, to Sarah Dixon, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Legerton, esq., of Wearish-hall, Takely, and niece of Henry Dixon, esq., of Dorwards-hall, Rivenhall.

At Bridgetown, Totnes, Thomas, second son of the late William Lomas, esq., of Rose-hall, Edmonton, Middlesex, to Susannah Isabella Pomeroy, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Shore, M.A.

At Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple, Bouchier Mervyn Marshall, esq., of Blagdon, to Elizabeth Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Durand Baker, Vicar of Bishop's Tawton.

At St Luke's, Chelsea, Charles Edwards Ennis Vivian, esq., of the Inner Temple, son of the late J. E. Vivian, esq., of Plene-house, Stirling, to Emma Fitz Gerald, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. F. Galaber, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Southwark.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, William Henry Crompton, Capt. in H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 11th Regt. of Foot, eldest son of J. S. Crompton, esq., of Sionhill, Yorkshire, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of John Dalton, esq., of Slemingford-park, in the same county.

June 10. At Christian Malford, Wilts, Frederick, eldest son of William Williams, esq., of Tregulow-house, Cornwall, and Hinton-court, Devonshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. V. Law.

At Carrington, near Nottingham, the Rev. W. Campbell, B.A., Emun. Coll., Cambridge, to Fanny, eldest dau. of James Page, esq., of Mount Vernon, Nottingham.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. W. Edensor Littlewood, B.A., Curate of St. John's Church, Wakefield, to Letitia, third dau. of Thos. Thornton, esq., Gloucester-street, South Belgravia.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Joseph Wright, esq., of Slaye, Northumberland, eldest son of Joseph John Wright, esq., of Sunderland, to Margaret, only surviving dau. of the late John Robson, esq., of the Bailey, Durham.

At Cheltenham, Cadwallader Edwards, esq., Capt. King's (Own) Light Infantry Militia, to Georgina Margaret Gordon Gregory, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Gregory.

At Brighton, J. Moir Macqueen, esq., second son of the late Col. Macqueen, Madras Army, to Mary, only dau. of the late Edward Raynes, esq., of Belmont, Easthothly, Sussex.

At Heidelberg, Ellis Yarnall, esq., of Philadelphia, to Margaret Ann, dau. of Daniel Harrison, esq., late of Elmhurst, Upton, Essex, and of Liverpool.

At Prestbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. E. J. Owen, second son of E. H. Owen, of the Lodge, near Ludlow, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of

Major-Gen. Taylor, of Prestbury-lodge, and Col. of the 59th Foot.

June 12. At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, John Bradford Cherriman, esq., M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, University College, Toronto, to Julia, youngest dau. of E. Malone, esq., of Plymouth.

At St. John's, Paddington, John Lee, esq., eldest son of John Lee, M.D., Ashbourn, Derbyshire, to Fanny, widow of Charles Frith, esq., barrister-at-law, and dau. of the late Capt. G. H. Phillips, of her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons.

June 15. At Woodland, near Ashburton, the Rev. Francis Hole, Vicar of Broadhempston, to Mary Brooking, only dau. of Brooking Soady, esq., of Gurrington-house, near Ashburton.

At Edinburgh, Ord Graham Campbell, esq., son of the late Archibald Graham Campbell, esq., of Shirvan, to Jeannette Ritchie, only surviving dau. of William Wallace, esq., of Busbie and Cloncaird.

At Tenby, P. Le Gros Clark, esq., of Spring-gardens, and Lee, Kent, to Henrietta, younger dau. of Capt. H. A. Drummond, H.E.I.C.S.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Henry Caldwell, R.N., C.B., to Mary Eleanor, youngest dau. of W. E. L. Bulwer, esq., of Heyden-hall, Norfolk.

At St. Mary's, Banbury, James Cockburn, second son of Broome Pinniger, esq., Newbury, Berks, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Shearman Chesterman, esq., of Banbury, Oxon.

June 17. At Eltham, Kent, Henry Haines, esq., Pool-house, Astley, Worcestershire, to Eleanor Jackson, second dau. of Thos. Jackson, esq., Eltham-park, Kent.

At Christ Church, Ramsgate, Robert Montgomerie, youngest son of Boyd Miller, esq., of Collier's-wood, Merton, Surrey, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Robert Ranking, esq., the Vale, Ramsgate.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Arthur Townley Parker, of Royle, M.A., and Incumbent of Burnley, in the co. of Lancaster, to Catherine Susan, dau. of the late John Wilson, esq., of Barton-under-Needwood, in the co. of Stafford.

At St. Stephen's, Westborne-park, Paddington, William Dawson Winckworth, esq., of Bath, to Emma Martha, only surviving dau. of F. J. Wilson, esq., of Hereford-road North, Bayswater.

At St. George's, Everton, the Rev. Richard Vincent Sheldon, Incumb. of Hoylake, Cheshire, to Matilda Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Ledson, esq., of Liverpool.

At St. George's, Liverpool, Alexander Young, of Meaburn-lodge, Brixton, to Mary, dau. of James Adam, esq., of Dudlow-house, near Liverpool.

Capt. J. Borlase Maunsell, to Mary Isabella, Viscountess Hood.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

May 19. At Dungannon-park, Tyrone, aged 42, the Right Hon. Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ranfurly.

The Earl only succeeded to the title on the decease of his father on the 21st of last March. The deceased, Thomas Knox, Earl of Ranfurly, Viscount Northland, and Baron Welles, all of Dungannon, county Tyrone, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Ranfurly of Ramphoric, county

Renfrew, in that of the United Kingdom, was son of Thomas, second earl, by Juliana, daughter of the late Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, and was born November 13, 1816. He married in 1848 Miss Rimington, daughter of Mr. James Rimington, of Bromhead-hall, Yorkshire, by whom he leaves a youthful family. The late Earl was for several years a member of the House of Commons, having represented Dungannon in that assembly from June, 1838, to January

1851. The late peer was a Conservative in politics, like his brother the Hon. William Stuart Knox, M.P. The eldest son of the late Earl, Thomas Granville Henry Stuart, Viscount Northland, born in 1849, succeeds to the family honours and estates.

SIR HENRY FITZHERBERT, BART.

June 1. At Tissington Hall, Derbyshire, aged 74, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart.

Sir Henry, who was born on the 4th of August, 1783, was the descendant of a very ancient family, which was founded by one of the companions of William the Norman, whose name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. The Tissington property came into the family through the marriage of Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Upton, by Cicely, his wife, daughter of Robert Francis, Esq., of Foremark. This Nicholas was succeeded, in 1696, by his nephew William, a barrister of some eminence, and Recorder of Derby, where he mostly resided. He married Rachael, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bagshaw, Esq., of Bakewell, by whom he had, amongst others, a son and successor, William, M.P., who married Mary, eldest daughter of Littleton Poyntz Meynell, Esq., of Bradley, Derbyshire, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. The fourth son, Alleyne, was created a peer by the title of Lord St. Helen's, in 1791; but, dying unmarried in 1839, the title became extinct. Selina, the eldest daughter, married, in 1784, Henry Gally Knight, Esq., of Langold, who died on the 6th of April, 1808, in the 56th year of his age. His wife died on the 2nd of January, 1823, in the 71st year of her age, leaving an only son, the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., M.P., of Firbeck, &c. On the demise of Mr. Fitzherbert, he was succeeded by his son William, also of Tissington Hall, who was created a baronet on the 10th of December, 1783. He married, on the 14th of October, 1777, Sarah, only daughter of William Perrin, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica, by whom (who died in 1795) he had two surviving sons, Sir William, who was Recorder of the borough of Derby, and died 30th July, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Anthony Perrin, born 21st July, 1779, and died unmarried on the 2nd of April, 1798, when the title and estates devolved upon the present deceased as the third baronet, who married, on the 27th of December, 1805, Agnes, second daughter of the late Rev. William Beresford, by whom he had issue five sons and five daughters. Selina, the eldest daughter, married, on the 12th of August, 1830,

Francis Wright, Esq., of Lenton Hall, Nottinghamshire. At the death of Mr. Gally Knight, on the 9th February, 1846, he bequeathed the estates at Kirton and Warsop to the late baronet, which came into his possession on the death of Mrs. Knight a few years afterwards. Sir Henry is succeeded in the title and estates by the present Sir William Fitzherbert, who was born on the 3rd of June, 1808, and married, February 28th, 1836, Anne, second daughter of Sir Reynold Abell Alleyne, Bart., of the Island of Barbados, by whom he had issue.

BRIG.-GEN. THE HON. ADRIAN HOPE.

April 14. Brigadier-General the Hon. Adrian Hope, C.B., of the 93rd Highlanders, who was killed in the attack on the fort at Rowas.

He was one of the most gallant, able, and popular of the young officers whom the warfare in the Crimea and in India has brought into prominence: and among the 93rd Highlanders, and those with whom he served, his loss will be deplored as would a domestic bereavement. Colonel Hope was the youngest brother of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and uncle of the present peer; he was born in 1821, and entered the army as second Lieutenant 60th Rifles in 1838. With the second battalion of that regiment he served as captain through the Kaffir campaign of 1851-2-3, and received the brevet-rank of major for his services. On the formation of the army for the Eastern expedition in 1854, Major Hope was appointed Brigade-major to the Highland brigade, then commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, and in that capacity served at the Alma and the other operations up to the month of April, 1855, when his promotion to regimental majority in the 60th compelled him to relinquish his staff appointment, but in a few months afterwards he rejoined the army in the field as second Lieutenant-Colonel of the 93rd. But his desire for active service was frustrated by the termination of the war, and the return of the army from the Crimea, when Lieutenant-Colonel Hope was placed on half-pay. On the 93rd being ordered to China, he was re-appointed to the regiment, and with it sailed to its eventual destination in India, where he was almost immediately placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the 53rd, 93rd, and a corps of the Punjaub Rifles, which he led to the relief of Lucknow and the subsequent re-advance to that place in a manner that gained him the warmest approval of its chief. Colonel Hope's death was caused by a shot from a Sepoy, who fired at him, from a distance

of about twenty yards, as he was out reconnoitring.

CAPT. SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.C.B.

April 27. At Cawnpore, aged 33, Capt. Sir Wm. Peel, of the "Shannon," and commander of the Naval Brigade serving in the Bengal Presidency. He was severely wounded whilst under Sir Colin Campbell at the capture of Lucknow, but his death was occasioned by smallpox. Capt. Sir William Peel was third son of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was born on the 2nd of November, 1824. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the "Princess Charlotte," Capt. A. Fanshawe, flag of Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in April, 1838, and took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; from the "Princess Charlotte" he was removed to the "Monarch," and afterwards to the "Cambrian," Capt. Chads, in which ship he served in the China seas. In 1844 he passed his examination in such a brilliant manner that he called forth the warm eulogiums of Sir Thomas Hastings and Sir Charles Napier, and was forthwith promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In May of that year he was appointed to the "Winchester," 50 guns, on the Cape of Good Hope station, and shortly after removed to the "Cormorant" steam-sloop, in the Pacific, and subsequently to the "Thalia," 42, on the same station. Sir William was promoted to the rank of Commander, June 27, 1846, and was appointed to the command of the "Daring," on the North American and West India stations. He held several minor commands until the outbreak of the late war with Russia. He was captain of the "Diamond," 28, in the Black Sea fleet, and distinguished himself greatly with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. Capt. Peel was compelled, from wounds and over-exertion, to return to his native country before the fall of Sevastopol; but at the commencement of the differences with China in 1856 he was appointed to the command of the "Shannon," 51, screw frigate, ordered on the China station. Captain Peel had scarcely reached the Chinese waters before he was ordered by the Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin, with spare troops to Calcutta to afford assistance in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal army. Since the "Shannon" anchored in the Hooghly, Sir William Peel's exertions with his brave crew have been unremitting in carrying out the views of the Governor-General. He made, with his men, a most rapid progress to Allahabad and Cawnpore, and was severely wounded at the capture of Lucknow, under

Sir Colin Campbell. Capt. Sir William Peel was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the Crimea, and for his recent services in India was nominated a Knight Commander. He was also an officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, and had received the Sardinian war-medal. He was the favourite son of his illustrious father. It is related that, in speaking of his son after the war on the coast of Syria, Sir Robert Peel should have said, "I am indeed proud of my sailor son. If he have the opportunity, I feel certain he will follow the heroic career of one he seeks to emulate—Nelson."

The following tribute to his memory is published in a "Gazette Extraordinary," dated Governor-General's Residence, Allahabad, Friday, April 30:—

"Home Department, Allahabad, April 30.

"It is the melancholy duty of the Right Hon. the Governor-General to announce the death of that most distinguished officer, Capt. Sir William Peel, K.C.B., late in command of her Majesty's ship "Shannon," and of the Naval Brigade in the North-Western Provinces.

"Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore on the 27th instant, of smallpox. He had been wounded at the commencement of the last advance upon Lucknow, but had nearly recovered from the wound, and was on his way to Calcutta when struck by the disease which has brought his honourable career to an early close.

"Sir William Peel's services in the field during the last seven months are well known in India and in England; but it is not so well known how great the value of his presence and example has been, wherever, during this eventful period, his duty has led him.

"The loss of his daring but thoughtful courage, joined with eminent abilities, is a very heavy one to the country; but it is not more to be deplored than the loss of the influence which his earnest character, admirable temper, and gentle, kindly bearing exercised over all within his reach, an influence which was exerted unceasingly for the public good, and of which the Governor-General believes that it may with truth be said that there is not a man of any rank or profession who, having been associated with Sir William Peel in these times of anxiety and danger, has not felt and acknowledged it.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

"G. F. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

M. L. A. PREVOST.

April 25. At Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, aged 61, Louis Augustin Prévost, a remarkable linguist.

M. Prévost was born at Troyes in Champagne, on the 6th of June, 1796. He was son of a French functionary of the town of Arcy, and when a boy, eye-witness of the celebrated battle which took place in the vicinity. After the fall of Arcy to the arms of the allies, he went to Paris, and subsequently studied at a college in Versailles. Little is known of the rest of his career in France, which does not appear to have been in any way remarkable.

In the year 1823, he entered the family of Otley, subsequently Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum, in the capacity of tutor. He accompanied the family on their return to England, and devoted his time to giving lessons in French and other European languages. In 1825 he married an English woman, by whom he had an only child, a son, who embraced the military career, and after serving in various regiments in India and elsewhere, perished amidst the light cavalry, in the fatal but glorious charge at Balacava. M. Prévost never entirely recovered the shock which this loss gave him, and his health, never otherwise than delicate, slowly gave way, notwithstanding all attempts made to reinvigorate or restore it. The knowledge of languages that he possessed, in a greater or less degree, is said to have amounted to forty, comprising the principal parent or stem tongues of the East and West. In 1843, owing to his attainments in the Chinese language, he was appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum to a place in the library, and undertook the task of cataloguing the numerous and valuable collection of Chinese books in that Institution. His knowledge of Chinese became by this means more matured, and in the course of the performance of his duties, he had read a considerable portion of Chinese literature, and obtained an intimate acquaintance with the characters, so that he rarely saw a character of which he did not know either the pronunciation or the meaning. Besides Chinese, he had also studied the Mongol, Manchu, and Japanese; and possessed some, although not an extensive, knowledge of these languages. He likewise had an acquaintance with the equally difficult tongues, the Arabic and Armenian, besides being proficient in Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and other Semitic dialects. With the ordinary classical languages and their dialectical forms existing in Western Europe, he was

familiar, while he had studied the Celtic dialects, and could read, although not fluently, Gaelic, Welsh, Irish and Basque. Various branches of the Scandinavian and Slavonic tongues, including Russian, Illyrian, Wallachian, were not unknown to him, but it must be premised that of many of the more obscure dialects he knew little beyond the alphabets, and could only read them by intense application, and *à coups de dictionnaire*. His passion for languages was intense, his mode of acquiring them peculiar. One of his favourite means was to read through the entire words of a dictionary, studying their analogies, and thus endeavouring to impress them on his memory. At other times he would begin the study of a language, as yet new to him, by commencing with some of the Bibles in the numerous tongues and languages published by the Bible and other Societies. His great aim was, however, like that of Mezzofanti, rather to interpret the languages than avail himself of the rich stores of knowledge which their keys unlock to the human understanding. Each language thus became an intellectual problem which he felt the greatest desire to solve, and there were few or none which he could not interpret, when leisure and opportunity were afforded him. This, of course, applies to languages as written, for his power of speaking foreign tongues was by no means remarkable. Still he must be regarded as a remarkable linguist, when the varied extent of his acquirements is borne in mind, and the immense amount of memory required to master such a number of words, and the elements of so many intricate grammatical constructions. The principal study and task of his life, to which his other pursuits were only extraneous or incidental, was the study of Chinese, and he rendered valuable assistance to the Museum by his labours in the catalogue of Chinese books. This involved considerable time and trouble, as comparatively little in this direction has as yet been accomplished in Europe, and the Chinese library of the Museum, enriched by the spoils of war or the purchase of numerous works, had become the most important in Europe, after that of Paris. The trouble involved in reading prefaces, dedications, the contents of works, and in seeking collateral information as to the names of authors, and the age in which they flourished, rendered the compilation of a Chinese catalogue a heavy task. M. Prévost was not an author; his natural diffidence and modesty combined to prevent his launching into print, nor has he left any MSS. behind him to attest the extent of his studies in these various branches,

except his official written labours. The record of his acquirements will therefore be chiefly perpetuated by the recollections of his friends. His excellent qualities endeared him to them, and he was followed to his grave in the cemetery at Highgate by a mourning *cortège* of friends and colleagues, by whom a memorial to his departed worth and talents is about to be raised.

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JOHN O'CONNELL, ESQ.

May 24. At Dublin, suddenly, Mr. John O'Connell, Barrister-at-Law.

He was the third of the eight sons of the illustrious agitator and liberator, the late Daniel O'Connell, and was born about the year 1810. He was called to the Irish bar at the King's-inn, Dublin, but never followed the active duties of his profession to any great extent. Being early introduced by his father into the whirl of political agitation, he entered Parliament in December, 1832, as M.P. for Youghall, which he represented down to the general election of July and August, 1837, when he was returned for Athlone without opposition. In the summer of 1841 he was chosen for Kilkenny, in the place of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, who exchanged that constituency for Middlesex. The good people of Kilkenny again returned him as their representative at the general election of 1847—on both occasions without a contest. On the last-named occasion he was elected for Limerick as well, and chose to sit for that constituency; but he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in August, 1851, during the outcry against the Papal aggression, in order to make a seat for the present Duke of Norfolk, then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, whose father had given him notice to quit the representation of the ducal borough of Arundel. Having remained out of Parliament about a year, or a little more, Mr. John O'Connell was chosen in December, 1853, as M.P. for Cloomel, upon the death of Mr. Cecil J. Lawless, a son of Lord Cloncurry. He finally retired from parliamentary life in February last year, a short time before the general election, on being appointed by Lord Carlisle to the Clerkship of the Hanaper Office, one of the snugest and best-paid posts in the Government patronage. Mr. O'Connell was known in the literary world as the editor of the "Life and Speeches" of his illustrious father, and also as the author of two volumes of "Parliamentary Recollections and Experiences."—*Law Times*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 2. At the Field Hospital, Lucknow, aged 37, the Rev. *Hyacinth Kirwan*, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., son of the late P. Kirwan, esq., of Cregg, co. Galway, Ireland.

May 10. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Rev. *Richard Watson*, LL.B. (1813), Trinity College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Wells (1815) and of Llandaff (1813), youngest son of the Rt. Rev. Richard Watson, D.D., formerly Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

May 17. At the Vicarage, aged 36, the Rev. *William Fisher*, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, V. of Hartlipnext-Sittingbourne (1852), Kent.

May 19. Aged 80, the Rev. *William Barber*, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, St. John's College, Cambridge, V. of Duffield (1819), and P. C. of Quarndon (1802), Derbyshire.

May 22. The Rev. *Joseph Watkins Barnes*, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, V. of Kendal (1843), Westmoreland.

At Johnstown-glebe, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 58, the Rev. *J. W. Despard*, Rector of Fertagh.

May 23. At Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, aged 71, the Rev. *Francis Geach Crossman*.

Aged 24, the Rev. *William Dawson Legh*.

May 24. At Dublin, aged 61, the Rev. *Stephen Radcliff*, Rector of Killmoon, co. Meath.

At Lattenbury-hill, aged 62, the Rev. *Harvey James Sperling*, R. of Papworth St. Agnes (1821), Cambridgeshire and Hunts, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821, Trinity College, Cambridge.

May 25. Aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Bailey Wright*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, V. of Wrangle (1826), Lincolnshire.

At Stanley-house, Holyhead, aged 30, the Rev. *William Hartwell Jones*, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852, R. of Llandow (1852), Glamorganshire.

May 27. Aged 56, the Rev. *George Perry*, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834, Trinity College, Cambridge, V. of Shudy-Camps (1838), Cambridgeshire, second surviving son of the late John Perry, esq., Moor-hall, Essex.

At 12, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, the Rev. *Charles Goodrich*, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822, Christ's Coll., Cambridge, R. of Bitering (1833), Norfolk.

May 30. At Bognor, aged 44, the Rev. *Francis Town Attree*, P.C. of Middleton-by-Wirksworth (1855), Derbyshire.

At the Rectory, the Rev. *Richard Kents*, B.A. 1813, Exeter College, Oxford, V. of Northfleet (1834), Kent.

At Primley-hill, Paignton, aged 74, the Rev. *F. Belfield*.

At the Rectory, the Rev. *Henry Hodgson*, M.A., R. of Debden (1850), Essex.

May 31. At Yetminster, Dorsetshire, of scarlet fever, the Rev. *John Sanctuary*, third surviving son of Thomas Sanctuary, esq., of Springfield, Horsham.

June 1. Suddenly, while on a visit at Shandy-hall, the Rev. *John Smith*, of Mallow, V. of Bridgetown, dio. Cork.

June 4. Aged 72, the Rev. *Robinson Shuttleworth Barton*, B.D. 1842, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. of Heysham (1838), Lancashire.

June 5. At Margaretting Vicarage, aged 83, the Rev. *William Jesse*, B.A. 1798, Trinity College, Oxford, M.A. Magdalen College, Cambridge, V. of Margaretting (1827), Essex, and of Pelsall (1811), Staffordshire.

June 9. At Killarue-glebe, the Rev. *George W...*

M.A., of Tunbridge Wells, late V. of Thorley, Isle of Wight.

June 15. At Exeter, aged 66, the Rev. John Baker, LL.B. 1826, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, retired Chaplain of the R.N.

The Rev. O. L. Collins, M.A., P.C. of Ossett (1828), Yorkshire.

At Seaton-hall, Bootle, aged 32, the Rev. Miles Ponsanby Knubley, LL.B. 1851, Magdalen College, Cambridge, C. of Plumblaud, Westmoreland.

May 31. At Beigate, Surrey, aged 75, the Rev. H. B. Jouta, late minister of Maize-hill Chapel, Greenwich.

June 16. At his residence, 30, Myddleton-sq., London, aged 79, Jabez Bunting, D.D. He had been fifty-nine years in the Wesleyan ministry, and occupied all the most prominent positions in the connexion, and had been described as the Hercules of modern Methodism. He was a native of Manchester, and had earned his high position in the ranks of his sect by the force of natural talent and assiduous self-cultivation. He was educated by Dr. Percival, of Manchester, and numbered among his early religious friends Dr. Adam Clarke and Dr. Coke. He was a man of business views and habits, a good debater, a clever preacher, and one thoroughly aware of the political as well as religious bearings of the large and influential body to which he was attached. As a preacher, his reputation stood high.

Lately, at Rochdale, the Rev. James Wilkinson, forty years minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Clover-street, Rochdale.

Regent's-park, London, and formerly Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. in Nova Scotia. Capt. Bazaigette served the whole campaign in Bulgaria, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Alma, when carrying the regimental colours, which he retained until the regiment rallied around it. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment in the Crimea. He afterwards proceeded to India, and having served at the capture of Kotah on the 30th of march, was killed whilst on duty, by the explosion of a magazine fired by the rebels.

On board the "Southampton" S.S., on passage from Bombay, Lieut. Frederick Keys, 11th Regt. Bombay N.I.

April 5. At Benares, Edward Dangerfield, late Lieut. of the 1st Madras Fusiliers.

April 6. At Azimghur, aged 27, Capt. Wilson Henry Jones, 13th P.A. Light Infantry, third son of Wilson Jones, esq., Hartshearth, Flintshire.

At Lucknow, aged 21, William George Hawtrey Bankes, Cornet 7th Hussars, and third surviving son of the late Right Hon. George Bankes.

April 7. At Calcutta, aged 61, Henry Piddington, esq., Coroner, also Curator of the Asiatic Museum of Geology, and President of the Marine Courts; he was the second son of the late Mr. James Piddington, of Uckfield.

April 14. At Kotah, aged 21, Lieut. Charles Hancock, of the Bombay Engineers, second son of Major-Gen. Hancock, of the Bombay Army.

April 15. Killed before Rooheea, in Oude, aged 22, Alfred Jennings Bramly, Lieut. 42nd Regt., son of the Rev. T. J. Bramly, of Tunbridge Wells.

April 16. At Belize, Honduras, aged 18, Edward William Ravensworth Everard, midshipman of H.M.S. "Leopard," eldest son of the Rev. Salisbury Everard.

April 17. Lieut. C. W. Havelock, of the Goorka Regiment, nephew to the late Major-General Havelock. He belonged to Sir E. Lugard's column, which marched to the support of Azimghur some short time ago. It appears that on marching out of Jaunpore, a large body of rebels were on the *qui vive* to attack Sir Edward in the rear on his approach to Azimghur. This caused the Colonel to alter his plans, and compelled him, before proceeding further, to disperse this body, and while hunting up these fellows poor Lieut. Havelock was shot from a hut in an obscure village. Havelock was at Gorumuckpore and Azimghur at the time of the mutiny of the 12th Irregulars, of which he was adjutant. Subsequently he went up as a volunteer with his uncle, and has been before Lucknow ever since. His remains were brought into Jaunpore and buried there.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 17.

April 18. At Howrah, Calcutta, aged 36, Capt. Charles Hawes Keighly, B.N.I., third son of the late Thomas Keighly, esq.

April 19. At Azimghur, Edward Frederick Venables, esq., son of the late L. J. Venables, esq., barrister-at-law, of Liverpool, and of Woodhill, in the county of Shropshire.

April 22. Killed in action, at Nugeenah, Rohilkund, aged 24, Lieut. Frederick Campbell Gostling, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, on duty with the Moultee Horse, eldest son of W. F. Gostling, of Palace-gardens.

April 23. At Madras, aged 26, Charles Fiddey, jun., Assistant-Superintendent in the Resident Engineer's office, Madras Railway, the younger son of Charles Fiddey, esq., of the Inner Temple.

April 25. At Azimghur, of small-pox, Walter Freeling, Dep. Assist.-Commissionary Gen. Hon. E.I.C.S., second son of the late Sir G. Henry Freeling, bart., of Connaught-place West.

April 28. Suddenly at Berlin, aged 56, Prof. Johannes Müller, the physiologist, one of the most celebrated members of the University of Berlin.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 5. At Sandridge, near Melbourne, Victoria, George Edward Roughton, son of the late William Roughton, esq., of Kettering.

March 4. Killed in action, aged 21, Lieut. Percy Charles Smyth, of her Majesty's 97th Regt., youngest son of the late Henry Mitchell Smyth, esq., of Castle Widenham, county of Cork, nephew of the late Richard Smyth, esq., of Ballynatray, and of Col. Smyth, C.B., formerly of the 16th Lancers. The 97th composed part of Brigadier Franks' Division, which had a series of brilliant successes on the march from Benares to Lucknow.

March 13. Aged 55, at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, John Hughes Bevil, esq., of Capetown, and formerly of Kennington.

March 14. At the siege of Lucknow, aged 33, Capt. Lionel Gomez Da Costa, 58th B.N.I., second in command of the Ferozapore Regt.

March 17. Killed at Lucknow, aged 29, Capt. Augustus J. Clerke, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-Gen. St. John Clerke, K.H., Col. of the 75th Regt.

March 19. In the Dillkoosha, aged 20, Lovick Emilius Cooper, Ensign 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Lovick Cooper, Vicar of Empingham, county of Rutland.

At Hyderabad, Scinde, Emma, wife of Capt. Robert Maxwell Johnstone, H.E.I.C.S.

March 20. At St. Thomas, W.I., aged 21, Wm. Maxwell, 4th officer in the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company, third son of J. G. Maxwell, esq., of Oakland, Devon.

March 21. Killed at Lucknow, aged 35, Capt. Frederick Wale, son of the late General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., 33rd Regt.

At Balasore, Bengal, -ife of Alfred A. Mantell, -dan. of the late Lieut. -al Navy.

At Hazalgette, of D -set-sq.,

May 2. At Dublin, Emma, wife of George Webber Breton, esq., of Spring-park, in the county of Longford, and dau. of the late William Butler, esq., of the noble family of Ormond, and grand-dau. of the late Lord Massey.

May 3. At Toronto, aged 77, the Hon. Christopher Widmer, M.D.

May 6. At his residence, John-st., Bedford-row, aged 62, Charles George Bannister, esq.
At Kirkstall-lodge, Clapham-park, aged 82, Robert Cottle, esq.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., and sister of the late Sir Clement Wolseley, bart., of Mount Wolseley, county of Carlow, Ireland.

At Woolwich, aged 14, Albert Octavius, the sixth but third surviving son of the Rev. W. Quarterman.

At Haverfordwest, aged 26, Sarah Anne Bowen, eldest dau. of the late George Bowen, esq., of Llyngwair, in the county of Pembroke.

May 7. In Paris, Ann Eliza, wife of Eugene Casimir Le Breton, Gen. in the Imperial Army of France, Member of the French Deputies, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

At his residence, Chester-terr., Regent's-park, aged 80, Richard Clemson Barnett, esq.

Aged 81, James Richards, esq., of Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester.

At Malton, aged 83, William Preston, esq., late of Burythorpe-house.

May 8. At St. Marychurch, near Torquay, aged 59, Frances, second dau. of Wm. Wynne, esq., of Mold.

At Nice, Sardinia, aged 57, Charlotte Mary, wife of Henry Tyser, esq., of Leamington, Warwickshire, and relict of Thos. Boulbee Parkyns, esq., of Ruddington-manoor, Notts.

At Egginton-hall, Burton-on-Trent, aged 2, Florence Gertrude, only child of Sir Henry Every, bart.

At St. Marychurch, near Torquay, aged 59, Frances, second dau. of the late William Wynne, esq., of Mold.

At Sealy Ham, aged 74, William Tucker Edwards, esq., senior magistrate of the county of Pembroke.

May 9. Aged 64, Thomas Nicks, esq., of Exmouth.

At Everton, Liverpool, Tryphosa, relict of Edward Lister, esq.

At St. George's-pl., Canterbury, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Groves.

At Bowdon, Margarette, wife of Thomas Higson, esq., solicitor, Manchester, and eldest dau. of Samuel Barton, esq., F.R.C.S.

At Shorncliffe Camp, of pleurisy, James Bell, esq., younger, of Enterkine, Ayrshire, Capt. 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

May 10. At Fowey, aged 70, Capt. John Bowett.

At Paris, aged 79, Chas. Wise, esq., late of Maidstone, Kent.

At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. D. J. Harrison, Tottenham, aged 69, Mary, relict of George Parsons, esq., surgeon.

At Winterbrook, near Wallingford, Berks, aged 64, John Joseph Allmatt, esq.

Aged 43, Sarah, wife of A. B. Cook, esq., of Oxford-sq., Hyde-park.

May 11. At South-camp, Aldershot, aged 24, James Dunbar Tovey Thomas, Lieut. of the Louth Militia, second son of Col. Chas. Thynne Thomas, late of the Bengal Army.

In Paris, Impasse des Ancrias, aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Reuben Bridges, equestrian, and dau. of the Rev. Clement Watts, Rector of Egremont, Irton, and Drigg, Cumberland, and niece of the late Sir John Barr Walsh, bart.

At Wax Chandlers'-hall, aged 63, Mark Henry Gregory, esq., for many years clerk to the Wax Chandlers' Company.

At Brighton, Emma Jane, wife of Capt. Henry Maxwell.

May 12. In Bedford-place, Newport, Isle of

Wight, aged 90, James White Bassett, esq., brother of the late Sir Richard Bassett.

At Moor-end, the seat of his uncle, C. F. Gregoe Colmore, esq., aged 21, Lieut. Francis Henry Burlton Bennett, 43rd Bengal Light Infantry.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 23, Ellen, wife of Joseph Dowson, esq., of Dulwich-hill-house, Surrey.

At Victoria-sq., Clifton, Mary, wife of Francis James Nugée, esq., of Upper Wimpole-st.

At Cotham, Bristol, Rawdon Briggs, esq., late of Wakefield.

May 13. At Pieton-pl., Carmarthen, aged 59, Frances, wife of the Rev. D'Archard Williams, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. David's.

At Kilbride, Maryanne, relict of George Rous Keogh, esq., D.L., and dau. of the late Gen. Sir Thos. Molyneux, bart.

At the Free Church Manse, Westruther, Berwickshire, Charles Grace, esq., M.D., late of Cupar-Fife.

At Cote-Durdham-down, Clifton, aged 21, Emily Ewerretta, eldest dau. of Major Rich. Salisbury Simpson, Bengal Army.

At her residence, Grand-parade, Brighton, aged 90, Ann, relict of James Dempster, esq., sen., of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Furze-coppice, Severnake Forest, Wilts, aged 34, wife of the Rev. T. L. Kingsbury, Incumbent of Severnake, and youngest dau. of the late William Brodie Gurney, esq.

At West Claremont-st., Edinburgh, aged 72, Randal William Macdonnell, son of the late Col. James and Lady Elizabeth Callandar, of Craighforth and Ardinglas.

At Eaton-place-south, Anna Dora, wife of Jas. Pattison Currie, esq.

At her residence Northchurch, Herts, Louisa Ann, widow of Archibald Campbell, esq., of Lochneil-house, Ayrshire, N.B., having survived a favourite daughter only four months.

May 15. Mary, relict of Edward Boyer, esq., of Brooklands, county Lancaster.

In London, of bronchitis, aged 53, Robert Hercules, second son of the late Sir Robert Langrishe, bart., of Knocktopher, county Kilkenny.

At her residence, East Acton, aged 65, Mary, widow of the late John North, esq., and younger dau. of the late John Henry Delamsin, esq.

May 16. Aged 49, Emma, wife of John Parke, esq., of Liverpool, and sister to Stephen Holmes, esq., Prospect-house, Brampton, near Chester-field.

Aged 41, George, fifth son of the late Rev. Daniel Boys, of Benenden, Kent.

Aged 26, Martha Jane Freer, eldest dau. of Richard Freer, esq., of Hugesley, Staffordshire.

May 18. At Haugh-terr., Kingstown, Dublin, aged 43, Wm. Tanner, esq., of Kennett, Wilts, only son of the late W. Tanner, esq., of Blacklands-house, Wiltshire.

At the house of his son-in-law, T. Ploverman, esq., North Curry, Somersetshire, aged 84, Jacob Barret, esq.

At Elm-lodge, Spring-grove, Hounslow, aged 28, George Halliday, esq., brother of Thomas Halliday, esq., of Braxted-hall, Essex.

At Notton-lodge, aged 29, Kenrick Wither, son of Henry Goddard Awtry, esq.

At Belbroughton, aged 71, Sophia, relict of Francis Rufford, esq., of Prescott-house, Stour-bridge.

At Bryndu, Bronllys, Wales, James Byron, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 8th Regt. of Foot, and eldest surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Byron, C.B.

At Claremont-terr., aged 92, John Stainton, esq.

In St. James's-sq., Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Ellen Pollard.

May 19. At Academy-lane, Montrose, Mrs. Flora Macleod, dau. of the late Capt. Alexander Macleod, Vatten, Srve, and relict of John Johnston, esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.

On board the "Ganges," Bombay, aged 25, Lieut.

At Armagh, Mr. James Simms, for twenty years editor of the "Northern Whig."

At the Field, Stroud, aged 40, Susan Auther, second dau. of William Bentley Cartwright, esq. Aged 71, Samuel Freeman, esq., of Brier-lodge, Southovram, near Halifax.

On board the "Ganges," Bombay, aged 26, Edward Wolley, 51st Light Infantry, fourth son of the Rev. John Wolley, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire.

May 20. At Ely, aged 65, Sarah, wife of John Hall, esq.

At Warwick-house, Cheltenham, Martha Elizabeth Anne, wife of G. F. Hewson, esq., M.D., and dau. of the late Rev. S. J. Otway, of Portland-pl., Leamington.

In the Close, Lichfield, aged 30, Edward H. Bickersteth, youngest son of the late Ven. G. Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford.

At New College, Oxford, aged 20, Geo. Tucker, son of the Rev. Andrew Tucker.

At Rochester, North America, William Marter, M.R.C.S., only son of William Marter, esq., of Knoeholt, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Kilkenny, Ireland, Margaret Steuart, wife of the Rev. Robert Hawksworth S. Rogers, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Pitch Arnold, of Little Missenden-abbey, Bucks.

Aged 66, Richard Wilson, esq., of Maids-hill, Edgeware-road, and Ranskill, Notts.

At St. Sebastian's, Spain, Margaret, wife of Albert De Chaveau, French Consul at Passages, and dau. of the late Henry Playford, esq., of North Repps, Norfolk.

At Grappenhall, Heyes, Cheshire, aged 51, Alicia, wife of Thomas Parr, esq.

May 21. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Capt. Augustine Fitzgerald Evans (half-pay)-37 Regt., one of the Capt. of Invalids of that establishment, who served throughout the Peninsular war, and was awarded a medal with nine clasps.

At Harwood-hall, Uppminster, Essex, aged 80, Philip Z. Cox, esq., formerly of the Light Dragoons, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county of Essex.

At his residence, Fitzroy-sq., aged 78, William Joy, esq., of Paternoster-row; and on the 7th ult., aged 3 years and 9 months, Mary Augusta, grand-dau. of the above.

At Woolley-pk., aged 67, Bartholomew Wroughton, esq.

At the Grove, Clapham-common, Major Henry V. Stephen, B.E.L.C.S.

May 22. From measles, supervening on her ladyship's confinement, ag d 28, Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, wife of the Hon. Leveson Gower, brother of the Earl of Granville. Lady Margaret was second dau. of the late Marquis of Northampton, and was married in 1833.

In London, aged 51, John Manwaring Palne, esq., of Farnham, Surrey. The charitable institutions of Farnham have lost in him a munificent contributor, and every good work had his ready support. In the enlargement and restoration of Farnham Church he took a most lively interest, bestowing three magnificent painted windows, which, with contributions, would fall little short of £3,000.

At Painswick, Gloucestershire, aged 74, Henry Clapton Barnard, Col. Bengal Army.

At his residence, Aigburth-vale, Liverpool, John Francis Goodwin, esq.

May 23. Accidentally drowned, Capt. Fisher, R.N., who formerly resided in Bath, and for many years filled the situation of Superintendent of the Bristol police-force.

At Salton-bridge, aged 80, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Heneage Elsiey, of Mount St. John, Yorkshire.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 35, Julia, wife of Mr. W. Stode, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, dau. of the late J. S. Winstanly, esq., of Paternoster-row.

At Loughborough, in St. Mary's convent, Laura Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Riddell, esq., of Felton-park, Northumberland.

At Polham-oreoc., Brompton, aged 24, Emma Matilda, wife of Edward Montague Burrell, and youngest dau. of Joseph Delevante, esq.

May 24, at Kingstown, Dublin, John O'Connell, esq., son of the late Daniel O'Connell, esq., M.P.

At Somerset-st., Portman-sq., aged 81, Augusta Sophia, relict of George Hicks, esq., barrister, of Lincoln's-inn.

At Sidmouth, aged 47, Theodore Hands Mordridge, esq., M.D., of Arcop-house.

At Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Letitia, wife of Joseph Maynard, esq.

At Yeovil, aged 69, Thomas Binford, esq. The deceased was an old resident of the town, and filled the office of Portreeve at the time of the opening of the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

At Lansdowne-terrace, Kensington-park, Eliza, wife of Henry Barnett, esq.

At Totnes, Devon, William Gill, esq.

May 25. At Sheen Parsonage, Staffordshire, Maria, widow of the Rev. Dr. Mill, Canon of Ely, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

At Oxford, suddenly, whilst on a visit to his brother, Alwyn Monro, second son of William R. Bay ey, esq., of Cotford-house, near Sidmouth.

At Glover's-lodge, Red-hill, Reigate, aged 47, Frances Ann, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Utterton, of Heath-lodge, Croydon, Sur ey.

At Maidencome, in the parish of Stokeinteign-head, aged 94, Jane, relict of E. Blackaller, esq.

At his residence, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, aged 71, John Sykes, esq.

At Sheerwater-house, Byfleet, Surrey, aged 50, John William Jodrell, esq., of Yeardsly.

May 26. At Dorset-st., Manchester-sq., aged 47, Joseph Pollock, esq., late Judge of the County Court at Liverpool, and eldest son of the late Edward Pollock, esq., barrister-at-law, and who practised previously for many years as a barrister on the Northern Circuit.

At Russell-villas, Richmond-hill, Surrey, aged 71, Mary, wife of Joseph Rutland, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Mr. William Meggy, of Chelmsford.

At Torquay, Sidney Bazalgette, esq., of Mortimer-lodge, Berks.

At Lower Summerland-place, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Charles John Smyth, Rector of Great Fakenham, Suffolk, and Vicar of Catton, Norfolk.

At Albert-villas, Broxbourne, Herts, aged 71, Mary Margaret, relict of the late James Sharp, esq., of Blackheath, and Tooley-st., Southwark.

May 27. Suddenly, at his residence, Plumstead-common, Mr. Samuel Bird Cook, Master R.N., many years in command of H.M.'s steamer "Black Eagle," and late Superintendent of shipping in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

At Romsey, aged 74, Anne, wife of Josiah George, esq., of Romsey.

At the residence of his mother, Torrington-sq., aged 34, George Radley, esq., of Southampton.

At Hanover-lodge, Kensington-pk., Mary Hay, wife of George Lewis Way, esq., late Major 29th Regt.

At Torquay, aged 26, Mary Lillas, youngest dau. of the late James Davidson, esq., of Ruchill, near Glasgow.

At his residence, Rutland-sq., Dublin, Sir Henry Meredith, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

May 28. At his residence, the Grove, Bridport, aged 71, James Templer, esq.

At his residence, Milan-terrace, Battersea, aged 63, Capt. Alexander Shalpy, R.N.

At Bagborough-house, Somerset, aged 78, Francis Popham, esq.

At Dromenagh, Iver, Bucks, at the residence of her nephew, Edward Tompson, esq., aged 95, Mrs. Jane Smith, late of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Kent.

May 29. At Cheltenham, aged 75, Ann Harvey,

relict of Major-Gen. T. W. Taylor, late Lieut.-Governor Royal Military College, and of Orwell-house.

At Harwich, aged 73, Mr. John Peel, of Golden-sq., London, and Hayling Island, Hants, and late of Cockermouth, Cumberland.

At King's-road, Brighton, aged 28, Jeannette, wife of Solomon Schloss, esq., of Woburn-sq., London, and eldest dau. of the late Lewis Raphael, esq.

At Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Helen, widow of the Rev. R. L. Townsend, Vicar of All Saints', Wandsworth.

At Wimbledon, Elizabeth Primrose, widow of the late George Augustus Pollen, esq., of Bookham, Surrey.

Aged 33, William Henry Vernon Beauchamp, eldest son of the Rev. H. W. J. Beauchamp, of Monks Risborough, Bucks.

May 30. Aged 77, Mary Judith, wife of the Rev. Henry Fellows, Vicar of Sidbury.

At Great Chart Rectory, Kent, of bronchitis, aged 2 years and 3 months, Gertrude Rose, youngest child of the Hon. W. W. Addington.

At Winchester, aged 84, Mrs. Goldsmith, relict of Mr. Goldsmith, apparitor to the Bishop of Winchester.

Lady Harriet Grant Suttie. Her ladyship was 7th d.a.u. of the late Earl of Wemyss, and married, 3rd September, 1829, Sir George Grant Suttie, bart., by whom her ladyship leaves a large family.

At Truro, aged 39, Judith, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Moore, of Palmouth.

Aged 43, Capt. W. Nell, of Devon and Buller Mine, near Tavistock.

At Nannau, aged 81, the Dow. Lady Vaughan.

At Nice, aged 39, Harriet Anne Horwood, eldest dau. of the late Edward Horwood, esq., of the Manor-house, Weston Turville, Bucks.

Elizabeth Margaret, wife of George James Wigley, esq., of Dolayron, Aberayron, Cardigan-shire.

At his residence, Richmond-hill, Surrey, aged 81, James Fitzgott, esq.

At Rider's Wells, near Lewes, Sussex, aged 68, Michael Walford Boyle, esq., formerly of Chelmsford.

Of paralysis, aged 53, Samuel Nowell, esq., of Cambridge-villas, Richmond-hill, and Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

At Brompton, aged 78, Maria Rebecca Davison, (formerly Miss Duncan, of the Theatres Royal Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and Haymarket,) relict of James Davison, esq., whom she survived 10 weeks.

At her residence, Pulteney-street, Bath, Dorothy Frances, relict of George Haynes, esq., of Trieste.

Aged 23, John Francis Bohn, second son of Mr. James Bohn, of Lyndhurst-grove, Camberwell.

At Rodney-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 74, Catherine, wife of Thomas Charlton Spear, M.D., of Dublin.

At Moonfield-house, Harrow-road (the residence of H. E. Abraham, esq., his son-in-law), aged 84, John Litchfield, esq.

At Vine-cottage, Terpoint, Cornwall, aged 30, George Frederick, third son of Isaac Couch, esq.

Aged 79, Capt. John Fynes Turney, for many years Professor of Classics and History at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Leake, aged 81, George Ross, esq.

May 31. At Garrison, Monmouthshire, Thomas Young, esq.

At Farningham Rectory, Hants, Jane B., wife of the Rev. John A. Clayton.

At Hangerstone, near Wareham, John Hardwick, esq., of Hangerstone.

In London, Charlotte, wife of C. C. Henderson, esq., of Haverhill, Middlesex.

At John's-wood, aged 23, James Coulson, esq., of Haverhill.

At his residence, Pittville-lawn, Chel-

tenham, Augustus Hailes, esq., formerly of the Royal Marines.

At his residence, Clapham-rise, aged 23, Richd. Russell, esq.

At his residence, Russell-sq., and late of Tolles Wells, Sussex, aged 81, Thomas Ellis, esq.

Aged 35, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Henry Vivers, esq., of Hereford, and third dau. of Col. Gwynne, of Monachty, Cardiganshire.

At Brighton, aged 51, Thomas Bull, esq., M.D., formerly of Finsbury-square.

Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, Mary Anne, wife of Andrew Edgar, esq., barrister-at-law.

At his residence, Linden-grove, Notting-hill, aged 64, George Grindle, esq.

At Tunbridge-wells, aged 36, Helen, wife of the Rev. Frederick C. Allfree.

Lately, KELLIN, LANDSCAPE PAINTER.—We are informed of the death, at Samer, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, of the eminent French painter, Kellin, one of the best pupils of Roqueplan and Bonington. This artist was often admired at the exhibitions of Paris, and of the most important towns of France. The finest epoch of Kellin's reputation was under the reign of King Louis Philippe, who bought many of his water colours, especially views of royal residences. Kellin, in spite of his age, still worked very much, and several of his pictures were exhibited at the last exhibition of Lyons. He was named member of the "Société Libre des Beaux Arts" in 1857.—*Builder*.

At Pau, aged 84, the Baroness Bernadotte, widow of the brother of the late King of Sweden. She leaves one son, Baron Oscar Bernadotte.

June 1. At Menheniott, at an advanced age, Captain R. Vivian.

At Berkeley-villa, Montpellier, Clifton, very suddenly, aged 28, Charles Augustin, only son of Thomas Powell, esq.

At Epping, Mary, widow of William Yarrington, esq., of Swaffham.

At his residence, Evesham, Worcestershire, aged 59, Thomas Nelson Foster, esq., Justice of the Peace.

At Prince's-place, Duke-street, St. James's, Commander John Thomas Paulson, R.N.

June 2, in Limekiln-st., Dover, aged 75, Thos. Birch, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Mayor of the Borough. Mr. Birch rose from a very humble position in life to the highest dignity it was in the power of his fellow-townsmen to bestow. He was thrice elected mayor of Dover.

At Bath, aged 96, Mrs. Mary Evans, relict of John Evans, esq., of the Byletts, in the county of Hereford.

At Ryton, aged 84, Isabella, widow of Anthony Humble, esq., of Prudhoe-house, Northumberland.

At Ovington-sq., Brompton, aged 88, John Terrence O'Brien, esq.

At his residence, Tryford, near Winchester, aged 43, H. Young, esq.

At his residence, New Mills, near Stockport, aged 78, Richd. Bennett, esq.

Aged 37, Elizabeth Maria, wife of John Livingston Jay, esq., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and niece of the late Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gardner, H.M.'s 1st Life-Guards.

In Porchester-sq., aged 21, John Charles, eldest son of Charles Gwillim Jones, esq., of Porchester-square and Gray's Inn.

At his residence, Wood-st., Woolwich, aged 68, Col. Rowland, late Royal Artillery.

At Park-terrace, Highbury, aged 70, Richard King, esq., of Lloyd's.

June 2. At his residence, Charles-place, Flymouth, Lieut.-Col. George Lovell Spilshuff.

At Sible Hedingham, Essex, aged 49, Charlotte Henrietta, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. George Forke.

In London, aged 75, Anne, widow of Jeremiah Tree, esq., of St. Catherine's-hill, Norwich.

At Newmarket-carr., Elizabeth, wife of the

Rev. Thomas Gurney, Rector of All Saints with St. Julian, Norwich.

Robert William Ralston, esq., of Glenelg.
At Hare-hope, Northumberland, Anne Seymour Conway, widow of Oswin A. B. Creswell, esq., and dau. of Sir William Gordon Cumming, bart., of Altyre.

At Torianno-terr., Kentish-town, aged 62, Wm. Noulton Brayne, esq.

At Putney-beath, Surrey, Edward Moxon, esq.

At Tudor-house, Richmond, aged 9, Gordon de Malapert Thuillier, son of Major H. L. Thuillier, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, aged 54, Francis Bunker, surgeon.

June 4. At Wareham, aged 81, Edward Dean, esq. The deceased had been connected with the Corporation of Wareham for upwards of thirty years, and had been three times Mayor of that borough.

At Chesham-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Richard Cavendish.

At Penjerrick, near Falmouth, aged 72, Maria, wife of Robert Were Fox.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 57, Henry John Mant, esq., of the city of Bath, and of Box, Wiltshire.

At Eaton-pl., west, Thomas Jones Howel, esq., late of Prinknash-pk., Gloucestershire.

At the residence of her brother, Swiss-villa, Gloucester-road, Regent's-pk., aged 67, Elizabeth, sister of Richard Wilson, esq., of Willson's Wharf, Southwark.

At Wood-green, Tottenham, aged 69, Jane Anne Warner, widow of John Gray, esq., of Holly-lodge, Hanwell, and New-rd., Fitzroy-square.

At Cleveland-house, Brixton-hill, Surrey, aged 59, Edwin Horatio Day, esq.

At Chatham, Caroline Munster Lady Hardinge, wife of Henry T. Jones, esq., and relict of Sir Richard Hardinge, bart.

At Clapham, aged 68, Capt. Richard Heaviside, formerly of Versailles.

June 5. In Burlington-st., Bath, aged 78, Gen. Walter Powell, Royal Marines.

At Middle Hendon, aged 33, Mary Lucy, wife of the Rev. George Smart, M.A., and eldest dau. of the late Lawrence Jopson Marshall, esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

At West Colinton Bank, Colinton, John Smith, esq.

Aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of John Fowler, esq., of Wadley-hall, near Sheffield, and mother of John Fowler, esq., C.E., Queen-sq.-pl., Westminster.

At Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, near Dublin, Charlotte Emma, youngest dau. of Daniel Desmond, esq.

At Cadogan-ter., aged 51, William Benwell, formerly of Bathwick-hill, Bath.

Mary Ann, relict of Samuel Freeman, esq., of Brier-lodge, Southwark, near Half-x.

At Hastings, aged 80, Frances Forde, esq.

Aged 43, Elizabeth Frances, relict of Mr. William White, of Tolworth-court, Surrey.

At his residence, Ranelagh-road, Rathmines, Dublin, George Chapman, esq., for many years connected with the War Department, Dublin, and late Military Storekeeper at Hongkong.

June 6. In Edward-st., Bath, aged 82, Mr. James Pocock.

At George-sq., Edinburgh, Miss Helen Russell Dymock, only dau. of the late William Dymock, esq., W.S.

At Malda-hill, Mary, relict of James Brougham, esq., of Stobars, in the county of Westmorland.

At her residence, Sydenham, Kent, aged 77, Ann, widow of the late Bennet Odell, esq.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 26, Elias Leith, third son of the late Augustus Hubbard La Farge, esq., of Husband's Bosworth.

In Clifford-st., Catharine Sarah, dau. of the late Augustus Elliott Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, Sussex.

At Bentley-house, Yarm, Fanny, third dau. of

the late S. T. Scroope, esq., of Danby-hall, Yorkshire. R.I.P.

At Millport, Isl^e of Cumbrae, N.B., aged 90, the Hon. Janet Sempill.

At Highgate, London, Jane, wife of Richard Medcalf, esq., solicitor, North Shields.

At her brother's house, Woburn-pl., Russell-sq., Louisa Emily, younger dau. of the late Joseph Pullen, esq.

At Grove-pl., Brixton-road, aged 73, Capt. Robert Bates Mathews, R.N., late of Bracondale, Norwich.

June 7. At Jersey, aged 32, Charles George Br. die, late 25th Regt. B.N.L., and Capt. in the Turkish Contingent during the last war.

At Burton Rectory, Pembrokeshire, Mary Catharine, relict of the Rev. John Brigstocke, and dau. of the late Sir William and Lady Sarah Champion de Crespigny.

At her residence, Hill's-court, Exeter, aged 78, Miss Kingdon.

At Oakham, aged 86, William Ades, esq., late Clerk of the Peace for the county of Rutland.

At Albion-villas, Dalston, aged 62, Agnes Atkinson, sixth dau. of the late Thos. and Frances Atkinson, of Thornship, Westmoreland.

At Shady-cottage, Jersey, Mary Eliza Walbride, wife of William Pullum Cornish, esq., of Norrington-house, Dorset.

At Effingham-pl., Ramsgate, aged 73, Elizabeth Chudleigh Lampard, youngest dau. of the late C. pt. Thomas Norwood of Broadstairs.

Suddenly, aged 61, Clayton Bailey Savage, esq., Norelands, Kilkenny.

At Highfield-house, Hants, aged 78, Louisa Fisher, dau. of John Fisher, esq., of Maltshanger, Hants.

June 8. At Gloucester, aged 70, Selina, wife of the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D.

At her house at Hillam, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ringrose, widow of Joseph Ringrose, esq., formerly of Haddelsey Manor-house, near Selby, and only dau. of the late Mr. John Hall, of Hillam. She was for many years a consistent and highly respected member of the Wesleyan Society.

At Hertford, aged 77, Michael Gibbs, esq., late Alderman of London.

At Charlton, Kent, aged 23, Thomas Henry Currie, esq., surgeon, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Currie, Rector of Bridgham, and Vicar of Roudham, in the county of Norfolk.

At Oxford, at the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, aged 62, Susannah, second dau. of John Phillips, esq., late of Culham, Berks.

At his residence, Green-vale, Glossop, aged 62, John Heggibottom, Gent.

Fanny Anne, wife of the Rev. Augustus F. Bellman, Vicar of Moulton, Norfolk, and second dau. of the late Charles Compton Parish, esq.

Mr. Commissioner Stevenson, of the Bankruptcy Court, was on his way from his residence, in New Brighton, to Liverpool, in the quarter-before-ten boat, when he was suddenly observed to fall down. Several of the passengers immediately rushed to his assistance, but it was found that life was wholly extinct. The deceased gentleman had presided in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court for the last ten years, having succeeded Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, and during his occupation of the office, was remarkable for his extreme urbanity and courtesy, as well as for the ability with which he discharged his duties. Mr. Stevenson was appointed to the office by Lord Lyndhurst, when that nobleman held the seals as Lord Chancellor.

June 9. At High-st., Poole, aged 76, John Durant, esq.

Accidentally killed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, aged 67, John Dewdney, esq., of Staplake-house, Starcross.

At her son's Romford-lodge, Romford, Essex, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of William Redman, esq., solicitor, Bath.

At his residence, in Princess-st., Leicester, aged 75, Richard Rawson, Gent., much respected. Mr Rawson was the last Mayor under the old municipal system.

At the residence of Col. Askwith, Waltham-abbey, Essex, aged 90, Mrs. Subrina Browning.

At Medomsley-hall, aged 33, Jane, wife of the Rev. E. J. Midgley.

In St. George's, Norwich, aged 70, John Bate-
man, esq.

At Queen-sq., Bloomsbury, aged 70, Sarah, relict of George Dudley, esq., of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, Ireland. R.I.P.

At Ostend, Belgium, aged 75, Richard St. Amour, esq., formerly of Pimlico.

June 10. At Percy-lodge, Kensington, aged 53, Benjamin Morley, esq., late of Short-hill, Nottingham, eldest surviving son of the late Richard Morley, esq., of Snainton, near Notting-
ham.

At Langley-priory, Leicestershire, aged 83, John Shakespear, esq., late Professor of Oriental Languages at Addiscombe.

At Eggleston, aged 76, George Benson, esq. Of fever, at Edinburgh, aged 31, Stephen Merris Mills, esq., of Elstone, Wilts.

In Heresford-st., Walworth-road, London, aged 43, R. C. Bowring, esq., formerly editor of the *Halifax Courier*.

At North Cove-hall, near Beccles, aged 30, Georgina Mary, widow of Alfred Impey, esq., M.D., of Great Yarmouth.

At his residence, Warwick Villas, Addison-rd., Kensington, W., suddenly, of dis-ease of the heart, aged 70, Robert Scott, esq., late Madras Medical Service.

At Orsett Rectory, Essex, Anna Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. James Blomfield.

At Buxton, suddenly, Caroline, widow of Wm. Matthews, esq., and dau. of the late John Hodson Durand, esq.

Aged 68, Charles James Smith, esq., solicitor, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st., London.

June 11. At Colne-house, Cromer, aged 46, Sir Edward North Buxton, bart., the respected representative of East Norfolk. The deceased Baronet had been subject to an attack of inflammation of the lungs, and only arrived in the spring of this year, in tolerable health, from Nice, where he had passed the preceding winter. Not feeling so well, Sir Edward obtained leave of absence for a fortnight from his Parliamentary duties, but was taken worse soon after his arrival at home. Sir Edward North Buxton was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, the first Baronet, by the fifth dau. of the late John Gurney, esq., of Earlam-hall, near Norwich. He was born at Earlam, 1812, and married, in 1836, the second dau. of Samuel Gurney, esq., of Ham-house, Essex, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1845. Sir Edward represented South Essex in Parliament from 1847 to 1852; and, in 1857, was returned as Member for East Norfolk, with General Windham, without opposition. The late Baronet is succeeded in the title by his son, Thomas Powell, born in 1837.

At Harewood-grove, aged 48, Ellen, wife of the Rev. John Marshall, Head Master of the Darlington Grammar School.

Aged 57, Jane, wife of Leonard Croker, esq., of the Terrace-house, Richmond, York-shire.

At Bath, aged 63, Robert Dolman Battells, esq., eldest son of the late Robert Battells, esq., of Gosford.

At Durham, in Clay-ib., aged 48, Nicholas Oliver, esq., and son the Rev. and aged 34 days, Charles Robinson Nicholson, M.P.

At Guildford, Surrey, aged 78, John Bennett, esq.

At the Barkhams, South, aged 80, George James Aubrey, esq.

At Bath, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late John, esq., of Bath.

At his residence, Russell-st., Reading, aged 67, Major Henry Astler, who served 20 years in India in the 82nd Queen's Regiment.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge-Wells, aged 84, Nicholas Francis Norton, formerly of King-ston, Jamaica, and of Keppel-st., London.

At his residence, Southampton-st., Strand, very suddenly, aged 55, Mr. Edward Jenkins.

June 12. At Kenington Gravel-pits, aged 84, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

Aged 7, Godfrey Hungerford, youngest son of Sir W. Heathcote, bart., M.P.

At St. Leonard's, aged 60, Margaret Mary Dan-son, wife of Thomas Heath Farnworth, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Danson, esq., of George-st., Hampstead-road.

In Connaught-sq., aged 70, John Sturges, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 32, Sherard Freeman Statham, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Great Northern Hospital, King's-cross, late Assistant-Surgeon University College Hospital.

June 13. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 74, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Tudball.

Drowned, whilst bathing in the Thames, near Staines-lock, aged 25, William John Lewis, esq., of the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and eldest son of the late George Lewis, esq., late Secretary to her Majesty's Master of the Horse.

At his residence, Clifton, near Bristol, aged 60, Gen. Sir Thomas Hawker, Col. of the 6th Dragon Guards, (Carabincers.)

At Bright's-terrace, Plumstead, Woolwich, aged 65, Anne Maria, wife of Capt. Jones, Royal Engineers.

Aged 63, B. C. Pierce Seaman, esq., of Upper Gower-st., Bedford-sq., and of Rothe-by and Hoby, Leicestershire.

June 14. At Lavenham Rectory, Suffolk, aged 70, John Dillon Croker, esq., father of the Rector.

Aged 63, Lord Justice Clerk Hope. His lordship, when finishing a letter to a relative, about seven o'clock, was seized with paralysis, and never rallied from the attack, expiring about half-past eleven. He passed for the bar in 1816, and was elevated to the presidency of the second division of the Court of Session in 1844.

At the Curragh Camp, Kildare, aged 28, Wm. Henry Phillips, esq., Assistant Surgeon of the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

At Dunster-castle, Somersetshire, aged 74, Margaret Fowkes Luttrell.

At Finedon, in the co. of Northampton, aged 78, Esther Paul, sister of the late Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, Vicar of Finedon.

At her brother's house, Elbury-st., Pindieo, Fanny, wife of Godfrey Robert Leo, esq., and only dau. of the late Samuel Petric, esq.

At Chalcot-villas, Haverstock-hill, aged 42, Mary, wife of H. E. Jaggars, esq.

At the Rectory-house, Nuffield, Oxon, aged 49, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. T. Hopkins, M.A., Rector of that parish.

At Trafalgar-terrace, Mortimer-road, King-land, aged 57, Herbert Chawter, esq.

At Torquay-villa, Freemantle, Southampton, aged 74, Richard Collins, esq., M.A. & B.S.

June 15. At Trevelion, near Truro, aged 78, Mr. Michael Williams, M.P. for West Cornwall. The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late John Williams, esq., of Screech-house, Corn-
wall, and was born in 1783. He was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1835, was a Magistrate and Deputy Sheriff of Cornwall, a Deputy Warden of the Cinque Ports, and, in addition to his extensive possessions in mining, he was a banker at Truro, Falmouth, and Redruth.

At Wincoburn, Warwickshire, Harriet, aged 52, wife of Henry Christopher Wise, esq.

At North Hempstead, Cromer, Elizabeth, wife of the late Edmund, and widow of the late Sir Edw. B. Baring, Bart.

At Essex, Isle of Oxney, aged 81, Humphry

Widdowson, esq.

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At the house of his brother-in-law, Henry Jobb, esq., of Hansworth, near Sheffield, aged 63, Charles Milne, esq., of Cliffhill, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

In Paris, M. Ary Scheffer, the celebrated painter.

At Kenilworth, aged 63, Frederick Russell, esq.

At Cliffe Pypard Vicarage, aged 82, Harriet, widow of John Sherwood, esq., late of Castle-hill, Reading.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 48, Sarah, widow of Henry B. Beuon, esq., of Roundhay-lodge, near Leeds.

At Camden-villa, Bayswater, aged 73, Anne, widow of Stephen Vertue, esq., of Queen-sq. Westminster.

June 16. At Clifton-road east, St. John's-wood, London, Caroline, wife of Charles John Plumtre, esq.

At Worksop, Notts, aged 80, Robert Watkins, esq., formerly of Arundel and Worthing, and late of Osnaburgh-st., Regent's-park, London.

Aged 66, James Christopher Royston, esq., of Alexander-terrace, Westbourne-park, Padding-

ton, and also of Codnor-park, in the co. of Derby.

At Winchester, Miss Sophia Nevill, youngest dau. of the late W. Nevill, esq., and sister of Capt. Nevill, R.N., and J.P. for the county of Southampton and the city of Winchester.

At his residence, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, of apoplexy, aged 45, John Snow, M.D.

At her residence, Tottenham-green, Middlesex, aged 73, Catherine, dau. of the late Benjamin Webb.

June 17. At Brompton, Thomas Robert Charles Dimsdale, eldest and only surviving son of the Hon. Baron Dim-dale, of Camfield, Hertfordshire.

At the Grove, Teignmouth, aged 70, Francis Reed, esq., late Capt. in the King's Dragoon Guards.

At Boughton-place, Kent, aged 57, Sarah, wife of Robert Cuninghame Taylor, esq.

At Stonehaven, John Forbes, esq., ship-owner.

At Southwold, aged 68, Francis Wilson Ellis, Commander R.N., brother of Lieut.-Gen. Ellis, C.B., Royal Marines Light Infantry.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 29 .	565	171	163	165	42	1106	904	788	1692
June 5 .	575	163	160	157	32	1087	765	780	1545
" 12 .	522	158	127	126	30	963	854	772	1626
" 19 .	600	143	186	193	38	1160	729	752	1481

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending June 18.	44 6	33 7	26 2	32 0	41 11	43 0
	43 10	30 7	26 10	26 0	42 5	43 4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 21.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef		Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 21.	
3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.		Beasts	3,788
4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.		Sheep	28,390
5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.		Calves	499
3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.		Pigs	430
2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.			

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 21.

Wallsend, per ton, 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Other sorts, 12s. 0d. to 14s. 6d.

LOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow 50s. 0d. Petersburg Y. C., 52s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From May 24 to June 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	55	62	48	29. 73	heavy rain	8	62	74	64	29. 86	fr.hy.rn.th.lt.
25	48	57	47	29. 87	do. fair	9	70	79	66	29. 83	do. do. do.
26	49	57	51	30. 40	cloudy	10	69	75	61	29. 95	cloudy, fair
27	55	65	56	30. 12	fair, rain	11	69	75	64	29. 98	do. do.
28	59	62	54	30. 07	do.	12	69	77	64	29. 93	fair
29	60	72	59	30. 05	do.	13	72	81	70	29. 92	do. lightning
30	65	75	63	30. 02	do.	14	73	87	71	29. 88	do. do.
31	69	78	65	30. 01	do.	15	72	86	70	29. 95	cloudy, fair
J. 1	73	81	67	29. 99	do.	16	75	90	73	29. 90	fair, lightning
2	70	81	66	30. 04	do. lightning	17	74	78	61	29. 94	cloudy
3	71	79	66	29. 80	do. do.	18	61	69	60	29. 99	do.
4	64	75	62	30. 20	do. do.	19	66	76	60	30. 09	cloudy, fair
5	56	66	59	30. 01	hy. rn. th. lt.	20	67	73	61	30. 10	cldy. heavy rn.
6	59	67	60	30. 02	fair	21	69	75	61	30. 23	fair
7	59	68	60	30. 05	do.	22	67	80	68	30. 28	do.
						23	67	79	67	30. 30	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
25	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	38 pm.	24 pm.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	222	222	41 pm.	22 pm.	
27	98	98	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	219		33 pm.	23 pm.	
28	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	224	37 pm.		
29	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	224	36 pm.		
31	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	219	223	35 pm.		
J. 1	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 pm.	17 pm.	
2	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	222	35 pm.		
3	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	35 pm.	21 pm.	
4	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	221		36 pm.	18 pm.	101
5	shut.	96	96			36 pm.		100 $\frac{1}{2}$
7		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	219		32 pm.	17 pm.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
8		96	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	222	35 pm.		100 $\frac{1}{2}$
9		96	96	221	222	32 pm.		
10		96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$			17 pm.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
11		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	221	shut.			
12		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$			36 pm.		100 $\frac{1}{2}$
14		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$		36 pm.		101
15		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	219 $\frac{1}{2}$		36 pm.		
16		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	221		32 pm.		101
17		96	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	221		32 pm.	21 pm.	
18		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	221				
19		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	221		30 pm.	16 pm.	
21		95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$			35 pm.		
22		96	96	221		32 pm.	21 pm.	
23		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	221		36 pm.		

THE
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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1858.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

PILGRIMS' SIGNS.

MR. URBAN,—My attention has just been called to an article in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of this month, entitled, "Pilgrims' Signs: Rectification," in which the writer charges the British Archaeological Association with misunderstanding the real character of the objects referred to. On behalf of the Association, and in the cause of truth, I beg to state that we are perfectly innocent of the crime imputed to us. *We* have never thought them "Pilgrims' Signs," but they have been so designated by the *persons who have offered them for sale* to various members and non-members of the Association, and upon them, and them only, rests the responsibility of the title which the writer most justly condemns. Having given publicity to this most groundless attack upon a learned body, I trust your love of justice and fair play will induce you to give a place in your valuable Magazine to this unequivocal denial of the charge made by your anonymous correspondent.—I am, &c.,

H. SYER CUMING, Hon. Sec. B.A.A.

EXECUTION AT WORCESTER.

MR. URBAN,—Should this be in time for the August number of your excellent Magazine, please state, in answer to Mr. Edward Peacock, that I have made enquiry respecting the case of "Remarkable Execution at Worcester," and the result has confirmed the accuracy of his supposition, the present governor of Worcester gaol knowing nothing of any such case of deferred execution, although he has heard a floating story to that effect. It is probably one of a class to which may be assigned the legend—belonging to perhaps a hundred places in England—about some traveller being benighted, and in danger of losing his life (by falling into a river, or wandering over an extensive heath in the darkness of the night), until the sound of some well-known bells caught his ear, and directed his footsteps; in gratitude for which he built a new tower, or did some other act of benevolence.—I am, &c.

J. NOAKE.

Worcester, July 23, 1858.

HYMNOLOGY.

MR. URBAN,—In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the present month there is a review of "The Voice of Christian Life in Song," and the Reviewer, speaking of some collections of hymns which "ignore the ancient hymns of the Church altogether," adds, "an omission the more inexcusable on account of the very beautiful English renderings which Mr. Chandler, Mr. Copeland, and others have given." Will you or the reviewer do me the favour to tell me whether these translations have been published in a separate form, and where they are to be met with. I am engaged with a brother clergyman in the attempt to compile a hymn-book, such as shall be a "fitting companion to our incomparable Book of Common Prayer," and it is our desire not to overlook any source from which suitable hymns may be obtained, and most especially to obtain the best translations of the ancient hymns.

Yours, &c.,

July 15, 1858.

R. J.

[Chandler's Hymns of the Church are published by Messrs. John W. Parker and Son, West Strand, and Mr. Copeland's "Hymns for the Week and for the Season," by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker.]

WHO WAS CONSTANCE DE MOWBRAY?

MR. URBAN,—Can you give me any information about Constance de Mowbray, who lived temp. William I., and was founder of the de Mowbray family? and who was Gundreda, and Nigel di Albini?

Yours, &c., OLD MAN.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD "FOLLY" AS APPLIED TO LOCALITIES.

MR. URBAN,—Can you inform me the derivation of Folly? I see in China a sort of Martello tower is there called a folly,—the Dutch folly; and in Cleveland, North Riding of Yorkshire, there are two shepherds' cottages, one called Sir Thomas J——'s folly, and the other Squire B——'s folly; they are square turreted built forts. These follies have no reference to folly, or foolish, of course.—I am, &c.

EBOR.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 19.)

THE Gorget (as distinct from the Camail of chain-mail, which belongs rather to the helmet than the body-armour) is of two kinds: scale-work and plate.



No. 17.

The scale gorget appears in a miniature from Sloane MS., No. 346, fol. 3, here engraved; and again in our woodcut, No. 42. Both examples are of about the year 1330¹. The plate gorget appears in the Hastings brass at Elsing, Norfolk, 1347. It is worn by the central figure (Cotman, vol. i. pl. i.), and by one of the lateral effigies, as here engraved (No. 18).

It is found also on the monument of Aymer de Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49).

The body-armour below the waist (in con-



No. 18.

tinuation of the breastplate) appears to have been of chain-mail, or of metal strips covered with cloth or velvet. The former arrangement is very clearly shewn in Hefner's

¹ Compare the Tewkesbury glass-paintings, figured by Carter.

plates 125 and 156, where the knights do not wear surcoats. The latter is exhibited in our woodcut, No. 10, and the construction of the defence described at p. 4.

The upper Pourpoint, interposed between the hauberk and surcoat, is seen in the brass of De Creke, *c.* 1325 (woodcut, No. 19). It occurs also in that of D'Aubernoun, 1327, in the effigies of John of Eltham, 1334, and of Sir John Ifield (all three figured by Stothard); and again, in the Pembridge monument (Hollis, pt. 5), the last two of similar date to the sculpture of John of Eltham. The garment appears to have been of a rich character: its colour is brilliant in the painted monuments (as that of Ingham; Stothard, pl. 66): gold roundels or rosettes stud the surface, and its border, cut into escallops and trefoils, is ornamented with a fringe. It does not seem to have been in favour among the German knights: the extensive series of monuments given by Hefner is without a single example.

Last of his body-garments, the knight donned the **SURCOAT**. We may consider this in relation to its form, its material, and its decoration. The form changed greatly as the century rolled on. But these changes do not appear to have been merely the caprice of fashion: they resulted from the altered tactics of the time. When, in the early part of the century, the knights and men-at-arms descended from their coursers to fight on foot, the long surcoats of the old fashion were found to be a serious impediment to their free action. The garment, therefore, underwent a clipping in front, which produced the Uneven Surcoat here seen (woodcut, No. 19). The date of this monument is about 1330. The garment half curtailed, the evil was but half remedied. A second application of the shears brought the surcoat to this state (No. 20). The example is of the year 1347. The full skirt, a necessity of the long dress, had now no meaning: it was therefore abandoned, and the surcoat short, tight



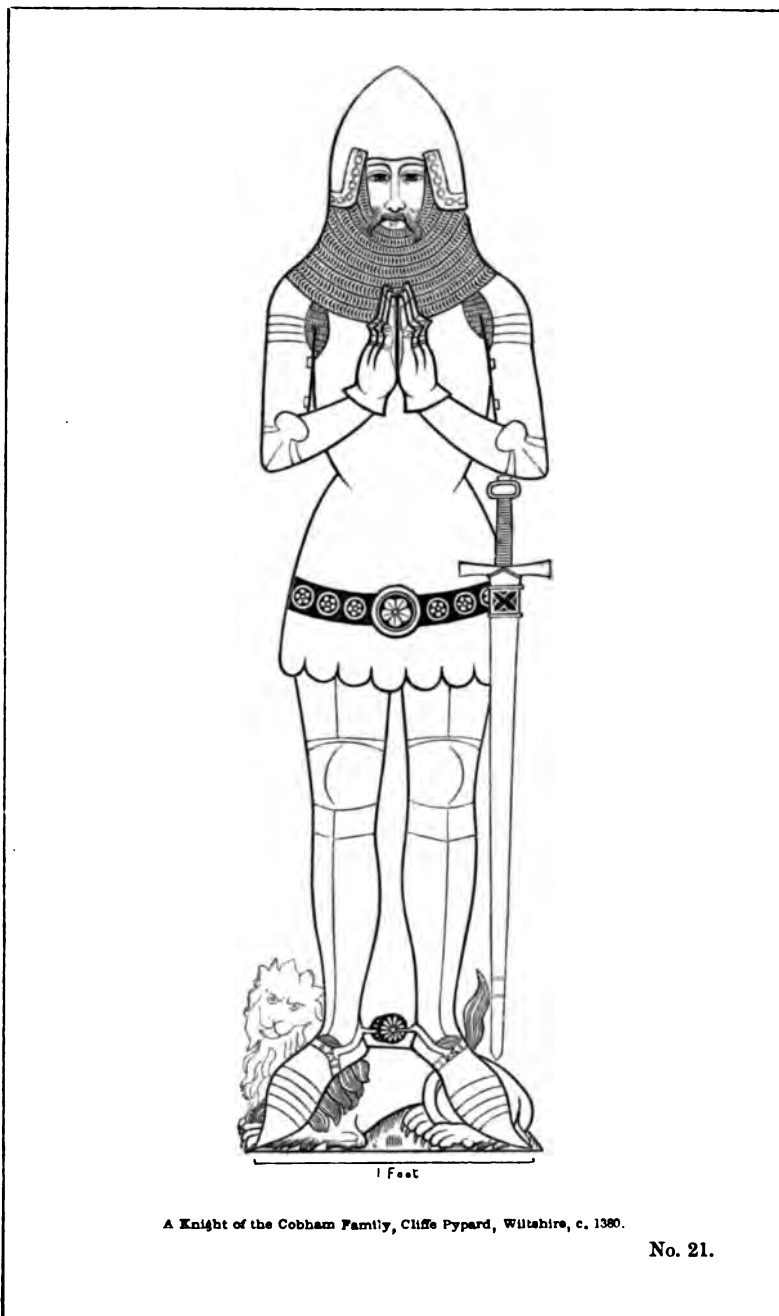
Brass of De Creke, Westley
Cambridgeshire.



J. Tucker

No. 20.

Figure of Ralph Lord Stafford, from the Hastings Brass at Eling, Norfolk



Black Prince and many monuments of the second half of the century. The brass here given (No. 21) affords a good example of the new fashion. A few instances, however, occur in which the short surcoat has the lower part made full, as we shall presently see.

Though the general course of the fashion was in the direction indicated above, it by no means follows that examples may not be found of these several garments beyond the limits there assigned to them. Such exceptional cases are of frequent occurrence in all kinds of ancient monuments and form the chief difficulty of the archæologist. Froissart affords a case strikingly in point. In 1369, a time when the short surcoat was firmly established as the knightly garb of the day, he tells us that Sir John Chandos went forth to the fight in a "grand vetement qui lui battoit jusques à terre, armoyé de son armoirie." There had been a recent fall of sleet, the way was slippery, and the knight, becoming entangled in his long surcoat, made a stumble, which gave the opportunity to an antagonist to deal him his death-blow:—"Or faisoit à ce matin un petit reslet: si étoit la voie mouillée; si que, en passant, il s'entortilla en son parement, qui étoit sur le plus long, tant que un petit il trébucha: et veci un coup qui vint sur lui^m," &c.

Examples of the long surcoat are seen in the figure given at p. 104, from Roy. MS. 20, A, ij., fol. 4, representing "King Arthur;" in the seal of Edward III., 1327; in our engraving, No. 27, A.D. 1335; in the effigies of Du Bois, 1311 (Stothard, pl. 57); of Louis d'Evreux, 1319 (Guilhermy, p. 260); of De Valence and Whatton, 1323 and 1326 (Stothard, pl. 48 and 52); and of Charles d'Etampes, 1336 (Shaw's "Dresses").

The Uneven Surcoat, shewn in our woodcut, No. 19, is again found in the brass at Minster, Isle of Sheppey, here engraved (No. 23); in the effigy of Bohun, Earl of Hereford,



No. 23.



Figure of "King Arthur," from *Boy. MS. 20, A, 11*. Circa 1310.

(figured by Hollis, and of which there is a model in the Sydenham Collection); in that of Albert von Hohenlohe (Hefner, pl. 87); in the monuments of D'Aubernoun, 1327, John of Eltham, 1334, Sir John Ifield, *c.* 1334, Ingham, 1343 (all given by Stothard); and in the statue of a knight of the Pembridge family, engraved by Hollis, pt. 5.

The Short Surcoat with full skirts is seen in the illustrations, Nos. 20 and 36, two figures from the Hastings brass at Elsyng, 1347; in the statue of Louis of Bavaria, 1347 (Hefner, pl. 15); in the Giffard brass, 1348 (Trans. of Essex Archæol. Society, vol. i.); in the figure of Günther von Schwarzburg, 1349 (vol. cciv. p. 4); and in the knightly brass at Wimbish, Essex, 1350 (Waller, pt. 6).

The Short, tight Surcoat occurs in the sculpture of De Kerdeston, 1337 (Stothard, pl. 63); in the Ash Church figure, *c.* 1337 (Stothard, pl. 61); in the effigies forming our numbers 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), 12 and 13, 1340, 1360 and 1368; in that of the Black Prince (vol. cciv. p. 11); and others among our engravings, continuing the series to the end of the century. The name of *jupon* is often applied by antiquaries to this form of the surcoat, as distinctive from others; but the *jupon* appears as a military garment long before the short surcoat is found in knightly monuments. It occurs among the Armour of Louis Hutin in 1316, and even then it is "an old one:"—"Item, un vieil jupel des armes de France, à fleurs broudées." In 1322 it appears in the Bohun Inventory:—"j. peire des plates, ij. gipeaux, ij. cotes darmes le Counteⁿ," &c. A particular advantage of the tight surcoat we learn from King René's *Tourney-book*:—"elle doit estre sans plis par le corps, adfin que on congnoisse mieux de quoy sont les armes."

Nearly all the surcoats described above are without sleeves. But in the second half of the century the sleeve begins to appear; at first, very modestly, but towards the close of the period, of very preposterous dimensions. Our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 14, 15 and 16, the first of 1349, the remainder of 1369, afford examples of the small sleeve, scarcely more than an epaulette. In our engravings, Nos. 11 and 50, it has increased in length, but not passed the bounds of comeliness or convenience.

ⁿ Archæol. Journal, ii. 349.

Compare the effigy of Sachsenhausen, 1370 (Hefner, pl. 133), that of Duguesclin, 1380 (Guilhermy, p. 170), the last Great Seal of Edward III., and the statuette of St. George at Dijon, *c.* 1380 (*Archæologia*, xxv. 572). The long, full sleeve is seen in the effigy figured by Hefner, pl. 35, A.D. 1401; in the seal of John, Duke of Burgundy, *c.* 1404 (Wailly, ii. 362); and in the miniatures of the "Deposition of Richard II." (*Archæologia*, vol. xx.)

Besides the usual forms of surcoat already examined, there appear during the course of the century several varieties which it is necessary to notice, but of which the examples are few. One of these is seen in the effigy at Alvechurch, Worcestershire, *c.* 1360 (Stothard, pl. 71), where the garment is tight as far as the waist, but terminates in a skirt falling in a multitude of folds as low as the knees. Another variety is found in our woodcut, vol. cciv. p. 590, date about 1340: here the surcoat, long behind, is outcut in front in the form of an arch. In the effigy of Weikhard Froesch, 1378 (Hefner, pl. 49), and the statue of St. George at Dijon (*Archæologia*, xxv. 572), the lacing of the jupon is continued so as to join the front to the hinder portion. The surcoats of Italian soldiers in the curious carvings in bone, forming the sides of a casket in the collection at Goodrich Court, are made of a long strip of cloth, having a hole in the centre, through which the soldier thrusts his head.

In a few examples of the end of the century the breastplate is worn above the coat; and in this case the coat has long, full sleeves. The statue of Conrad von Bickenbach, 1393, here given, affords an instance. And a similar is offered by the effigy engraved in Hefner's work, pl. 156, A.D. 1394.

The surcoat was fastened by lacing, buttoning or buckles. The lacing was sometimes in front, sometimes sometimes at the side. The front lacing is seen in No. 49, *c.* 1350; in the "Romance of Meliandre," 3. 12, 228, fol. 213; and in the effigies figured as 22 and 106, dated 1374 and 1407. The lacing is also seen in the figure of De Creke, *c.* 1330 and in the effigies engraved by Stothard, plates 10 and 11, years 1337 and 1389; and in the effigy of the knight of the Hillary family at



Conrad von Bickenbach, 1303, from his monument at Roellfeld, near Aschaffenburg.

No. 24.

Walsall°, c. 1375. The manner of putting on these side-lacing garments is strikingly shewn in a miniature of the Meliadus manuscript mentioned above, and here engraved.



From the Roman du roi Meliadus, Add. MS. 12,728, fol. 125. Circa 1360.

No. 25.

An example of the surcoat lacing behind is afforded by the relic suspended over the tomb of the Black Prince (engraved in Stothard's Monuments and Labarte's Handbook, English edition). The buttoned surcoat appears in our woodcut, No. 14, date 1369; on folio 213 of the "Roman du roi Meliadus;" in the effigy of Duguesclin (buttoned at the throat only); and in that of a knight figured by Hefner, pl. 35, A.D. 1401. In the sculptures at Alvechurch and Dijon, named above, there is a mixture of the two modes. The buckled surcoat occurs in the monument of a Dynham, at King's Carswell, Devonshire, given by persons in his history of that county.

The materials of the surcoats were usually the rich stuffs of the time, in favour alike for the battle-field and the interior of the altar. Samit, camocas, cendal, satin, velvet, cloth-of-gold and costly furs are among those commonly named or represented^p. The surcoat of Chandos was of samit silk, "armoyé de son

possession in that
value of these ma-

terials, see the *Comptes de l'Argenterie* of Etienne de la Fontaine, edited by M. Douet d'Arcq, p. 334.

armoire, d'un blanc samit à deux pels aguisés de gueules^a." In the Chronicle of Duguesclin we read that Henri de Transtamare

"Devant sa bataille venoit sur un gascon,
Armez et haubergiez, couvert du siglaton."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

Among the armour of Louis X. is a quilted surcoat of white cendal:—"Item, une cote gamboisée, de cendal blanc." The velvet jupon of the Black Prince at Canterbury is also a gamboised (or quilted) garment. Among the armour of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, appears "une cote pour les joustes, de rouge velvet, ove une frette d'argent ove papillons des armes de Mortemer." Cloth-of-gold, as the material of a surcoat, occurs in the Accounts of Etienne de la Fontaine in 1352:—"Pour un drap d'or et de soye, à faire un seurcot à parer pour ledit seigneur (le Dauphin), baillé audit *armeurier*, lv. escus^b." Surcoats lined with fur are seen in the statue of the King of the Romans, 1349 (vol. cciv. p. 4), and in the curious glass-painting figured by Hefner, pl. 37. From Chaucer we learn that the knight did not disdain a humbler material for the exigencies of adventurous travel:—

"Of *fustyan* he wered a gepoun—
For he was late comen from his viage."—Line 75.

The chief enrichment of the military surcoat was by heraldic devices, expressed in elaborate embroidery. The skirt was cut into various fanciful borders; escallops, trefoils, crosses, leaf-forms and many other figures. Occasionally fringes were added, and the armorial devices were surrounded by rich diapering. The fringed surcoat is seen in the brasses of De Bures and Fitzralph, both of the first quarter of the century (engraved in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses"); and in our woodcut, No. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), *c.* 1340. The indented and scalloped borders are both found in our No. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), *c.* 1340, and the latter pattern in Nos. 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 26, 28, 31, 33, 39 and 43; ranging from 1360 to 1400. The trefoil figure occurs in Hefner's 59th plate, A.D. 1370, and in the effigy at Atherington, Devon (Stothard, pl. 100), *c.* 1380. The leaf form appears in our

^a Froissart, i. 601. ^b Kalend. and Inv. of the Exchequer, iii. 165. * Page 144.

woodcuts, Nos. 11, 32 and 37, of the dates 1372, 1400 and 1401. Compare the effigies of Littlebury, 1360, and Montacute, 1389 (Stothard, pl. 75 and 94), and that of Sachsenhausen, 1370 (Hefner, pl. 133). In the statue of Hohenlohe, 1319 (Hefner, pl. 87), the border ornament takes the form of a cross. The armored surcoat occurs throughout the century. Early examples appear on the Great Seal of Robert Bruce, 1306 (Laing's Scottish Seals, p. 6), and the effigy of Du Bois, 1311 (Stothard, pl. 57). Other instances are afforded by our woodcuts, Nos. 34, 20, 36, 12, 11, 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11) and 26; dating from about 1330 to 1400.

It is singular that on monumental brasses the heraldic bearings of the "coat of arms" are very rarely expressed. Among the few instances that occur is the one here given; the memorial of Sir George Felbrigg, 1400, at Playford, Suffolk. Occasionally the surcoat is powdered with the heraldic design, as in our woodcut, No. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), A.D. 1349, and in the figure given by Hefner, pl. 133, A.D. 1370. The effigy of an Italian knight (woodcut, No. 27), dated 1335, offers a curious diversity, in presenting a band of escutcheons passing across the breast. Among the monuments in which the field of the heraldic device is enriched by diapering, may be named those figured by Stothard, the statues of Du Bois, *c.* 1380, and Sir Guy Bryan, 1391.

The mode of forming the armorial surcoat is shewn by the relic suspended over the tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury, the only example of this ancient time that has come down to us. The basis of the garment is fine buckram, which is quilted in vertical stripes to the thickness of three-quarters of an inch: the facing is velvet, now faded to a pale yellowish brown; and the lions and *fleurs-de-lis* are expressed by an embroidery of gold thread. In form the surcoat is short, like that of the effigy (woodcut, No. 2, vol. cciv. p. 11): it has short sleeves, heraldically decorated, and is fastened by lacing behind. This most curious relic is admirably figured by Stothard at the end of his description of the statue of the Black Prince. Further light is thrown on the decorative process in use for the enriched surcoat of this time by the Accounts of Etienne de la Fontaine in 1352. A "tunicle" for the Dauphin is there found, made of yellow velvet,



Sir George de'brige, 1400.

No. 26.

with fine red velvet for the heraldic ornaments, and having borders of pearls round the figures of *fleurs-de-lis* which formed part of the decorations:—"Pour ii. aunes de veluyau jaune, pour faire une tunicle, xii. escus. Pour iii. aunes de veluyau vermeil, fin, à armoier la tunicle, &c. Pour ii. onces xv. esterllins de perles, à pourfiller les fleurs de liz de la tunicle: c. sols parisisis l'once, xiii'. xv'. parisisis¹."

The arm-defences of the fourteenth century are very various, especially during the first half of the period. And this variety is the more perplexing to the student, from the fact that the same monument sometimes offers different arrangements, which ordinarily would be taken to imply a sequence of inventions. Thus, in the tomb-sculptures of Aymer de Valence in Westminster Abbey, 1323, we have three distinct armings, one figure having a sleeve entirely of chain-mail, and another an arm-defence of complete plate (Stothard, plates 48 and 49). Again, while we find the *brachières* of plate at the period named above, we meet with them of mail and plate mixed, as late as 1397 (woodcut, No. 29). And in monuments of a very advanced time we even see the sleeves made of chain-mail alone, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 14, 15 and 16, of 1369; and the statue of Hüglin von Schöneck, 1374 (Hefner, pl. 22).

Among the examples of mixed fabrics, some are of chain-mail partially covered with plate, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 36, 11, 39 and 29, and the Gorleston brass, *c.* 1325 (Stothard, pl. 51), the effigy of Lord Burnell, 1382 (Boutell's "Brasses and Slabs," p. 54), and the statue of Heinrich von Erbach, 1387 (Hefner, pl. 125). Some have wide mail sleeves with discs and scale-work (woodcut, No. 23); some, chain-mail sleeves with discs and plate (woodcut, No. 19, and Stothard, pl. 60): others have the chain-work sleeve with plate and pourpointing (woodcut, No. 27); others, again, the chain-sleeve with discs and pourpoint only (woodcut, No. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), and Hefner, pl. 146); while a sixth variety exhibits the mail sleeve overlying a vambrace of plate and surmounted by an epaulette of scale-work (Hefner, pl. 87). Further diversities are the following:—studded armour placed over chain-mail (see woodcut, No. 1, vol. cciv. p. 4); mail-sleeves having strips of metal laced on the upper side (Hefner, pl. 59); vambres of plate,

¹ Page 143.



Knights Statue in the Church of St. Dominico, at Naples, dated 1335.

No. 27.

with rerebraces of banded-mail (woodcut, No. 5, vol. cciv. p. 465); plate rerebraces, with the fore-arm of pourpointerie (Stothard, pl. 61); and brassards of plate, with a short sleeve of chain-mail (Stothard, pl. 66). To record all the varieties of combination would fill a volume—and a very dull one.

Arm-defences of plate alone, appear about 1325, but do not become general till the second half of the century. Early examples are offered by the statue of De Bohun (Hollis, pt. 4) and the bas-relief of De Valence (Stothard, pl. 49). See also the Pembridge figure, *c.* 1330 (Hollis, pt. 5); that of Ifield, *c.* 1335 (Stothard, pl. 59); of the Count of Alençon, 1346 (Guilhermy, p. 278); and our woodcuts, Nos. 12, 13, 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), 21, 33 and 26, of the years 1360, 1368, 1376, 1380, 1393 and 1400.

On examining the various monuments cited above, it will have been remarked that the shoulder, the elbow, and the hand have especial defences: to these it is necessary that the archæological student should pay some little attention.

The epaulettes are chiefly discs, or articulated, or single triangular plates. The discs appear from about 1320 to 1350, taking the forms of plain roundels, rosettes, shells or lion masks. They are sometimes shewn as fastened with a lace, but generally the mode of attachment is not disclosed. All the varieties of disc will be found in the following monuments:—De Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49); Fitzralph, 1325 (Waller, pt. 13); the figure from Sloane MS., 346 (our woodcut, No. 17); Daubernoun, 1327 (Boutell, p. 41); De Creke and Northwood, *c.* 1330 (woodcuts, Nos. 19 and 23); Ifield, 1334 (Stothard, pl. 59); the statue of an Italian knight, 1335, here given; the effigy at Sandwich, *c.* 1340 (woodcut, No. 9, vol. cciv. p. 592); Ingham, 1343 (Stothard, pl. 66); Giffard^u, 1348 (Trans. of Essex Archæol. Soc., vol. i.); Orlamünde, 1360, and Sachsenhausen, 1370 (Hefner, pls. 146 and 133).

The knightly statue at Clehongre, Herefordshire, *c.* 1330, offers a curious variety in the arrangement of the disc, which is there placed in *front* of the arm, while at the back of the shoulder is fixed an ailette (Hollis, pt. 5).

(To be continued.)

^u This curious brass shews the shell form of epaulette.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WALTER DE MERTON,

FOUNDER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CHAPTER II.

THE FOUNDATION OF HIS COLLEGE.

THESE facts are certain with regard to the foundation of the college.

1. That the charter of incorporation with the first body of statutes was obtained in 1264. (In Rot. Cartar. 48th Henry III., m. 2.)

2. That this foundation was the development of a previous one of unknown date.

3. That the Society was established in the manor of Malden, but in connection with the University of Oxford.

The Charter Roll is to be found in the Charter Rolls of 48th Henry III., m. 2. It is much to be noted as the first incorporation of any body of persons for purposes of *study* in this kingdom, and as the first effort to raise the condition of the secular clergy by bringing them into close connection with an academical course of study.

But it was not the primary form which the founder's intentions had taken.

There is a document existing amongst the Malden title-deeds containing an assignation of that manor, with Chessington and Farley, for the sustentation of John de la Clythe and seven other *nepotes*, all recited by name, who were called "scolares in scolis degentes," stated to be living under an *ordinatio* approved by the king, by the feudal lord, and by the Bishop of Winchester and his chapter. This assignation bears no date, and there is some difficulty in fixing one, for the only personage mentioned is the Bishop of Winchester, designated only by the initial "J," and this initial ties the document to some date posterior to Oct. 18, 1262, when John of Exeter was nominated by the pope to that see, after a vacancy of two years, owing to a disputed election upon the death of Aymer de Lusignan.

But that a settlement of the estates upon certain *scholares*, and that an *ordinatio* for this purpose existed somewhat earlier, we learn from a charter of Richard, Earl of Gloucester^a, May 7, 1262, empowering the founder to assign his manor to the priory of Merton, or other religious house, for the sustenance of "clerici in scolis degentes," according to the founder's *ordinatio*, or any future one he should think fit to establish.

It was to be expected that the founder's intention revealed by this

^a Printed by Kilner, p. 51.

charter, of vesting his estates in a religious house as a trustee for his scholastic design, would have manifested itself in the deed of assignation, were that deed a posterior document. But if the dates given by Le Neve, relating to the appointment of Bishop J.—of Winchester, are correct, the Earl's charter must have been executed in the month of May *preceding* the Bishop's consecration, which, on the authority of the *Chronicon Dovorense*, is placed by Le Neve a little before Michaelmas.

The only conclusion to which we can come is, that the founder had in his mind the project of vesting his estates in the hands of an existing religious corporation; that he took powers from his feudal lord for that purpose^b; that for some reason or other he did not execute this project, and that he contented himself with assigning the manors to his nephews under an ordinance sanctioned by such authority in Church and State as he could procure^c.

The description of the founder, *quondam Cancellarius*, is the next chronological help to which we must turn^d. Several letters addressed to the founder as Chancellor, in 1262 and 1263, are still extant, which leave little doubt that he held the office continuously up to June 29, 1263, when Bishop (Cantilupe) of Worcester wrote beseeching him to induce the king to try the effect of mediation for the pacification of the barons.

In September following we know that the great seal had, by the resolution of the barons, devolved upon Nicolas, Archdeacon of Ely, for the term^e of the king's absence from England.

Somewhere then about this period, September, 1263, the *quondam Cancellarius* must be supposed to have published his deed of assignment to his nephews, so soon to be superseded by the charter of incorporation obtained in the course of the ensuing year.

Assuming then that the power acquired for the De Clares to convey the Malden estate to religious houses was never acted upon, the document (which I assign to 1263, *circa* Sept.) gives us the earliest stage of the founder's benevolent intentions. It presents to us a family arrangement, placing eight of his nephews, under a warden and chaplains, in his manor-house, with a lifelong provision; entitling them "scolares in scolis degentes;" and tying them to a life of study and of rule, for they were to forfeit their places should they disregard the *ordinatio*, or commit any serious offence.

^b These powers he did not previously possess. The earlier conveyances from the mesne lords, de Watevile and Codynton, and the confirmations by the chief lord, the Earl of Gloucester, bar the right of assigning "Judæis et domibus religiosis."

^c The instrument looks very much like one published in a manorial court. The names of the witnesses seem local and humble.

^d From John Mansell, 46th Henry III., no month; the Bishop of Exeter, 47th Henry III., feast of St. Gregory, probably March 12, 1262-3; Bishop of Worcester, June 29, 1263; Lord Neville, no month. See Rymer, t. i. pp. 752, 758, 768, 772.

^e The king left Westminster with intent to cross the sea, Sept. 18. By an order, Dec. 18, the barons decreed that the seal should continue in Nicolas de Ely's hands as long as the king remained abroad. Rymer's *Fœd.*, tom. i. p. 775; *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 496.

This assignment, it should be remarked, though it lacked the force of incorporation, was intended to be perpetual in its benefits to the recipients. The vacancies were to be filled up by *consanguinei*, or others, the nomination of whom the founder reserved to himself. But as a legal disposition of property, the founder could hardly have regarded it as final. Indeed, it is not easy to see in whom the legal estate at that time was vested; and as the *ordinatio*[†] is lost, we can get no light from that document, which probably would have given some indirect information.

Some security for sustaining the assignment of the property in its charitable purposes was, no doubt, secured from the powerful patronage under which it was effected. Besides the approval of the monarch and of the diocesan given to the *ordinatio*, the founder was able to secure the patronage of the Earls of Gloucester, which implied some effective lay power for keeping the beneficiaries to an observance of their duties.

We find Earl Richard commending the institution to the protection of his successors, "sue defensionis clypeo perpetuo contuendam;" adding, "Qui etiam (i. e. his successors) supra ipsos ad quos dicta maneria ex ordinatione supra dicta devenerunt, liberum et plenam habeant potestatem ipsos compellendi per potestatem secularem ad observationem ordinationis supradictæ."

The latter power is dropped in the charter of his son Gilbert in 1264, when the revised *ordinatio* had placed the patronage in the diocesan, and, by virtue of its force as a royal charter, recognised by the highest civil authority, the exercise of his ordinary and visitatorial jurisdiction.

The charter of 1264, it must now be noticed, did not create the first body of "Scolares de Merton." It created the first *incorporated* body. It gave a fixity and legal security to a previous disposition of property. It was a development of an earlier idea, and a development that was soon to advance farther, viz., by the strengthening of its academical tie, which was rapidly becoming a cord strong enough to draw the *whole* institution into a local connection with Oxford in addition to the *educational* relation which it had in its most rudimentary state.

With regard to that relation, it is, I fear, impossible at the present day, in our ignorance of the University system on the one hand, and the details of the Merton *ordinatio* on the other, to gain much by speculation.

I entertain no doubt that the phrases, "in scolis degentes," "clericorum in studio degentium," are synonyms, and imply a connection with an University course of study, for the former phrase is continued as the current and formal title of the Fellows after their

[†] I regret to find that no copy of this *ordinatio* exists in the archives of the see or the chapter of Winchester. No episcopal register is extant earlier than John de Pontissara's episcopate, 1282, and there are no capitular documents relating to Merton except those which affect patronage of livings.

sole place of residence had become fixed at Oxford; and *studium* is used in the statutes of 1264 as the equivalent of University:—"Oxoniæ, aut alibi, ubi studium viget generale;" which phrase is again varied and explained in the confirmation of 1274 by "Oxoniæ ubi Universitas viget studentium."

The opinion, held by at least one learned man, that *in scholis degere* meant nothing more than the pursuit of a studious life, I cannot reconcile with any of these expressions, and I would appeal farther to an auxiliary clause in the charter of 1262 in favour of *scholæ* meaning a recognised local school of learning:—"Clericorum in scholis degentium, et se studio in eisdem salubriter applicantium;" and also to the statutes of 1270, which inflict the penalty of "Amotio" on the Fellows, "si præter necessitates domus extra scholas egerint^g."

I conceive, then, that from the very first the *nepotes* were housed chiefly in Oxford in some existing hall, or in some house hired by their uncle, and placed under a licensed Master of Arts for their exclusive use, and that the Warden's main charge was the management of the estate and application of the revenues. This view of his office is the only one given by the assignment:—"Deputati pro conservatione sustentationis prædictæ et rerum et possessionum suarum." A similar one is presented by the statutes, 1264, where the "administratio rerum et possessionum" is the duty specially laid on the Warden; and "Talem studeant nominare qui melior et fidelior in administratione rerum et negotiorum dictæ domus haberi poterit," is the charge given to the electors to the wardenship.

Not until the concentration of the constituent branches of the institution under one domestic government in Oxford were the higher qualifications of the statutes of 1270 required:—"Vir tam in *spiritualibus* quam in *temporalibus* circumspectus."

And if I am right in the above view of the condition of the original scholars, it will be found to resemble very closely that of other small bodies already existing of "clerici in scholis degentes," whose maintenance was provided for by trusts vested in existing corporations.

Such a trust, we find, was created by Alan Basset, and vested in the priory of Bicester; see A. Wood, *Annals*, 1243. Such, probably, were some of the earliest provisions for scholars in Cambridge, the exhibitions vested in the priory of Barnwell^h. Very similar, too, was the trust vested in the University of Oxford by William of Durham's bequest, 1249, for the maintenance of four masters; and very similar likewise was the earliest condition of the Balliol Fellowships, which were merely exhibitions maintaining

* Compare the first Balliol Statutes, 1282:—"Scholas exercent et studio intendant adum Statuta Universitatis Oxoniæ."

^h A bequest of 200 marks left by Bishop Kilkenny, of Ely. Dugd., *Mon.* The

of these bequests with masses does not militate against their academical

^g All eleemosynary dispositions of the day were framed with a view to secure
the donor in *salutem anime*.

students *until* the completion of the course of study in Arts under the management of *procuratores*, who represented the founder in the administration of the funds.

And perhaps a still closer similarity existed in the halls supported in Oxford by the religious bodies for the purpose of training their younger members "in *scolis Oxoniæ*." The best example of this mode of academical provision is to be sought in Gloucester Hall, on the site of which, or not far off, the Benedictine Abbey of Winchcombe had a "*generale studium*" for their novices before 1175, when it is mentioned as part of their property in a papal bull. (Vid. Dugdale's *Mon.*, ii. 854-6.)

In 1253 the present site was purchased by a benefactor for the benefit of Gloucester Abbey, and in 1291, at a general chapter of the Benedictine Order, the hall was adopted as a nursery of students for the whole Order, to be supported by contributions from the richer abbeys.

In this condition it seems to have remained till the Dissolution.

I conceive, then, that the relation of the scholars of Merton to the University before the final concentration of all the members of the body in Oxford, must be gathered from comparisons with those institutions which already existed for the maintenance of "*colares in scolis degentes*," to which the founder was in some degree indebted for his model.

But I conceive that he had, at least as early as 1264, the more complete ideal in his mind, and one exclusively of his own conception, viz., that of an incorporated body of secular students, endowed with all the attributes of the great Corporations of Regulars—self-support, self-government, self-replenishment, settled locally in connection with a great seat of study, acquiring a share of that influence in the University which the establishment of powerful monasteries within its bounds had almost monopolized in the hands of the Regulars, and wielding that influence for the benefit of the Church in the advancement of the secular clergy, who, for lack of support and encouragement in the Universities, were sadly decayed in learning.

In the following chapter I must endeavour to examine the documentary matter which exhibits the founder's mind in the further advancement of his institution to its ultimate form, realizing, as I conceive, the complete ideal.

DEED OF ASSIGNMENT REFERRED TO P. 19. (ENDORSED IN LATER HAND.)

"Carta Walteri de Merton, facta Scolaribus de Merton, et hæc prima de Meandon et de Ffarlee.

"Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit: Walterus de Merton, illustris domini H. regis Angliæ quondam cancellarius, eternam in Domino salutem. Ad omnium vestrum notitiam volo pervenire, quod ego tam auctoritate michi a prefato domino meo rege attributa, necnon

potestate michi a capitalibus dominis feodi concessa, quam ratione juris quod michi competit in meis maneriis de Maldon, Chessendone, Farle, assignavi, dimisi, et concessi predicta maneria cum omnibus pertinentiis eorundem, ad sustentationem Johannis de la Clythe, Will. et Rogeri, fratrum ipsius, Roberti fil. Gilberti de Ewell, Philippi fratris sui, Thomæ de Wortynge, Walteri fil. Ricardi Ulvet, Walteri de Portesmue, nepotum meorum, in scholis degentium, secundum ordinationem inde per me factam, necnon a prefato domino rege, et domino I. Wintoniens. episcopo, loci diocesano, et ejus capitulo, approbatam. Ita quoque quod mihi liceat quamcunque voluero scolares alios insimiliter de meis consanguineis vel aliis nominare et assignare qui sustentationem suam inde habeant secundum formam ordinationis prædictæ usque ad numerum in eadem contentum, quam sustentationem prædictis nepotibus meis in scholis degentibus ad totam vitam ipsorum cum pleno Dominio maneriorum predictorum observari volo: nisi aliter et uberius sibi provideatur aut in culpa fuerint quare dicta sustentatione debeant privari; et similiter aliis meis consanguineis qui ad dictam sustentationem fuerint admissi. Salvis quoad alia omnia conditionibus in supra dicta ordinatione contentis quam etiam ordinationem corrigere mutare et meliorari mihi si expedire videatur pleno jure licebit.

"Salvis etiam michi asiamentis domorum maneriorum ipsorum cum ibi declinare et moram facere voluero, una cum furagio et focalibus et aliis ad sustentationem familiæ meæ necessariis quatenus res ipsa rationabiliter sufficere poterit, prout dictam sustentationem nepotum meorum et aliorum in scholis degentium et ministrorum altaris Christi secundum formam dictæ ordinationis commorantium in maneriis predictis necnon et custodis dictis scolaribus pro conservatione sustentationis prædictæ et rerum ac possessionum suarum deputati seu deinceps deputandi. In hujus autem rei Testimonium præsentis Scripti sigillum meum apponi feci. His testibus W^o. de Brademere, Joh. de Horton, Johē de Arcubus, Philippo le juvene, Hamon de Planat, Brian de Maldon, Will. de Gardiner et aliis."

Seal wholly gone—No date.

ENGLAND UNDER THE NORMANS*.

SOME time since, in noticing Dr. Lappenberg's "History of England under the Norman Kings," we pointed out as one of its most valuable features its lucid account of the feudal system, which we considered likely to increase the legal lore of the professional man, as well as to inform and interest the mere student. We added, "Equally useful, too, to the inquirer into our early institutions, is the purview given of 'Domesday Book;' and here, without the necessity of having recourse to the ponderous and costly folios of Kelam and Ellis, he may gain an exact knowledge, as far as any certain knowledge is now attainable, of the relative positions occupied by tenants *in capite*, *mesne tenants*, *commendati*, *soemen*, *coliberti*, *geburas*, *villani*, *coscets*, *cotarii*, *radchenistri*, *radmanni*, *bordarii*, and others^b."

We were not aware, when writing thus, that an author was then em-

* "England under the Norman Occupation. By James F. Moegsa, M.A." (Williams and Norgate, Edinburgh and London).

^b GENE. MAG., May, 1857, p. 320.

ployed on "a careful perusal of the record called 'Domesday,'" and that the result of his laborious examination was about to be presented to us in the unpretending shape of a small octavo of some 200 pages only. Such, however, was the fact, and right glad are we to be able to say that the little work gives all the information that can be desired on the topics enumerated above, as well as on a variety of others. It is, indeed, a most remarkable example of painstaking compression of knowledge, and must, when once known, become absolutely indispensable as a key to unlock the vast stores that lie hidden from the ordinary reader in the oft-mentioned, if not oft-consulted, tome of "Domesday."

The author, in furnishing a new Index to "Domesday," evidently pre-supposes in his reader a perfect acquaintance with that document, and, studying compression above all things, he cites its different parts as "G. D.," "L. D.," and "Supp.," remarking, "It will be understood that G. D. stands for 'Great Domesday,' and L. D. for 'Little Domesday;' Supp. denotes the 'Supplementary Volume,' containing Exon Domesday, Inquisitio Eliensis, Liber Winton, and Boldon Book." There seem to be no perplexing abbreviations in the passages extracted, but the letters 'T. R. E.,' 'T. R. W.,' which mean in the time of King Edward, or King William. His book, however, we hope will fall into the hands of many whose knowledge of "the glorious old monument" is not so exact as his own; and for the sake of such it may be useful to extract a brief notice of its formation and contents from another source^c.

"A.D. 1085. At his court at Gloucester, held at Christmas, a general survey of the land is ordered by the king [William I.] 'So very narrowly indeed,' says the Saxon Chronicle, 'did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide nor a yard of land (quarter acre), nay, moreover, (it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it,) not even an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine, was there left that was not set down. And all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him;' at Winchester, at the Easter of the year 1086.

"These recorded particulars have come down to us in the often-cited record termed the Domesday Book, or the Book of Winchester. The dispatch with which this survey was executed is remarkable^d. Persons called the king's justiciaries were appointed, of whom the names of four have been preserved, viz., Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard, Henry de Ferers, and Adam, brother of Eudo the royal steward, who either in person or by deputy visited the greater part of the country^e, and from the oaths of the sheriff, the lord of each manor, the priest of each church, the reeve of each hundred, and the bailiff and six villeins of each vill, obtained the particulars of the name of the place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present holder, its extent, the number of tenants of each class, bond and free, the homages of each manor, the extent of wood, meadow, and pasture, the mills and ponds, the gross value in King Edward's time, and, which gives a key to the whole, whether any advance could be made in the value; an expectation, however, doomed to disappointment, as the great majority of places are returned as of less value now than formerly, the natural consequence of the mal-administration of the conquerors^f. These particulars, which are found in an existing inquisition into property in Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire, do not bear out the complaint of the Saxon Chronicle as to the cattle; but it is pro-

^c "Annals of England," vol. i. pp. 198—201.

^d "Some historians say that it was begun in 1080 or 1083, but from internal evidence furnished by allusions in the record to public events of which the date is well established, it appears that they are mistaken."

^e "Neither Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, nor Durham, appear in the return,—for which various causes have been assigned; the most probable being that they were then in the hands of the Scots."

^f "The lands in the king's hands are more highly rated than before, and the rents exacted from the burghs greatly increased, but the estates in the possession of his subjects are generally reduced in value."

bable that the officials often exceeded their instructions, and inquired more minutely than they had been directed to do. When completed, these inquisitions were sent to Winchester, and being there digested, were entered in the book now preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster, but formerly carried about with the king and the great seal, and termed indifferently the 'Book of Winchester,' from the place of its compilation, and 'Domesday Book,' either from a profane parallel instituted between its decisions and those of the day of doom, or judgment, or more probably from its being, while at Winchester, deposited in a chapel or vault of the cathedral, called *Domus Dei*.

"This most remarkable document is written on vellum, and forms two volumes of unequal size,—one being a folio of 382 pages, in a small hand; the other a quarto of 450 pages, in a larger one. The first volume ['G. D.'] commences with an entry of all the above particulars as regards the county of 'Chent,' and the shires are arranged in series running from east to west, and one from west to east, though their limits do not always agree with the modern divisions, and sometimes—for the sake, apparently, of bringing all the property of some great landholder together—a portion of one county is described in another. Commencing with Kent, the survey proceeds along the coast (but including Berkshire) to Cornwall; then, starting from Middlesex, proceeds through Hertford, Bucks, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester, to Hereford; the third series begins with Cambridge, and embraces Huntingdon, Bedford, Northampton, Leicester, Warwick, Stafford, and Salop; and the fourth, Chester, Derby, part of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Lincoln. The second volume ['L. D.'] is occupied only with the three counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; and besides the same matters as in the first, has lists of 'invasions,' as they are termed, or of lands possessed without a title from the king.

"The number of tenants in capite entered in the first volume is 510, in the second, 162†; but several of these are the same persons; the number of under-tenants is about 8,000, the great majority of whom, or their ancestors, had held the same lands in Saxon times, though then as principals."

So much for the original "Domesday." The contents of the supplementary volume are of a very similar nature, though in part relating to a later period, the Boldon Book being of the twelfth century, and the Ely Book of the thirteenth. Any work that attempts to treat of such a vast variety of subjects as "Domesday" contains, in the moderate limits to which our author has confined himself, must, of course, be essentially one of mere reference, and present little for citation. Mr. Morgan, however, opens with a sketch of the "Domesday Book and the Conqueror's Policy," a portion of which we transcribe, as a fair specimen of his style.

"The battle of Hastings was looked upon as a settlement of all the estates in England, not even excepting the estates of the Church. No man could hold an acre by an ante-Norman title. All were obliged to seek the king and to buy their lands, and it might happen to an unfortunate thane, after his arrival at court, to find himself unable to outbid a Norman competitor, or to find that a Norman had already obtained a royal grant. In either case the Englishman's only resource, short of migration, would be to take the land as a farm of the Norman, of Osbern D'Arcy, or Ilbert de Lacy; or even to become *manent*, *adscriptus glebæ*, or a villein, where he had been tenant. As we read in the Buckinghamshire 'Domesday,' 'Ailric holds four hydes of William Fitzans-culf . . . The same held it in the time of King Edward, and now holds at farm of William *graviter et miserabiliter*.' (G. D. 148 b.) Although there may be no other English groan in 'Domesday,' the case of Ailric was not peculiar: for example, 'Lewin holds of the Earl Bvre in Hertfordshire. This land the same Lewin held of King Edward, and he could sell it. He now holds it at farm of the Earl' (G. D. 136 b.) These passages are illustrations of Bracton's remark, that there were in the Conquest freemen who held their tenements freely by free services or by free customs, who, after they had been ousted by more powerful men, took back the same tenements to be held in villenage (Co. Litt. 116 b.) Some, who were rather fortunate, secured the freehold of a corner of their land. Canterton, in the New Forest, belonged to King William according to 'Domesday'; Chenna held it of King Edward, and was in it at the time of the survey. Chenna's share was worth four shillings a year and the King's worth

† "Exclusive of ecclesiastical corporations, which bring the total up to about 1400."

sixteen shillings (G. D. 50 b.) Godwin has half a hyde in the manor which is called Ragiol of the King in charity. He is the same who formerly held the whole manor on the day that King Edward was alive and was dead (Supp. 180).

"The forfeited lands were not assigned to the Normans indiscriminately. In general, an English lordship was handed over, compact and entire, to a new proprietor. In this manner Alestan, of Boscomb, was succeeded in Wilts, Somerset and Bedfordshire by William D'Eu, who succeeded other chiefs in other counties; Merlesuain, by Ralph Paganel in Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, York, and Lincolnshire; and as it was William's original policy to appear to reign as the lawful heir of King Edward, so every Norman baron affected to be the representative of an English thane, whom he called his 'antecessor,' which, of course, does not mean progenitor. Thus Earl, or King, Harold, is called the ancestor of William de Warren (G. D. 377). Chardford in Hampshire is called Hugh de Port's fee by inheritance from his ancestor (G. D. 44 b.) Berenger Giffard held a hyde and a half in Dorsetshire, which the ancestor of Berenger farmed of him (Supp. 21). Now and then the Norman's connection with his antecessor was less like usurpation. Robert D'Oyley married the daughter of Wigot, and so became tenant of her father's honour or barony of Wallingford, which passed in the lifetime of Robert to his daughter's husband. A man loved a certain woman, living on a farm of thirty acres, at Pickenham, in Norfolk, and married her, and afterwards held the land without the King's grant and without livery (L. D. 232). A young man named Richard married the widow of the sheriff of Gloucester, and so became a landed gentleman (G. D. 167). By degrees, and under various circumstances, the substitution of the Norman in the place of the Saxon, or Danish, aristocracy was accomplished. The small proprietors were, not unfrequently, expelled or reduced to villenage; but the villeins or farmers remained undisturbed, excepting in parts of the country which had been ravaged or afforested.

"It is no part of our plan to review the Norman Conquest. The reader knows in what manner the Conqueror set all England under his hand—

"and how he set mootings,
and how he set lustings,
and how he set sciren, (shires)
and made frith of deoren."

(3 Layamon 286, 287).

"A frith is a warren or preserve, like Aldington Frith, in Kent, Duffield Frith, in Derbyshire. We have the same expression in the 'Saxon Chronicle': 'The King set many deer-friths.' If lands were afforested the peasants were removed, or placed under forest-law. Entries of waste land may be supposed to denote the extirpation of the peasantry. A marginal note in 'Exon Domesday' informs us that Thurlestone, Portlemouth, West Allington, and other manors on the south coast of Devonshire, had been wasted by the Irish (*per Irlandos homines*, Supp. 301); the damage done in Herefordshire by Griffin and Blein of Wales is likewise noted in its place (G. D. 181); and the whole waste of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and other counties bordering on Wales, ought not to be charged against the Conqueror; but it seems impossible to make too much of his cruel devastation of Northumbria. There was much wasted land in Derbyshire, and more in Nottinghamshire than in Lincolnshire. A place in Warwickshire had been wasted by the King's army (G. D. 239); and the wasting of Ryeccote and Chesterton, in Oxfordshire, may have been due to an army passing through those places towards Staffordshire. In like manner we may attempt to account for waste lands in Sussex and Somersetshire; but some lands were waste through the neglect of their owners, and in some cases *vasta* means that the land was void, (*vacua*, G. D. 11 b) not that it was unproductive."

The work consists of eight chapters more, devoted to (2) The Measurement of Land; (3) Money, Rent, and Agricultural Affairs; (4) The Hall, the Church, and the Peasantry; (5) The Freehold Tenantry; (6) Boroughs and Cities; (7) Hundreds, Wapentakes, and Shires; (8) Titles, Offices, and Surnames; and (9) some closing remarks on the Extinction of Villenage. In all these the author's views are expressed in the fewest possible words, and each assertion is supported by citations from "Domesday," with illustrations from every likely and many unlikely sources. The "Saxon Chronicle" is of course adduced, together with a formidable array of later chroniclers, intermixed with "Fleta," and the Laws of the Confes-

sor, and charters from the "Monasticon;" but, to shew that his reading has not been exclusively black-lettered, the "Agricultural Reports," "Hone's Every-day Book," the "Quarterly Review," the "Pictorial History of England," the "Athenæum," and "Notes and Queries," are, *inter alia*, laid under contribution, and the result is a book whose chief fault is the very unusual one now-a-days of not being long enough.

We feel half inclined to confine ourselves to an expression of our general concurrence in the author's views³, for he has so evidently laboured to bring them before the public at the least possible cost of its time and purse, that there would be a manifest unfairness in giving such a summary of them as might stand in the stead of the book itself to even a single reader. In what we have to say, therefore, we rather propose to whet than to satisfy curiosity.

The question of the measurement of land is discussed at some length, the result appearing to be that the customary acres (many of which are enumerated) usually contain as many poles as the statute acre, but that the pole varies so much that any exact reduction of the hyde to modern measure is impossible.

As regards rent, we find that the annual value of the hyde was about 20*l.*, which was paid either in coin or produce (or both) by the free tenants, but by the bondmen in produce and services. The market value of land, however, is not easily determinable, as exchange was far more frequent than sale, and when sale took place, there was commonly a reservation of some rights or privileges, which of course affected the price.

The fourth and fifth chapters we especially recommend, as giving possibly the needful information regarding the various classes of the community. All that is really known about the thanes, the laymen, the socmen, and free tenants on the one hand, and the various classes of bondmen and bondwomen on the other, is here most clearly stated, but it is done in a manner of which a summary could give but an unsatisfactory idea, and it would not mend the matter to cite a passage or two forcibly detached from the context. We prefer, therefore, passing on to Chapter VI., on Burghs and Cities, where we find many curious particulars of the growth of villages into towns, from the settlement of handicraftsmen among the agriculturists, who were soon allowed to redeem their proflig labour by a money payment, the first great step in their enfranchisement.

At the time of the survey there were evidently great inequalities in the condition of burgesses. Some are spoken of as liable to servile work, while others are mounted men, who go on the king's service within a certain district, or form his body-guard when he comes among them.

As the oldest systematic account of our country, "Domesday" is of course invaluable; but still no one can consult it without disappointment, unless he keeps steadily in view the purpose for which it was compiled. It was not meant to furnish topographical information, but to serve the ends of the Exchequer, and when facts bearing on the revenue were collected, its end was accomplished. If this is ever forgotten, its omissions

³ We say generally, as we think that in some few instances he has arrived at conclusions that need reconsideration; e.g., "There were four Africans at Oke, in Gloucestershire, on a manor belonging to Worcester Cathedral (S. D. 1087). It is more likely that they were Moors than that they were Negroes." The words in the original are "Afrus" and "Afr," and though Rutilius, in his county history, translates these "Moors," Kolben and Ellis dissent. The real meaning most probably is "occubores," or perhaps "plough cattle," as in the Templar inventories. See *Geogr. Mag.*, Nov. 1863.

will appear remarkable. The burgesses of towns and cities, who represent so much money for the king's service, are all duly recorded, but we have very much less than we should wish to have about the places themselves. We see, generally, that the towns had decayed under the Norman rule, except the southern seaports, that were necessary to keep up the communication between their old and their new country, corresponding roughly with the Cinque Ports of later times. From reasons that it is vain now to attempt to penetrate, certain districts seem to have enjoyed a partial or total freedom from taxation, and are consequently left unnoticed; for all information that did not bear directly on the sums to be raised appears to have been systematically disregarded. Consequently, "Domesday," as Mr. Morgan remarks, "gives no adequate notion of the relative rank, or aggregate population, of the cities and boroughs. It seems unlikely that Exeter, which had over 300 houses, can have been more populous than Bristol, which is barely noticed in the record." Two greater cities than either,—viz., the ancient and the modern capital of England,—are, to the grief of the topographer, "a blank in the 'Domesday Book,' " but our author contrives to produce from other sources pleasant pictures of Winchester and London soon after the survey, for portions only of which we can find room.

"We have two ancient descriptions of Winchester, one made by direction of Henry I., with reference to his own time and to the reign of Edward the Confessor: the other taken by the Bishop of Winchester in the year 1148. The second appears to be an account of every house; the first is but a partial survey, containing only the tenements belonging to the king and his barons. The following are the names of the streets of Winchester mentioned in the first Record:—Suithelinga-street, Bredenestret, Scowerlenestret, Alwarenestret, Flesmangerestret (now St. Peter's), Wenegenestret (now Middle Brook-street), Tannerestrete (Lower Brook-street), Bucchestrete (Busket-lane), Calpestreet (now St. Thomas'), Goldestret (now Southgate-street), and Gere-street. In the second record, Sildewortenestrete (Shulworth, now Upper Brook-street), Colobrochestret, and Menstre-stret (Great or Little Minster), are mentioned in addition to those already noticed. The High-street of Winchester, as it lies now between East-gate and West-gate, must have been nearly the same street in extent and direction eight hundred years ago. In it were two Knighten Guildhalls in the time of King Edward, both on the north side of the street, one towards East-gate and the other not far from West-gate (Supp. 531, 533). The site of the Knighten Guild of London, founded by Edgar and suppressed by Henry I., is now known as Portsoken-ward (Stow 46, 47). There may have been such a guild at Wallingford, where King Edward had fifteen acres, in which the Huscarsles resided (G. D. 56). The bishop's survey of Winchester notices a third hall, in Colebrook-street, called hantacheuesle, where the Prud' hommes of Winchester were accustomed to drink their guild: this street is not entered in the King's survey, apparently because it contained no houses belonging to the crown; all, or nearly all, being held under the abbess of Winchester. Between the two Knighten Guildhalls in High-street was the King's Bailey, where thieves were placed in prison; and still on the same side of the way was a place called Domus Godebiete, described in the Bishop's inquest and the King's as being liable to no charge or duty. From the opposite side of the street twelve burgage tenements had been removed to make room for the King's palace, which occupied the area now called the Square (2 Milner 104). King Edward had 63 burgesses in High-street.

"The dwellings were, probably like houses in London at the same period, built all of timber and covered with thatch of straw or reed (Stow, 31). Some who paid rent for shops in Winchester had their dwelling-houses free. Rents were generally paid in money; it is stated, however, that two capons were reserved from a piece of land; and from other tenements a pound of pepper, or half a pound of pepper, or a number of horse-shoes."—(pp. 162—168.)

The picture of London and its neighbourhood must be our last extract:—

"We may fancy the old houses, with irregular stalls and shops erected in their front, as at Winchester: stalls unconnected with houses, like the shambles or benches in the abbatoir at York (G. D. 298), would be likely to become middle rows. No more than

one church in London, excepting St. Paul's, is noticed in Domesday, and that one appears to be Allhallows Barking (L. D. 18. 1 Mon. 438, 442). Bow Church was built on arches of stone in the time of the Conqueror (Stow, 95); and there was a collegiate church before the Conquest at St. Martin's (115), where the General Post Office is now. St. Paul's cross, in the eastern part of the churchyard, towards Cheapside, indicated the forum of old London, where the folk-motes of the city were held in the thirteenth century. . . . The eastern side of London, without Aldgate, used to be defended by the Guild of Knights in Portsoken Ward; but there appears to have been a castle in this quarter more ancient than the Tower of London. Whoever looked into London in the time of the second William must have seen many buildings in progress: works at the Tower, works at St. Paul's, and works at London bridge.

"Beyond the bridge stood the Minster of Southwark (G. D. 32), since called St. Mary Overie's; and at Bermondsey there was the new and fair church (G. D. 30) founded by Alwyn Child, a citizen of London: also at Bermondsey the Earl of Mortain's palace, the only suburban or country residence expressly mentioned in Domesday, excepting Sheriff Edward of Salisbury's excellent house at Wilcote, near Marlborough (G. D. 69).

"To the west of London 'in the town wherein the church of St. Peter is seated' (G. D. 128) the Abbey held thirteen hydes and a half: in the same town Baniard held three hydes under the abbey, perhaps including Baynard's watering, now Bayswater. In the same direction was the manor of Eye, belonging to Godfrey de Manneville: it had been held, before the Conquest, by a ward of Queen Edith, Herald the son of Earl Ralph (G. D. 129 b). Tothill belonged to the Canons of St. Paul's (G. D. 128). Tyburn to the Abbey of Barking (G. D. 128 b). At Holborn the King had two cottagers returning per annum twenty pence to the Sheriff (G. D. 127). The great western road leading from Holborn may be the 'wide here street' mentioned in Edgar's grant to Westminster (1 Mon. 291). The same document notices the old wooden church of St. Andrew above London fen, or the valley of the Fleet. . . .

"Nomansland, a field near the site of the Charterhouse (Stow, 161), seems to be mentioned in Domesday (G. D. 127). Smithfield appears not in the record. The cultivated lands at Hoxton, Islington, and Pancras, chiefly belonged to the canons of St. Paul's.

"Eastward of London lay the Bishop's great manor of Stepney. Among the tenants at this place under the Bishop were the noted Ralph Flambard, and Aluric Chacepul—the catchpoll of London (G. D. 127, 127 b). The Bishopsgate of London is mentioned in Domesday; there the canons had ten cottagers with nine acres (G. D. 128). Some of the pretty suburban gardens, noticed by Fitzstephen, were in this direction, extending from the Bishopsgate road to Lolesworth or Spitalfield (6 Mon. 624)."—(pp. 170—174)

The succeeding chapter (VII.) on territorial divisions, will probably appear of more interest to the professed antiquary than to the general reader; but we beg to hint to the latter that in it he may find many acute remarks on ancient and modern names of places, and some curious particulars of the origin of the *enclaves*, or detached portions of one shire locally situated in another, that give so complicated an appearance to our county maps.

"Titles, offices, and surnames" are treated of in Chap. VIII., and must interest all. Stalre, Child, Huscarle, Stirman, Latimer, and many more titles, are satisfactorily explained; surnames are shewn to be earlier than the Normans, though we rather incline to call nicknames such odd-sounding matters as Alwin Deule (devil?), Edmer atule (the glutton), and Bricmar bubba¹; despite the assertion of a former annotator, that few English families can find their ancestors in Domesday, we are presented with a goodly list of names that strongly resemble those of living members of the aristocracy; and more humble families are satisfactorily shewn to be still located where their ancestors were eight centuries ago.

¹ In the Winchester volume of the Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute (1845) will be found a very interesting paper by Mr. G. G. Scott, On the Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons, &c.

Some sensible remarks on the Extinction of Villenage close the volume, the gist of which may be best conveyed by the author's own summary in the table of contents:—

"It is submitted that the class now called Statesmen, Yeomen, and Gentlemen, may be derived from the Saxon thanes who became dependent in consequence of the Norman Conquest—that villenage may have been, in a great measure, extinguished by the practice of converting arable lands into pastures, which began before the beginning of the sixteenth century, and continued after the end of it."

It is said that the reviewer can never conclude even a laudatory notice without some mark of censure; and perhaps we lay ourselves open to the charge, when we call attention to the rather numerous typographical errors by which Mr. Morgan's book is disfigured. It is true, that we see it was printed at Leipzig, but that does not reconcile us to those hitherto unknown English monarchs, "Henry 11" and "Edward 11,"—to the misspelt words, "jointenants," "tendency," "silvan,"—or to the substitution of "evident by" for "evidently." We, however, only point out these oversights that they may be corrected in the new edition that we feel assured will soon be required of a work which must become a handbook to the large and increasing class of earnest inquirers into history, who do not agree with the dogma of David Hume and his followers, that England sprang into being as a civilized community under the iron hand of William the Norman.

FORSTER'S ESSAYS^a.

MR. FORSTER'S Essays belong in part to the large and rapidly increasing family of republished contributions to reviews and magazines; and, although the latest-born, they are undoubtedly amongst the most vigorous and worthiest specimens of that flourishing race. Five of the seven Essays come under this class, being amended and enlarged editions of articles which appeared in the first instance in the Edinburgh or Quarterly Review; whilst two only—"The Plantagenets and the Tudors," and "The Grand Remonstrance"—are published for the first time in the volumes now before us.

Of the republished Essays four are biographical, and they well deserve the wider circulation which will be given to them in their present form. Dwelling on the lives and works of four distinguished writers who have been in different ways, either in their own generation or subsequently, disparaged in the world's esteem, they go through the evidence again, and widely alter, where they do not wholly reverse, the judgments which have been hitherto too readily and too commonly received as just. In these briefer biographies Mr. Forster has, in fact, performed for De Foe, and Steele, and Churchill, and Foote, the same generous service which he has performed elsewhere, with so delightful an effect, for Goldsmith. With a wide and general sympathy with whatever is manly and right in morals and literature, he questions both the men and their works, and—without heeding the misrepresentations of ignorance, or prejudice, or party-malice—fearlessly gives the answers he has got from them. He sets himself against the fashions of depreciation and neglect, and strives to put the subjects of

^a "Historical and Biographical Essays. By John Forster. In Two Volumes," (London: John Murray.)

his biographies in possession of all the honest fame of which they have been wrongfully deprived. And the ability which Mr. Forster has brought to the execution of this task is quite as admirable as his purpose. He gives proof of a very complete knowledge of the times in which his heroes severally lived, and of practised skill in using that knowledge so as to produce the most interesting and impressive effect; he argues moot-points in morals and in criticism ably; he is always liberal and manly in feeling; and he writes in a clear, free, nervous style, careless in appearance, yet always correct and appropriate, and often picturesque and eloquent in an eminent degree.

In spite of a striking difference between the four subjects of Mr. Forster's biographies in all the elements of intellectual and moral character, the one circumstance of a troubled lot was common to them all. Something untoward there was in the fortunes of each of them to make a not insignificant set-off against the gratifications which his genius brought him. One, the bravest and most virtuous, was calumniated, scorned, imprisoned, pilloried, and more than once reduced from competence to want; another, the most loveable, suffered grievously from his short-coming in those qualities which should have been the ballast of his tenderness, and taste, and wit; a third, the proudest and most impassioned, was made wretched by "the tale which angry conscience tells;" and the last, the gayest and most worldly, and, to his contemporaries, most terrible, lived to writhe under the agony inflicted by a slanderous charge.

The Essay on De Foe does ample justice to one of England's genuine worthies. The frank, fearless, resolute nature which no selfish interests could warp, the invincible energy in thinking and in doing, the stern and steadfast independence in an age of truckling and timeserving, the clear and vigorous sense, the fertility of imagination, and the unequalled faculty of investing fiction with the voice and aspect of reality, stand out in visible relief in Mr. Forster's eloquent account of the life and writings of this true-hearted and *true-born Englishman*. Throughout the whole time of his participation in public affairs, from his bearing arms under Monmouth until his apoplectic seizure, De Foe's own conduct came up to the high standard he had fixed for him who would serve his fellow-countrymen faithfully in critical times. "He must be one," he tells us, "that, searching into the depths of truth, dare speak her aloud in the most dangerous times; that fears no face, courts no favour, is subject to no interest, bigoted to no party, and will be a hypocrite for no gain." He left it to posterity to decide on his own claims to these qualities, and the decision is almost unanimous in his favour. He is, says Mr. Forster, "our only famous politician and man of letters who represented, in its inflexible constancy, sturdy, dogged resolution, unwearied perseverance, and obstinate contempt of danger and of tyranny—the great middle-class English character."

It was, however, after the close of this political career, by which he earned the gratitude of those who are now enjoying rights for which he toiled and suffered, that De Foe entered with the spirit and the strength of an unweakened mind on the composition of that series of fictitious histories which have retained to this day an undiminished popularity, and are likely still to retain it as long as the language they are written in continues to be read. He was in his fifty-eighth year when "*Robinson Crusoe*" was published, and in nine years from the date of that publication he had given ten other works¹ throughout the whole of these writings, differ

another in degrees of merit, and in

characters, and in plots, there was the common excellence of unexampled fertility in the imagination of adventures and events, and of amazing art in investing these creations of the imagination with an air of authenticity and truth. Two, however, in this marvellous series of productions, "Robinson Crusoe," and the "Journal of the Plague Year," much surpass the rest. The passage in which Mr. Forster speaks of these works is, though brief, discriminative, just, and eloquent. "No human work," he tells us, "has afforded such great delight" as the first; and he designates the second as "one of the noblest prose epics in the language." "These," he adds, "are the master-pieces of De Foe. These are the works wherein his power is at the highest, and which place him not less among the practical benefactors than among the great writers of our race."

De Foe's strangely checkered life closed at last in sorrow. The misconduct of a son inflicted a wound which proved deeper and more incurable than that of prison, pillory, or poverty. "Nothing but this has conquered or could conquer me," was the exclamation wrung from him in that crowning bitterness of his sorely-tried yet well-spent life. In his seventy-first year, says Mr. Forster, "he had somehow found his way back to London, to die in that parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, wherein he was born; and, as long as the famous old city should live, to live in the memory and admiration of her citizens."

The Essay on Sir Richard Steele commences with a vindication of that charming writer from the "contemptuous depreciation" of him in Lord Macaulay's article on the Life and Writings of Addison. Half the essay is employed in doing battle with the great critic and historian in this just cause. The result of this endeavour is honourable to Mr. Forster's skill and zeal. By a strong array of facts and inferences he proves that the disparagement has no adequate foundation; that Steele, in truth, was neither dependent on his more celebrated friend, nor despised by him; but was really "the sprightly father of the English essay, writing at the first even as he wrote to the last; out of a true and honest heart sympathizing with all things good and true; already master of his design in beginning it, and able to stand and move without help of any kind, if the need should be." But, along with this sound and successful argument in defence of the discredited essayist, Mr. Forster joins many passages of eloquent comment on the character of Steele's genius, which make his vindication more unanswerable, whilst they make his essay more delightful. He writes evidently under the impulse of a hearty love of Steele's attractive qualities—the qualities which charmed contemporary wits, and beaux, and beauties—the grace, and brilliancy, and kindness of nature, "the wit, pathos, and philosophy," which keep his writings to this day amongst the most agreeable of those that have come down to us from that gifted age. By one eminent critic of our own time, the late Mr. Hazlitt, in "The Round Table," Steele is indeed preferred to Addison as "a less artificial and more original writer;" and the "Tatler," as *the most accomplished and agreeable of all the periodical essayists*, is preferred to the "Spectator." Mr. Forster, however, even in the earnestness of his advocacy of Steele's high claims, stops far short of this extreme conclusion. He gives the honour that is due to the less fortunate of the distinguished friends without abating anything from the other's well-earned fame.

There is, unhappily, no doubt that Steele's life was not by any means as exemplary as his writings. But Mr. Forster protests against that "inquisition, far worse than Torquemada's," which the world enforces against

those whose wit and genius have instructed and amused it, and, in a kind and wise spirit, abstains from putting the ruthless machinery in force against Steele. His life was, we are told, in spite of all his failings, "the life of a disinterested politician and patriot, of a tender husband, of an attached father, of a scholar, a wit, a man of genius, a gentleman." His kindness of heart, too, kept with him through all worldly changes to the last. Amidst the ills which brought him to his end, his children were his chief delight and care, and he made himself as much their play-fellow as their tutor. The last thing which Mr. Forster has to tell of him was characteristic of his disposition throughout all his previous years of life—"he would be carried out in a summer's evening, where the country lads and lasses were at their rural sports, and with his pencil give an order on his agent for a new gown to the best dancer."

Lord Byron's "comet of a season" comes next in order amongst Mr. Forster's Biographical Essays. The Essay on Charles Churchill is a free, bold, and vigorous dissertation on a satirist who was himself free, bold, and vigorous, to a wonderful degree; but whose writings have nevertheless fallen somehow into undeserved neglect, and ceased to form a part of the literature which an English student feels bound to be acquainted with. Churchill was, indeed, a true poet as well as a witty, daring, and impetuous satirist, and Mr. Forster, by judicious comment and quotation, makes evident the genuineness of his inspiration in the one capacity, and the severity and strength of his invective in the other. His subjects, which were probably a help to him at the time in obtaining his unexampled popularity, have wanted interest to subsequent readers, and have been in that respect an impediment to his fame; but, when all abatement has been made on this account, and on account also of his habitual carelessness of nice elaboration, it may still be asked, in Cowper's language, "where shall we find in any of those authors who finish their works with the exactness of a Flemish pencil, those bold and daring strokes of fancy, those numbers so hazardously ventured upon and so happily finished, the matter so compressed and yet so clear, and the colouring so sparingly laid on and yet with such a beautiful effect?"

Cowper could not help regretting that Churchill had died so soon, and the regret was both a kind and well-founded one. The poet certainly, and in all probability the man too, must have benefited largely by a longer span of life. His character was one that warranted the hope of better things. Sunk as he was in evil ways, there was nothing mean or hypocritical in his nature—even his vices were all open, manlike, and defiant; and he never silenced conscience, though he sinned against it. One of the first uses which he made of the abundance that his writings brought him, was to pay in full the creditors who had before received a composition, and one of his last acts was to dictate what Mr. Forster calls "a brief, just will." Between these events there was an interval of something more than a year, in which enough of genuine goodness is recorded of him to warrant the statement that "his vices were not so great as his virtues."

Churchill's life is, perhaps, the longest and most amusing, and, in point of literary merit, probably the best of Mr. Forster's Biographical Essays. At the same time the least interesting. The wit, and dramatic talent, as he was undoubtedly in each of these capacities, attracted our sympathies by the exercise of any moral courage and brave virtue of De Foe, the sweetness of nature and the impulsive feelings which urged Churchill to his

sins and his remorse. His manner of life co-operated with his keen and ever-ready wit in confounding the distinction between the theatre and the world, and making both to him a stage on which he played his brilliant part.

Mr. Forster describes the subject of his essay as "an Englishman as eccentric, humorous, and satirical as any this nation has bred," and he supplies, out of the materials which the sayings, writings, and adventures of this humourist present to him, an abundant feast of wit and entertainment. In respect, indeed, to Foote's peculiar range of intellect, the Essayist's exposition of his powers and his prowess is complete. His *words that wound like swords* were keen and finely tempered as ever wit forged, and always ready at his need. Of this, the evidence is too full to leave an opportunity for doubt. But it is hardly less clear that the "bitterness of sarcasm and ridicule" was often used unsparingly for mischief or for gain; that he used *the giant's strength* habitually *like a giant*; and that any purpose of doing good by means of individual pain, was the exception not the rule in the satirist's designs, and, even when present, held at best a very subordinate place amongst the motives which determined Foote's course. The unwarrantable lengths of derision to which his wit and mimicry sometimes ventured in his public exhibitions, had probably no loftier purpose than that of building up again, by profitably pandering to a wide-spread taste for disparagement, the fortune which had been more than once ruined by providence. Whether we impute the unscrupulous ridicule to this cause, or to a motive of pleasure in inflicting pain, the conclusion will not be favourable to Foote's character, nor at all conducive to the belief that his admirable brilliancy of genius was mated with a moral nature of commensurate worth.

In the choice of subjects for his three Historical Essays, Mr. Forster has determined happily. To those who seek instruction as well as amusement in history, no record of the past is more acceptable than that which chronicles the conflicts,—whether brief, and fiery, and final, like battles where a nation's independence is at stake, or protracted painfully through years of tumultuous effort and suspense,—in which the liberties, and with them the general well-being of a people, are made inalienable in their race for ever. Of this kind of interest—this interest in the memorable contests by which our own public rights were wrested from the grasp of tyranny and secured to us—Mr. Forster's three Essays command an abundant share. The skilful use which he has made of his attractive materials, and especially the animation of his narrative and the striking picturesqueness of his representations of important scenes, adds to the interest of his subject that interest of another kind which belongs to the cunning workmanship of a master's hand.

The Essay on "The Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," is, in every sense, a noteworthy contribution to our historic literature. The freshness of the knowledge it communicates, the vast importance of the Remonstrance itself, the unequalled fierceness of the debates by which it was at last carried, the constancy, and zeal, and courage of the great men by whom it was successfully advocated, and the fulness and remarkable ability of Mr. Forster's narrative of all the proceedings incidental to it in the House of Commons, combine together to give to this portion of the author's volumes a degree of interest and value which is possessed by very few historical essays, of no greater length, in the language.

It is chiefly from the rude and blotted manuscript of Sir Simonds d'Ewes's journal that Mr. Forster has collected his information concerning the debates on that Remonstrance, which he describes as "the most au-

thetic statement ever put forth of the wrongs endured by all classes of the English people, during the first fifteen years of the reign of Charles the First; and, for that reason, the most complete justification upon record of the Great Rebellion." Naturally enough, a measure of this consequence was met with the most determined opposition by those who were disposed to see no rights acknowledged in the nation but the divine right of a misguided king. The first rough draft of the Remonstrance, of which, in its perfected state, Mr. Forster has given an elaborate abstract, was submitted for discussion by the House on the 8th of November, 1641, and the last debate on it was on the 20th of the following month. During these six weeks the strange state paper came formally under consideration thirteen times in all, but matters incidental to it pretty completely occupied the Commons in the intervening time. The chiefs of the two great parties in the nation were thoroughly aware of what the Remonstrance boded, and thoroughly in earnest in endeavouring to avoid defeat. At the very commencement of the proceedings, the king's urgent communication to his secretary was, "you must needs speak with such of my servants that you may best trust, in my name, *that by all means possible this declaration may be stopped;*" and Cromwell is said to have declared to Falkland that, if his party had been beaten on the last vote, "he and many other honest men he knew would have sold all they had the next morning, and never have seen England more." With this strength of feeling dominant in the adverse leaders, it is no wonder that the debates should have been, as the result of Mr. Forster's painstaking labour on the d'Ewes manuscripts has now made known, stern and fierce beyond example in an English Parliament. We might imagine, without help from the eloquent description in the Essay, scenes as stormy as that which the claim of the defeated courtiers to a right to protest against the decision of the House gave rise to, when hats were waved, and sword-scabbards clanked upon the ground, and nothing probably but the tact and self-control of Mr. Hampden saved the old chapel's floor from being stained with blood. Throughout the whole of the discussions on the Remonstrance itself, and on the questions of right of protest and of printing, the battle was fought out with passionate earnestness on every point to the last; the king's party, under Hyde, yielding nothing to their adversaries whilst the possibility of prolonging a resistance that was desperate remained. But, on every point, that party was defeated: defeated, not by the accidents or arts to which the issue has been dishonestly attributed, but by the just and reasonable character of the Remonstrance, and the declaration and the defence of outraged public rights that was involved in it; by the necessity that men felt there was for a resolute unflinching stand against the strides of arbitrary power; and by the high wisdom and heroic courage of the statesmen who stood, pre-eminent, on the popular side. To these the praise is justly due with which Mr. Forster closes his Essay:—

"The leaders of the Long Parliament," he says, "have had their reward in the remembrance and gratitude of their descendants: and it will bode ill to the free institutions of England when honour ceases to be paid to the men whom Bishop Warburton truly characterized as the band of greatest genius for government that the world ever saw leagued together in one common cause."

Mr. Forster's admirable analysis, both of the Grand Remonstrance itself, and the debates which it gave rise to, is, without question, a contribution of inestimable value to the history of the English Revolution in its first period. The Essay has also the great merit of sweeping away a mass of ignorant or designed misrepresentations which have been more or less

accredited from the days of Clarendon, with whom they originated, and of setting in a strong light the patient virtue of the nation which submitted for so long a time to the oppressive and unconstitutional proceedings of the king. And it gives, moreover, a few delightful glimpses of the ways and manners of the age; and, above all, a description of the old Hall at Westminster, and the adjoining Chapel of St. Stephen, which sets them before the reader as they stood two hundred years ago:—the noble old hall, under the roof of which, “whatever the business in progress might be within the courts adjoining or in the chapel beyond, might be heard the old city cry of *what d’ye lack?*” addressed to the passers-by whom business called there; and the chapel, where, on either side of the Speaker’s great chair, there “sat, puritan and courtier, the pick and choice of the gentlemen of England; with bearded faces close-cut and stern, or here and there more gaily trimmed with peak and ruff; faces for the most part worn with anxious thoughts and fears, heavy with toil, weary with responsibility and care, often with long imprisonment; there they sat, in their steeple hats and Spanish cloaks, with swords and bands, by birth, by wealth, by talents, the first assembly of the world.”

The second of the Historical Essays—“The Plantagenets and the Tudors”—has its true character described in the explanatory title of “A Sketch of Constitutional History.” It is a rapid comprehensive survey of the progress of the nation from the state in which the second Henry found it to that in which Elizabeth left it—a progress made for the most part amidst many obstacles and much severe oppression, yet never quite arrested, and, oftenest, strongly marked when contemplated from the new points of observation which are from time to time presented in the course of centuries. In his clear and cautious summary of the establishment of public rights, Mr. Forster exhibits more than once, with happiest effect, the misrule of the oppressor becoming itself, by the spirit of resistance it aroused, a source of wide-spread good. Thus, after telling us how, in the shameful reign of John, every new fine levied on an old domain, or every new toll on an old bridge or highway, helped to bring together the interests of the lord of the manor, and the baron, and the farmer, and the citizen, he goes on to tell us, in a passage which affords a fair example of his clear and forcible manner,—

“There is not an English freeman living in this nineteenth century who may not trace in some degree a portion of the liberty he enjoys to the day when King John did his best to lay his country at the feet of a foreign priest, and make every one of her children as much a slave as himself. From that day the grand confederacy against the king took its really formidable, because now unwavering shape; and what was best in England joined and strengthened it. The concentration of its purposes was mainly the work of Stephen de Langton, and forms his claim to eternal memory. Rome never clad in her purple a man of nobler nature, or one who more resolutely, when he left the councils of the Vatican, seemed to have left behind him also whatever might impinge upon his obligations as an Englishman. No name stands upon our records worthier of national honour. In an unlettered age he had cultivated with success, not alone the highest learning, but the accomplishments and graces of literature; and, at a time apparently the most unfavourable to the growth of freedom, he impelled existing discontents, which but for him might have wasted in casual conflict, to the establishment of that deep and broad distinction between a free and a despotic monarchy, of which our history, through all the varying fortunes and disasters that awaited it, never afterwards lost the trace. Even while he personally controlled the treacherous violence of the king, he gave steady direction to the still wavering designs of the barons; and among the securities obtained on the first day of Runnymede for due observance of the instrument which the king was to be called upon to sign, probably none inspired greater confidence than that which consigned for a certain specified time to Langton’s custody the Tower and the defences of London. This and other guarantees conceded, the various heads

of grievance and proposed means of redress were one by one discussed; and the document in which they were reduced to legal shape having been formally admitted by the sovereign, on the fourth day from the opening of the conference, Friday the 19th of June, 1215, there was unrolled, read out aloud, and subscribed by John, the formal instrument which at last embodied, in fifty-seven chapters, the completed demands of the confederacy, and is immortalised in history as the Great Charter."

After carrying down his sketch of constitutional history to the close of the reign of the last and greatest of the Tudors, and specifying on his way the events most memorable in the growth of popular rights, and the persons most conspicuous in promoting or retarding their development, Mr. Forster concludes his Essay with a brief account of the deplorable enormities which disgraced the English court under the rule of the first James. Seldom, probably, before were folly, cruelty, and grossness so blended in a crowned head; seldom, certainly, had any great nation been before despotically ruled by anything so hateful and contemptible:—

"Daily, from morning until evening, in the chase, the bear-garden, or the cock-pit, and from evening until night in gross sensual pleasures, the court passed its life; and to what extent such life took precedence of every other, may be partly measured by the fact that the fee of the master of the cocks exceeded the united salaries of two Secretaries of State."

These, however, would seem almost excusable amusements when contrasted with the barbarous and besotted bigotry of him in whom the sycophant saw united king and priest. But, even under a rule as shameful and tyrannical as his, the arrest of free institutions was only temporary, and the reaction which came years afterwards—though fierce, and in the end bloody—was complete.

The last of Mr. Forster's Historical Essays—"The Civil Wars and Oliver Cromwell"—was published in the first instance in the "Edinburgh Review," and, in spite of the additions which have since been made to it, it still bears the character of a review. A severe measure of justice is meted out to Mr. Bankes's "Story of Corfe Castle;" and M. Guizot and his works on Cromwell,—from which Mr. Forster's own conclusions differ widely,—are treated with the consideration which is so eminently due to the philosophical historian. His view of Cromwell seems, it is said,—

"to be the view too exclusively of a statesman and a man of the world, of one who has lived too near to revolutions, and suffered from them too much, always to see them in their right proportions, to measure them patiently by their own laws, or to adjust them fairly to their settled meaning and ultimate design. But there is nothing in it which is petty or unjust, nothing that is unworthy of a high, clear intellect."

Mr. Forster's own view of the great Protector appears to approach very closely to that which Mr. Carlyle's labours have rendered general amongst unbiassed Englishmen—the view which represents the great soldier and great statesman as having been also a great and eminently good man. The closing sentences of the Essay, whilst they suggest this conclusion, are full of beauty and significance. After dwelling on the honourable mention, in the register of burials, of that eldest son whose memory was in Cromwell's heart on his own deathbed, Mr. Forster says:—

"This tribute to the youth who passed so early away, uncounted expressed at it is, takes a deep and mournful significance from the words which lingered last on the dying lips of his heroic father. If heaven had but spared all that gentle and noble promise which represented once the eldest son and successor of Cromwell's name, the sceptre then falling might have found a hand to grasp and sustain it, and the history of England taken quite another course. The sad and sorry substitute—is it not written in M. Guizot's narrative of the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell?"

THE GERALDINES^a.

THE pride of ancestry, a pride that so often prompts to "deeds of high emprise," in the field of politics or of warfare, has taken another and a somewhat unwonted direction for once; and the cynical aristocrat of Strawberry-hill, were he still in the flesh, would have had to add one more to his list of "Noble Authors" in the person of the eldest son of Ireland's only Duke. The Marquis of Kildare has written and published the history of his family from a remote period, and ably has he executed his task.

Task, however, it can hardly be called, for so wholly a labour of love has the noble author made this patient and diversified investigation of the history of his ancestors, that it was absolutely his original intention to let the world at large know nothing whatever about it, but to confine the results of his researches to the favoured owners of five-and-twenty copies of his compilation; such being the intended limit and *ne plus ultra* of the work. Fortunately, however, others seem to have been able to form a better estimate of the value of his labours than the writer himself; and, thanks to the urgent intercession of numerous persons of rank and literary research, not only has his Lordship foregone his original resolution, but two editions of the work have already made their appearance since the original issue of the select twenty-five copies in the latter half of last year.

In these memoirs of a Norman family, planted no less than seven hundred years ago on Irish soil, and the members of which—whatever their other short-comings—have in no instance consigned themselves to a life of indolence or luxurious repose, the antiquarian and the historical reader will alike find much to attract; while in no instance, we feel ourselves justified in saying, will he incur the risk of being offended with offensive displays of aristocratic arrogance, or any attempt on the part of the writer to hide or palliate the faults or eccentricities of his forefathers. The stories of the "Great Earl," and his treasons against the Seventh Henry; of the fair Geraldine, and Surrey's chivalrous but unrequited love; of the youthful Earl Thomas, who, with his five uncles, expiated his treason at Tyburn-tree; of the widowed Baroness Offaly, who so gallantly defended her little castle against the Catholic ruffians of 1642; and of many others besides—whom for want of an index to the book we cannot at this moment call to mind—have each their own peculiar charm, and cannot fail to recommend this handsome volume alike to the fair lady's boudoir and the book-shelves of the student.

His Lordship starts, we observe, with giving a sort of semi-currency to the story, no older we suspect than the end of the fifteenth century, that the Geraldines are sprung from the same stock as the Gherardini, a baronial family of Florence, the earliest known member of which, Rainerio, was living in that state A.D. 910. Otho, the founder of the Geraldine family, who passed into England before the Conqueror, and who is also admitted by his Lordship to have been the founder of the family of Windsor as well, is considered by him to have been possibly fourth in descent from the Florentine Rainerio. But, on the other hand, the Windsor family, if we are not greatly mistaken, claim their descent, through this same Otho, (or, more properly, Othar,) from Ohtere, the famous Vi-king, who made numerous voyages to

^a "The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors, from 1057 to 1773. By the Marquis of Kildare. Third Edition." (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)

the coasts of the extreme North, and whose descendants afterwards settled in Normandy.

The Gherardini story we are inclined to look upon as no more than a Florentine invention, for complimentary purposes, of a comparatively modern date, and the belief in it—if the Marquis of Kildare really does believe it—we regard as a *mentis gratissimus error*; the only error, in fact, that has occurred to us in a pretty careful examination of his book.

The ancestor to whom, through his son Maurice, in all probability the Geraldines are indebted for their name, was Gerald, the grandson of Otho, the companion of the Conqueror. This warrior, who was sent in command of the English forces against the Welsh, with less good taste perhaps than political discretion, married Nesta, a Welsh princess, the cast-off mistress of Henry I., by whom she had become the mother of one of the most celebrated politicians and warriors of his day, Robert of Gloucester, that enduring thorn in Stephen's side. To Gerald, Nesta is said to have borne four children; but from the following story, it would seem doubtful whether the course of love—true or not—ran altogether smooth with him:—

"At Christmas, 1108, Cadwgan ap Bloddyn, Prince of Cardigan, having invited the neighbouring chieftains to a feast at Dyvet, it was mentioned, in the course of the entertainment, that Nesta was the most beautiful woman in Wales; this excited the curiosity of Owen, the son of Cadwgan, who resolved to see her. Under the pretence of a friendly visit (she being his cousin), he obtained admittance with his attendants into Pembroke Castle. Finding her more beautiful than he expected, he became deeply enamoured, and determined to carry her off. In the middle of the night he set fire to the castle, and with his followers surrounded the room where Gerald and Nesta were. Gerald, awakened by the noise, was about to ascertain the cause, when his wife, suspecting some treason, persuaded him to make his escape by letting himself down by a rope. Owen soon broke open the door, and not finding Gerald, seized his wife and two of his sons, and carried them off into Powys, leaving the castle in flames. Whether Nesta yielded to him from choice or force is uncertain, but at her request he soon after sent back the boys to Gerald."

Whether Gerald eventually recovered his wife or not, the writer does not inform us; but be that as it may, the unfortunate husband eventually received his death-wound while in pursuit of this Welsh edition of young Tarquin, Owen ap Cadwgan. Angareth, the youngest child of Gerald and Nesta, became the mother, by William de Barry, of the amusing but credulous historian, Giraldus Cambrensis.

Maurice, the eldest son of Gerald, accompanied Strongbow on his Irish expedition, and in his person, as the reward of his wisdom and his prowess, the Geraldines gained at once a footing and a fortune in Ireland. Strongbow granted him the barony of Offaly, (or King's County, in other words); in virtue of which his son Gerald sat as a Baron in Parliament in 1205. Gerald is said to have held the office also of Lord Justice of Ireland. Maurice, the eldest son of this Gerald, introduced the Franciscans and Dominicans into Ireland; the former in 1215, the noble author says, but we very much question his correctness as to this date. From the following story, Maurice was a man of marvellous sensitiveness, it would appear:—

"In 1232 Maurice built the Franciscan Abbey of Youghal. Of its origin there is the following tradition:—On the eve of some festival the workmen, who were digging the foundation of a castle which the Baron was about to build, asked him for money to drink his health. He desired his son to give it to them; but instead of doing so, he rejected them. The Baron was so pained when he heard of it, that, on the spot where the castle was to have been built, he erected the monastery. It was afterwards called the 'South Abbey,' but there are now no traces of it remaining."

³ N.B. It was not Gerald that he had come to look for.

Drink-ye'r-health-ye'r-honour, done into the very best Erse, if not too long a name, would certainly have been as appropriate.

The Baron in his latter days retired into the monastery which he had thus built, and, having assumed the habit of the Order, died there in 1257. From Matthew Paris we learn that he was "a stout soldier, and facetious withal." As to his son and successor, Maurice, the third Baron of Offaly, the only thing worthy of remark is, that he married a great-granddaughter of Fair Rosamond Clifford, and through her gained a considerable accession of territory on Irish soil.

Thomas Fitz Maurice, the father of John, first Earl of Kildare, founded the Franciscan Abbey at Castledermot, the ruins of which are still to be seen; as also the Trinitarian Abbey at Adare, for the redemption of Christian captives from the Moors; the monks of which wore red and blue crosses on their breasts. This abbey he built at the persuasion of Dunbar, Earl of March, who was a patron of the Order, which had redeemed two of his servants from captivity. The abbey is now the Roman Catholic Chapel of Adare.

Under the head of Thomas Fitz Maurice, the noble author treats us with some curious heraldic information. First, as to the present mid-African-looking motto of the Leinster family, "Crom-a-boo:"—

"The ancient war-cry of the Geraldines of Kildare was 'Crom-a-boo,' and that of the Desmond branch 'Shanet-a-boo.' 'Abù,' or 'Abo,' an exclamation of defiance, was the usual termination of the war-cries in Ireland, and was added to the distinctive watchword of each tribe. Crom (Croom) and Shanet (Shanid) were two castles, about sixteen miles apart, in the county of Limerick, the ruins of which still remain. They belonged to the two principal branches of the Geraldines, and being on the borders of the O'Briens' country, and the constant object of attack, 'Crom-a-boo,' or 'Shanet-a-boo,' was shouted in opposition to the 'Lamblaider-a-boo,' 'the strong hand to victory,' of the O'Briens. In 1495, the Act of 10 Henry VII., c. 20, was passed 'to abolish the words Crom-a-boo and Butler-a-boo.'"

The following, too, are mentioned as traditions in connexion with the origin of the monkey being the crest of the Offaly Geraldines:—

"John Fitz Thomas, afterwards Earl of Kildare, then an infant, was in the castle of Woodstock, near Athy, when there was an alarm of fire. In the confusion that ensued the child was forgotten, and when the servants returned to search for him, the room in which he lay was found in ruins. Soon after, a strange noise was heard on one of the towers, and on looking up they saw an ape, which was usually kept chained, carefully holding the child in his arms. The Earl afterwards, in gratitude for his preservation, adopted a monkey for his crest and supporters, and some of his descendants, in memory of it, took the additional motto of 'Non immemor benefici.' Another tradition is, that Thomas Fitz Maurice was only nine months old when his father and grandfather were slain at the battle of Callan, in 1261. The child was at Tralee, and on his attendants rushing out alarmed at the intelligence, he was left alone in his cradle, when a tame baboon, or ape, took him up in his arms, and ran with him to the top of the tower of the neighbouring abbey. After carrying him round the battlements and exhibiting him to the frightened spectators, he brought the infant back to its cradle in safety. Thomas was, in consequence, surnamed 'An Appagh,' (in Irish,) meaning 'Simiacus,' or 'the Ape.' When Dean Swift was writing 'Gulliver's Travels,' he had quarrelled with the Earl of Kildare, and in order to vex him, introduced into his story the part in which his hero is carried off and fed by the Brobdignagian ape."

If the preserver was really an ape, the heralds have been over-generous to him, for in their ignorance of natural history they have given him a rather remarkably long "caudal appendage."

About the year 1293, the first Earl of Kildare became greatly at vari-

* Query, "Of the Ape?"

ance with William de Vesci, Lord of Kildare, a baron much esteemed by Edward I., owing, in all probability, to the contiguity of their estates in Kildare. De Vesci, who was then Lord Justice of Ireland, openly asserted that John Fitz Thomas was the cause of the existing disturbances, and that he was "in private quarrels as fierce as a lyon, but in public injuries as meek as a lambe." This being a fair specimen of what we may call "a very pretty quarrel" in the olden times, we should really be depriving our readers of some amusement, did we not follow up the narrative:—

"This having been reported to the Baron, he, in the presence of the Lords of the Council, replied: 'You would gladly charge me with treason, that by shedding my blood, and by catching my lands into your clutches, that but so noere upon your lands of Kildare, you might make your some a proper gentleman.' 'A gentleman,' quoth the Lord Justice, 'thus bold baron, I tell thee, the Vesci's were gentlemen before the Geraldines were Barons of Offaly, yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt, thyne ancestor (he meant Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald), fethered his nest in Leinster,' and then accused him of being 'a supporter of thieves and upholder of traytours.' 'As for my ancestor,' replied the Baron, 'whom you terme a bankrupt, how riche or how poore he was upon his repaire to Ireland, I purpose not at this time to debate, yet this much I may boldly say, that he came hither as a byer, not a beggar. He bought his enemies' lands by spending his blood. But you, lurking like a spider in his copweb to entrappe flies, endeavour to beg subjects' livings wrongfully by despoiling them of their lives. I, John Fitz Thomas, Baron of Offaly, doe tell thee, William Vesci, that I am noe traitor, noe felon, but that thou art the only hatteress, by which the King's enemies are supported.' He then appealed to the King, who summoned them both to England—some say that they went of their own accord. In the King's presence, De Vesci accused the Baron of encouraging rebellion; and Offaly having, in return, accused the Justiciary of corruption, saying that while the nobility were excluded from his presence, 'an Irish cow could at all times have access to him,' and that a cow, a horse, a hawk, a silver bell, were the real causes of the disturbances, ended thus,—'But so much as our mutual complaints stand upon the one his Yea, and the other his Nay, and that you would be taken for a champion, and I am known to be no coward, let us, in God's name, leave being for varlets, bowding for ruffians, facing for crakers, clatting for twattlers, scolding for callets, booking for scrivengers, pleading for lawyers, and let us try with the dint of swords, as become martial men to do, our mutual quarrels. Wherefore, to justify that I am a true subject, and that thou, Vesci, art an arch-traitor to God and to my King, here in the presence of his Highness, I challenge the combat."

The result was, that the challenge being accepted by De Vesci, the King fixed the day for the combat; but De Vesci, before the appointed time, fled to France: upon which the King declared Offaly innocent, and added,—"Albeit De Vesci has conveyed his person into France, yet he has left his lands behind him in Ireland," and granted them to the Baron forthwith.

In January, 1347, Maurice, the fourth Earl of Kildare, was summoned to be ready in London by the ensuing Easter to go abroad with the King, with thirty men-at-arms and forty hobellers; the Treasurer of Ireland being directed to pay for their passage and their reasonable expenses. The Earl, in consequence, accompanied Edward III. to France, and was present at the siege of Calais, where, for his gallant conduct as leader of the Irish division, he was knighted by the King.

Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, called by the Irish "Geroit More," or the "Great," seems to have played an important part in the history of his day. His story is probably the most interesting portion of the book, and to it we shall confine our remaining extracts. Though he had proved a firm adherent of the House of York, he was continued, on the accession of Henry VII., in the office which he had held during the previous reigns, of Lord Deputy of Ireland. His loyalty, however, was destined to be put to the test ere long:—

* At this time Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence, and the

last^d male Plantagenet, was a prisoner in the Tower of London. Early in 1486, a report was spread that he had made his escape. In 1487, Lambert Simnel, who represented himself to be the young prince, landed in Dublin, with several English noblemen, and a force of 2,000 German troops, sent by the Duchess of Burgundy. The Earl of Kildare at once acknowledged him as the real heir to the throne, and his example was followed by almost the whole of the Pale. It is remarkable that the Irish annalists also have always considered him as the true Earl of Warwick. He was proclaimed king by the title of Edward VI., and on Whitsunday was taken to the Cathedral of Christ Church, where, in the presence of the Lord Deputy, the Chancellor, and many nobles and chiefs of the realm, after his title had been set forth in a sermon, preached by the Bishop of Meath, the ceremony of coronation was performed with much solemnity, a crown borrowed from the statue of the Virgin, in St. Mary's Church, near 'Dame Gate,' being placed on his head. He was then carried from the cathedral to the castle, on the shoulders of a gigantic man, called 'Great Darcy of Platten.' A Parliament was then summoned, which passed several acts; and the invasion of England being resolved on, the Earl of Kildare and other great lords raised a large force of Irish and Anglo-Irish, which, with the Germans, was placed under the command of the Earl of Lincoln, the son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. The Chancellor, Thomas Fitz Gerald, resigned his office, in order to accompany the expedition. They sailed from Dublin, in June, 1487, and landing at Foudrey in Lancashire, marched into Yorkshire, and thence to Stoke, in Nottinghamshire, where meeting King Henry's forces, a battle ensued, in which they were defeated, the Earl of Lincoln and Thomas Fitz Gerald being slain, and Simnel taken prisoner."

So great, however, was the influence of the Earl of Kildare, that he not only obtained his pardon, but was also retained in his office of Chief Governor of Ireland. It was in the same year (1488) that the Earl led an army into the territory of Moy-Cashel, in Westmeath, and there "demolished the castle of Bille-ratha (Balrath) upon the sons of Murtragh Macgeoghegan, after having brought ordnance against it." This, the noble author informs us, is the first mention of the use of cannon in Ireland. In this year, too, as we learn from Ware's Annals,—

"for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand-guns out of Germany, which his guard, during the time they stood sentry, bore before his habitation, standing in the great hall at the entrance to his house, or quarters, at Thomas Court."

These hand-guns we can hardly agree with his Lordship in calling "muskets."

In 1489, in order to put an end, if possible, to the bickerings and jealousies that existed between them, the King summoned all the lords of Ireland to the court at Greenwich; a summons which, with the exception of the Earl of Desmond and Lord Kerry, they all obeyed:—

^e "The King received them very graciously, and, among other things, said to those lords who had supported Simnel, that 'they would at last crown apes', should he be long absent.' He then confirmed to them his full pardon, and went, accompanied by them, in solemn procession to the church; after which he entertained them at a splendid banquet, where he caused Simnel to wait upon them as butler, and at last dismissed them with marks of favour and confidence."

The Earl, one would suppose, would find plenty to do at home, without plotting any further against the reigning sovereign. In 1491, "a great war arose between Con O'Neill and Hugh Roe O'Donnell;" whereupon they were summoned before the Lord Justice, who ineffectually tried to reconcile them. The feud arose in consequence of O'Neill's demand—"Send me tribute, or else —," and O'Donnell's equally laconic answer—"I owe you no tribute, and if —." And yet plot he did, or at all events got the

^d What does the Duke of Buckingham say to this?

^e A sly hit at Kildare's crest, not improbably.

credit, or rather discredit, of it; for in 1492 he was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, "being suspected" of conspiring against the King.

Immediately upon being thus relieved of his office, he found an opportunity of entering into a bloody quarrel, on his own account, with the Butlers and their supporters. Ultimately, Sir James of Ormonde, with the O'Briens and other allies, encamped in the vicinity of Dublin; whereupon the Earl agreed to hold a conference with him, the circumstances[†] attending which are thus described by Stanihurst, as quoted by our author:—

"Kildare appoynted the meeting to bee at St. Patrick his Church; where as they were ripping up one to the other their mutual quarrels, rather resenting the damage they sustained, than acknowledging the injuries they offered, the citizens and Ormonde his army fell at somme jarre, for the oppression and exaction with which the souldiers surcharged them. With whom, as part of the citizens bickered, so a round knot of archers rusht into the church, meaning to have murdered Ormond, as the captain and hel-weather of al these lawlesse rabble. The Earl of Ormond (Sir James) suspecting that he had been betrayed, fled to the chapitre-house, put too the dore, sparring it with might and mayne. The citizens in their rage, imagining that every post in the church had been one of the souldiers, shot habbe or nabbe at random up to the roode-loft and to the chancell, leaving some of their arrows sticking in the image. Kildare pursuing Ormond to the chapitre-house dore, undertooke, on his honour, that he should receive no villanie. Whereupon the recluse, craving his lordship's hand to assure him his life, there was a cleft in the chapitre-house dore pierced in a trice, to the end both the Earls should have shaken hands and bee reconciled. But Ormonde, surmising that this drift was intended for some further treacherie, that if he would stretche out his hand it had been per case chopped off, refused that proffer, until Kildare stretched in his hand to him, and so the dore was opened, they both embraced, the storm appeased, and all their quarrells for the presente rather discontinued than ended."

In consequence of the outrage committed on this occasion by the citizens, in shooting their arrows in the church, a legate was sent from Rome, who only absolved them from the sentence of excommunication, which had been pronounced against them, on condition that in future "the Maior of Dublin should go barefoot through the cite, in open procession before the sacrament, on Corpus Christi day; which penitent satisfaction was after, in every such procession, duly accomplished." The door in which the hole was cut, the noble author informs us, is still preserved in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Shortly after this the Earl and his adherents were attainted by Act of Parliament, a proceeding which of course greatly reduced his power and influence. After several skirmishes with Plunket of Rathmore, in which he was defeated, he had the good fortune to slay his gallant foe; after which, as a chronicler tells us, he was again "followed by numbers." The Bishop of Meath, his aider and abettor in the matter of Simnel's conspiracy, seems next to have incurred his resentment:—

"The Earl was also at enmity with his former friend, the Bishop of Meath; and one day chased him into a church, to which he had fled for sanctuary. The Earl ordered him to come out, and on his refusal, entered sword in hand, and going to where he was kneeling in the chancel, swore 'by St. Bride,' (his usual oath,) were it not he knew his prince would be offended with him, he could find it in his heart to lay his sword on his shaven crown."

Soon after this the Earl was arrested and sent over to England by order of the Deputy; and after a confinement of two years in the Tower of London, was ultimately brought before the King (Henry VII.) in council:—

[†] It is singular how closely this story agrees in almost every particular, even to the wounding of the image, with the account given by William of Malmesbury of the combat between the monks and the military retainers of the Norman abbot, Turstin, in the Church of Glastonbury.

"Upon being here accused, among other acts of violence, of having forced the Bishop of Meath from the sanctuary, he said, 'He was not sufficiently learned to make answer to such weighty matters. The Bishop was a learned man, and so was not he, and therefore might easily outdo him in argument.' The King then said, 'He might choose a counsellor.' The Earl replied, 'I doubt I shall not have that good fellow that I would choose.' The King assured him he should, and added that 'it concerned to get counsell that was very good, as he doubted his cause was very bad.' The Earl replied, 'I will choose the very best in England.' 'And who is that?' asked the King. 'Marry, the King himself,' quoth the Earl, 'and by St. Bride I will choose no other.' At this the King laughed, and turning to the council, said, 'A wiser man might have chosen worse.' The Earl was then accused of having burnt the cathedral of Cashel, in consequence of a feud with the archbishop, and many witnesses were present to prove the fact; but, contrary to their expectation, he not only confessed it, but exclaimed, 'By my troth I would never have done it, but I thought the bishop was in it.' The archbishop being present, and one of the busiest of the accusers, the King laughed heartily, and was so favourably impressed by the bluntness and frankness of the Earl, that on the Bishop of Meath exclaiming, 'All Ireland cannot rule this man!' he at once replied, 'Then he shall rule all Ireland.' O'Hanlon, with whom the Earl was accused of conspiracy to assassinate Sir E. Poynings, was also present, and cleared him on oath from the charge."

The Earl was restored to his honours and estates, and appointed Lord Deputy, by letters patent, dated the 6th of August, 1496. The astute King, however, thought it as well to take the precaution of retaining his eldest son Gerald as an hostage for his good behaviour. The Earl, however, seems to have gained wisdom by experience, for in 1497, Perkin Warbeck, being obliged to leave Scotland, landed at Cork; whereupon, so far was he from receiving encouragement from the Lord Deputy, that he, with his Irish allies, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by him.

In the year 1503 the volume called "The Earl of Kildare's Red Book" was compiled for the Earl. It contains copies of grants, title-deeds, and other documents belonging to him, and is now in the Duke of Leinster's possession.

Among the Gherardini papers, the noble author tells us, is to be found the following letter, written by the "Great Earl" in 1507. There was nothing, in all probability, beyond the accidental similarity between the names that prompted the initiatory correspondence referred to in it. The vagueness, too, of its address is worth remark:—

"To be given to all the family of the Gherardini, noble in fame and virtue, dwelling in Florence, our beloved brethren in Florence. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of the kingdom of Ireland, sends greeting to all the family of the Gherardini dwelling in Florence. Most grateful to us have been your letters to us, most illustrious men. From them we have learned to know the fervour of the fraternal love that you bear to your own blood. But in order to increase your joy still more, I will briefly inform you of the state of your relations in these parts. Know, then, that my predecessors and ancestors passed from France into England, and having remained there for some time, they, in the year 1140 (1170), arrived in this island of Ireland, and by their swords obtained great possessions, and achieved great feats of arms; and up to the present day they have increased and multiplied into many branches and families, insomuch that I, by the grace of God, possess by hereditary right the earldom, and am Earl of Kildare, holding diverse castles and manors, and by the liberality of our Most Serene Lord the King of England, I am now his Deputy in the whole of Ireland, during the pleasure of his Majesty, an honour frequently obtained heretofore by my father and my predecessors. There is also a relation of ours in these parts called the Earl of Desmond, under whose lordship there are one hundred miles, in length, of country. Our house has increased beyond measure, in a multitude of barons, knights, and noble persons, holding many possessions, and having under their command many persons. We are most desirous to know the deeds of our ancestors, so that if you have in your possession any history, we request you to communicate it to us. We wish to know the origin of our house, and their numbers, and the names of your ancestors; whether they are any of them settled in France, and who of our family inhabit the Roman territory: I also

wish to know the transactions of the present time, for it gives me great joy always to hear of our house. If there is anything that we can procure for you through our labour and industry, or anything that you have not got, such as hawks, falcons, horses, or dogs for the chase, I beg you will inform me of it, as I shall in every possible way endeavour to obey your wishes. God be with you, and do you love us in return. From our Castle of Castledermot, 27th day of May, 1507. GERALD."

It was this correspondence no doubt, perhaps this very letter, that suggested to Ariosto his mention of the earls of Kildare and Desmond in his *Orlando Furioso* :—

"Or guarda gl' Ibernese appreso il piano :
Sono due squadre ; e il conte di Childera
Mena la prima ; e il conte di Desmonda
Da fieri monti ha tratta la seconda."—*Canto x. stanza 86.*

In 1513 the Earl marched against Lemyvannan, or O'Carroll's Castle, now Leap Castle, in the King's County ; but while he was watering his horse in the river Greese, at Kilkea, he was shot by one of the O'Mores of Leix. In consequence of this wound he moved slowly by Athy to Kildare, where, after lingering a few days, he died on the 3rd of September. His body was carried to Dublin, and buried before the high altar of his chapel in Christ Church Cathedral, the site of which is now occupied by more modern buildings connected with the edifice.

At this point, the end of the Middle Ages, and the supposed discovery by the "Great Earl" of his long lost kinsmen of Florence, we must take our leave of the Geraldines. At the expense of considerable labour and very patient research, their noble biographer has produced a pleasing and useful work. We hope that he will again give us an opportunity, ere long, of welcoming him upon a field on which his labours have so auspiciously commenced.

MISSIONARY ADVENTURES IN TEXAS AND MEXICO*.

It was in 1835 that, by its victory over the Mexicans on the banks of the San Jacinto, Texas achieved its independence of the Mexican Republic ; and it was exactly ten years afterwards that it surrendered this independence to the United States. In 1846 a disagreement arose between the United States and Mexico respecting the Texian boundary, which had been fixed according to the decision of General Houston so as to include Santa Fé, the extensive trade of which city rendered it a very important situation. Owing to their weakness, however, during the days of their republic, and the distractions on their southern frontiers, the Texian government had never been in a condition to take actual possession of this part of their territory ; and it had consequently remained under the dominion of the Mexicans, who subjected the American traders to much annoyance. But after Texas became incorporated with the United States, measures were speedily begun to set this matter right : a war was proclaimed against Mexico, which continued for two years.

During these two years a young French priest was quietly preparing

* *Missionary Adventures in Texas and Mexico. A Personal Narrative of Six Years' Sojourn in those Regions. By the Abbé Domenech. Translated from the French, under the Author's Superintendance.* (London : Longmans.)

himself at the college of St. Louis, in the Missouri state, for missionary work in Texas; and by the time the war was ended, he was ready to begin his labours. Emmanuel Domenech was at this time in his twenty-third year. When, in 1845, the Bishop of Texas had visited France for the purpose of procuring recruits for the missionary cause in his diocese, this youth had eagerly offered himself. It was no tempting prospect which the reverend father held out to those who enlisted in the sacred service:—

“You will not always,” he frankly told them, “have wherewith to satisfy the calls of hunger and thirst. Your journeyings will be incessant, through a country as yet but little known, and boundless in its extent. You will pass nights on the damp ground, and entire days exposed to a burning sun. Perils of every kind you will encounter, which will try your courage and energy at every step.”

But this discouraging picture had no effect in restraining the young priest's ardour; perhaps it only increased it: at any rate, on the 20th of March, 1846, he embarked at Havre for New Orleans. Here he arrived in May, and after a short stay ascended the Mississippi to St. Louis to finish his ecclesiastical studies, and otherwise fit himself, in his own words, “for the apostolic life of the missions;” preparations which occupied him for two years. At the end of this time he returned to New Orleans, proceeded thence to Galveston, and then departed for San Antonio, in the interior of Texas, where he was regularly ordained. His first missionary charge was shared with a colleague, the Abbé Dubuis. It extended over the settlements of the north-western boundary of Texas, its chief point being Castroville, a miserable collection of huts, cyleped prospectively a *town*, thirty miles east of San Antonio. It was only the German Catholics of the region, and the Irish soldiers in the American service, with whom the two priests were concerned; but the labour and the suffering were sufficiently heavy. At Castroville the people were very poor, and but little disposed, at first, to afford to their spiritual guides even the small assistance in temporal things that lay within their power. Consequently, as these guides were almost entirely dependent for the supply of all physical wants upon the offerings of their flock, they were in a deplorable state of destitution. At one time the Abbé Dubuis was forty-eight hours without tasting food at all; sometimes the friends were compelled to feed on literal carrion; at others they were reduced to the necessity of begging from door to door for a little meal; and once the Abbé Dubuis was forced to make an appeal to his parishioners from the altar. A few fresh vegetables were a treat to them; and fricassees of fattened cats were delicacies for choice occasions. For a long time they had but one cassock between them, “so that whilst one said mass, the other walked about in his shirt-sleeves.” Our author may well comment upon the imperfect conception entertained of the amount of trial and privation suffered by the Catholic missionary priest. He has no help from the government or the Church; for everything, even up to the building of churches and schools, he has to find means for himself. The aid afforded by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith is very slender, the resources of the Society being entirely inadequate to the necessities of the missions. From its establishment in 1822 until 1846, its whole receipts had only been thirty millions of francs; whilst the English Bible Society had, in the course of a very few years, *disbursed* more than three times that sum. The Protestant missionary, if he has dangers to encounter and hardships to endure, is at least sure of support and assistance; the Catholic missionary, on the contrary, in addition to the trials peculiar to his situation, is burdened with the thousand cares and miseries of extreme poverty:—

"What efforts of management and industry," exclaims our author, from his own bitter experience, "what obstacles to surmount, what miseries to undergo, in these solitudes, in order to support life, to establish a church and a school, and secure a prosperous future to the mission!"

The building of a church was one of the most darling projects of the young Abbé and his colleague. The church at Castroville was a wretched wooden hut, which could not accommodate nearly half the congregation. A more commodious edifice was, in fact, "a thing of real necessity;" but, like many another of the friends' real necessities, it was more pressing than easy to supply. They determined, however, to make the effort. Domenech made out plans and estimates; and, moreover, took upon himself the more difficult task of collecting the indispensable funds. As a preliminary towards the carrying out of this latter purpose, it was necessary for him to make a journey to New Orleans: his flock at Castroville were too poor, if they had been ever so willing, to help him. The journey was a long one, and would expose him, in all probability, to almost every kind of peril and hardship. Great part of the way lay through regions in which, if the unhappy traveller escaped being scalped by the Indians or torn in pieces by the wild beasts, he was most likely to die of hunger or thirst. However, our missionary was in the service of God; and resigning himself into His hands, he set forth, and reached his destination in safety. The collection, chiefly raised amongst the merchants of New Orleans and the planters along the banks of the Mississippi, began satisfactorily, and would probably have produced a sum amply sufficient for its object, had it not been abruptly cut short; by an urgent letter from his colleague, Domenech was suddenly recalled to Castroville, where the cholera had broken out, for the second time since the two priests' residence there, with fatal fury. Our author commenced his return. At Victoria, a town on the Colorado, he was detained for two days on his journey by the death of the priest, a young man only a year or two older than himself. There is a touching pathos in the few sentences in which the young Abbé describes his feelings by the death-bed of his brother-missionary, perishing so young, so far away from his friends and country:—

"Contemplating this youthful victim of Christian charity," he says, "my heart was ready to break; I fell upon my knees and wept, for I could not pray." . . . "Oh!" he continues, "who shall tell of all that passes in the heart of a young missionary, from the day he receives his mother's parting kiss to the day he heaves his last sigh in distant solitude! On my knees, at the foot of that bed whereon the lifeless corpse was stretched, that life of devotedness, of labour, fatigue, and trial, unfolded itself before me as a vast and gloomy panorama, and all ended in death—sudden, unexpected, and solitary. Notwithstanding the sad end of my poor friend, I envied his lot; in his case there were no doubts about the future, for he died in the midst of labour. Then, reflecting on myself, I bethought me of my shattered constitution and lost strength. I was not so old as Father Fitzgerald, but yet I was quite spent."

As soon as his friend was laid in the grave he hastened on. The return to Castroville was not accomplished so happily as had been the journey thence to New Orleans. Father Domenech was accompanied by a young French gentleman, whose gaiety and good-humour served, in some measure, he says, to make the route more tolerable; but there are certain points of discomfort at which it is not to be beguiled. On leaving Victoria, the travellers had provisions only for three days, whilst it would be seven before they could reach San Antonio: to add to their dissatisfaction, the weather was stormy, with incessant rain, which made the ground so heavy that it was difficult to make any progress at all. All these miseries they

put reasonably composed faces on; but at length, on the sixth day from their departure from Victoria, their misfortunes seemed to reach a height at which patience stopped. The rain had fallen with little intermission all day, the roads were completely inundated, and the clearings in the woods turned to lakes. Their position was becoming every moment worse, when, to cap it all, they were overtaken by the sudden night of the tropics. It was impossible to proceed, and they were compelled to bivouac in the midst of the water. This was wretched enough; but they had scarcely settled themselves in their wet quarters, when a frightful tempest arose around them: the wind blew a hurricane, sweeping forest and plain, and the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared uninterruptedly. Meanwhile our poor priest was in a pitiable plight, the cold, and damp, and fatigue having brought on fever. He could not sleep, of course, and it would appear must have got a little delirious: on no other supposition can he account for the resolve he now took of continuing his journey. He tried to prevail upon his companion to proceed also, but the latter refusing, he saddled his horse, and departed alone. The tempest continued to rage as fiercely as ever, and the dawn was yet far off. It was not long before he had lost the beaten path, and had to pursue a random course, sometimes through waves of mud and water, and sometimes over prairie-land of which the long grass switched his face. Ere long his troubles multiplied:—

"It appeared to me that my horse was listening to something; he pricked up his ears, and became uneasy and restive; he snorted violently; and at last reared, and refused to advance. I was unable to distinguish any object in the dark, and still I was satisfied that the poor animal was not thrown into this state of terror without some cause. I drew one of my pistols from the holster, and struck my spurs into the horse to urge him forward. A frightful mewling then was heard, and two phosphoric lights blazed at twenty paces from me: the mystery was at once solved, it was a tiger or panther, or, perchance, a number of these animals which surrounded me, for my head reeled so that I fancied that burning eye-balls were fixed on me from every side. I had but a brace of pistols, and to wound one of these animals would have been attended with too much danger, to kill it would be impossible, owing to the darkness and the unsteadiness of my aim; I therefore discharged my pistol in the air. My horse, maddened with terror, became quite unmanageable, and started off at full speed. I kept well in my saddle. The panthers slunk away to a short distance at the report of the pistol, but they soon returned to within a few feet of the route. From all this I concluded, whilst galloping along, that their dens had been inundated, and that I was in danger every instant of tumbling into some creek. The croaking of frogs, which was becoming more distinct as I proceeded, left no doubt on my mind as to the fact. In a few minutes I heard the splashing of water about the horse's legs, and I felt the cold seizing first my feet, and then running up my limbs at every stride. At last the horse sank in the water up to the breast, stopped suddenly, and after that, neither words, nor blows, nor spurs, affected him in the least. He seemed changed into marble.

"I waited an instant, until a flash of lightning shewed me where I was. By its rapid light I saw before me a lake formed by the rains. No weeds floated on its surface, which proved to me that it was so deep that it would be sheer madness to attempt to cross it during the night. I accordingly retraced my steps, but not daring to return to the woods, on account of the wild beasts, I dismounted, and leaning my back against a tree, with the water up to my knees, and holding my pistols in my hand, I faced the panthers, which had again returned. I was resolved to sell my life as dearly as possible; however, the panthers contented themselves with making a circuit around me, without approaching too near. Their howling all the time was most appalling. My poor horse was so terror-stricken that, although he was not tied, he remained motionless by my side the whole night. The electric fluid fell with a dreadful crash, within fifteen yards of me. It formed, as it were, a shower of sparks, which set fire to the scanty herbage of the forest. The conflagration spread; I feared, an instant, that it would dislodge me from my position, and then roast me. Fortunately the rain came to my aid, and extinguished it."

Fortunately, too, the dawn presently came also. He was able to

rejoin his friend, and they reached San Antonio on the evening of the same day.

At Christmas, the church at Castroville was actually begun. The building of this church is one of the most curious and striking instances of determined perseverance that we remember ever to have heard of. That two men should, in the space of three months, erect a large and handsome church, almost entirely by their own unassisted labour, sounds fabulous; but, nevertheless, so it was. The amount of the interrupted subscription proving greatly unequal to the work proposed, the two friends resolved to compensate for the deficiency by their own extra exertions. They considered no tasks above or below them. They cut and sawed the trees which were to supply them with wood, and fetched the stone from the quarry. This latter was a particularly laborious and tedious business. The building was to be chiefly composed of stone, and, of course, great quantities of it were required. Such a thing as a pulley or a lever was not to be had in the colony; and, consequently, the large blocks necessary for their purposes had to be moved by main force. They used to take their cart to the quarry, and draw it as close as possible to the largest masses of stone. Then they deprived it of its wheels, thus bringing it on a level with the burden it was to receive. Wooden rollers were next placed under the stones, and they were rolled into the cart. This done, the two priests, with their united strength, proceeded to raise one of the axles of the cart and place a support beneath it; then they did the same with the other; then a second support was placed under the first axle; and this operation was repeated until the cart was at a sufficient height from the ground for them to replace the wheels. In raising the walls of their structure they were obliged to get a little assistance; but when the skeleton was made, they could again manage pretty much for themselves. The greater part of the roofing and windows they completed with their own hands; the decorations being the sole work of our author, who confesses that he was not nearly so clever in the heavy-work department as his indefatigable colleague, which reverend ecclesiastic, attired in a red flannel shirt and blue cotton pantaloons, and spattered with mortar from head to foot, used, it would seem, to do the work of a dozen ordinary labourers.

At length on Easter-day, 1850, the new church was opened for the celebration of mass. Everybody who saw it was astonished at the success which had been attained by the missionaries; and their example had the good effect of proving to their flock that it would be quite possible for them to provide themselves with more comfortable dwellings than the wretched huts they had hitherto been contented with. But such a labour as this accomplished by the two devoted priests, was not to be achieved without cost. By the time the work was complete, the workmen's exhaustion was complete too. "*We spat blood,*" says poor Emmanuel, in one brief, pathetic sentence. He himself, being the less hardy of the two, was reduced to the very brink of the grave by the combined afflictions of acute rheumatism, tormenting cough, and constantly-recurring fainting fits. In these circumstances, and as the only hope of repairing the mischief done them, they made up their minds to return, to seek repose in their own country. And so ends the first part of the Abbé's volume.

Not the least interesting portion of this first part of his volume is that relating to the Indians. These people are still very numerous and very formidable, especially in the north and west of Texas, and are the source of continued alarm to the colonists. The tribe of the Comanches is the largest

and most savage: it is said to boast no less than forty thousand warriors. These warriors are men of gigantic stature and imposing appearance: a noted chief of the tribe, who died of cholera in 1849, is described by our author as a very Titan, weighing above *twenty-three stone*, without being at all corpulent. At San Saba, about 150 miles north of San Antonio, are silver mines, worked by the Comanches. San Saba was once a Spanish mission, and the Franciscans had erected a church there for the Indians; but during the Mexican war of independence, the Comanches burned the church and murdered the missionaries. The Comanches worship the sun and light. Not very distant from San Saba is the Peak, where they assemble to perform their religious rites, smoking through the handles of their axes,—puffing one puff upward to the sun, and one downwards to the earth,—and singing their monotonous chant. The religion of the Indians varies according to their tribes. Father Domenech expresses his belief that the Lipans have at some time been acquainted with the principles of Christianity; their religion, he says, bears unmistakeable evidence of such derivation. The Lipans are a comparatively small tribe, and much less formidable than the Comanches, being robbers rather than murderers. In the early days of the colony at Castroville they would now and then pay harmless visits to it; and on one occasion, when high mass was being celebrated, a party of sixty Lipans came to the chapel, and appeared highly delighted with the solemn music. As another instance of Lipan love of music, our author tells a beautiful story:—

“One of the Lipan chiefs, named Castro, was far from being a person of savage character. He had a daughter of singular beauty, who died soon after completing her eighteenth year. During her illness she was taken to the house of the founder of the colony, where she heard some airs played on the piano. Bewilderment at first seized her, and she listened with open mouth and a wild expression of eye to the melody. She then examined the wood of the instrument with her hand, viewed it above, underneath, and on all sides, then gave way to alternate fits of laughter and tears. Never did music produce such an effect; every note seemed to electrify her, and act like magic on her nerves, while it worked in her the deepest emotions.”

The tribes of the Apaches and the Navajos chiefly inhabit New Mexico, but they sometimes come into Texas upon hunting excursions: the Wakos and the Delawares are inconsiderable tribes.

The Indian tribes are nomadic, but they sometimes continue for a period of years in the same place. A Lipan encampment existed for a long time near Castroville. It is when they are thus stationary that they manufacture their knives and arrows, and prepare the skins of the beasts they bring home from their hunting excursions.

The second part of our author's "Narrative" has less excitement than the first; but its sketches of American and Mexican character are as charming, in a different way, as the dashing adventure of the earlier journey. M. le Abbé's second station was on the Rio Grande, the western boundary of Texas. The people under his charge were now chiefly Mexican, for though the territory belonged to the United States, a large part of the population—a very large part of the Catholic population—was still Mexican. The vices he had to combat were not, as in his first mission, those of roguery and drunkenness; ignorance, and superstition, and indifference, and immorality were the enemies he had now to assail. In temporal concerns he was much better off than heretofore. The people about him were in easier circumstances than his former flock, and were generous and courteous. On the other hand, the extent of his mission—three hundred miles

up the river—made his labour very trying, and he had no longer the support and assistance of his indefatigable and affectionate fellow-labourer at Castroville.

We shall be able to give but little time to the concluding pages of the Abbé's book; so we counsel the curious to repair to the fountain-head, assuring them that they cannot occupy a few hours more satisfactorily to themselves. Our author's place of residence, in the intervals of his various peregrinations, was at Brownsville, a pleasant city on the banks of the Rio Grande, almost directly opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros. Matamoros figures a good deal in his story. It was so near Brownsville, that he could visit it frequently; and after its siege by General Carvajal and his followers, in the insurrectionary war of the cotton monopoly, he was in constant attendance upon the Catholic prisoners who were confined within it. He was, in fact, a true and devoted friend to these unfortunate men, leaving no means untried to effect their release, and, when that was hopeless, bringing to their aid all the comfort his religion offered. Brownsville was a good example of a Texian frontier town, in the queer and heterogeneous specimens of human nature to be everywhere seen amongst its inhabitants. Our readers may, perhaps, be interested in the portraits of a Brownsville doctor and a Brownsville pastor:—

"The doctor most in vogue in Brownsville was a Yankee, who, in the time of the Mexican war, had to perform the amputation of a leg. He knew not how to set about the matter, neither had he any surgical instruments, wherefore he got a butcher's saw, and with horrible skill began to saw the leg as he would a fagot of wood, though he had never even assisted at an amputation. The patient expired in the middle of this torturing operation. When Brownsville was founded, this doctor thought it desirable to become porter—a lucrative, but tiresome occupation; but he soon returned to pestle and mortar. He killed so many, and so quickly too, that he had again to renounce his profession; and yet by force of intrigue and audacity, he got himself named representative to the Congress of Austin. The session at an end, he returns to Brownsville, and, unable to vanquish his fatal *penchant* for his early occupation, he becomes doctor again, after conning over some treatises on medicine. His therapeutic acquirements were of such an order, that for a woman who died of consumption he prescribed a strong dose of sulphuric acid, 'in order to burn the tubercles.'"

The pastor's forms a capital companion-picture. A certain minister of the city had three daughters, who, to use our author's naïve expression, "for years past were of an age to be married:"—

"The minister seeing no one propose for their hand, determined to wait no longer in the matter of their settlement in the world. With this view he put in execution an idea essentially American. One Sunday he preached on the subject of marriage, amplifying the text in Genesis, 'Increase and multiply.' He proclaimed to his audience that this was a divine *precept* and not a *counsel*. He descanted with eloquence and warmth on the bliss of the hymeneal state, and ended his sermon by offering his three daughters, with three thousand dollars of fortune for each, to whomsoever would espouse them. He added that he would receive the names of the candidates after service; and that his choice would fall on those who could furnish the surest guarantee of moral character."

As a fit finish to the scene, a wag of an Irishman present forthwith bawled out a request that his name might be put down *for two*.

Our Abbé soon became attached to his Mexican flock. Their gentleness and courteousness were qualities that could not fail to win his affection. But he found them frivolous, and without any principles of morality or religion. This was particularly the case in the more remote districts of his cure. In some of the *ranchos* he visited, the people had not seen a minister of religion for many years. Before the Mexican war of independence, the Spanish priests used occasionally to visit them; but

since that time they had been left without religious instruction of any kind; and whatever knowledge they might have had, had been forgotten; their sole notion of religion was a few forms of worship. As a natural consequence, their morality declined. They were very docile, however, to the teachings of their new missionary; and at some of the *ranchos* he was beset with entreaties to take up a permanent residence. Some of the descriptions he has given us of his services in these distant *ranchos*,—when, with an altar erected under the shade of a tree, and the *rancheros* in their brilliant costumes kneeling around him in profound attention, he opened the beautiful truths of the religion of Christ,—are peculiarly affecting.

But his continued labours soon began again to tell upon his health. It quite gave way, and he sank into a state of debility which made him unable to persevere in his good work. Once more he returned to France; and it is from his retirement in his native country, that, an old man already at thirty-three, irretrievably shattered in constitution, and hopeless of farther active usefulness, he has sent forth this noble exposition of missionary life.

In fact, as an exposition of missionary life, we know of scarcely another book that will bear to be placed beside the one before us. The missionary appears to us here in a higher light than that in which most of us have been wont to consider him. He is no longer the travelling preacher going out to gain converts to a set of doctrines; he goes out to prove by its effects in himself, in the devotedness, the long-suffering, the gentleness, the love of his own life, the power and beauty of the faith of which he is the apostle. He does not need to heap evidence upon evidence of the truth and importance of his religion: the most convincing evidence is that he is willing to suffer so much for its sake:—

“What have you done to be sent here?” was the question with which our author was assailed upon his arrival at Brownsville.

“No one has sent me; I have come of my own accord.”

“What! you have not been obliged to quit France for some grave reasons?”

“For no reason in life, except to instruct you.”

“Then you have come as soldiers go to war, for advancement, and to become a bishop?”

“It is the last of my thoughts.”

The people cannot comprehend at first how a man will sacrifice and endure so much for no obvious reward; but gradually they begin to be convinced that the principles that prompt to such sacrifice and endurance must be of more worth than their own crude superstitions. We are not to suppose, however, that the missionary is sustained by any peculiar spiritual support which makes his physical sufferings easy to be borne, and his holiness of life involuntary. His faith is subject to the same ebbs and flows as that of other mortals, he has the same weaknesses to struggle against, the same earthly yearnings to assert their claims within his heart. There are times when the scenes of his self-imposed exile witness fierce heart-conflicts and burning tears. Home, kindred, country,—he has left them, not because they are less to him than to other men, but because the cross of Christ is more. And, doubtless, whatever may be his trials, inward or outward, the assurance is never far off,—“Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for My Name’s sake, shall receive a hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life.”

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 9. John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting, on the part of Mr. Walter Hawkins, an oak panel, engraved in outline, the incised lines being filled up with threads of brass, giving one of the three representations of the vision of Henry I., in which the monarch is threatened by armed warriors. The work is of the twelfth century, and Mr. Pettigrew gave references to various chronicles, detailing the particulars regarding it. Mrs. White laid before the Association a highly curious carving in bone, representing the nimbed figure of our Saviour seated on a rainbow. It is of the twelfth century, and was exhumed in the garden of the rectory of Leekhamstead, Bucks., the site of an ancient convent. Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited two British coins, reported to have been found in St. James' Park. Mrs. Prest sent a fine paalstab, ploughed up in a field in Cundall Manor, in the North Riding of York. It measured seven inches in length, and three across the cutting edge. Mr. Baskcomb exhibited a gimmel-ring, consisting of three gold circlets moving on a rivet which passes through them at the back. It was of the time of James I., and was ploughed up at Chiselhurst. Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a fine series of steel spurs, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The earliest was a small pair of the reign of Henry V., or commencement

of his successor. Of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. was a very fine pair with large rowels, having seven spear-shaped points set in long stems. In the collection was a pair of unique spurs, with straight shanks, engraved with leaves and cross hatchings, having two straight slits in each limb for the straps, and five stems curving upwards for the rowels, each of which was formed of eight spokes, each furnished with an eight-pointed stimulus moving in it. It was regarded as of the fifteenth century. Mr. Ecroyd Smith transmitted some notes to accompany a collection of antiquities obtained from the Cheshire shore. They consisted of primeval instruments in flint, skulls of the Bos Primogenius, Roman fibule,—nine of which were heart-shaped, others cruciformed, several were enamelled,—ring brooches, bronze finger-rings, and various mediæval antiquities, all of which were consigned to Mr. Syer Cuming for classification and description. Mr. Cuming exhibited various forgeries of matrices of mediæval seals, and read notes upon them.

Mr. Vere Irving concluded the reading of his paper on the "Ancient Earthworks and Fortifications of Norfolk," and the session terminated. The Association was adjourned with the announcement of the Annual Congress to be held this year at Salisbury, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 8. A general meeting of the members and friends of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society was held in Myddleton-hall, Islington, George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Chairman, amongst other preliminary remarks, said he felt that Islington itself afforded an ample field for the researches of the archæologist. He would be very glad if the members of the Society would fully investigate the records of the antiquities of Islington: and with the results of that investigation before them, they would see that there was a large field of most interesting things to be treated of. He had seen a most entertaining work on the subject, entitled "Peculiarities in Islington," which he

recommended to the attention of the members.

Mr. H. W. Sass, the secretary, then read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., then read a paper on "Sir Richard Whityngton," of which the following is an abstract:—

Having been requested by the parish authorities of Islington, some years since, to write an inscription to be placed upon the renewal of the celebrated Whittington's stone, upon the ascent of Highgate-hill, I have considered that upon the visit of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society to the merry town of Islington, some account of the eminent merchant, whose civic career this stone com-

memorates, might be acceptable. I may here state that his name should be spelt 'Whityngton.' It is with deep regret that I shall have to destroy some of the romance with which the history of the City celebrity has always been connected.

So far from being of obscure or poor parentage, or a bare-legged boy, Sir Richard's father was a man of title, an honour not so lavishly bestowed as in the present day. Sir Richard was the son of Sir William Whityngton, and Dame Joan, his wife, as appears by the Charter of Foundation of Whityngton College, made by his executors in 1424. Two inquisitions were also taken in the 46 and 47 Edward III., after the death of Joan, wife of William de Whityngton deceased. Various places and dates have been assigned as his birth-place and time of birth, viz. Ellesmere, in Shropshire, 1354; Taunton, 1340; also 1360, in Lancashire. It will be found that the person supposed to be Sir Richard's father is called William de Whityngton—a surname, no doubt, taken from the name of the place they were born or lived in. Shropshire, said to be the native county of Sir Richard, contained a place named Whityngton; of the date of his birth, or the employment of his younger years, but little is known.

All that is next learned of Whityngton, is that he married Alice, the daughter of Sir John Fitzwarin, and Dame Matilda, his wife; and it appears that the lordship and castle of Whityngton, and the advowson of the church there, were in the hands of the Fitzwarrens for several generations, and the family became extinct in Whityngton's time. He was knighted, it is said, by King Henry V., to whom he lent sums of money for his wars in France.

Having endeavoured to give some account as to the birth and marriage of Richard Whityngton, I will now state the successive civic honours which, at various times, were conferred upon him. That he rose early to wealth and civic honours is not to be doubted, for we find from the repertories of the Court of Aldermen, he was elected Alderman of Broad-street Ward, by the good men of that ward, 1393, 16 Richard II.; he served as Sheriff of London (on the feast of St. Matthias), together with Drew Barentyn, 1393; re-elected Alderman, 1394, 17 Richard II.; appointed by the King as Mayor for part of the year, in the room of Adam Baume, 1397, 20 Richard II.; election as Mayor, 1397, 21 Richard II.; ditto, 1406, 8 Henry IV.; ditto Member of Parliament, 1416, 4 Henry V.; ditto as Mayor, 1419, 7 Henry V.; his last attendance at city meetings was 1422, 1 Henry VI. So

that, in fact, Richard Whityngton was indeed four times Lord Mayor of London.

In reference to the election of aldermen, it may here be observed, that in 1377, 50 Edward III., letters patent were issued by the King that the aldermen should be elected annually, on the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, and changed every year; but in 1384, 7 Richard II., on petition of the citizens, it was granted that the same persons may be re-elected in the annual election of aldermen. It may here be observed that his marriage produced him no heir to his estate.

When Whityngton was yet a boy, the burning of coal was considered such a public nuisance, that it was prohibited by act of parliament under pain of death, but it is singular enough, that by the time he had been thrice Lord Mayor of London, 1418, the importation of coal formed a considerable branch of the commerce of the Thames; and although a person was once executed for a breach of this law, it is supposed that a dispensation was made in Whityngton's favour; for from the first opening of the coal trade in England, and for ages after, it had a reputation for making fortunes only exceeded by that of the mines of Golconda and Peru.

"In 1394 (the year of Whityngton's shrievalty), a charter was granted in Parliament, March 6, 17 Richard II., that the Aldermen should not thenceforth be removed from their offices during their lives, except for reasonable cause; but that those chosen at the election about to take place, should not assume office until their names were reported to the King, and his pleasure taken thereon. In the election made this year, Richard Whityngton was again chosen Alderman for Broad-street Ward, by the good men of the same Ward. The parties elected were approved by a writ from the King. And the election annually was thenceforth discontinued."—*Liber H.*, p. 291.

"In 1391, 15 Richard II., the Mayor and Sheriffs were, by virtue of the King's writ, removed and committed to prison, and a *Custos Civitatus* and new Sheriffs appointed."—*Ib.*, p. 260.

"In the following year, 1392, the King being pacified by a fine of —, issued a writ allowing the citizens to elect their Sheriffs, as they were anciently accustomed, notwithstanding any commission to the contrary. Sheriffs were accordingly elected that year by the Common Hall, composed of 'the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and very many Commoners, from all the Wards.'"—*Ib.*, p. 275, and b.

It was in the next year to this that Whityngton was elected Sheriff:—

"Die Dnica, in festo Sancti Mathei, apud anno regni Regis Ricci Secundi, decimo septimo, in presencia Witte Staundon, Mayoris, 14 Aldermen, and Gilbert Maghfeld, one of the Sheriffs and Aldermen of London, and very many of the Commoners of all the Wards of the aforesaid City, for the election of Sheriffs to the Guildhall of the said City summoned; the said Mayor elected Richard Whityngton, Alderman, and the aforesaid Commoners elected Drew Barentyn, Commoner, Sheriffs of London, for the year next ensuing."—*Liber H.*, p. 283, b.

June 8, 1397, 20 Rich. II. (*Lib. H.*) p. 314.—
 "Writ from the King, appointing Richard Whittington, Mayor and Escheator, in place of Adam Bamme, late Mayor and Escheator, 'viam uniuersae carnis sit ingressus.' [Bamme died 6th June: Chron. of London, (Nicholas), p. 81]. Richard, by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland,—Know ye that whereas Adam Bamme, late Mayor of our City of London, and an Escheator in the same City, hath gone the way of all flesh,—We, willing to provide for the wholesome government and happy rule of the said City, and our people of the same, until the accustomed day for the election of Mayor of the aforesaid City as to us belongeth, to provide, with the assent and advice of our council, have constituted our beloved Richard Whittington, whose fidelity and circumspection hath been reported to us, Mayor of the aforesaid City, and our Escheator in the same City, granting and committing to the same Richard hereby full and sufficient authority and power, our aforesaid City and our people of the same and others to the same resorting, to rule and govern, and to do all and singular things which to the aforesaid office, and the good rule and wholesome government of the same City belongs, according to the laws and customs in the aforesaid City, justly and reasonably to be used, made, executed, and exercised, until the day on which the Mayor of the said City should be elected and take the Mayorality and the oath of office, as the manner is; and we command the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other ministers of the aforesaid City, and all and singular our faithful subjects of the same City, to observe the directions of the same Richard, as Mayor of the said City, in all which to the rule and government of the same pertains, to be [communitates] and obedient. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the 8th day of June, in the twentieth year of our reign."

Election of Whittington as Mayor, 8 Henry IV., Oct. 13, 1406. (*Lib. I.*, p. 54).—"On the day of this election, the Mayor, John Woodcock, caused a Mass of the Holy Ghost to be celebrated in the Guildhall-chapel before going to the election.

"Richard Whittington was chosen Mayor for the year ensuing, and, at the request of the Commoners, an ordinance was made by the Mayor and Aldermen that a similar Mass should be celebrated in future years on the day of election of Mayor."

The entire entry is curious, and is printed at length in the Report of the Committee on the election of Aldermen, 1834, p. 9.

Election as M.P., 4 Henry V., 1416.—"Writ from the King, dated at Sandwich, 3rd Sept., 4 Henry V., for the election of four citizens to be at a Parliament to be holden at Westminster, the 13th of October following. By virtue whereof Richard Whittington and Thomas Knolle, Aldermen, John Perney and Robert Whittingham, commoners, citizens of London, were elected to be at the said Parliament."—*Lib. I.*, fol. 172 b.

Maitland, who professes to give, in his *History of London*, vol. ii. p. 1196, a complete list of the members for the City, makes no mention of the above.

Elected as Mayor, 7 Henry V., Oct. 13, 1419.
 "The Mayor, on the feast of St. Edward the King, in the 7th year of the reign of Henry V., caused, after Mass, to be read in the church of St. Dunstons Easton, the following names of Commoners, Citizens, and Burgesses, to be chosen:—Thomas Knolle, John Perney, William Wolton, and Thomas Farnham."

Nicholas Wotton, Henry Barton, Thomas Aleyn, John Michel, John Gedney, Thomas Pyke, Wm. Chichele, John Penne, William Norton, John Raynewell, John Perneys, Ralph Barton, Robert Wydington, John Standelf, Alderman, and Robert Whittingham, and John Boteler, Sheriffs, and an immense commonalty of citizens of the said City, summoned to Guildhall, London, for making the election of Mayor for the year ensuing of their common assent, consent, and will, Richard Whittington was elected Mayor for the year ensuing, &c., and afterwards, on the feast of the Apostles Simeon and Jude, of the Guildhall aforesaid, was sworn, &c., and on the morrow of the same feast, before the Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King at Westminster, was presented, admitted, and accepted, &c."—*Lib. I.*, p. 238, b.

Sept. 21, 1422, 1 Henry VI. (*Lib. K.*, p. 1).—"Whittington present at the election of William Estfeld, mercer } Sheriffs."
 John Tatersall, draper }

St. Simeon and St. Jude, Oct. 13, 1422, 1 Henry VI. (*Lib. K.*, p. 1).—"Whittington present at the election of William Waldern, Mayor."

The above appear to have been the last recorded occasions on which he was present at any civic assembly.

He died some time between the last of the above dates and March following; his will, made Sept. 5, 1421, being proved in the Hustings on the Monday after the feast of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, March 7, 1423. No other will of his is to be found on the Hustings Rolls, nor any will of any one of the same name, nor of his father-in-law, Fitzwarren.

In a small court leading out of Grubstreet, called Sweden's-passage, was a building traditionally said to be the residence of Sir Richard Whittington in the reign of Edward IV., and of Sir Thomas Gresham in that of Elizabeth. It was a curious building, and with its projecting staircase was pulled down in March, 1805, and three small houses occupy the site.

Having traced the municipal career of Sir Richard Whittington, I must now allude to his acts of benevolence and utility. Of the latter, he rebuilt the church of St. Michael Royal in the City, and founded therein a college; in 26 Henry VIII. benefactions valued at no more than £20 1s. 8d. per annum. The property must have much increased in value. The college was dissolved by Edward VI., but the almshouses remained. The almshouses, still under the direction of the Mercers' Company, were, about thirty-five years ago, removed from the close neighbourhood of College-hill to the vicinity of Highgate, and there reconstructed on an eminence beside the Archway-turnpike—twenty-eight in number—inhabitants all women, under fifty-five on admission; each person has 12s. per week from the charity. They are very pretty edifices of the Elizabethan order—beautiful retreats for our poorer sisters, and monuments of

the posthumous benevolence of one of those charitable men with whom our city has ever abounded.

In the year 1419, during Sir Richard's third mayoralty, he entertained Henry of Agincourt, and his bride, Catherine of France. It is stated that never before did a merchant display such magnificence as was then exhibited in the Guildhall: whether the account of precious stones to reflect the light of the chandeliers, choicest fish, exquisite birds, delicate meats, choirs of beautiful females, wine conduits, rare confections, and precious metals, be at all constrained, is problematical. Surely, cried the amazed King, "Never had a prince such a subject. Even the fires are filled with perfumes."

"If your Highness," said Sir Richard, "inhibit me not, I will make these fires still more grateful. As he ceased speaking, and the King nodding, acquiesced, he drew forth a packet of bonds, and advancing to the fire, resumed, 'Thus do I acquit your Highness of a debt of £60,000.'"

This large sum of money had been borrowed by the King to pay his army engaged in the prosecution of the war against France. Some years after, when the kingdom was threatened with invasion by France and Scotland, Sir Richard was one of those merchants who surrendered a tenth of their property to the State, and for his patriotic conduct on this occasion, which found the usurper deserted by the nobles of the land, he was created a knight. Some time afterwards he was sent, in company with the Archbishop of York, as a commissioner to the Earl of Northumberland, then in arms against the government, to endeavour to conciliate him; and although he failed in his object, Henry was so pleased with the Archbishop's report of his integrity and prudence, that, as some say, he offered to raise him to the peerage. Sir Richard, however, declined the honour, although the following year, 1406, he suffered himself to be a second time elected Lord Mayor of London. During this mayoralty the Earl of Northumberland made such a head, that Henry was obliged to take the field, and Sir Richard Whittington subscribed 1,000*l.* towards equipping his troops.

At this time, by his public spirit, another great City improvement was effected, in the building of the Stocks' Market; and two years after, whilst actively employed in the performance of his duties, he attended a great council held at Whitefriars, where preparations were considered for the King's journey to the Holy Land, an expedition prevented by the death of the King.

During Whittington's civic career occurred one of those outbreaks between the King and the Corporation, originating in a quarrel between a journeyman baker and a servant of the Bishop of Salisbury. It eventuated in the degradation from office of the Mayor and Sheriffs, the appointment of seventeen Aldermen by the Crown, and a fine of 3,000 marks. Submission, however, and payment of the fine, put all to rights. The City liberties were restored, the king and citizens reconciled, and, as usual, a splendid entertainment wound up the quarrel. They were mulcted, however, in an additional fine of 10,000*l.*, which, perhaps, led them to concur in the deposition of King Richard.

The year following the expiration of Whittington's first mayoralty was pregnant with great events to London and England—the deposition of King Richard II., and the ascent to the throne of Henry IV., a measure in which the citizens concurred.

As Alderman of the Ward of Vintry, he took an active part in each popular measure. In 1389 he superintended the festivities of a masked tournament in Smithfield, lately the scene of a rebel tumult. "Those who came in the King's party," says Fabian, "had their armour and apparel garnished with white harts, that had crowns of gold about their necks. Twenty-four thus apparelled led the horses of the same number of ladies by chains of gold. The jousts continued four days, in the presence of the King, the Queen, and the whole Court, his Majesty himself giving proofs of his skill and dexterity. During the whole time open house was kept, at the King's expense, at the Bishop of London's palace, for the entertainment of all persons of distinction."

Whityngton's Will.—There is still in the possession of the Mercers' Company the original ordinances of Richard Whityngton's charity, headed by "A curious illumination, representing," says Pennant, "Whittington lying on his death-bed, a very lean, consumed, meagre body; and his three executors, with a priest and divers others, standing by his bedside." The document opens:—"To all true people of Cryste that shall se or here the things contained in these present letters. John Coventre, Jenkin Carpenter, and William Grove, exeketers of the worthie and notabil merchant, Richard Whityngton, late citizen and mercer of the City of London, and sometime Mayre of the said citie, sendinge greetung in the Lord God everlastinge." It concludes thus: "In witness we have put to our seeles, gyven at

London, the xxj. daie of Decembre, in the yere of our Lord God, 1424."

The citizens, particularly the merchants, long kept the anniversary of Whittington's death with particular respect. Among the returns of charities in the 2nd of Edward VI., is the following from the Mercers' Company:—"Paid yearly for the obitte of Master Whityngton for spicest brede, with spices, and whyte bread and butter, xls. and viij*d*. For pears, apples, pyckells, chese, ale, and wine, and the butler's fee, with other things, 28*s*. and 8*d*. For wax and ringing of bells, 2*s*. To the poor men for to offer, 13*d*. To the Lord Maier of London, 6*s*. 8*d*. To the three warders of the Mercers, 3*l*., and to the rent warders, 40*s*. To the clerk of the mercer, 6*s*. 8*d*., and as for priests and clerkes we never paid none."

The popular Legend of Whittington and his Cat.—I now come to the celebrated portion of the history of Whittington, namely, in connexion with that respectable and useful domestic animal the cat, without which our menage at home seems hardly complete; but I regret to have to demolish the celebrity of poor Puss in connexion with Sir Richard Whittington; for historical research shews that he was not of poor origin, neither did he owe any of his riches to the prowess of the tiger's miniature.

The Clerk of the Mercers' Company has in his apartment at Mercers' Hall a portrait on canvas of a man about sixty years of age in a fine livery-gown and black cap of the time of Henry VIII., such as Yeomen of the Guard now wear. The figure reaches about half the length of the arms from the shoulders; on the left hand of the figure is a black and white cat, whose right ear reaches up to the band or broad turning-down of the skirt of the figure; on the left-hand upper corner of the canvas is printed "R. Whittington, 1536." Neither Grafton nor Holinshed say anything of the legendary history of Sir Richard Whittington; but it must have been current in the reign of Elizabeth; for in the first scene of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the Burning Pestle," (1613), the citizen says to the prologue, "Why could you not be contented as well as others with the legend of Whittington?" The word "legend" in this place would seem to indicate the story of the cat. Cats, as we know, fetched a high price in America when it was first colonized by the Spaniards. Two cats, we are told, were taken out, as a speculation, to Cuyaba, where there was a plague of rats, and they were sold for a pound of gold. Their first kittens fetched thirty pieces of eight, the next gene-

ration not more than twenty, and the price gradually fell, as the colony became stocked with these. The elder Almagro is said to have given 600 pieces of eight to the person who presented him with the first cat which was brought from South America.

In an interesting work, entitled, "Popular Music of the Olden Time: Illustration of the National Music of England," by W. Chappell, F.S.A., is the following:—"The earliest notice of 'Turn again, Whittington,' as a tune, if a mere change of bells may come under that denomination, is in Shirley's 'Constant Maid,' act ii. scene 2, 1640, where the niece says,—

'Faith, how many churches do you mean to build

Before you die! Six bells in every steeple,
And let them all go to the City tune,
Turn again, Whittington—who they say,
Grew rich, and let his land out for nine lives
Cause all came in by a cat.'

A ballad was entered at Stationers' Hall a few months later, then a drama on the same subject." The following extracts are from the registers of the Company: on February 8, 1604, to Thomas Pavior:—"The History of Richard Whittington, of his low birthe, his great fortune, as that was played by the Prince's servants;" and on July 6, 1605, to John Wright, a ballad called, "The wondrous life and memorable death of Sir Richard Whittington, now some time Lord Mayor of the Honourable City of London," and is contained in Johnson's "Crown Garland of Golden Roses," 1612.

Whittington's Stone.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has many accounts of this stone. In September, 1824, it is stated that a stone, at the foot of Highgate-hill, was supposed to have been placed there by Whittington, on the spot where he heard Bow bells. It had a pavement round it, about eighteen feet in circumference. From an old engraving of it, it appears that it was a small obelisk, or pyramid, standing on a square base, and surmounted by a cross, apparently of iron. This stone remained until 1795, when one S., who was parish officer of Islington, had it removed and sawn in two, and placed the halves on each side of Queen's Head-lane, in the Lower-street, Islington. The pavement he converted to his own use, and with it paved the yard of the Blue Last public-house, (now the Marlborough Head,) Islington. The parishioners expressed great dissatisfaction; and, to make some amends, Mr. Finel, the mason, was employed to place another stone in its stead, and on which was marked "Whittington's Stone." Some land, it is stated, lying on the left hand

side in ascending the hill, and probably just behind the stone, is held on the tenure of keeping the stone in repair, and on its removal a new one was immediately placed there, of smaller dimensions, though it was never known by whom.

Whittington's stone was replaced in the year 1795, by Mr. Charles Wilkinson, of 17, Highbury-place, and Mr. Horace Muckton, of Highbury-terrace. It remained until 1821, when another was put, and which was replaced in 1851 by the present stone. The disappearance of the stone in 1821 caused a great stir, and several letters appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE on the said subject.

The "Times" paper of September 12, 1854, gives the following account of the inscription:—"A plain stone, about two feet high, is now erected there, which has chiselled on it the following brief history of Whityngton's life.

"Whitynton Stone. Sir R. Whityngton, thrice Lord Mayor of London.

'1397, Richard 2nd.
1406, Henry 4th.
1420, Henry 5th.
Sheriff 1395.'

The Rev. Thomas Hugo then read a most elaborate paper on "Mediæval Pilgrimages and their Memorials," in which he dealt largely in the "Canterbury Tales," alleged to have been the work of Geoffrey Chaucer, and in the course of the reading introduced a collection of "Pilgrim Signs"—in the shape of ancient coins—supposed to have been worn around the necks of pilgrims on their return from the scene of their pilgrimages.

Professor Tennant read a paper on the "Crown Jewels in the Tower of London," referring especially to the crown of Victoria, in which he gave a most minute description of its manufacture, the precious materials of which it is composed, and the cost of its production.

A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the proceedings.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society, July 8, Harry Delany, Esq., M.D., in the Chair, The Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., stated that he had received a letter from the private secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant, conveying the gratifying intelligence that his Excellency "had much pleasure at acceding to the request" of the Hon. Sec., that he should become a member and patron of the Society. His Excellency was therefore elected a patron of the Society in the room of the late Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle.

Several new members having then been proposed and elected, the Secretary laid on the table a number of books and pamphlets, presents from individuals and kindred Societies.

Photographs of Clonmel, &c.—Dr. Hemphill, of Clonmel, presented to the Society four numbers of his admirable photographic record of the antiquities and scenery of Clonmel, Cashel, Lismore, Holy-cross, &c. &c. These faithful and beautiful records excited the admiration of the members present, who expressed a hope that Dr. Hemphill would receive ample encouragement to continue this most interesting series.

The Hon. Secretary said that, having communicated to Captain Alecock, of Wilton, the failure of Lord Templemore's agent, Mr. Knox, to carry out his engagement relative to the repair of Dunbrody

Abbey, he (Mr. Graves) had been directed by Captain Alecock to send back to him the ancient seal connected with Dunbrody, which Mr. Knox had asked for as an equivalent for Lord Templemore's proposed expenditure, and which Captain A. had at once, in the most liberal manner, consented to give. Mr. Alecock said, "I am sorry that Lord Templemore delays the required repairs to those beautiful ruins."

Amongst the antiquities exhibited was a bronze thumb-ring of large size; it bore the letter "W." crowned, and appeared from its workmanship to belong to the fourteenth century. The ring was sent for exhibition by Richard Long, Esq., M.D., Arthurstown, county of Wexford. It was given to him by an old lady, Miss Myra Devereux, whose ancestor received it from the last abbot of Dunbrody Abbey, who also was a Devereux.

The Rev. James Graves said that Mr. Le Hunte, of Artramont, near Wexford, had shewn him an impression of a bronze ring with a similar device—a crowned "W." The only difference in the make of the rings was, that that described by Mr. Le Hunte was corded or twisted diagonally across the hoop, whilst the cords or ridges ran parallel with the hoop in Dr. Long's ring. It was a curious coincidence that a ring found near Wexford (as was the case with the ring alluded to

by Mr. Le Hunte) and this old family relic should bear the same device. Perhaps it bore some allusion to the initial letter of the town or county of Wexford.

The Secretary then submitted to the meeting the following communications and papers:—

On an ancient memorial cross in the churchyard of Collardstown, near Ballymore Eustace, county of Kildare, illustrated by rubbings: by Sir Erasmus D. Borrowes.

On a rare variety of Irish "ring-money," preserved in his collection: by Alexander Colville Welsh, Esq.

On a sepulchral cist discovered at Timogue, Queen's County: by Mr. Daniel O'Byrne.

On the topographical collections relative to the county of Louth, preserved amongst the Ordnance papers in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy: by the Rev. P. O'Hanlon.

A biography of Florence M'Carthy, the head of that tribe, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I.: by Daniel M'Carthy, Esq.

The usual vote of thanks having been passed to the donors and exhibitors, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in September.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting, June 28, the Rev. R. Burnaby in the Chair, Mr. Thompson exhibited a drawing, by Mr. H. Goddard, of the hall of Leicester Castle, as it appeared previously to the alterations effected in 1821, when its original appearance was entirely destroyed; together with a ground plan and details of several portions of it.

Mr. Woodcock exhibited casts, in copper, of the great seal of King Edward the Confessor, the inscription on which is, "SIGILLVM EADWARDI ANGLORVM BASILEI." The word *Basilei* instead of *Regis* is an interesting indication of the knowledge and use of the Greek language among the Anglo-Saxons. Humphrey, in his book on Common Prayer, states that King Athelstane's Psalter contains the earliest existing copy of the Nicene Creed, and that it is in Greek, but written in Saxon characters. The knowledge of Greek among the Anglo-Saxons points to the connection between the early Church of England and the Eastern Church. It shows that the Latin language had not then that exclusive possession which it certainly obtained in England between the Norman Conquest and the revival of learning. The fact that Christianity was introduced originally from the Eastern Church, through Gaul, and that the usages of the East (as, for instance, the time of keeping Easter) prevailed in England until the Conquest, and among the Anglo-Saxons even after, is well-known. The knowledge, therefore, of the Greek among the Anglo-Saxons, and of the Latin exclusively among the Normans, is important. The Norman Conquest brought Rome, and the language of Rome, in a way to England, which St. Augustine's mission had failed to do, although the succession of the clergy of the previous East-

ern Church of England had been superseded by the Western missionaries.

Mr. Neal exhibited an angel of the 34th year of Henry VIII., the peculiarity of which consists in an amulet or gun-hole on the side of the ship on the reverse.—(*Folkes*, pl. vi., fig. 6.)

Mr. Gresley produced rubbings of the brass of St. Ethelred in Winborne Minster, and of the inscription belonging to it mentioned at the last meeting as having been discovered during the restoration of the church last year, which is as follows:—

IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPVS SANCTI ETHELREDI
REGIS WEST-SAXONVM MARTYRIS,
QVI ANNO DOMINI 872: 23 DIE APRILIS PER
MANVS SACORVM PAGANORVM OCCVBIT.

This inscription is upon a plate measuring 10½ by 3 inches. It differs from the inscription now in the church in having no contractions, and also having the date 872 instead of 873; the latter, according to Hutchins, being a wrong one. Leland says the date when he visited Winborne (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) was 827; "evidently a misprint," says Hutchins, for 872; which shows that it was the inscription recently discovered, if either of them, which Leland saw. But although evidently more ancient than the present inscription, the one discovered has the appearance of being of the commencement of the seventeenth rather than of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Gresley also exhibited some antiquities discovered last year in the Minster and Stow Pools at Lichfield, which have been let dry in order to the latter being formed into a reservoir for the town of Walsall. They are now in the possession of C. Gresley, Esq.

DISCOVERY AND EXAMINATION OF A ROMAN CEMETERY, BELONGING TO THE UPPER EMPIRE PERIOD, AT BARENTIN, (ARRONDISSEMENT DE ROUEN.)

DURING the early part of last year some workmen, employed in grubbing the wood of Torterelle, discovered a number of ancient vessels. The greater part of these were broken by their digging tools, and the few that escaped were collected by M. Lame, of Bondeville, the owner of the property. Notice of this discovery appeared in the journals of Rouen and Fécamp, and the Abbé Cochet lost no time in examining the vessels in question, which he found to be of Roman pottery of the Upper Empire, and indicative of a cemetery of the early Christian period.

On obtaining the permission of M. Lame, which was most politely conceded, and a grant of money from the Prefet de la Seine Inférieure, the Abbé Cochet visited Barentin early last June, and the results of his first research are briefly summed up in the following notes.

The space of ground examined by M. Cochet is about 30 metres long, by 10 broad—about 97 feet by 32 in English measure. In this strip no less than 88 sepulchral groups were found, which consisted of 230 vessels, either of earthenware or glass. Among these were 13 *dolia*, or very large earthenware vessels, used by the Gallo-Romans for sepulchral purposes since the days of the elder Pliny.

These cremation-tombs of Barentin may be divided into two classes—those of note, and ordinary ones. These latter, as a rule, were composed of three vessels: that which contained the burnt remains of the deceased; an empty jar for holding the liquor for offerings; and another black goblet-shaped vessel, destined for libations. The tombs of persons of note consisted of a *dolum*, the vast interior of which contained several vessels; or else a group of four or five vessels deposited in the earth in a casing of wood, tiles, or flints. These groups, which certainly afford most interest, usually contained a glass urn, filled with burnt bones, and enclosed in an earthenware vessel, an earthen jar for the offerings, a red saucer, and a vessel of black pottery. Frequently, too, a drinking-glass was found by, or above the head, or else a glass phial for perfumes or scents.

The forms of these vessels were very elegant, like all other products of the Upper Empire, but unfortunately very few—only 15 out of 130—could be removed whole, owing to the roots and stones with which the site of these thickets was filled. These vessels, deposited near the surface, had been long ago broken by the pressure

of the soil, and the rolling of carts. The greater part, too, were found purposely surrounded by blocks of flint, or beneath the roots of oaks, which rendered their removal difficult.

The cemetery of Barentin, like the other cremation interments of the Upper Empire, furnished but few reliques in metal. M. Cochet, however, noticed some iron nails both inside the vessels and scattered around them. In the former case, these belonged to the wooden frame on which the body was burned; in the latter, to the chests in which the vessels were placed when committed to the earth.

There was also collected a fibula of bronze inlaid with enamel, a ring of a size adapted for the finger of a young person, and a small iron bell, which was lying in one of the vessels. It is just such a bell as those which are hung round the necks of animals. Similar ones occurred in 1845 in the Roman cemetery of Neuville-le-Pollet, and in 1851 at Bois des Loges, near Etretat. Lastly, at the bottom of a glass urn, filled with burnt bones, two large brass coins were discovered. One of these is entirely defaced, but on the other we could read the name of Antoninus Pius, (138—161). This brass had been deposited while quite new, and was perfectly unrudded. It agrees with the date of the pottery and the practice of cremation, and affords a date of the second century of our era to this cemetery, which may have originated in the first century, and probably did not exist longer than the end of the third. It is somewhat remarkable that all the examples of cremation in our cemeteries have afforded coins of either Adrian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, or Marcus Aurelius.

Another interment, which was the richest we met with here, afforded a square plate of bronze, of the use of which we are not aware, and a circular mirror of bronze, tinned, and pierced round with holes, for the purpose of attaching some ornamental border. This relique was unfortunately broken by the country-people, who ransacked the interment during the absence of the workmen.

Among the results of this research must be given the mark of the potter, Liberius, found on the bottom of a red cup; and two marks of glass-makers, observed on two square urns. One of these is an M with concentric circles round it; the other is a Greek cross \oplus . A similar mark occurred on a glass urn found at Laneray in

1827, and now preserved in the Dieppe Library.

The cemetery of Torterelle, though it has produced but few objects fitted to adorn a museum, is not the less precious a mine for archaeology, and an important point for ancient geography. The number of vessels of all sorts destroyed by the workmen in 1857 is estimated at not less than 2,000. In fact, 50 ares (= almost 1½ acre) were then cleared; and if this space be compared with that of the present year, it will be seen that there is probably no exaggeration in the above estimate. Nor is the spot exhausted, and M. Cochet has not yet made out its extent. It is then to be hoped that science may yet hence derive further revelations.

It will perhaps be asked, where the

cemetery of Torterelle is situate? to what period it belongs? and to what establishment it was attached? This cemetery, then, lies at the eastern extremity of Barentin, just where this commune joins Pavilly, and Pissy-Povil. It is in a lonely valley, on the slope of a hill, like most ancient cemeteries, and abuts on the Havre railway. Its date must necessarily be referred to the first three centuries of our era, but it is not so easy to determine to what establishment it may have belonged. It may, however, very probably have been attached to the manor of Catillon, in which it is enclosed. The name of Catillon is very ancient, and it was probably here that the powerful Gallo-Roman family resided, whose burial-place we have just discovered.

PROPOSAL FOR THE COLLECTION OF AUTHENTIC COPIES OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

THE Society of Antiquaries of London, not having been successful in inducing the government to take measures for arresting the destruction of funeral monuments, &c., desires to provide a partial remedy by establishing a registry of all properly-authenticated copies of inscriptions; and with this view propose to collect such copies in the following manner, viz.—

To receive all copies of monumental inscriptions, authenticated to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed by the Society for this purpose, which may be sent to them free of expense.

Rubbings, photographs, engravings, etchings, and lithographs will be received as copies. Written copies should be in a clear and legible handwriting, and upon foolscap of the ordinary size. The paper should be written on one side only, and with a clear space between each inscription. It is indispensable that it should appear on the copy whether it be derived from the original monument, or from any transcript or other source.

Such copies, and all rubbings, photographs, &c., of monuments and monumental inscriptions, will be kept in the apartments of the Society in Somerset-house, London, or some other suitable place of deposit, and will be arranged and indexed.

It is hoped that eventually arrangements may be made for rendering the index and inscriptions accessible to the public generally.

The Society of Antiquaries invite the assistance, not only of all their members, but of all possessors of rubbings,

photographs, or other copies of monumental inscriptions, or drawings, &c., of monuments. It is obvious that the value of such a collection will mainly depend upon its extent and accuracy.

Copies and communications upon this subject should be addressed to "The Society of Antiquaries, Somerset-house, London," and it will be convenient if the subject of the communication be indicated by the word "Inscriptions" written on the envelope. Information respecting curious or valuable inscriptions, especially if in any state of decay or danger, will be thankfully received.

The Society desire to receive in like manner copies of inscriptions, &c., in churchyards as well as in churches: and will be particularly gratified to receive copies of epitaphs wherever they may exist, whether on the Continent or in any of our Colonies, relating to British families.

Copies of inscriptions will be the more valuable when accompanied by sketches, rubbings, or descriptions of any armorial bearings on the monument, and also by particulars as to the precise part of the church or churchyard in which they may be found.

Communications respecting existing collections of inscriptions, of annotated copies of Weever's "Funeral Monuments," Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, or other works of similar character, or of any county histories in which manuscript copies of such records are preserved, are also invited by the Society, who desire to form a general index of Monumental Inscriptions.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

No. VIII.

CLAVERING HUNDRED.—No. I.

Clavering.—Berden.

Clavering.—A large and interesting Perpendicular church, with rich screen-work, roofs, and seats; also many monuments to the Barlee family, who were seated here for several generations. In a window of the north aisle are the arms of *William Barlee*, of the Middle Temple, Esq., 1683:—Erm., 3 bars wavy sab. Crest, a boar's head coupé or, in the mouth flames proper.

The two following coats of arms were to be seen in the clerestory windows during the last century, they have since disappeared. 1. "Scutum *Radulphi Grey*, miles cuius a'i'e pp'cietur Deus;"⁵ arg., a bend vert, cottized gu. 2. *Langley*, paly of six arg. vert.; imp., *Ffox*, per pale sab. vert, a cross potent arg.

Arms on the monuments.

I. A brass in the nave with four shields to *Vesula*, daughter of *Syleester Danvers*, of Dautesy, co. Wilts (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of *Sir John Mordaunt*, *Knt.*) and wife of *Thomas Welbore*, of Pondes, in Clavering, Gent.; she died Dec. 26, 1591.

1. *Welbore*, Arg., a fess between 2 boars pass sab., armed or; imp. *Danvers*, quarterly of 19—5, 5, 5, 4.

1. *Danvers*, Gu., chev. between 3 mullets pierced or.

2. *Danvers*, ancient erm., on bend gu. 3 martlets or.

3. *Popham*, Gu., 2 bars or, on chief of last 2 stags' heads cabossed of the field.

4. *Stradling*, Paly of 6, arg. az., on bend gu. 3 cinquefoils or.

5. — A chevron.

6. — 3 crosses patée, 2, 1, a file of 3 points.

7. — A fess between 3 crosslets.

8. — A chevron between 3 crescents.

9. — Checky, a fess.

10. — 3 chevrons.

11. — Checky.

12. *Daintesy*, Per pale, or sab., 3 bars nebuly counterchanged.

13. — A chief indented.

14. — 3 doves, 2, 1, a chief.

15. — A bend, over all a file of 3 points.

16. — On a cross five martlets.

17. — Checky, a chief erm., a file of 5 points.

18. — A fret.

19. — Fretty.

Crest, a boar's head coupé sab., pierced by a spear in pale or, embued gu.

2. Quarterly 1. *Danvers*; 2. *Danvers*, ancient; 3. *Stradling*; 4. *Daintesy*; imp. 1, 4, *Courtenay*, Or, 3 torteaux, 2, 1, file of 3 points az., besanty; 2, 3, *Redvers*, Or, lion ramp. az.

3. *Welbore*, imp. 1, 4, *Bradbury*, Sab., a chevron erm. between 3 buckles arg.; 2, 3, *Rockhill*, Arg., a chevron between 3 chess-rooks sab.

4. Quarterly, 1, 4, *Bradbury*; 2, 3, *Rockhill*; imp. *Banson*, Arg., a chevron between 3 goats' heads erased sab. attired or.

II. A monument with effigies near the chancel-arch to *William Barlee*, Esq., 1619, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of *John Serle*, Gent., of Barkway; also his son, *John Barlee*, Esq., and *Mary* his wife, daughter of *John Haynes*, Esq., of Old Hall, 1633. Five shields of arms:—

1. *Barlee*, Quarterly of 18—6, 6, 6, with crest as before.

1. *Barlee*.

2. *Lammay*, Or, a water bouget sab., border of last, besanty.

3. *Moghill*, Arg., on a cross az. 5 roses or.

4. *Bellhouse*, Arg., 3 lions ramp. gu., 2, 1.

5. *Paghall*, Arg., a fess sab. between 3 crescents gu.

6. *Walden*, Sab., 2 bars, and in chief 3 cinquefoils arg.

7. *Braton*, Az., 2 chevronels between 3 mullets or, 2, 1.

8. *Norwood*, Erm., a cross eng. gu.

9. *Geredot*, Gu., 3 crescents arg., 2, 1.

10. *Serle*, Per pale, or, sab.

11. — Barry of 8, or, gu.
 12. — Az., 3 cinquefoils erminois, 2, 1.
 13. — Az., 3 escallops or, 2, 1.
 14. — Quarterly per fess indented, or az.
 15. — Paly of four, or, az., on fess gu. 3 mullets arg.
 16. Quarterly, gu., or, a bend arg.
 17. Arg., a fess between 3 boars pass. sab.
 18. Vert, a chevron between 3 roses arg.
- 2 and 3. Each *Barlee* only.
4. *Barlee*, imp. *Serle*, Per pale, or, sab.
 5. *Barlee*, imp. *Haynes*.

III. A monument to *Margaret*, daughter of *George Oliver, Esq.*, of Great Wilbraham, co. Cambs., and first wife of *Haynes Barlee, Esq.*, 1653.

Barlee, Quarterly of 18, as before, with crest.

IV. A monument to *Mary*, daughter of *Edmund Turner, Gent.*, of Walden, and second wife of *Haynes Barlee, Esq.*, 1658. *Barlee* only, imp. *Turner, Az.*, on a fess eng. between 2 mill-rhinds or a lion pass. gu., and two crests, 1. *Barlee*; 2. *Turner*, A lion pass. guard gu.

V. A monument to *Haynes Barlee, Esq.*, 1696, and *Mary* his third wife, daughter of *William Riddlesden, Esq.*; *Barlee* and crest, imp. *Riddlesden, Arg.*, a chevron between 3 crosslets fitchée sab.

VI. A monument to *John Stephenson*, of Huxton, co. Cambs., Esq., and *Anne* his wife, daughter and co-heir of *Henry Patten, Gent.*, of Clavering, 1741. *Stephenson*, Gu., on bend arg. 3 leopards' faces vert; surtout, *Patten, Az.*, a quatre-foil or between 3 crescents arg. Crest, a leopard's head erased regard. vert.

VII. A flat stone to *Richard Godfrey, Gent.*, 1699; a wreath with four hawks' bells.

VIII. A flat stone to *William Jekyll*,

Gent., 1711, A fess between 3 hinds trippant. Crest, a horse's head coupé, maned, and bridled.

IX. A flat stone to *William Benson, Esq.*, 1677, Arg., on chevron between 3 goats' heads erased sab. attired or, 3 escallops of the field; imp. *Groves, Ern.*, on chevron eng. gu. 3 escallops arg. Crest, a goat's head erased.

X. Two flat stones to members of the *Benson* family, each with the arms and crest of *Benson*.

XI. Three flat stones in the churchyard, each with the arms of *Martin*, Paly of six, or az., on chief gu., 3 martlets or. Crest, a mountain cat pass. proper.

On a hatchment, Arg., 3 bars gu., in chief 3 trefoils slipt sab.; a border az., semé of mullets arg.; impaling Or, a fess eng. vert between a lion pass. in chief gu. and three torteaux in base, 2, 1. Crest, an arm embowed in armour, in hand proper a star of six rays or.

Berden.—An interesting little church, cruciform, without aisles, and a western tower. In the chancel are some curious early Decorated remains.

1. On an altar-tomb in the chancel are brasses to *Thomas Thompson, Esq.*, and *Anne* his wife, 1607, with these arms on two brass shields:—

1. *Thompson*, Per fess, arg., sab., a fess embattled counter-embattled between 3 falcons close, all counter-changed.

2. *Aldersaye*, Gu., on a bend between two cinquefoils arg. 3 lions' faces sab.

2. On a large monument against the east wall of the chancel to *Thomas Aldersaye, Esq.*, of Bunbury, co. Chester, 1598, the arms and crest of *Aldersaye* only.

J. H. SPERLING.

Wicken Bonant Rectory,
June 30, 1858.

BORDEAUX ARMOUR.

MR. URBAN.—The reading of the papers published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE on the "Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century," afforded me the greatest pleasure, inasmuch as Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick's "Critical Inquiry" on the same topic is very far from being satisfactory. With his omission it would be worth a volume.

In a recent account of the arms and armour of the Bordeaux knights, as they appear in the Roll of the 54th year of Henry III., and in the Roll of the 13th year of Edward I., it is stated that the arms and armour of the Bordeaux knights were charged with the arms of the Infante Don Luis, brother to King Carlos II., caused workmen to come from the capital of Guienne to manufacture arms and armour, a fact which throws light on a Close Roll of the 54th year of Henry III., quoted by Sir Samuel Meyrick, vol. i. p. 150. Near the same time, that is to say, at the end of the thirteenth cen-

In 1358, the Infante Don Luis, brother to King Carlos II., caused workmen to come from the capital of Guienne to manufacture arms and armour, a fact which throws light on a Close Roll of the 54th year of Henry III., quoted by Sir Samuel Meyrick, vol. i. p. 150. Near the same time, that is to say, at the end of the thirteenth cen-

* Yanguas y Miranda, *Diccionario de Antiquas Armas del Reino de Navarra*, vol. i. pp. 50, 67. There is marked the price of a suit of armour of a Navarrese knight in 1373: a Bordeaux sword is charged one Martin.

tury, an Arabian writer mentioned with praise the swords of Bordeaux^b.

In 1367, the Black Prince, having espoused the cause of Don Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, prepared for war by ordering a great quantity of arms to be made at Bordeaux:—

"Adonques veïsez à Burdeux
Forger espèces et coteaux,
Cotes de ferre et bacynettes,
Gleyves, haches et gantillettes."

The readers of Froissart's "Chronicles" hit very frequently upon mention of arms of the Bordeaux manufactory. Thus the good Canon of Chinay exhibits the actors in the combat of Thirty armed with short swords of this description, "roides et aigües^c;" and the Lord of Berkeley fighting with a Bordeaux sword, "bonne et legere et roide assez^c." He speaks of sharpened spears of Bordeaux iron^d; of wide Bordeaux irons, sharp, biting, and cutting as a razor; and of swords forged in this town, "dont le taillant estoit si aspre et si dur que plus ne pouvoit e." At last, Covelier gives to an esquire such a one "qui moult chier li

consta^b." At the same epoch there was in Navarre one Perrin de Bordeaux, "maestro de facer cainones^b." To complete the enumeration of the arms manufactured at Bordeaux, we must refer to the mention of such daggers in a curious ballad by Eustache Deschamps, *De la Maledicion sur ceuls qui requierent à faire Armes^b*, published by the late M. Crapelet, and to the portrait of a knight in an old Provençal romance, who is represented wearing "escu qui est de Bordel^b."

What became of this manufactory I cannot tell at present, but it is not altogether impossible that some information on the subject may be preserved in the *Archives départementales*, or in the town muniment-room. On the other side, some other notices must occur in the old English records. It would be desirable to make all of them known, in order to enable some one to increase the historical light we possess on the arms, armour, and military usages of the fourteenth century.

I am, &c.

FRANCISQUE-MICHEL.

MR. LUARD'S LIVES OF ST. EDWARD.

MR. URBAN,—My attention has been called to a letter of M. Michel in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for this month, in which certain passages in the translation and glossary of the recently published French "Life of Edward the Confessor" are pointed out as incorrect. Your sense of justice will, I feel confident, allow me to say a few words in reply.

That there are errors in my book I can

readily believe—and most thankful shall I be if any one, competent to the task, will point them out, especially if it be done in a kind spirit. The concluding sentence of my preface, I think, sufficiently expresses my feelings on this point. But M. Michel has evidently not seen the book itself, and thus manages to misrepresent the editor in more than one instance. Nor do I think that the attack comes with a very good grace from one who has tried his own hand (not at translating, but) at editing a small portion of this very poem with such very ill success as M. Michel, who, in the short extract he has given in his *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, vol. i. (Rouen, 1836) has made thirteen mistakes in the course of 127 lines! As to what he or his readers could have thought the meaning of—

"Si pur esclaireir mun efere," (p. 119, l. 4.)

(l. 4,514 in my edition,) to be, I cannot even conjecture. But to come to my own supposed blunders. M. Michel finds fault with two words in my glossary—*mairém*

^a *Chronique de Bertrand du Guesclin*, published in the *Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, v. 6,017; vol. i. p. 322.

^b *Dice. de Ant. del Reino de Navarra*, vol. I. p. 68.

^c *Poésies morales et historiques*, &c. A Paris, 1832. 8vo. pp. 132, 133.

^d *Gérard de Rossillon*, p. 345, lig. 8. Cf. p. 346, lig. 9.

^b Ibn-Sayd, quoted by Makkari, MS. of the Imperial Library at Paris, A. F. No. 704, fol. 566. Cf. *Géographie d'Aboulfeda*, traduite par M. Reinaud. Paris, Imp. Nat. 1848. 4to., vol. ii. 1st part, p. 507.

^c "The Black Prince: an Historical Poem, written in French, by Chandos Herald; with a Translation and Notes by the Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. London: W. Nicol, Shakespeare Press, 1842." 4to., p. 160, v. 2,356.

^d *Les Chroniques de sire Jean Froissart*, liv. i. part. ii. ann. 1351, chap. vii.; edit. of the *Ponth. Litt.*, vol. i. p. 294, col. 2. Thomas Johnes, vol. i. p. 374, note, of the 4to. edition of his translation of Sir John Froissart's *Chronicles*, expresses his surprise that his author, "who in general is so very minute in relating every transaction, should have omitted an account of this extraordinary engagement." The fact is, that such an account is to be found in a manuscript made use of by the late M. Buchon, the last editor of Froissart.

^e *Ibid.*, chap. xliii. ann. 1356, p. 352, col. 2.

^f *Ibid.*, liv. iii. chap. xx. ann. 1355, vol. ii. p. 429, col. 2.

^g Liv. ii. chap. v. ann. 1377 (vol. ii. p. 5, col. 1); chap. lix. ann. 1386, p. 567, col. 2. Cf. chap. xiv. ann. 1388, p. 409, col. 1.

and *toldre*. The latter, he says, was coined by the learned compiler*, and kindly tells me that *tolir* is the true infinitive. Had M. Michel looked into my book itself, he would have found that I have given two other forms for *mairam*, viz. *mariam* and *marien*, all of which occur in the poem; and that *tolir* is also in its place in the glossary. Why I have inserted *mairam* is for a reason which M. Michel once thought satisfactory; namely, "because I found it in the MS." (which now lies before me). (See the Glossarial Index, p. 144, to "Charlemagne, an Anglo-Norman poem," published by Francisque Michel. London: 1836.) And he may find several other forms of this word if he will look into Du Cange's *Lexicon* under the word *materia*. As to *toldre*, I really am surprised at M. Michel's ignorance; had he opened Roquefort's *Glossaire*, he might have found the following instance of this word:—

"Je puis confesser et asoldre
Ce ne me puet nulz *toldre*."
Roman de la Rose, 11,487.

And it is given by Burguy, Henschel, and, I believe, all the compilers of dictionaries of this language. I have given all the forms of the infinitive from which tenses are derived which occur in the poem—*toldre* and *toler*, as well as *tolir*.

As to the two passages in which I am accused of mistranslating, I readily con-

fess my mistake in the word *entur*, which means "around," (a word also in the glossary); but M. Michel manages to blunder even worse than I have done, (mine is at least a possible version), when he says that *tur*^b here meant "turn." As to the other,—

"A fundement le e parfund,"

though the translation given by M. Michel is specious at first sight, I doubt very much whether it is the true one. M. Michel, perhaps, is not aware that *e* may be a form of *est*, though I believe not a common one. Another instance may be seen in the poem by referring to the glossary.

One word in conclusion. The character of an editor's work in such a book as mine can be determined only by those who take the trouble of reading it carefully through. If any one will do this, (in the way, for instance, of your reviewer in the June number, to whom I am indebted for several suggestions which will be of great value if ever an opportunity offers of making use of them,) I shall most gladly receive his verdict. And, to use the words of Dr. Maitland, *nostris melioris utroque*, even "if the matter is to be decided by a casual dip, it should at least be made in the author's own work."—I am, &c.,

H. R. LUARD.

Trinity College, Cambridge,
July 9, 1858.

THE OLD NORMAN LANGUAGE.

MR. URBAN,—The old Norman language is almost forgotten, remembered only in our old dictionaries, and in our law French dictionaries, but it is spoken in our Channel Islands, and in the remainder of the old duchy of Normandy, in more or less purity, but is fast falling into disuse before the prevailing English and French.

I wrote the following, which was kindly inserted in the "Comet" and "Star" Guernsey papers, in March last: in this I was assisted by Mons. Metivier, of Guernsey, and I was glad to find that he had published on the old Norman language as spoken in Guernsey.

The following is what I wrote:—

"OLD NORMAN LANGUAGE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMET.—The language of ancient and loyal members of the Bri-

* He adds, that if there be any mistake committed before Mr. Luard by lexicographers." One must of course allowances for a foreigner in language; but the above is a mistake of the word "coin," as he says *toldre* is to be found in many places.

tish Crown, the Channel Islands, is valuable in many respects, as it is the relic of the old Norman language, which is still preserved in its purity in some retired districts; but the language of these is intermixed with the old and modern English, and with that odd mixture of that patois of many countries, *Lingua Franca*, adopted by the seafaring men and the fishermen (French and English) in the Channel Islands. Is there not a set of antiquaries who would form a committee to collect this singular language, while it can be collected, for it is fast wearing away! This is a hint which we hope will be taken by our antiquaries. Perhaps the excellent bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey would be presidents, and with the dean and clergy, and the attorney and solicitor-general, would form a committee on this occasion.

"J. J. W.

"Stoke Newington, London,
"March 15."

Mons. Metivier's book is a curious volume: it is in 12mo.; the following is its title:—"Primes Guernesaises par un Catalan. Ex dialecto vidè humanarum rerum inconstantiam et colligi antiquatum eamque venerare. Londres: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. 1857." The

It is composed of a number of narratives in the language; they are strongly illustrative of the manners and customs of the people: and to this is added many curious and quaint engravings worthy of attention. There is also a Glossary of fifty pages.

We give an English translation of one of these narratives and engravings, translated by a fair Norman lady:—

“THE LAMENTATIONS OF DAMARIS.

“Oh what a noise in Fountain-street,
Oh what lamentations I hear!
Whether we're silent or complain,
They'll soon destroy our nest of rats.
Seventy years I've nestled close
In my old blessed dark garret:
It's all over—they've threatened me,
And it's all owing to the States.

“Where can I go, I and my fleas,
My cat, and the rest of my goods?
They must indeed have hearts of stone,
To turn us out of our doors.
My poor old neighbours, cost what may,
The poor must submit to the rich.
Happy we'd be if we were all
In Mr. Durand's garden-ground.

“Death stares us really in the face;
But rightly said Mr. Crepin,
Life is only a pilgrimage,
And ours is nearly at its end.

God knows that since I learn'd to walk,
It's seldom I've had a good feast;
Of good and bad I've had my share:
May paradise be our rest.

“Oh! if our forefathers could look down
From on high, and see the course of life!
Nothing will remain; stone on stone,
Slate and wainscot, all must go.
Wicked they are, and to he who spurs them
on;
I would with pleasure him give them.
Must not we—with anger I cough—
Bewail our Jerusalem!

“'Tis said, Pride goes before a fall,—
Yes, and we're made to feel it;
Be pleased or not, 'tis all the same.
Gentlemen, you'd have your lesson
To a poor old creature like me:
Draw out my poor neck;
Where I coul'd, from the third story—
With my neighbours speak and shake hands.

“Father and mother have lived here,
Eaten their soup, and kept their house,
And multiplied their progeny;
In this my blessed old corner
My aunt Anne kept her Christmas-eve,
Where I played when I was a child.
You chase away that poor old thing,
At least as if it were feet foremost.

“J. J. W.

“Stoke Newington,
“June 28, 1858.”

MODERN VANDALISM.

MR. URBAN, — A recent peerage case has drawn attention to the fact, sometimes denied and frequently forgotten, that the memorials of the dead are of value to others as well as the antiquary and county-historian. It has also been, indirectly, the means of exposing some very flagrant cases of mutilation and destruction. Mr. C. R. Smith and the writer in the “Morning Post” who signs his letter K. deserve the thanks, not of antiquaries only, but of all who inherit the gentle blood of England for their exposure of these modern Vandals, who are—

“Raising the characters of our renown,
Defacing monuments.....
Undoing all, as all had never been.”

I believe, and I think I could prove, that the fanatics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries did less harm in the way of destroying sepulchral memorials than their very unfanatical successors of the Georgian era and the church restorers of our own day. Manuscript collections of church notes and our earlier topographical writers demonstrate that when Puritanism ceased to be dominant in England, there existed in many a church complete series of sepulchral memorials which have now quite passed away, or are but represented by a few mutilated fragments. That the destruction of these records is still going on is too well known to

require proof; the best way to hinder this sacrilege is to make as public as possible all cases that come beneath notice. There are few of your readers who could not add to the list K. has given.

Probably the least evil method of disposing of an old stone is to bury it under the flooring. This has been done in recent restorations very frequently. I have been told by the mason who laid the floor, that the chancel of the church of Frodingham (co. Lincoln) was entirely paved with monumental slabs, many, to use his own words, “so old fashioned, that the reading was in black letters like an old Bible:” all these, excepting one, were buried beneath a new stone floor. At Bottesford, near Brigg, in the same county, about the year 1826, a singing-gallery was erected in the north transept, and slabs were removed from various parts of the church for the supports to rest upon. Some of these are believed to be very old. A steel helmet was at the same time taken away by some person, by whom is not known.

When the present church at Grayingham, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, was built, some time during the latter part of the last century, it seems that every memorial of ancient times was swept away. The present building does not occupy so much ground as its predecessor, so that probably the chancel floor is yet to be found under

the green turf of the churchyard. In digging a grave where the old chancel stood, a slab in memory of one of the Plackneys was found; much mutilated, it is true, but still legible. I was told by an inhabitant of the village that portions of other stones were partially laid bare.

When the old chapter-house at Durham^a was destroyed, several inscriptions were found relating to the early priors; these were all buried under the new floor, not even copies being taken^b. Within the last three or four years the authorities of the same cathedral have mutilated one of the finest pieces of monumental sculpture under their care, by cutting a groove and inserting glass therein to prevent a draught in the choir.

Sepulchral effigies are so frequently removed from their proper resting-places and used as garden ornaments, that no one is surprised to find them in such situations. Many cases occur to me. There was, for instance, in the year 1853, a stone figure, with the hands raised in prayer, to be seen in the yard of the Mechanics' Institute at Beverley. About the same time I remember seeing in a garden at Winterton (co. Lincoln) two effigies, a male and a female, used to support a sun-dial. There is a very large figure in military costume in the court outside the Scarborough Museum; and about ten years ago there was to be seen a mutilated knightly figure walled in the front of a house in Pontefract. I do not remember the name of the street—it was somewhere near the castle.

We are in the habit of thinking that to whatever danger ecclesiastical antiquities are exposed in the present day, at least Puritan iconoclasm has passed away for ever. It is not entirely so, however. I

know a gentleman who only hindered the curate of an adjoining parish from removing the gable crosses from the church in which he officiated, by threatening him with legal proceedings; and I have myself seen cases where the destruction of ecclesiastical remains has seemed to proceed not entirely from ignorance. The following anecdote is somewhat to the purpose. At Roxby (co. Lincoln) there is in the south aisle a low arch of the kind called a founder's arch, and in this formerly rested a very fine stone effigy of a priest. A meddling churchwarden some years ago removed this figure from its proper place into the chancel within the railings. It was not, however, destined to remain long there, for some of the principal inhabitants complained that their feelings were wounded by kneeling before a graven image when they received communion; in consequence, the effigy was cast into a dark corner of the bell-house. I saw it there about four months ago, and cross-questioned the clerk about it. He said that Old Sampson (this is the popular name it seems) was an idolatrous image, and if it were left to him "he should break the thing with a stone hammer, and fling the bits into the street; but he reckoned if he did so he should get wrong. Great people set store by such things now. It wasn't so when he was young." I cautioned him to do nothing of the kind, but should not be surprised, if ever I visit that church again, to find that Old Sampson has disappeared.

I have heard that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries have under consideration a scheme for collecting copies of monumental inscriptions. Of its nature I know nothing. The matter is one of pressing necessity—some fragment perishes daily. K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

DESTRUCTION AND MUTILATION OF MONUMENTAL REMAINS.

MR. URBAN,—As you have been pleased in your article on the "Destruction and Mutilation of Monuments in Churches," to reprint the letter which I addressed to the editor of the "Morning Post" on that subject, I beg leave to send you a copy of the inscription from the brass plate abstracted from South Walsham Church, Norfolk, and not long since purchased by a friend of mine. I had not seen it at the time you published your article, and made a mistake in saying that it was engraved

in Old English. It is in Roman capitals, as follows:—

"HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF WILLEM FOLLARD, WHO BY HIS WILL AND TESTAMENT GAVE TO THIS CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE X^{li}, AND TO THE OTHER OF OUR LADY v^{li}, AND TO THE WHOLE TOWNE OF SOUTH WALSHAM XL^{li}, TO YE USE OF THE POORE FOR EVER: ALSO TO THE TOWNE OF WOOD . . . STWICK v^{li}, AND TO SALEHOUSE v^{li}. HE DIED OCT. 10, 1605.

"POSUIT EI UXOR AMORIS ERGO."

It seems obvious that this plate is legal evidence of the foundation of the charities recorded upon it, but whether they are still in existence I am not aware. It is

^a See *Journal of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xiv. p. 104. ^b See *Antiquaries' Magazine*, vol. x. p. 104. ^c See *Journal of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xiv. p. 104.

conjectured to have been stolen as far back as the year 1827.

I will take this opportunity of mentioning that I have great reason to fear that the tomb of the venerable historian and antiquary, the Rev. John Strype, has been destroyed not very long since. Mrs. Ogborne states, in her "History of Essex," (1814), that his monument, dated 1737, was upon the floor of the chancel of Law Leyton Church. Many of the monuments and sepulchral slabs have lately been removed from their original positions—probably unavoidably—and I believe that several are lost, including that of John Strype. Having made, in company with a friend, a careful inspection of the whole

interior of the edifice, we were unable to find the latter, though I should be glad to learn that we have overlooked it, as its destruction would be not merely a disgrace to the parish, and to the county of Essex, but a national disgrace. There is a small stone in the wall of the south entrance, inscribed,

JOHN STRIPE,
VICAR,
1696.

But this is not a mortuary memorial, neither is it that referred to by Mrs. Ogborne.—I am, &c.
K.

July 14, 1858.

THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE.

DEFACEMENT OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

MR. URBAN,—Finding myself alluded to in your last in reference to the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Lords on the Shrewsbury Peerage Case, perhaps a few words on the subject from me will not be out of place. I was certainly surprised to find that my evidence touching the wilful defacement of the inscription on the Bromsgrove monument was considered by the Solicitor-General as only a suggestion. The only suggestion that fell from me was the manner in which the erasure was effected. I never for a moment doubted, nor did I conceive a doubt possible, that it was otherwise than intentional. If not a wilful erasure for a particular end, what other hypothesis more satisfactorily accounts for its present condition? I have heard no suggestion whatever to account for the inscription being reduced to a level with the surface. The inscription in Latin on the upper verge of the monument is far more exposed to the accident of time, yet it is quite perfect, shewing only a few bruises, which do not in the least affect its legibility. The English inscription, the subject of so much interest, is in a most protected situation, yet it cannot be read without the study of many hours, even by those familiar with the characters, and experienced in deciphering such memorials. Several letters are altogether obliterated, and not a single character would be legible but for the accidental preservation of an obscure outline, the last relic of the relieve. Let any one who has seen the Bromsgrove monument, and believes that the injury is not the work of design, state how it was reduced to its present condition. The question is interesting enough to be thoroughly sifted.

In two visits to Bromsgrove I passed altogether as much as three days over the monument. Besides deciphering the inscription, I took an impression of it, which to my mind presented conclusive evidence not only of wilful erasure, but of the means by which it was effected. These means were certainly such, or very similar, to what I suggested to the Committee. The surface has such marks as would be made by abrasion caused by friction of a harder and rougher material than alabaster. Sandstone was most likely to have been used; it would be most effective, and any mason knows the process.

The question derives great importance in connection with the preservation of our monuments. I believe none but those who have made these memorials their study have the slightest conception of the wholesale destruction that has taken place from various causes. No farther back than the last coronation, a large portion of the brass of John Bishop of Salisbury was stolen out of Edward the Confessor's Chapel, and I believe never noticed at all until I called attention to it. Even the conservators, if one can so call them, the vergers, were not all acquainted with the fact until I pointed it out: one told me he never should have noticed it. This in the Abbey itself, the shrine of our kings. Who destroyed the beautiful canopy over the alabaster monument of John of Eltham? Not the Puritans. It is engraved in Dart's History. In fact, I quite concur with one of your correspondents, that more destruction has been done during the eighteenth century than by the fanatics of the seventeenth. I could soon swell the list already given of monuments injured and destroyed, if need be. Perhaps, however, one might

allude, before concluding, to the destruction of a church, monuments and all, at Quarendon, Bucks. It would be an instructive lesson to some persons to pay it a visit, and moralize over the fragments of alabaster that strew the desolated chancel.

I would state in conclusion, that Mr.

Roach Smith's transcript quite agreed with mine, excepting that I supplied some slight additions that had escaped him.—I am, &c.,

J. G. WALLER.

68, Bolsover-street, Portland-place,
July 13, 1858.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Geschichte von England. By REINHOLD PAULI. Vol. V. (Gotha: Perthes).—Of the valuable series of Histories now in course of publication by Perthes at Gotha, the "History of England" seems to be the most detailed, and perhaps, on the whole, the best. The first two volumes, by Lappenberg, included a very thorough account of the Anglo-Saxon period and of the early Norman kings: they have been translated by Thorpe, and are, or ought to be, in general use. When Lappenberg found it impossible to proceed with the work on account of failing health, Pauli (favourably known in England by his "Life of Alfred the Great") undertook to continue it, and he has already carried the work down to the death of Henry VII. We hope the whole will be translated, partly from its intrinsic merit, and partly because the author is enabled to take a more impartial view than seems hitherto to have been possible for any English writer. The history of our country has this advantage over that of other European states, that it possesses an epic unity in itself, like that of Rome in ancient times: the development of the constitution and the progress of the nation have been continuous and unbroken, whilst abroad the old free Teutonic constitutions everywhere began to perish at an early epoch, and wars of the deadliest nature recurred so often as to make progress, for long periods, impossible. But this advantage carries with it at least one disadvantage,—that our historians are too much interested, even in the early parts of the narrative, to write of them fairly. In politics and religion we take up the parties of the Middle Ages, and make their cause our own; we do *not* feel that "Hecuba is nothing to the player." Further, these writers naturally take a merely insular view of our history, they do not connect it sufficiently with the history of the Continent; the medieval view of Christendom, as forming one great whole, has become faint. And yet the facts made known of late years all tend to correct this error. The revived study of architecture has shewn the simultaneity

of the changes in Gothic, here and on the Continent, to have been of a wonderful nature, almost to be reckoned more by months than by years. And again, comparative philology has shewn that the popular idea of the Norman Conquest having caused the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon language, and introduced a mixed tongue, half English and half French, was erroneous. Had Harold been the victor at Hastings, the Saxons would have gone through much the same cycle of changes, though perhaps not quite to the same extent: the analogy of the contemporary changes in the dialects of Germany and the Netherlands proves it. The revolts of the Jacquerie and peasantry, the growth of the early feeling against the Papacy, the influence of the Papacy itself, these and many other points shew a remarkable parallelism between our own and foreign history. A German is of course not so one-sided, and Dr. Pauli has had, besides, the advantage of a long acquaintance with England, and been able to study carefully the documentary sources of the history in the British Museum and Record Office.

This fifth volume contains the history of the fifteenth century, the transition period from the middle ages to modern history; a troubled time, and one peculiarly perplexing to the historian, as all transition periods are. The acuteness and power of historical judgment, which has done so much to elucidate the fortunes of Greece and Rome, have been rarely applied to modern history, more rarely still to that of England; and no part of it requires a writer possessing the power of criticising evidence more than the fifteenth century. It is a century of problems for the enquirer: Horace Walpole's doubts as to Richard III. are but a specimen of what recurs throughout. Was Richard II. murdered, or did he escape from prison? Why did the Percies rebel against Henry IV.? Why did Warwick quit the cause of York for that of Lancaster? Was either Lambert Simnel or Perkin Warbeck related to Edward IV.? These and other questions

have not been thoroughly cleared up by investigation as yet, and some of them, perhaps, never will. The fifteenth century was a period of transition in almost every respect: the age of chivalry comes to an end, and what have been called "the times of policy" begin. Froissart, the historian of chivalry, suddenly breaks off his narrative with the death of Richard II.,—"How Richard died, and by what means, I could not tell when I wrote this chronicle;" and his last words are a lament over the fall of "that noble House of Edward III." Gothic architecture passes into the last stage of the Perpendicular period. The Latin chronicles cease, and English narratives, though of a somewhat rude kind, begin to appear. The war of principles, both in politics and religion, begins. The hierarchy, indeed, win their last victory in the suppression of the Lollards; but printing, gunpowder, the discovery of America, the revival of the Greek language, awake a spirit of enterprise and enquiry which nothing can keep under any longer. The dictatorship of Rome, highly beneficial during the early part of the middle ages, draws to its natural conclusion with the growth of strong nationalities everywhere; the man begins to throw off the leading-strings, so useful to the child. War is no longer the encounter of knights who have taken the vows of chivalry, sanctioned by the Church; neither mailed knight, nor the famed English archery can stand before the new artillery. So, again, the mysteries performed under direction of the Church begin to be disused, and the germs of the Elizabethan drama begin to appear. In a summary of some forty pages at the end of the volume our author has given a very interesting sketch of the times, the quotations in the notes being especially striking, shewing the nature of the period, in each case, as being one of transition. It has been remarked of it that its writers show themselves quite unconscious of the coming revolution in the next age, and it is still more curious that they are not well acquainted with the character of the past history; that, in fact, the middle ages had forgotten what they themselves once were; the forgetfulness of old age had come upon them before by their death.

What may be called the popular notion of English history began with the Elizabethan chroniclers, and many of them were consequently embalmed in never-dying poetry by Shakespeare, and they are of course repeated by our historians down to Hume inclusively. In fact, Hume was unable to resist a good story, and many are the myths which he has

made household words among us. The great sceptic *appears* to have the power of swallowing everything wonderful in history. Who does not know how Edgar extirpated the wolves through England, though they are known to have been not uncommon down to Elizabeth's time. And all about Edgar and Elfrida, though William of Malmesbury tells us that these stories came out of ballads, and were not historical, ("infamias quas post dicam magis resperserunt cantilena.") And how Edward the First massacred the Welsh bards; which veracious fact, unknown to any contemporary writer, rests on the history of a Welsh family, written several centuries afterwards. It is hardly credible that any one should state such an event as a fact, with no other reference in its support except "Sir J. Wynne, p. 15." If we compare Dr. Pauli's history with that of Hume, we shall see at once the great advance made during this century in historical tact and discrimination. All the details in the former are both fuller and far more correct: thus, as to the cause why the Percies revolted against Henry the Fourth, Hume confounds the Earl of March (who was a child and a prisoner at Windsor) with his uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, and thinks the King had no right to prevent the Percies from allowing Douglas and other eminent Scottish prisoners to ransom themselves, though this was a common practice with Edward the Third. Pauli shews, from the proceedings of the Privy Council, that Henry was deeply in debt to the Percies for their services on the Marches, and shewed little intention of discharging any of his obligations: this, and the refusal to let them ransom Mortimer, seem the chief causes. In the discussion of the charges against Richard II. before Parliament, Hume devotes a couple of pages to a speech of Merks, Bishop of Carlisle, in favour of the King. The speech is a discourse on passive obedience, composed by Hayward in the time of James the First, and is of far less value than any of the fictitious speeches in Livy; but Hume has added many further touches to it! It is unfortunately not true that Henry the Fifth shewed magnanimity to Judge Gascoigne, for he dismissed him from office at once on his accession; and it unfortunately is true that Henry tarnished his fame by his cruelty in hanging his prisoners before Montreuil, in order to make the governor surrender the place, just as the Black Prince stained the close of his life by the massacre of Limoges. The Scotch historian, of course, gives the former story, but does not mention these

two facts. We willingly allow that fiction is pleasanter than history. After all, we are sorry not to believe that Eleanor sucked the poison from the wound of Edward the First, though it may come only from some Castilian ballad; and history attributes a partial cure to the physicians, and says the wound broke out again after his return. Hume, in fact, never examines critically into the sources of the history, and there is reason to doubt whether he had read some of the authors whom he quotes. Nothing shews more clearly than this the great superiority of Gibbon over the Scotch writers of the time: the few pages which Gibbon gives to the history of the Saxons are incomparably more valuable than Hume's third of a volume. Gibbon once had the idea of drawing up a critical account of the authorities which he had used for his history, and his not having done so is a great loss to us. Pauli has done this very carefully for English history. An appendix of twenty-five pages to this volume discusses the authorities for the fifteenth century, whether histories or documents. Some of the points examined are very curious; for instance, as to the genuineness of the "History of Edward V. and Richard III." attributed to Sir Thomas More. Hume examined no documentary evidence; and his carelessness, as to valuable authorities, is provoking. Thus he only gives, in a note, a short account of the autobiography of James II., of the second-hand adaptation of which Macaulay has made such use, while the original has perished.

Further, Pauli in stating the facts comprehends the ideas of the times, whereas Hume gives us nothing but eighteenth-century reflections on the conduct of kings and priests, and has no notion either of the English constitution, or of the influence of the ideas of the "Holy Roman empire" and the unity of the Church. He could not have comprehended how any English chronicler should go on dating by the years of the German emperor, "semper Augustus," down to the end of King John's reign,— "from this time forward our annotation shall be after the reign of the kings of England, for the empire in a manner ceased here." Lord John Russell's speech at Bristol on the study of history stated Hume's errors (*crimes* against historical truths is the more correct name) very well. What can be said of a writer who asserts that the constitution of England in the middle ages "resembled that of Turkey?" Madame de Staël's pointed remark hit the exact truth: "It was not

liberty, but despotism, that was a new thing in Europe."

Our English labourers in the good cause, however, have made the way smooth, and Pauli is much indebted to Lingard, Sharon Turner, Sir H. Nicolas, Sir H. Ellis, and others; and we fancy he has made good use of Knight's "Pictorial History of England," by Craik and Macfarlane, in not a few places. He has not been able, however, to use the recent publications of the revived Record Commission, which add several curious statements to what was known before. One of them gives us a genuine Anglo-Saxon view of Godwin and Harold *versus* Edward the Confessor. Our ordinary history, being taken from harmonized sources, speaks of Edward forgiving Earl Godwin; the new account speaks of Godwin forgiving Edward, and compares the former to David and the latter to Saul! Another gives a curious notice of Henry the Fourth's death-bed, which would have told well in Pauli: "At his death, as was reported of full sad men, certain lords stered (i. e. urged) his confessor, friar John Tille, Doctor of Divinity, that he should induce the King to repent him and do penance in special for three things: one for the death of King Richard; the other for the death of Archbishop Scrope; the third for the wrong title of the crown. And his answer was this: for the two first points I wrote unto the pope the very truth of my conscience; and he sent me a bull with absolution, and penance assigned which I had fulfilled. And as to the third point, it is hard to set remedy; for my children will not suffer that the regalie go out of our lineage."

Our author complains in his preface of the archives and documents in London being all brought together and rearranged, as for a long time this will cause confusion in the references, and difficulty in finding any particular document. It is a pity to lose the "old reference, as it were hallowed by time, 'ex Turri Londinensi,' used ever since the days of Selden and Prynne; nay, further, since Leland and Camden, by all enquirers into the sources of English history." He does not seem to like the plan of the new publications of the Record Commission being brought out by separate editors without any well-arranged general plan. But we think the objection will not prove much of a practical difficulty, and are glad to get the documents as we can. The letter of the Black Prince from Bordeaux, and many letters of kings and statesmen never yet used by any historian, will be no slight gain to our knowledge of

what is the real history of England; and if Dr. Panli does not himself translate his work, we trust Mr. Thorpe, or some one else, will do so, and incorporate any fresh material that may be discovered.

Remains of a very ancient Recension of the Gospels in Syriac, hitherto unknown in Europe. Discovered, Edited, and Translated by WILLIAM CURETON, D.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.D. of the University of Halle, &c., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Rector of St. Margaret's, and Canon of Westminster. (London: John Murray. 4to. Preface, xcv. pp.; Translation, 87 pp.; Syriac text, 157 pp.)—The treasures which Dr. Tattam brought from the Nitrian Lake are of a very peculiar kind. The MSS. themselves are of a very great antiquity, and they have already restored to us one lost treatise of a celebrated author. The *Theophania* of Eusebius, after being lost to the world for about fourteen centuries, reappeared in a foreign dress, and although its value is comparatively small, it is still a very remarkable instance of the manner in which lost treasures may be found, and gives us hopes that treatises of more value may hereafter come to light. With regard to the testimony of Syriac translations to the genuineness of the remains of antiquity which we possess at present, there arise several questions to the solution of which a better acquaintance with these MSS. is absolutely necessary. By degrees we shall become more familiar with the manner in which Syriac translators treat the authors whom they translate, whether they abridge them or curtail them, and whether they are accurate in their translation of those passages which they do not abridge. Until we know something in regard to these points, the testimony of Syriac translations will always remain in a kind of literary quarantine. And we are disposed to lay much stress upon this enquiry, for, on the whole, our impression is by no means favourable to these translations. There are certainly among those which we have already examined grounds for great caution. There is a sort of laxity about the rendering which seems to indicate a habit of mind entirely alien from critical accuracy. Every new publication, therefore, of Syriac works, presents a double advantage. Besides its own intrinsic value, it enables us to judge better of the nature of the literature to which it belongs. For this reason, we hail the appearance of every new Syriac publication with deep interest; and we now proceed to give some account of the present volume.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCV.

In the first place, it is a splendid volume, as far as outward appearances are concerned—a large quarto, splendidly, though not very accurately printed. The type, founded, we believe, by Dr. Cureton's directions, (either for this or for a former work,) is admirable, and forms an excellent introduction to the reading of the earlier Syriac MSS., as it imitates the form of the letters in which they are written. In Syriac MSS. of a later date the square forms begin to supersede the rounded letters, while at a still later date a round and flowing form re-appears, but with a very different form of letter. The square form may be seen in one of Adler's plates, (republished in Tychsen's *Elementale Syriacum*,) in which a facsimile of a page of the Jerusalem version of the New Testament is engraved. The later and more flowing form is seen to perfection in the splendid MS. of Abulfarage, in the Bodleian Library: that resembles rather more nearly the usual form of Syriac type; but perhaps the Roman types used in Assemani's *Bibliotheca Orientalis* exhibit a closer conformity to the Oxford MS., and others of the same age.

The volume consists of the Syriac text of portions of the Gospels, a translation of these fragments, and a preface extending to 95 pages, and comprising a considerable number of critical remarks upon the text—both the Syriac text and the Greek text—which it is supposed to represent.

The MS. itself was brought from the Nitrian Lake, and when Dr. Cureton examined it he found that it was a perfect copy of the four Gospels, but that it was made up from three different MSS., all of considerable antiquity, with certain leaves inserted to fill up *lacuna*. One of these ancient MSS. appeared of far greater antiquity than the others. It was, in fact, the principal MS., and portions had been taken from the other MSS. to supply its deficiencies. This principal MS. was of the fifth century, and it had been written without any marks of the Canons of Ammonius or any other divisions. The other MSS. were of the sixth and seventh centuries, and contained references to the Canons of Ammonius, &c., at the bottom of each page.

Dr. Cureton very properly separated these MSS., and placing the oldest portion, consisting of about 80 leaves, (to which two pages have subsequently been added,) he threw the remainder into a supplementary volume. These two volumes are bound in russia, and form 14,451 and 14,451* of the Add. MSS. of the British Museum. That marked 14,451* contains

the remains of the ancient MS. of the fifth century.

Dr. Cureton has printed some chronological notices found in the volume. They are as follow:—

“Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, for ever and ever. Amen. In the year 1533 of the Greeks (A.D. 1221), the books belonging to the convent of the Church of Deipara of the Syrians were repaired, in the days of the presidency of the Count our lord John, and Basil, the head of the convent, and our lord Joseph the steward. May God in his mercy grant to them and to all the brethren a good reward. Those with whom he has communicated in word or in deed, may God spare them, and the dead belonging to them, through the prayers of the mother of God, and of all the saints continually! Amen. Whoso readeth in this book, let him pray for the sinner who wrote this.”

This inscription is found on the last leaf of the book, which also contains some verses of St. Luke's Gospel in the same hand. We suppose Dr. Cureton means that these verses were written to supply a deficiency existing at that time.

On the first page of the leaf of the volume (14, 451*), the following inscription occurs in a more ancient hand:—

“This book belonged to the Monk Habibai*, who presented it to the holy convent of the Church of Deipara, belonging to the Syrians in the desert of Seete. May God, abounding in mercies and compassion, for the sake of whose glorious name he set apart and gave this spiritual treasure, forgive his sins, and pardon his deficiencies, and number him among his own elect in the day of the resurrection of his friends, through the prayers of all the circle of the saints. Amen. Amen.

“Son of the living God, at the hour of Thy judgment spare the sinner who wrote this!”

This is all that we learn from the inscriptions in the volume of its own history. All besides must be gathered from the character in which the MS. is written, and the other marks of antiquity which it exhibits. It is probably of the fifth century. A facsimile is given of a portion of St. Luke. The readers of Syriac will recognise at once the great antiquity of the character. They may compare it with the facsimile given in Adler's Examination of the Syriac versions, tab. i., where a specimen is given of a MS., the inscription of which states it to have been finished A.D. 548; while a later inscription testifies that it was bound again in the convent of the Deipara, in the desert of *Seete*, A.D. 1081. Our readers will remark that these two MSS., one of which is in the Vatican and the other in the British Museum, both came from the same desert and from the same convent. The first was brought, no doubt, by As-

semani, to Rome, the other by Archdeacon Tattam, to London.

We have now fully described the volume, and we may be expected to say a few words as to its critical importance. We deem its testimony in regard to the original text of the New Testament to be utterly insignificant, although Dr. Cureton most strangely fancies that in St. Matthew the MS. was translated from an Aramaic original! We are persuaded that this supposed Aramaic original never existed, and we see nothing whatever in the few feeble proofs on which Dr. Cureton rests his belief. The examination of the text followed by this MS. shews that, like the versions executed in Syria, it appears to have many peculiarities, which are found in the older Latin versions and in the *Codex Beza*.

The MS. appears to us to indicate either a Peshito with variations, or a version which is in great measure the same as that which the Peshito, as now printed, exhibits, but in a different stage. We mean to say, that the same version is the basis of this and of the Peshito, but that this MS. exhibits a text of that version which had not received the corrections which are incorporated in the Peshito, although perhaps the transcriber may have made some of his own. The variations which it exhibits from the text of the Peshito are very numerous, e.g. in the first chapter of St. Matthew a careful collation indicates no less than thirty-nine variations, some of them very trifling, but others rather important: sometimes a mere *copula*, or the conjunction *dolath*, is omitted. These are very trifling changes; but sometimes the whole expression is varied; as, for instance, in Matth. i., where “he lived purely with her” is substituted for “he knew her not.” We mention this as an instance of one class of variations which we find in this MS. from the Peshito. We find also that it frequently uses a different form of the same Syriac word, and occasionally, without any great change in the word, alters the turn of the sentence. Now all these peculiarities render the MS. valuable to any Syriac student who desires to know intimately the history of the Peshito version. It seems to stand somewhat in the same relation to the Peshito as the Bishops' Bible does to our authorized translation, though the variations between the Syriac translations are usually not so great as in the English.

We have now given an account of this MS., which will sufficiently shew its importance to Syriac scholars, and on this account we are happy to offer our thanks

* *Habib*, we rather believe, not *Habibai*. This was remarked to us by a learned foreigner before we had seen the MS.

to Dr. Cureton for the assistance which the publication of this volume affords to such studies. We regret that he has mixed up with his notes a variety of questions regarding the original text of the Greek New Testament. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that its testimony on this subject is of no manner of real importance, and we feel sure that, if Dr. Cureton spends more time and labour in attempting to establish any claim of this sort on the part of the MS. he has now edited, his labour must necessarily end in disappointment.

The Ballads of Scotland. Edited by WM. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., Author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers." 2 vols. post 8vo. (Blackwood and Sons.)—When we consider the value of the early Scottish ballad-poetry, and the rarity of the collections, we can but welcome the appearance of the two little volumes which now lie before us: they are nicely printed, rather cheap, and addressed to the general reader, who will find in them both instruction and pleasure, and to the scholar, but we fear that he will not be equally satisfied.

In an Introduction, which does not occupy fewer than eighty pages, the editor begins by making an apology for not having attempted in any way to restore the text of his ballads, and as a voucher produces Motherwell's authority, which, in such a matter, must undeniably be regarded as of weight. We are not far from adopting Dr. Aytoun's views; but if he does not give more than one version of the same ballad, and if, in most instances, it is nearly impossible to record the various readings, why did he not point out the collections in which the same ballad has been printed? Suppose that "Hugh of Lincoln" were followed by such indications as "Percy's Collection, Lond., 1823, vol. i. p. 153; Gilchrist's, vol. i. p. 210; Jamieson's, vol. i. p. 139; Pinkerton's, vol. i. p. 75; Motherwell's, p. 51; Egerton Brydges' *Restituta*, vol. i. p. 381," or that at the end of the argument to "Hynde Horn," it was mentioned that this ballad was printed by Cromek, vol. ii. pp. 204—210, by Kinloch, pp. 135—144, by Motherwell, pp. 35—43, by Buchan, vol. ii. pp. 268—270, nobody would regard it as a pedantic luxury. And some readers would have been glad to know that on the subject of the former ballad a monograph was published in France³, and that the latter

is fully illustrated by a large book printed in the same country, but at the expense and for the use of the Bannatyne Club, of Edinburgh⁴.

P. xix., Dr. Aytoun very judiciously remarks that in almost every country of Europe the remains of the old national poetry have been carefully brought together and consolidated; and he quotes, though very superficially, the Spanish, German, Danish, and Swedish collections. "I am given to understand," he says, "that the old Slavonic poetry has been preserved and edited with equal care; but of that I cannot speak from my own knowledge," &c. The confession is a very candid one; but surely he might without much trouble have learned something about the Servian *piesme* collected by Vuk Stephanovitch Karadshitch, and translated into German by Talvi, (i.e. Therese Albertine Louise von Jacob,) now Mrs. Robinson, the author of the "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations," published at New York in 1840. Dr. Aytoun may be forgiven for not mentioning the minstrelsy of the Basque border, printed last year at Bordeaux⁵; but hardly for omitting the *Barzas-Breiz*, or the popular songs of Britain, already twice presented to the public by M. Hersart de la Villemarqué.

From p. xxi. Dr. Aytoun sketches the literary history of the Scottish ballad-poetry, too briefly to save the curious reader from having recourse to Eduard Fiedler's work⁶; and after having named most editors of the effusions of the Scottish *musa pedestris*, he speaks of John Barbour, of Andrew of Winton, and of Henry the Minstrel, commonly called "Blind Harry." Every one knows, and Dr. Aytoun does not fail to quote, the passage where John Mair says that the old rhymer, whose famous poem of "Wallace" long enjoyed a high degree of popularity in Scotland, had founded it on popular stories⁷; but he does not venture

³ *enfant, commis par les Juifs en 1100 LV.* (Paris et Londres, 1834. 8vo.)

⁴ *Horn et Rimenhild, recueil de ce qui reste des poèmes relatifs à leurs aventures, composés en français, en anglais et en écossais, &c.* (Paris, 1843. 4to.)

⁵ *Volklieder der Serben.* (Halle und Leipzig, 1835. 2 vols. 8vo.) Already, in 1827, had Dr. Bowring translated most of these songs, and he published them that year in one volume, 12mo., under the Servian title of *Narodne Srpske Pjesme.*

⁶ *Le Pays Basque, sa population, sa langue, ses mœurs, sa littérature et sa musique.* 1 vol., 8vo.

⁷ *Geschichte der volkstümlichen Scottischen Liederdichtung.* (Zerbst, 1846. 8vo.)

⁸ Johann. Major, *de Gestis Scotorum*, p. 169;

³ *Hugues de Lincoln, recueil de ballades anglo-normande et écossaises relatives au meurtre de ce*

to assert that they were also most probably in rhyme, similar to those which, according to an old manuscript of Fordun, had been composed on the same hero both in Scotland and in France². They were undoubtedly ballads, the recovery of which would be of the greatest value, as well as of "certane dispitfull and sclandarus ballates," complained of by Henry VIII., and mentioned in a letter directed by his nephew, James V. of Scotland, to Robert Holgate, bishop of Llandaff, and president of the North parts of England³.

Having reached the time of King James I., the learned Professor speaks at length of the literary attainments of this prince; but he does not say a single word on his musical skill, which is mentioned in very high terms by Tassoni⁴, nor does he afterwards seem to be aware of the existence of Edward Barry's thesis, *Sur les Vicissitudes et les Transformations du cycle populaire de Robin Hood*⁵, a very valuable tract, in which he would have found a great deal of information on this subject.

Such remarks, if prolonged, might be tedious, and the editor of the "Ballads of Scotland" might object that he did not intend to write a learned work; but if so, why did he quote at length so many entries relating to the Scotch minstrels of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? Certainly we will not complain of his liberality in this respect, and as a proof of our sincerity, we will point out to him the "deux hommes, joueurs de guitermes, du pays d'Escoisse, qui vont par pais portans nouvelles de la destruction des Turcs," who visited the court of Charles, duke of Orleans⁶.

Of the old Scotch minstrels, the most celebrated is certainly Thomas the Rhymer, the hero of a ballad republished by Prof. Aytoun, vol. i. p. 26. To ascertain who this Thomas was, much has been done by Sir Walter Scott; but nobody thought of identifying him with Thomas Citharist, mentioned 1309, in a roll of Robert I. of Scotland, which Prof. Aytoun ought to know, as Gilbert de Aytoun is named a

little below⁷. Nor did the editor of the "Ballads of Scotland" think of suggesting that "Kemp Owain," the hero of a very singular ballad printed vol. ii. p. 179—181, might possibly be the "Owain Miles" of an old poem so ably edited by Mr. David Laing⁸, and forming part of a collection of ditties pertaining to this pilgrim to St. Patrick's purgatory.

We could have enlarged these remarks; but as Dr. Aytoun considers as "somewhat onerous" the task which he undertook of editing the "Ballads of Scotland," it would not be fair to shew that his book is not elaborate enough. As it is, it deserves praise, and will be sufficient for readers who desire no more than an entertaining work and general information; although, unlike Ferdinand Wolf's *Flor y primavera de Romances*, it is not framed upon such principles of philology and sound erudition as we and many more could have desired.

*Essays on Indian Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Palaontographic, of the late James Prinsep, F.R.S., Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; to which are added his useful Tables illustrative of Indian History, Chronology, Modern Coinages, Weights, Measures, &c. Edited, with Notes and additional matter, by EDWARD THOMAS, late of the Bengal Civil Service. In 2 vols. (London: John Murray.)—*Merely to go through these two handsome volumes, and to give anything like an intelligible notion of their contents, would occupy half a magazine, but we are unable to devote so much space to them, and besides, fear that if we did so, the patience of our readers would be exhausted before they had got through two pages; we shall therefore, under these circumstances, content ourselves by giving some indication of their contents, and leave it to others more deeply interested in Oriental studies to dig deeper into the mine thus opened.

Mr. James Prinsep, we are informed in the memoir prefixed, was the son of Alderman Prinsep, an eminent East India merchant, who sat in Parliament for some years for the borough of Queenborough; and being intended for the profession of an architect, was at the age of fifteen placed under the late Mr. Pugin, but owing to the failure of his eyesight, this design was abandoned. He next studied chemistry, and after spending some time in the

David Irvine, *The Lives of the Scottish Poets, &c.*, vol. i. p. 340. (Edinburgh, 1810. 8vo.)

² *Scotichronicon*, ed. Walt. Goodall, lib. xi. cap. xxxv. vol. ii. p. 178, note; Tytler, *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 165.

³ Cotton. MS., Caligula, B. i. folio 298.

⁴ "Noi ancora possiamo connumerar trà nostri Jacopo, re di Scozia, che non pur cose sacre compose in canto, ma trovò da se stesso una nuova musica lamentevole e mesta, differente da tutte l'altre." *Diesi Libri di Pensieri diversi, &c.*, lib. x. cap. 23, p. 664 of the Venet. ed. 1627, 4to.

⁵ Paris, 1832, 8vo.

⁶ *Louis et Charles d'Orléans, &c.*, par Aimé Champollion-Figeac, vol. i. p. 381. (Paris, 1844, 8vo.)

⁷ W. Robertson, "An Index . . . of many Records of Charters," &c., p. 7, Nos. 65, 70. (Edinburgh, 1798. 4to.)

⁸ Edinburgh, 1837, 12mo.

Assay-office of the Royal Mint, was appointed assistant to the Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, from which post he soon rose to be Assay Master of the Benares Mint, and eventually to be Assay Master at Calcutta, a post which he retained up to the period of his decease in 1840. During his second residence at Calcutta, Mr. Prinsep became connected with the Royal Asiatic Society. He had long been connected with a publication called "Gleanings in Science," which after awhile merged in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society." In conducting the new journal he was led to devote much time and attention to the study of Indian antiquities generally, but more especially to the older coinage of the Peninsula. Another subject to which he also paid much attention was the inscriptions on the pillars of Delhi and Allahabad, inscriptions that had defied the ingenuity of Sir W. Jones, but which he deciphered and found to contain edicts of the date of the third century, B.C.

The first volume consists of essays on Persian, Bactrian, Hindu, Ceylonese, and other Eastern coins, extracted from the "Asiatic Journal," illustrated with a large number of clearly executed engravings. The second volume, also very copiously illustrated, commences with an essay upon the application of the early Bhilsa alphabet to the Buddhist group of coins—coins that had remained sealed until the discovery of the alphabet by Mr. Prinsep. Next we have some dissertations upon the Bactrian and other alphabets, followed by a descriptive coin catalogue.

The second part of the volume is occupied with the "Useful Tables," which extend to more than three hundred pages. The first are connected with the monetary systems of the East, describing the value, weight, and assay, of various ancient and modern coins, with tables of assay, produce, and exchange, and of British Indian weights and measures; next, Indian chronological tables, some of which we may recommend to almanac makers and compilers of dictionaries of dates for transfer to their pages; and, lastly, some genealogical tables dating from a period long before the creation of the world down to the present time, and includes not only various dynasties of Hindostan, but also those of the Celestial Empire, Thibet, Japan, Tartary, Persia, and many other less known countries.

Like many other laborious works, the two volumes contain scarcely a passage that we can transfer to our own pages, but we cannot conclude this notice without expressing our admiration of Mr. Prin-

sep's industry, a quality possessed to the same extent by but few Anglo-Indians.

A History of the so-called Jansenist Church of Holland; with a Sketch of its earlier Annals, and some Account of the Brothers of the Common Life. By the Rev. J. MASON NEALE. (Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Considering the similarity in many points between the two Churches, it is surprising how little is known by English Churchmen respecting the history of the Jansenist Church in Holland. A Church having all the elements of a true succession, protesting against the errors of Rome, continuing to our day, and persecuted withal as it has been, it has, notwithstanding, excited less interest than most of those contemptible sects holding doctrines repulsive to all believers in the truth of revelation. We are therefore under some obligation to Mr. Neale for drawing attention to this body, and should have been under greater obligation still if he had taken the trouble to compile his History in the ordinary form, instead of printing his essays on the subject and calling the collection "History."

The first essay brings before us St. Vincent de Paul, one of those noble-hearted men who rose superior to the influence surrounding them in the Romish Church, and performed deeds worthy of apostolic times. Associated with him was the Abbé de St. Cyran, who was considered the great heresiarch of the seventeenth century. St. Cyran first attacked the doctrines of the Jesuits in his *Petrus Aurelius*—a work which immediately became popular, and was placed in the hands of all the principal ecclesiastics in France. St. Cyran, however, paid the penalty of his temerity by lingering for seven years in a prison, from which he was only released to die in 1643. The views thus promulgated did not die with St. Cyran: he had contracted a friendship with Cornelius Jansen, Bishop of Ypres, a native of Holland, who defended the early doctrines of grace, as expounded by St. Augustine in the great work with which both names are associated, the *Augustinus*. No sooner had this work appeared than it excited the most violent opposition; Pope Urban condemned, and the Society of Jesus endeavoured to suppress it, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

Utrecht eventually became the headquarters of the Jansenists, and to that see there has been a constant succession of archbishops, as narrated in this volume; John Van Santeen, the fourteenth, has only died within the last few weeks. He had abjured the title of Jansenist, and

sought reconciliation with Rome, but was unsuccessful. At some future time Mr. Neale appears to think the union will be completed, and the so-called Jansenist Church will then cease to exist:—

"A Concordat [between Rome and Holland,] had been concluded in 1827, but was not ratified till the accession of William II. in 1841. In 1847 the mission of Holland, under the presidency of Monsignor Ferrieri, contained four Vicariates-Apostolic,—Holland, Bois-le-Duc, Limburg, and Breda, with five bishops, all *in partibus*, 5 seminaries, 1,094 churches and chapels, 1,539 priests, 1,171,910 Catholics. The total strength of every sect of Protestantism amounted but to 1,854,515. The Calvinism of Holland, with its Orthodox-Orthodox, Schottians, Liberals, Pietists,—to say nothing of its Voetians and Koallenbruggians, its Lutheranism, its Remonstrantism, its Mennonism,—all are alike doomed [by Mr. Neale]. It needs no prophetic power to foretell that the commencement of the next century will see Holland a Roman Catholic country."

And yet, according to Mr. Neale's own showing by tables in this volume, the baptisms in the Jansenist communion are just as numerous now as they were a century ago. That Romanism has increased in the meantime we are not disposed to deny, but it by no means follows that all other sects will be extinguished, or that Romanism itself may not receive another blow.

History of Wesleyan Methodism. Vol. I.: Wesley and his Times. Vol. II.: The Middle Age. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D., F.S.A., &c. (Longmans).—It has always been a matter of regret that the history of the Novatians and other early dissenters should only have come down to us in the writings of their opponents; which, even if they were intended to be impartial, have given such a tinge to their descriptions, that we fear the parties in question would scarcely recognise themselves. If the history of Wesleyan Methodism had been written by a Baptist, or even by a Churchman, how different an appearance would it present to the history of the same denomination written by one of its own body. We therefore rejoice to see a work such as that now before us, written by a scholar and a gentleman, who belongs to the Methodist society; and, although we can by no means admit the justice of many of the conclusions he arrives at, we are generally disposed to admit the truth of his assertions. So much has been written against this denomination, that we are glad to see one who can openly advocate what can be proved to be true in its favour; for whether for the sake of the Wesleyan Methodism, which has had vast success, or for the sake of the ecclesiastical history of the Wesleyan denomination, the history of this denomination commences with a survey of the religious state of England pro-

vious to the time of Wesley, and is on the whole fairly drawn, except that the author falls into the too common mistake of denying spirituality of religion to any of the clergy of the early part of the eighteenth century. The state of religion previous to 1730 was miserable in the extreme, quite sufficient to provoke to good works all who, like the Wesleys and Whitefields, saw the disease. The first society was formed at Oxford, and besides the three persons mentioned, included several others, of whom Hervey (author of the "Meditations") was one. These men early acquired the name of Methodists from their behaviour and proceedings, and from the time of their setting out up to the period of their deaths never turned back from their good work.

John Wesley soon began to exhibit some so-called irregularities, such as preaching in the open air to colliers and others, who lived in a state allied to heathenism, under clergymen who cared nothing about them, but who accused Wesley of uncanonical conduct in ministering to them. Before many years, no church was open to him to exercise his ministry in; chapels were therefore erected, and men set apart to minister in them. Next, Wesley ordained some ministers for America, and proceeded from one irregular act to another up to the time of his death, in 1791, all the while considering himself a dutiful minister of the established Church, and warning his people against dissent! At the time of Wesley's death the connexion numbered 511 preachers and 120,233 members.

The second volume commences with the death of John Wesley, and is brought down to 1815, when the number of members had increased to 442,077, and have gone on increasing almost uninterruptedly up to the present time. The work did not go on smoothly, many irruptions took place, but its numbers increased. There was something in the system which suited the popular mind, especially amongst the poorer classes; from them the larger number of converts were made. Why they sought the Wesleyan chapel in preference to their own parish church we must leave others to say, but that they did so to a very large extent is undeniable.

A third volume, in completion of the work, is promised by Dr. Smith, if his health permit him to bring it out.

Brief Memorials of the Case and Conduct of Trinity College, Dublin, 1586—1690. By the Ven. ARTHUR BLENEHARSET ROWAN. (Dublin: Hodges and Smith.)—

The Venerable Archdeacon of Ardfert truly states that while the conflict of Magdalen College with James II., and also that of Cambridge University in resisting the same arbitrary authority, are well known, the facts concerning the opposition of Trinity College, Dublin, to the dispensing power assumed by James, are overlooked. They were in themselves as important as the corresponding transactions in England, but were more quietly managed, and excited little interest out of Dublin.

As early as October, 1686, an order arrived to admit one Arthur Greene to an Irish lectureship, an office as it turned out, which did not exist.

In the January following the society craved permission to send away 4,000 oz. of college plate, valued at 5s. per ounce, to London, to be disposed of, and the amount invested in land. Lord Clarendon, the Lord Lieutenant then, on the eve of his departure gave the necessary license for its transportation duty free, and on the 7th of Feb. it was shipped, but Tyrconnell arrived on the 12th, and immediately seized it, although eventually it appears to have been restored.

No time was lost in attempting to infringe the college statutes, for on the 13th of Feb. one Bernard Doyle presented a letter bearing the sign manual, commanding the fellows to admit him to the first fellowship vacant, dispensing with the necessity for his taking any oaths but that "of a fellow only." This oath was tendered him, and he refused to take it, for it contained the passages which were unpalatable to a Romanist, and appears to have been unknown to the king. The Provost waited on the Lord-Deputy next day, and informed him why Doyle could not be admitted, adding the information that he wanted learning, and had two bastard children. The king was thus again foiled, and the vacant fellowship filled up by the election of Mr. Arthur Blennerhasset, the ancestor of the author of this handsome little volume.

Dr. Rowan has done good service by thus tracing out the events of the time, for books of this class, unimportant as they may appear to some, are to the historian what the rivulets are to the larger stream, supplying facts and illustrations from sources where none but those located near and well acquainted with them could labour with advantage.

Memoir and Letters of the late Thomas Seddon, Artist. By his Brother. (Nisbet and Co.)—The editor of this Memoir

sets out by expressing a conviction that many who take up the volume will be tempted to lay it down again in disappointment at not finding "more dazzling traits of genius" in the person who is the subject of it. We are not amongst the number of these; nor amongst the number of those who look upon biography as only valuable as a revelation of the inner life and development of great genius. The record of a quiet undistinguished life is often the richest in beautiful and profitable lessons; and we must say that if Mr. Seddon's biography had disclosed much fewer traits of genius than it does, we should still have prized it as the history of an amiable, earnest, large-hearted, and sincere Christian. Mr. Seddon's genius, however, was sufficient to give his life a value on that ground too; and we hail this excellent little volume with singular satisfaction for the proof it will furnish to his young fellow-labourers in a profession peculiarly beset with temptations, that it is quite possible to be, at the same time, a good artist and a pure and religious man.

Thomas Seddon was born in the city of London, upon the 28th of August, 1821. From his earliest years he evinced his love for art, although he had reached his thirtieth year before circumstances permitted him to follow it as a profession. It was before this time that he conceived the plan, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a drawing-school for working men, which should fill the place the government Schools of Design still left unsupplied. Our brief space will not permit us to enter upon the particular merits of this institution, nor to do more than baldly mention Mr. Seddon's strenuous labours in its behalf. It was to his exertions in forwarding the Exhibition connected with it that he owed the serious illness which was the means of giving permanent strength and vitality to his religious principles.

It was on his recovery from this illness that Mr. Seddon commenced his regular artistic career,—a career which was not destined to be a very prosperous one. His labours were unceasing, and conscientious in the extreme, but, although he was spared the acute suffering of very crushing discouragements, he was rewarded by no marked successes: it was fortunate that, for him, the recompense of his toil was found in the toil itself. In 1851 he exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition, his picture of "Penelope,"—a careful work, painted with elaborate attention to detail. In 1853 he left England to accompany his friend Holman Hunt to the

East. In the new field of duty opened to him he rejoiced with all the fervour of his intensely artistic temperament. After nearly a year-and-a-half's indefatigable work in Egypt and in the Holy Land, he returned to England, and took rooms in Berners-street for the exhibition of his Oriental sketches and pictures. The exhibition met with very fair success; and, upon the strength of his rising reputation, he married. This was in the early summer of 1855. In the spring of 1856 he again privately exhibited his works; and in the autumn of the same year he set forth upon his second journey to the East, leaving his wife and an infant child behind him. This journey was in a manner forced upon him as indispensable to replenish his supplies of eastern scenery and costumes: it was undertaken for no personal gratification; in fact, to a warmly affectionate nature like his, a more bitter trial could scarcely be than thus to exile himself from all he most loved. It was, however, in "a spirit of hopefulness, tempered with Christian resignation to whatever God might allot," his biographer tells us, that "he went on his way." In less than two months from the time he took his solitary departure, a head-stone in the English burying-ground at Cairo was erected to mark the last resting-place of "Thomas Seddon, Artist."

We have barely indicated the outline of Mr. Seddon's life. We can only hope that our readers will get the little work for themselves. Putting out of the question all its other recommendations, it is a particularly readable book: the extracts from Mr. Seddon's letters from the East are quite charming, from their graphic ease of description and lively humour.

Mr. Seddon's most noted picture—Jerusalem—was purchased after his death by the Committee of "The Seddon Subscription Fund," and presented to the National Gallery. Our readers will remember it on the walls of Marlborough House.

Contes de Cantorbéry traduits envers Français de Geoffrey Chaucer. Par Le CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN. (London: Basil Montagu Pickering). *Fables Nouvelles.* Par Le CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN. (Londres: Whittaker and Co).—Without quite agreeing with the Chevalier de Chatelain in his opinion that "nothing can give an exact idea of the charms of a poet but the very language of which this poet has made use*," we admit

that the example of his own translations from Chaucer is well calculated to give countenance to that belief. The reader who depends on these translations will get, we are afraid, a very inexact and inadequate idea of the old poet's charms. The poetry will be hardly better recognised in this modern French version than the poet himself would be if he were suddenly to appear amongst us in a modern French dress. And the disguise, in both cases, would be pretty much of the same character—consisting mainly of petty ornaments and prettinesses, in place of the sweet natural simplicity and strength of Chaucer and his writings.

In the first couplet of the poem there is an example of the manner in which the fine suggestive speech of the poet is habitually diluted and disfigured in the Chevalier de Chatelain's version. Chaucer's lines are,—

"When that April with his showres swoote
The drought of Marche hath perced to the
roote."

which the Chevalier renders thus—

"Lorsque le jeune Avril a de ses douces hermes
Humecté le cœur sec de Mars, le dieu des
armes."

Here, in place of the charming natural image of the *sweet showers of April piercing the thirst of March to the root*, we are treated to what the translator probably thinks the *more charming*—certainly the more eminently French—*sentiment of the soft tears of young April moistening the dry heart of Mars, the god of arms!* Obviously enough, the writer who could perpetrate this funny transformation might be likely enough to believe that an exact idea of the charms of a poet can be given only in his own language.

We have no space to multiply examples of this kind of maltreatment of the "Canterbury Tales." In a multitude of instances in which we have compared the version with the original, the sentimental heroics of the Chevalier de Chatelain are quite as grand, and the caricature of Chaucer's simplicity quite as intolerable. We regret that our friends on the other side of the Channel should get their idea of the venerable father of English poetry from this immoderately free version of his greatest work.

As far as we can venture to express an opinion on *versification* in a foreign tongue, that of the Chevalier de Chatelain's "Fables" is very creditable to his skill in the management of metre. The

des charmes d'un poète qua la langue même de laquelle ce poète s'est servi."—*Le Chevalier de Chatelain.*

* "Le traducteur est de l'opinion de ceux qui pensent que rien ne peut donner une idée exacte

fiction, also, is often lively and interesting, and often insinuates the moral in a very agreeable manner. We wish the indefatigable author would exercise his invention more frequently in making new Fables than in mis-translating Chaucer.

Our Home Islands: their Productive Industry. By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER. (Religious Tract Society).—This is an exceedingly well-written little volume, containing a vast fund of information respecting the products of this country. Mr. Milner appears to have learned the art of squeezing an octavo volume into an eighteens without destroying its interest.

A New Dictionary of Quotations. (London: Shaw).—This belongs to that very useful class of publications which are intended not only to save trouble, but also to serve as a kind of royal road to learning. By means of this work any penny-a-liner can interlard his articles with quotations from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, or German, as readily as Ephraim Jenkinson brought forward his whole stock of learning to the dismay of poor Doctor Primrose. But further, this book will be useful to the many thousands of readers who are sorely puzzled when they come across a learned quotation, for on turning to the passage they will find it very well and fully translated. It contains not only the ordinary quotations and sayings, but many modern passages that are in common use.

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, and on the Epistles. By JOHN DAVID MACBRIDE, D.C.L. (Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker).—Dr. Macbride informs us in his preface that these lectures are intended as a sequel to his preceding volume upon the *Diallessaron*, and were prepared for the purpose of qualifying the students of Magdalen Hall for the "beneficial and intelli-

gent study of commentaries and treatises of theology." For such a purpose they are eminently useful, and present a striking contrast to many of the so-called Introductions to the Study of Theology, in which the student speedily becomes involved in a mass of doctrinal speculations, instead of learning the first principles of religion. In this volume the author contents himself with shewing what is the gist of each book of the New Testament after the Gospels, narrating the various events in their order, and bringing to bear upon each the resources of a well-stored mind. Thus the nature of the assemblage which listened to St. Peter's Pentecostal sermon is said to be something like the motley crowd of Moslems who proceed to the tomb of the Prophet gathered together from every part of the globe, and who assemble at Mecca for the twofold purpose of devotion and commerce. For family reading the volume is one that will be found extremely well adapted.

Antenna: Poems by LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c., &c. (London: Longmans).—We regret that our notice of this little volume has been long delayed by the accident of our copy of it having been misplaced. Inundated as we sometimes are with verse, true poetry is so scarce that a delicate specimen of it ought to have been attended to with more care. And Mr. Jewitt's effusions—though delicate and unpretending—are, in their very essence, poetry. They have the genuine mintage-stamp of poetic genius on them. The truths which his muse gives utterance to are always beautified by imagination and warmed by pure and earnest feeling. The versification is not at all unworthy of the thoughts, and fancies, and affections which it expresses; it is pure, and accurate, and sweet—the becoming voice of truth and beauty. Some of the smaller pieces, especially, have an irresistible charm.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

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

JUNE 21.

The Great Shrewsbury Case.—Their lordships sat as a committee for privileges for the purpose of considering the claim of Lord Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury. The hearing of this claim occupied several days during the last and the present session, and the counsel on behalf of the Crown having summed up the case on the 21st of May, the further consideration was adjourned until this morning, when their lordships delivered their opinions. Lord Cranworth, in giving his opinion, said that this was the claim of Earl Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury, and to establish that claim he had to prove that he was the nearest male heir to the first earl, who was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442. From the first earl the title descended in succession from father to son down to the seventh earl, and from him it passed to his brother, the eighth earl. The title then passed through Sir Gilbert of Grafton, the brother of the third earl, to George, the ninth earl, and from him to his nephew John, the tenth earl, in whose line it continued down to Charles, the twelfth earl, who was created a duke. The earldom passed from Charles, who died without issue, to Gilbert, the thirteenth earl, who was a Catholic priest, and from him to the descendants of his brother George, in whose line it continued down to the death of Bertram Arthur, who died without issue male in 1850. Lord Talbot then claimed the title and dignity. Very large estates were secured to the title by the Act of Settlement of 1719. The late earl, considering that he had a right to dispose of those estates, had made the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk his devisee, and the Duke of Norfolk had therefore been permitted by the House to appear in opposition to the claim. Their lordships, however, were not called upon to decide as to whom the estates belonged to, but they had simply to say whether in their opinion Lord Talbot had made out his claim to the title. In order to do that he must shew that he was a descendant from the first earl through males only, and then that there were no nearer male heirs to the first earl than himself. A

doubt had been raised as to whether the late earl himself was rightfully in possession, but that and several similar objections had been satisfactorily answered, and it had been admitted by the opposition that no question arose down to the extinction of the second branch of the family terminated by the death of Bertram Arthur, the late earl. In order to meet the objection that Earl Talbot was not legitimately descended from the first earl, a great deal of evidence had been put in, and the chief points he had to establish were that Charles, the Lord Chancellor, was the legitimate son of William, the bishop of Salisbury, and that the Bishop was the son of William of Whittington, third son of Sherrington of Rudge, by his second marriage. Some difficulty had been created with respect to the absence of the registers of the marriage of the Bishop, and of the birth of the Chancellor, but the proceedings in Chancery, as well as other evidence which had been produced, clearly established the legitimacy of that individual. The Bishop was also proved to have occupied his proper place in the pedigree as the son of William of Whittington, and the descent of the claimant from Sherrington of Rudge was thus established. The benefactor's pedigree which had been put in by Lord Talbot supported this view, and that pedigree, although it was proved to omit several persons, yet was not proved to contain the names of any persons which were not entitled to appear there. By various inquiries and wills it had been proved that Sherrington of Rudge was the grandson of Sir John of Albrighton, the son of Sir Gilbert of Grafton, whose father was John, the second earl, and thus the claimant had made out his claim to the title, provided there were no nearer male heirs than himself. Then the question arose as to whether the claimant had satisfactorily made out that all such persons as might come between him and the title were dead. The evidence relied upon by the claimant in support of this proposition consisted of the benefactor's pedigree, the deed of settlement of the Duke, made in 1700, the deed of settlement of Sir John of Lacock, made in 1683, and the recital of the Act

of 1719. From these documents it would appear that all the sons of Sherrington of Rudge by his first marriage, as well as his two elder sons by his second marriage, with their issue, were dead in 1719. With regard to the death without issue male of Sherrington the son of Thomas, the youngest son of Sherrington of Rudge, some doubts had existed at first, but they had been cleared away, and, in his (Lord Cranworth's) opinion, the Bishop in 1719 was the nearest male heir of Sherrington of Rudge. The Duke of Shrewsbury died in 1717 without issue, and Gilbert, his cousin, became the thirteenth earl, who, being a Catholic, joined in an Act of Parliament to secure the estates to the title, for at that time the Protestant next of kin of a Catholic landowner might claim and enjoy the property. In the recital to that Act the Bishop of Salisbury was stated to be the next in succession after Sir John of Longford. The petition for the Act having been handed to the judges, they reported that the Bishop and the other persons mentioned in the petition were the only persons interested. The question of the Bishop's right to succeed to the title after Sir John of Longford was raised, but the House did not think it necessary to go into that question, and passed the bill, being of opinion that it would be quite time enough to decide the Bishop's right whenever either he or his descendants might claim the title. The claimant having thus established the fact that he was the nearest heir male of Sir John of Albrighton, the only other question which arose was with respect to the children mentioned upon Sir John of Albrighton's tomb in Bromsgrove church. The inscription upon that monument stated that Sir John had three sons by his first marriage, two of whom were unaccounted for by the claimant. He (Lord Cranworth) was of opinion that these children died in infancy, which would account for their not being mentioned in any of the documents relating to that period. The will of Sir John himself bore out this proposition, for he evidently desired to leave something to every member of his family, and he made no mention of those sons. He (Lord Cranworth) was therefore of opinion that the claimant had made out that he was the nearest male descendant of the first earl, and was therefore entitled to the title and dignity of Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord St. Leonard's, in concurring with his noble and learned friend (Lord Cranworth), said, that few cases had deserved, and few had received, more deliberation, attention, and patience, than

the present, for not only was the title to the oldest earldom in England involved, but large estates were annexed to that title, and their lordships indirectly had to decide to whom that property belonged. Under those circumstances the Duke of Norfolk had been allowed, after some consideration, to appear and oppose Lord Talbot's claim. The exertions of the opposing parties in producing evidence had been most useful to their lordships, inasmuch as by no other means could they have been put so thoroughly into possession of the facts as they were now. The present case was different from those which usually came before the House, because no person appeared now to claim the title in opposition to Lord Talbot. It had, indeed, been stated that Lord Talbot of Malahide, a member of their lordship's House, and a Major Talbot, were entitled to the earldom before the claimant, but Lord Talbot of Malahide had come forward and stated that he had no such claim, as he was a descendant from a branch dating earlier than the first Earl of Shrewsbury. Major Talbot, who had at first appeared by counsel, had since withdrawn, thus leaving no claimant of the title in opposition to Lord Talbot. The noble and learned lord then went through the case, and commented upon the evidence, and finally expressed his conviction that the claimant was entitled to the title of Earl of Shrewsbury. Lord Brougham and Lord Wensleydale concurred. Lord Redesdale having put the question to the committee whether the claimant had made out his title to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, the motion was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

JULY 5.

The "Niagara" and "Gorgon" returned to Queenstown from their cruise in the Atlantic. The attempt to submerge the electric wire for the Atlantic telegraph had failed. Three days after the squadron had been at sea, they encountered a heavy gale that blew for nine days, and finally compelled the four ships composing the squadron to part company. The other ship, the "Agamemnon" did not return till a week later, having been nearly wrecked. The following graphic account of the scene on board has appeared in the papers:—

"The 'Agamemnon' was obliged to scud before the wind for thirty-six hours; her coals got adrift, and a coil of the cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety, and from the immense strain her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports was broken. Two of her sailors

were severely injured, and one of the marines lost his reason from fright. Yet such was the consummate skill, good seamanship, and intrepidity of her commander, Captain Priddie, that he was enabled to bring her to her appointed rendezvous, lat. 52° 2' long. 33° 18'. The 'Niagara' rode out the storm gallantly, having only carried away her jib-boom and one wing of her figure-head, the great American eagle." The cable was first spliced on the 26th June. "After having paid out two and a half miles each, owing to an accident on board the 'Niagara,' the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out forty miles it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom, as the electricians, from the fine calculations which their sensitive instruments allow them to make, were able to declare such to have been the fact, even before the vessels came together again. Having cast off this loss, they met for the third time, and recovered the connexion of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh, and the 'Niagara' having paid out over a hundred and fifty miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made on Tuesday, the 29th, at 9 p.m., that the electric current had ceased to flow."

The "Agamemnon" "strained and laboured under her heavy burden as if she were breaking up, and the massive beams under her upper-deck coil cracked and snapped with a noise resembling that of small artillery, almost drowning the hideous roar of the wind as it moaned and howled through the rigging, jerking and straining the little storm-sails as though it meant to tear them from the yards. Those in the improvised cabins on the main-deck had little sleep that night, for the upper-deck planks above them were working themselves free, as sailors say, and, beyond a doubt, they were infinitely more free than easy, for they groaned under the pressure of the coil with a dreadful uproar, and availed themselves of the opportunity to let in a little light, with a good deal of water, at every roll. The sea, too, kept striking with dull, heavy blows against the vessel's bows, and, as she pitched through lawse-holes and over the side, she received a heavy slash, and, as she rolled, the water, standing aft, it roused the crew, and the members aforesaid to a degree of excitement which were under

water, and that the flotsam and jetsam noises they heard beneath, were only caused by their outfit for the voyage taking a cruise of its own in some five or six inches of dirty bilge. Such was Sunday night, and such was a fair average of all the nights throughout the week, varying only from bad to worse. Daybreak on Monday ushered in as fierce a gale as ever swept over the Atlantic."

"On the 15th the 'Agamemnon' took to violent pitching, plunging steadily into the trough of the sea, as if she meant to break her back and lay the Atlantic cable in a heap. This change in her motion strained and taxed every inch of timber near the coils to the very utmost. It was curious to see how they worked and bent, as the 'Agamemnon' went at everything she met head first. One time she pitched so heavily as to break one of the main beams of the lower deck, which had to be shored with screwjacks forthwith." On the 19th the weather looked better, but appearances proved deceitful. "At about half-past ten o'clock three or four gigantic waves were seen approaching the ship, coming heavily and slowly on through the mist nearer and nearer, rolling on like hills of green water, with a crown of foam that seemed to double their height. The 'Agamemnon' rose heavily to the first, and then went down quickly into the deep trough of the sea, falling over as she did so, so as almost to capsize completely on the port side. There was a fearful crashing as she lay over this way, for everything broke adrift, whether secured or not, and the uproar and confusion were terrific for a minute; then back she came again on the starboard beam in the same manner, only quicker, and still deeper than before. Again there was the same noise and crashing, and the officers in the ward room, who knew the danger of the ship, struggled to their feet and opened the door leading to the main deck. Here, for an instant, the scene almost defies description. Amid loud shouts and efforts to save themselves, a confused mass of sailors, boys, and marines, with deck buckets, ropes, ladders, and everything that could get loose, and which had fallen back again to the port side, were being hurled again in a mass across the ship to starboard. Dimly, and only for an instant, could this be seen, with groups of men clinging to the beams with all their might, with a mass of water, which had forced its way in through ports and decks, surging about; and then, with a tremendous crash, as the ship fell still deeper over, the coals stowed on the main deck broke loose, and, smashing everything be-

fore them, went over among the rest to leeward. The coal-dust hid everything on the main deck in an instant, but the crashing could still be heard going on in all directions, as the lumps and sacks of coal, with stanchions, ladders, and mess-tins, went leaping about the decks, pouring down the hatchways, and crashing through the glass skylights into the engine-room below.

"Still it was not done, and, surging again over another tremendous wave, the 'Agamemnon' dropped down still more to port, and the coals on the starboard side of the lower deck gave way also, and carried everything before them." One marine was buried under them. "Another marine on the lower deck endeavoured to save himself by catching hold of what seemed a ledge in the planks, but, unfortunately, it was only caused by the beams straining apart, and, of course, as the 'Agamemnon' righted they closed again, and crushed his fingers flat. . . . The condition of the masts, too, at this time was a source of much anxiety both to Captain Preedy and Mr. Moriarty, the master. The heavy rolling had strained and slackened the wire shrouds to such an extent that they had become perfectly useless as supports. The lower masts bent visibly at every roll, and once or twice it seemed as if they must go by the board. Unfortunately, nothing whatever could be done to relieve this strain by sending down any of the upper spars, since it was only her masts which prevented the ship rolling still more and quicker, and so every one knew that if once they were carried away it might soon be all over with the ship, as then the deck coil could not help going after them. So there was nothing for it but to watch in anxious silence the way they bent and strained, and trust in Providence for the result. . . . Of all on board, none had ever seen a fiercer or more dangerous sea than raged throughout that night and the following morning, tossing the 'Agamemnon' from side to side like a mere plaything among the waters. The weather was thick and dark. Sleeping was impossible that night on board the 'Agamemnon': even those in cots were thrown out, from their striking against the vessel's side as she pitched.

The berths of wood fixed athwartships in the cabins on the main deck had worked to pieces, chairs and tables were broken, chests of drawers capsized, and a little surf was running over the floors of the cabins themselves, pouring miniature seas into portmanteaus, and breaking over carpet-bags of clean linen. Fast as it flowed off by the scuppers, it came in faster

by the hawseholes and ports, while the beams and knees strained with a doleful noise, as if it was impossible they could hold together much longer; and on the whole it was as miserable and even anxious a night as ever was passed on board any line-of-battle-ship in her Majesty's service. Captain Preedy never left the poop all night, though it was hard work to remain there, even holding on to the poop-rail with both hands."—The next day matters were worse. "Three or four hours more, and the vessel had borne all which she could bear with safety; the masts were rapidly getting worse, the deck coil worked more and more with each tremendous plunge, and even if both these held, it was evident that the ship itself would soon strain to pieces if the weather continued so. The sea, forcing its way through ports and hawseholes, had accumulated on the lower deck to such an extent that it flooded the stokehole, so that the men could scarcely remain at their posts. Everything went smashing and rolling about. One plunge put all the electrical instruments *hors de combat* at a blow, and staved some barrels of strong solution of sulphate of copper, which went cruising about, turning all it touched to a light pea-green. By-and-by she began to ship seas. Water came down the ventilators near the funnel into the engine-room. Then a tremendous sea struck her forward, and drenched those on deck, leaving them up to their knees in water, and the least versed on board could see that things were fast going to the bad, unless a change took place either in the weather or the condition of the ship.

A little after ten o'clock on Monday the 21st, the aspect of affairs was so alarming that Captain Preedy resolved at all risks to try wearing the ship round on the other tack. It was hard enough to make the words of command audible, but to execute them seemed almost impossible. The ship's head went round enough to leave her broadside on to the seas, and then for a time it seemed as if nothing could be done. All the rolls which she had ever given on the previous day seemed mere trifles compared with her performances then. Of more than 200 men on deck, at least 150 were thrown down, falling over from side to side in heaps; while others, holding on to ropes, swung to and fro with every heave. It really seemed as if the last hour of the stout ship had come, and to this minute it seems almost miraculous that her masts held on. Each time she fell over her main chains went deep under water. The lower decks were flooded;

those above could hear by the fearful crashing, audible amid the hoarse roar of the storm, that the coals had got loose again below, and had broken into the engine-room, and were carrying all before them.

"During these rolls the main-deck coil shifted over to such a degree as quite to envelope four men, who, sitting on the top, were trying to wedge it down with beams. One of them was so much jammed by the mass which came over him that he was seriously contused, and had to be removed to the sick-bay, making up the sick-list to forty-five, of which ten were from injuries caused by the rolling of the ship, and very many of the rest from continual fatigue and exposure during the gale. Once round on the starboard tack, and it was seen in an instant that the ship was in no degree relieved by the change. Another heavy sea struck her forward, sweeping clean over the forepart of the vessel, and carrying away the woodwork and platforms which had been placed there round the machinery for under-running. This and a few more plunges were quite sufficient to settle the matter, and at last, reluctantly, Captain Preedy succumbed to the storm he could neither conquer nor contend against." He therefore ran before the sea. The next day the tempest abated, and the ship beat up for the rendezvous.

JULY 17.

Turkey.—Very painful news has arrived from the Red Sea and from Candia. In both places there have been massacres of Christians.

Jeddah is a port on the Red Sea inhabited by a fanatical population, and the place of landing for Mecca pilgrims. On the 15th June the people suddenly rose and massacred all the Christians they could lay hands on. First they attacked the English Consul, Mr. Page, hacked him to pieces, plundered his house, and tore down his flag. Next they assailed M. Eveillard, the French Consul. Here they met with resistance. The Consul was killed, but his wife slew the assassin. Her daughter and servants fought desperately, and although wounded, the former escaped into the house of the Turkish Lieutenant. No fewer than forty-five persons were slain. The next morning some Greeks swam off to the "Cyclops," a British war-steamer, and told the horrible tale. Captain Pullen sent in two armed boats, but the people stoned them, and their crews had to fire volleys and withdraw. The crew of the "Cyclops"

volunteered to storm the town, but the Governor said that if a shot were fired all the Christians who had been saved and sheltered would be sacrificed. Five days elapsed, and then Namik Pasha appeared with 800 men from Mecca. He restored order in some degree. The crew of the "Cyclops" landed with French and English colours, and, assisted by a guard of Turkish infantry, buried the slain with military honours. On the 23rd the "Cyclops" returned to Suez with twenty-three fugitives, the remnants of the Christians at Jeddah.

JULY 23.

India.—Telegraphic despatches from Calcutta to the 19th and Madras to the 25th of June have come to hand.

The chief event reported is one of great importance.

"Gwalior was recaptured from the rebels on the 19th of June. The cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the enemy. The Rane of Jhansi is reported to be killed. Scindia left Agra on the 13th of June, to join the Central India field-force on its way to Gwalior.

"Oude continued disturbed. In Rohilcund all is tranquil."—Another despatch says that "the forces under Sir H. Rose have retaken Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours on the 20th of June."

JULY 24.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from Cape Town to the 9th of June have been received. Sir George Grey prorogued the Parliament on the 5th. In his speech he congratulated them on their labours to promote education, encourage the stream of European immigration, provide means for continuing and maintaining the great lines of internal communication, and to improve the ports of the country. He thanked them for liberal supplies. This is the last session of the first Cape Parliament, and Sir George Grey emphatically bore testimony to the zeal, wisdom, moderation, and efficient exertions of its members. This "first Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope will have established lasting claims upon the gratitude of the country."

JULY 26.

Baron Rothschild, who has for several years been returned by the City of London as one of its members, but owing to his inability to take the oaths "on the true faith of a Christian," has not been able to sit and vote in the House, this day took the oath in the new form, and was regularly admitted to all the privileges of a member.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

June 21. Col. the Hon. Aug. Fred. Liddell to be one of H.M.'s Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary.

June 24. To be a Knight of the Garter, His Most Faithful Majesty, Pedro V., King of Portugal and the Algarves.

July 1. Col. Francis Hugh George Seymour to be Equerry in Ordinary to H.M.

Col. the Hon. Arthur Edward Hardinge to be Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

Rob. Baker, esq., to be Inspector of Factories. James William Cusack, esq., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M. in Ireland.

Oldham Barlow, esq., to be Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General.

Charles Alison, esq., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran.

July 6. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, K.C.B., to be G.C.B.

His Highness Maharajah Jung Bahadur Koonwar Barrajee to be an Honorary G.C.B.

July 9. Dr. Andrew Smith, late Director-General Army Medical Department, to be a K.C.B.

John Inglis, esq., to be H.M.'s Justice-Clerk, Scotland.

Chas. Baillie, Esq., to be Solicitor-General of Scotland.

July 16. Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to be a baronet.

Major General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General.

July 17. Richard Cornwell Legh, esq., to be Auditor-General, Malta.

The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to be Dean of the Arches.

Dr. Travers Twiss to be Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

Mr. Alexander to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

C. H. C. Plowden, esq., to be Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Control.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Norfolk, East Division.—The Hon. Wenman Clarence Walpole Clark.

Cornwall, West.—John St. Aubyn, esq.

Stamford.—Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bt.

BIRTHS.

May 16. At Madras, the wife of John Van Agnew, esq., a son.

June 14. At Bonn, the wife of Charles Pitt Fynsant, esq., a son.

June 15. At Long Sutton Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. Kenning Fowler, a son.

June 16. At Shrub's-hill, Lyndhurst, the Lady Margaret Lushington, a dau.

At Stabbing-court, near Chesterfield, the wife of T. H. Pedley, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Great Clacton, the wife of the Rev. H. N. Bishop, a son.

June 17. The Countess Bernstorff, a son. At Stanmore-park, Mrs. St. Leger Glyn, a dau.

At the Lawn, Whitechurch, the wife of T. R. Greig, esq., a dau.

At Dummer-house, Hants, the wife of the Rev. James A. Williams, a son.

At Bay's-hill-lawn, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shubrick, 5th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

June 18. At Brookhill-hall, near Alfreton, the wife of Charles Seely, jun., esq., a dau.

At Bedford-park, Croydon, Mrs. George A. Lloyd, a son.

At Ellerker-house, Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. P. Brames Hall, a dau.

June 19. The wife of Maj. Reginald Knatchbull, a son.

At the Abbey, Colbridge, the wife of C. Langdale, esq., a dau.

June 20. At Hanover-square, London, the Viscountess Hardinge, a son.

At Greenfield-house, Newbridge, Monmouthshire, the wife of John Salvage, esq., a son.

The wife of Edward Hamilton Hoskins, esq., of Fanhams'-hall, near Ware, Herts, a son.

At Berkeley-sq., the wife of John Martin, esq., M.P., a son.

June 22. At Green Oaks, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, the wife of Jas. Watson, esq., a son.

At Welwyn Rectory, Lady Boothby, a son.

At Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of William How, esq., a son.

At Darcy Lever Hall, Bolton-le-Moors, the wife of the Rev. Edward Holling, a son.

At Treaford-lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Joseph Archer, esq., a dau.

June 23. At North-hall, Preston, Candover, Hants, the wife of Hugh Ward Saunders, esq., a son.

At Godmanstone Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Frederick A. Baker, a son.

June 24. The wife of William Peter Jolliffe, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

June 25. At Wensley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. T. Orde Powlett, a dau.

In Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Col. Edward Warde, Royal Artillery, a son.

June 26. At Westbourne-lodge, the wife of the Rev. F. Manners Stopford, a son.

At Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park-gardens, London, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, a son.

At Elmfield-lodge, Southall, Lady Cooke, a dau.

At Upper Wimpole-st., the wife of William Major Cooke, esq., a dau.

At the Priory, West Moulsey, the wife of Wm. Munro Ross, esq., a son.

At Earn-bank, Bridge of Earn, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo, a dau.

June 27. At St. Andrews, the wife of John Ogilvy, esq., of Inshewan, a dau.

In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park-sq., the wife of George E. Adams, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Melcombe-place, Dorset-sq., London, the wife of George Boughton Hume, esq., a son.

At Westmill Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Ewing, a dau.

At Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a dau.

At Hyde-park-sq., the wife of Capt. Starkie Bence, of Kentwell-hall, Suffolk, a dau.

At Seend-house, Wilts, the wife of Henry Wyndham, esq., of Roundhill, Somerset, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, of Rutland-gate, a dau.

At Hingham, Norfolk, the wife of Chas. Crawshaw, esq., a dau.

June 28. At Holne-park, Devon, the wife of Henry B. T. Wrey, esq., a son.

At Coggeshall, the wife of the Rev. E. L. Cutts, a son.

June 29. At the Parsonage, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, the wife of the Rev. Hen. Vyvyan Robinson, a dau.

At the Rectory, Hollesley, the wife of the Rev. Richard W. W. Cobbold, a son.

At Winchester-st., Eccleston-sq., the wife of Wm. Campbell Annesley, esq., a son.

June 30. At Efford-manoir, near Plymouth, the wife of Henry Lopes, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Woodland-villa, Bath, the wife of Col. S. S. Trevor, a dau.

Lately. Mrs. Polhill Turner, of Howbury-hall, Bedfordshire, a son and heir.

July 1. At Harewood, the wife of H. B. Tre-lawney, esq., a son.

The wife of Capt. Childers Thompson, a son.

At Wimbledon-park, Mrs. John Pennington, a dau.

At Santa Cruz, Madeira, the wife of W. Arnot Stewart, esq., of Wester Clon, Perthshire, a son.

July 2. At Banchory-lodge, Kincardineshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burnet Ramsay, a dau.

At Sidmouth, the wife of Col. Harvey Mercer, a son.

July 3. At Watford, Northamptonshire, Lady Henley, a son.

At Kirtlington-park, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Charles Cholmondeley, a son.

July 4. The Duchess of Marlborough, a son. The Viscountess Nevill, a dau.

At the Admiralty-house, Sheerness, the wife of Comm. Harvey, R.N., a son.

At Kensington-gore, the wife of Hugh Hammersley, esq., a son.

At Sands, in the co. of Durham, the wife of Mark Ord, esq., a dau.

July 5. At Papplewick-hall, Notts, the wife of H. F. Walter, esq., a dau.

At Billacombe, Plymstock, the wife of Major H. J. Frampton, a dau.

At the Rectory, North Petherton, Somerset, the wife of T. Palfrey Broadmead, esq., a dau.

July 6. At Pepper-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of William Frederic Webb, esq., a dau.

At Bathwick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Grove, a son.

At Roupell-park, Streatham-hill, Mrs. John Montefiore, a son.

At Mortimer-hill, near Reading, Berks, the wife of Sir Paul Hunter, bart., a son.

At Upper Seymour-st., the wife of Col. Goulburn, of Betchworth-house, Surrey, a son.

July 7. At Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of George Barnett, esq., a son.

July 8. At the Oaks, Woodmansterne, Surrey, the wife of F. Gilliat Smith, esq., a son.

At Fordwich-house, near Canterbury, the wife of Capt. C. J. Cox, of twins, a son and dau.

At York, the wife of W. Pemberton Hesketh, esq., 18th Hussars, a dau.

July 9. At Upper Merrion-st., Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Robert Hancock, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, Rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, a dau.

At Naish-house, Somersetshire, the wife of Capt. Pilgrim, a dau.

July 10. At the Lawn, Teignmouth, Lady Hag-

gerston, widow of Sir John Haggerston, bart., of Ellingham, in the county of Northumberland, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of A. Kineaid Mackenzie, esq., a son.

At Canonbury-sq., Islington, the wife of Joseph Thomas Cooper, F.R.A.S., a dau.

At Toperoff Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mayers, a son.

July 11. At Wemyss-castle, Mrs. Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, a son and heir.

Mrs. Le Gresley, of St. Owen's, wife of Capt. Le Gresley, of the "Canopus," of Jersey, three daus.

The wife of the Rev. F. Spurrell, Rector of Faulkbourne, Essex, a dau.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of Gwyn Elger, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

July 12. At Runnymede-villa, Ilfracombe, the wife of F. W. Pym, esq., a son.

At Bellefield-house, Parson's-green, Middlesex, the wife of Henry B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a dau.

At the residence of her father-in-law, Denmark-hill, Surrey, the wife of Arthur Charles Rhodes, esq., a son.

July 13. At Chesham-st., Belgrave-sq., the residence of her mother, Viscountess Dungarvan, the Lady Mary Hope Vere, a son and heir.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Lane Hardisty, a son.

At Chester-sq., Belgravia, the wife of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Lewis Grant, a dau.

At Shrubhurst, Oxted, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burdett, Coldstream Guards, a dau.

July 14. At Clay-hill, Enfield, Mrs. Algernon Attwood, twin daus.

At Tillington Rectory, Petworth, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. George Ridsdale, Vicar of South Crecke, Fakenham, Norfolk, a son.

July 15. At Thurloe-sq., Brompton, the wife of Frederic Andrew Inderwick, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Westbourne-terr.-road, the wife of C. Hamilton Onslow, a son.

July 16. The wife of Sir Courtenay Honeywood, twin sons.

At Montague-sq., the wife of Edward Holland, esq., M.P., a son.

At Bellevue-villas, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway, the wife of Frederick Robins, esq., a dau.

At Downshire-hill, Hampstead, the wife of Francis Rowden, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a dau.

July 17. At Putney, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine, of Dryburgh, a son.

At Albury-house, St. John's-wood-park, the wife of Philip E. Blakeway, esq., a dau.

July 18. The wife of Col. Henry Atwell Lake, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, a son.

At Wilmington-hall, Kent, Mrs. Willm. Cosier, a son.

July 23. At Bottesford-manoir, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, the wife of Edward Peacock, esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 19. At Plains-house, Terakina, Charles George Hewson, M.D., of Otaki, eldest son of James Hewson, Tipton, Devonshire, to Amelia Harris, third dau. of Mr. George Beamish, late of the county of Cork, Ireland.

July 1. At St. James's, Paddington, John Dunlop, esq., steward of Chester Castle, to Emily Dalrymple, dau. of Captain Potter, esq., of Inverness, Berwickshire.

July 10. At Christchurch, New Zealand, Arthur Thomas Knight, esq., youngest son of the Hon. W. Knight, of the Convention, Haute, to

Caroline, only dau. of the late Rev. T. Edward Hankinson, M.A.

March 16. At Sydney, Alfred Delves, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, bart., of Broughton-hall, Staffordshire, and Dodington-park, Cheshire, to Clemence, youngest dau. of the late C. L. D. Fattorini, M.D., of Sydney.

March 20. At Adelaide, South Australia, Ed-dowes John, youngest son of the late Henry Wilson, esq., of Kensington, to Charlotte Martha, only child of James G. Howard, esq., of Adelaide.

March 31. At Pleasant Creek, Mount Ararat, Victoria, John S. Fisher, esq., of Lincoln, to Eleanor, second dau. of the late Gilbert McCabe, esq., and widow of Thomas Barber Johnson, esq., of Calcutta, and Gracechurch-st., city, London.

April 10. At Sydney, Charles Haynes, second son of the late Rev. E. Barlow, of Worthingworth, to Amy Louisa, second dau. of the late Benjamin Laurence, esq., of London.

May 13. At Bermuda, Lieut. Hugh McNeile Dyer, Commanding H.M.'s gun-boats, "Nettle" and "Onyx," son of Capt. Dyer, R.N., to Mari- anne Elizabeth, dau. of the late Wm. Cole Loggin, esq., of Woolfardesworthy.

May 20. At Barbadoes, Capt. Dugald Stewart Miller, 67th Regt., D.A., Quarter Master-Gen., eldest son of Dr. Miller, of Exeter, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Sir Bowcher Clark, Knight, Chief Justice of that island.

June 3. At Montreal, W. Barrett, M.B., Staff- Surgeon, to Mary Anne E. Molson, second dau. of Thomas Molson, esq., of Montreal, Canada.

June 9. At the cathedral, Frederickton, New Brunswick, Mr. G. Montgomery Campbell, P. L- low of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Sophia Storie, dau. of John Simcoe Saunders, esq., Legislative Councillor.

June 10. At Cris- ian-Malford, Wilts, Fred. Martin, eldest son of William Williams, esq., of Tregulow, Cornwall, and Heanton-court, Devon, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. V. Law, Rector of Christian-Malford.

June 15. At Montreal, Robert Miller, esq., to Marianne, eldest dau. of Col. Savage, Royal Artillery, and grand-dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

At Warrington, Alfred Thomas, esq., of Norton- lodge, Cheshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late James Davies, esq.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Morgan Jones, esq., of Pen-y-lan, Cardiganshire, to Sarah Fran- ces, youngest dau. of Rees Goving Thomas, esq., of Llanon and Iscoed, Caermarthenshire.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. George James Corser, B.A., of Darenty, Northamptonshire, to Mary Hannah, only child of Allen Norris, esq., Bury- house, Lancashire.

At St. Mark's, Rosherville, Thomas Sutton Vinal, esq., Paymaster R.N., to Mary Foster, eldest dau. of Simon Howard, esq., late of Blackwall.

June 16. At Kingskerswell, the Rev. Edward Steere, LL.D., curate of Skegness, Lincolnshire, to Mary Bridget, eldest dau. of the late Henry Langford Brown, esq., of Barton-hall, Torquay.

At Bellbroughton, Worcester-shire, the Rev. Robert Sowbridge Baker, only son of Robert Baker, esq., of West Hay, Somerset, to Mary Katherine, only dau. of Charles Noel, esq., of Bell-hall, Worcester-shire.

At St. John's, Paddington, Henry Bathurst, of Faversham, Kent, solicitor, to Martha Cope, youngest dau. of the late Philip Thoreau, esq., of Upper Gloucester-pl., and formerly of the Island of Jersey.

At Sudbury, the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew, Friday-st., with St. Peter, Ches., London, to Sarah Crosse Ransom, only dau. of the late Robert Ransom, esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At St. Mary-at-the-walls, Colchester, J. W. Lovell, esq., Major Royal Engineers, of Alver- stoke, Hants, to Catherine S., dau. of the late Major Brock, St. Mary's terr., Colchester.

At Tunstoad, Rosendale, John Whitaker, esq., of Broad Clough, Rosendale, and Glanynrafon- hall, Salop, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of R. Mann, esq., of Heath-field, Rosendale, and Lockville-house, Dumfries.

At Broomfield, Somerset, the Rev. Geo. Fitz- Clarence Slade, Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, youngest son of Sir John Slade, Bart., to Eleanor Frances, eldest dau. of Henry Warre.

At St. Mary's Colchester, Major Lovell, C.B., Royal Engineers, to Catherine Schreiber, young-

est dau. of the late George Brock, esq., of Col- chester.

At Edinburgh, Richard Turner, esq., of Tun- bridge Wells, Kent, to Anne Augusta, youngest dau. of the late James Hare, jun., esq., M.D., of Calder-hall, Mid-Lothian.

June 17. At Leamington, Dashwood Watts Ricketts, esq., late Secretary to Council at Mauri- tius, to Fanny Gertrude, eldest dau. of Thomas Thomson, esq., M.D., formerly of Stratford-on- Avon.

At Wendover, George Henry Watts, esq., of Thatcham, Berks, to Sarah Watson, eldest dau. of Col. J. Graham, H.E.I.C.S., and grand-dau. of Gen. Sir James Watson, K.C.B., of Wendover- house.

At the cathedral, Worcester, the Rev. Edmund Verdon Amery, M.A., of Eyam, Derby-hire, second son of John Amery, esq., of Stourbridge, to Fanny, fourth dau. of the late Clifton Win- tringham Loscombe, esq., of Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Christ Church, Quinton, the Rev. James Balfour Pattison, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Emily Montgomery, dau. of T. H. Watson, esq., Ferry-hill, Quinton.

At Devonport, William Y. Dent, esq., of the War Department, Woolwich, to Emma Yolland, dau. of Capt. Harry Lord Richards, Royal Navy.

At Edinburgh, George Colley, esq., of Pow- berry-tower, Northumberland, to Jane Arundell St. Aubyn, elder dau. of the late William Wood- cock, esq.

At Didsbury, the Rev. Oldfield R. Prescott, In- cumbent of St. John's, Dukinfield, to Helen, se- cond dau. of G. Withington, esq., of Parkfield, Didsbury, Lancashire.

At Ramsgate, Lieut. Robert Barelay Cay, R.N., son of R. B. Cay, solicitor, Vale, Ramsga e, to Augusta De l'Hoste Ranking, dau. of Robert Ranking, esq., of the Vale, Ramsgate, late of Hastings.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Jones, younger son of Charles Heselme, esq., late col- lector of H.M.'s Customs, Bermuda, to Annie Frances, elder dau. of James Goren, esq., of Bayswater.

June 18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. John Harvey Ranking, Fellow Commoner, B.A., curate of St. Mary's, Birkenhead, to Julia Louisa, third dau. of the late John Geo. Crickett, esq., of Doctors' Commons.

June 19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Lord Nigel Kennedy, brother of the Marquis of Ailsa, to Catherine Anne, dau. of the late Major James Frere May.

In Dublin, Major G. Cornwall, 93rd High- landers, to Augusta Annie, second dau. of the late Brigadier Wilson, 64th Regt.

June 22. At Portsmouth, Lieut. George S. Nares, Royal Navy, to Mary, eldest dau., and at the same time, Francis Meade Eastment, esq., of Drayton, Somerset, to Kate, second dau., of Wm. Grant, esq., banker, Portsmouth.

At Trinity church, Marylebone, the Rev. T. H. J. Tyrwhitt, M.A., student of Christ Church, Ox- ford, to Eliza Ann Spencer, dau. of Spencer Stanhope, esq., and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, of Canon-hall.

At Kingeton, Portsea, Hants, Lieut. Edward B. H. Franklin, of H.M.S. "Coracoa," only son of Capt. Franklin, R.N., to Harriet Holland, only dau. of Capt. M. M. Wroot, R.N.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Edmund Snowden, M.A., to Alice Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. T. Toogood, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At Nedzing, Major Edward Collyer Munns, late of the 74th Highlanders, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Edge, Rector of Nedzing and Naughton.

At Paddington, Reginald, eldest surviving son of Arthur Kelly, esq., of Kelly, Devon, to Janet Maitland, fifth dau. of Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, the Rev.

Henry V. Pickering, Incumbent of Ashfield, to Emily Harvey, fourth dau. of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainright, of H.M.'s 47th Regt., and of Ash-lodge.

At Lympsheld, Surrey, William Maunder, second son of George Hitchcock, esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, to Margaret Ellen, second dau. of Richard Lane, esq., of Lympsheld.

June 23, at Clapham, Sir William Forbes, bart., of Fintray-house, and Craigevar-castle, Aberdeen, to Caroline Louisa, only dau. of Sir Chas. Forbes, bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire, and Broom-Wood, Surrey.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas, second son of C. T. Tower, esq., of Weald-hall, Essex, to Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of Francis Baird, esq., of Rutland-gate.

At Willow, Sir Henry Verney, bart., M.P., of Claydon-house, Bucks, to Frances Parthenope, eldest dau. of William Edward Nightingale, esq., of Emby, Hants, and Lee Hurst, Derbyshire.

At Llantraeth, North Wales, the Rev. G. F. H. Foxton, Incumbent of Fisque, Kincardineshire, to Clara, eldest dau., and the Rev. G. R. Gilling, B.A. Wadham College, Oxford, to Ellen Mary, fourth dau., of the Rev. J. Roberts, Rector of Llanadwrn, Anglesey.

At Manchester, Robert Blakemore Perkin, of Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, eldest son of Robert J. Thornton Perkin, esq., of Jersey, to Mary Alice, eldest dau. of John Knowles, esq., of Trafford Bank-house, Old Trafford.

June 24. At Clifton, Charles Thomas Hudson, esq., M.A., Head Master of the Grammar-school, Bristol, to Louisa Maria Foot, second dau. of the late Freelove Hammon, esq., Clifton.

At Guernsey, the Rev. Samuel Cosway, M.A., Vicar of Chute, Wiltshire, to Harriet, eldest dau. of John Le Marchant, esq., of Melrose, Guernsey.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., London, Viscount Vaughan, eldest son of the Earl of Lisburne, to Gertrude Laura, third dau., and George Onslow Newton, esq., of Croxton-park, Cambridgeshire, to Florence Cecilia, second dau., of Edwyn Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave-hall, Leicestershire.

At St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Vandeleur B. Crake, esq., son of W. Crake, esq., of 10, Stanhope-st., Hyde-park-gardens, and Hastings, Sussex, to Mary Bedinfield Delves, only child of the Rev. W. Delves, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex, by his second wife, Mary Susan Bedinfield.

At Holy Trinity, Westbourne-ter., Benjamin Bousfield Swan, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Graves Chamney Swan, esq., of Newton-park, co. Dublin, barrister-at-law, to Laura, youngest dau. of W. Lyceff, esq., of Delamere-ter., Hyde-park.

At St. Peter's, Thornbury, James Grace, esq., of Thornbury, second son of the late Thomas Grace, esq., of Culverton, Bucks, to Matilda, second surviving dau. of the late John Evans Tarrant, esq., of Alscot-lodge, Prince's Risborough, Bucks.

At the Roman Catholic chapel, St. John's Wood, John Reginald Talbot, esq., of Rhode-hill, near Lyme Regis, eldest son of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., to Sarah Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. David Jones, Rector of Pantegau and Tredunock, Monmouthshire.

At Westminster, William only son of William Birchell, esq., of 42, Upper Harley-st., to Adelaide Maria, third dau. of Joseph Carter Wood, esq., of Westminster.

At Worsington, the Rev. John David Macbride, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, Master of the Endowed Grammar School of Newland, Hampshire, to Jane Britton, elder dau. of the Rev. J. Russell, esq., Yatton, Somerset.

At Longmans, Chisley, Bucks, George Martin, esq., of Oak-villas, Haverstock-hill, to Catherine, second dau. of Ralph Bland, esq., late of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Woburn, the Hon. Albert

Yelverton Bingham, son of the late and brother of the present Lord Clanmorris, to Caroline, youngest dau. of James Begbie, M.D., of Edinburgh, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland.

At Stadhampton, the Rev. Jackson Taylor, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, to Julia, only dau. of the Rev. W. Parker Perry, M.A., incumbent of Chislehampton-with-Stadhampton, Oxon.

June 26. At St. Bride's, Fleet-st., William, youngest son of Henry Hammond, esq., solicitor, of Farnival's-inn and Finchley, to Jane Amy, youngest dau. of Benjamin Dolomere, esq., of Finchley.

At Wymering, Hants, Frederick Pelham, Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Adm. Warren, of East-court, to Annie Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Sir Henry Blackwood, bart., R.N.

At Sandridge, Kent, the Rev. John Worthington Bliss, second son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, to Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Liddsay, Rector of Sandridge.

June 27. At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Charles Steel, esq., Capt. 17th Lancers, eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Scudamore Winde Steel, K.C.B., to Anna Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart., of Rivenhall-pl., Essex.

June 28. At Higher Broughton, Manchester, John James Barton, esq., A.B., to Miss Ellen Coleman; and Loeshart Wilson, esq., eldest son of the late Canon Wilson, of the Manchester Cathedral, to Miss Annie Coleman.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Bell, esq., of the Inland Revenue, to Ellen, second dau. of William Reece, esq., late of Flintshire, and grand-dau. of the late John Reece, esq., of Brecon-park, Cheshire.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. William H. Trendell, Assistant Minister of Christ Chapel, Maida-hill, London, to Henrietta Catherine Emily, dau. of the late Rev. William W. Pym, Rector of Willian, Herts.

At Glasgow, James S. Scott, esq., to Rebecca Parsons, only child of the Rev. G. Wardlaw, of Helensburgh.

June 29. At Stowmarket, John G. Saunders, Curate of Stowmarket, only surviving son of the late T. Saunders, esq., F.S.A., Solicitor and Controller of the City of London, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, to Sophie De Montfort, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, M.A., Vicar of Stowmarket.

At St. Mary Church, the Rev. J. Russell Jackson, of Elm, Cambridgeshire, to Charlotte, only dau. of William Metcalfe, esq., of Woodleigh Vale, St. Mary Church.

At Broadwater, John Portescue, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. P. D. Foulka, Vicar of Shebbear, to Eleanor, dau. of Mrs. White, Worthing, Sussex.

At Richmond, Surrey, William James Boddy, of Holdgate-terr., York, to Elizabeth Bannerman Emille, eldest dau. of John Frederick Edward Morrice Smith, Record Keeper of H.M.'s Court of Probate, Doctors' Commons.

At Woolwich, J. R. Christie, esq., F.R.S., to Emily, dau. of Dr. Bridgman, of Woolwich-common.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, Reginald, second son of the Rev. J. P. Roberts, Rector of Eustergate, Sussex, to Sarah, dau. of W. Haselwood, esq., of Burfords, Hoddesdon.

June 30. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. William Wyld, Rector of Woodborough, Wilts, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pleydel Bouverie, Rector of Pewsey.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, the Rev. Octavius Hammond, son of the late Charles Hammond, esq., of Newmarket, to Maria Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Banks Robinson, Vicar of Little Waddingfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major John St.

Ledger, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Harriet, relict of Sir E. S. Gooch, bart.

At Kirk Braddan, Douglas, Isle of Man, Dr. Richard H. Tucker, of Roslary-st., Liverpool, to Elizabeth Mary England, eldest dau. of John Graham, esq., late of Newry, co. Down.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Fowler, Head Master of the Grammar School, Lincoln, to Martha, dau. of the late W. H. Bodley, esq., M.D., Merton-house, Brighton.

At Pendlebury, Edward, youngest son of William Sharp, esq., of Linden-hall, near Lancaster, to Sarah Catherine, only surviving dau. of James Aspinall Turner, esq., M.P., of Pendlebury-house, near Manchester.

At Ashpington, William Hogg, esq., of Woodhouse, Leford, Devon, to Elizabeth Hooper, only dau. of the late G. Mallet, esq., of Bow.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Edward Wingfield Shaw, Commander R.N., third son of the Rt. Hon. Frederick Shaw, to Louisa Arabella, eldest dau. of his Excellency Col. Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone.

At Cann St. Rumbold's, Dorset, the Rev. Edward Bristow Phillips Wynne, Rector of South Shoebury, Essex, to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Parker, Rector of Cann.

At Perth, by the Rev. H. H. Franklin, B.A., William Hartley, esq., Kersie-bank, South Aillon, to Mary Mitchell, eldest dau. of John Conning, esq., banker, Perth.

At Cheltenham, Major N. Steevens, late 85th Connaught Rangers, son of Lieut.-Col. Steevens, formerly of H.M.'s 20th Regt., to Annie Egan, only child of C. Corley, esq., Cheltenham.

At Brynnewyn, Henry David Ricardo, esq., of Hyde, Minchinhampton, to Ellen, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Crawley.

July 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, bart., to Lady Agnes Grosvenor, dau. of the Marquis of Westminster.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Evarina Frances, eldest dau. of Francis Ellis, esq., and widow of Sir Gilbert Affleck, bart., Dabham-hall, Suffolk.

At Bideford, William Weekes, esq., of Willestrewe, Tavistock, to Georgina, eldest dau. of Harry Arthur Harvie, esq., of Bideford, solicitor.

At Modbury, Capt. Charles L. Barnard, R.M.A., son of Admiral E. Barnard, Emma-place, Stonehouse, to Mary Anne Juliana Edwards, only dau. of Capt. Edwards, R.N., Ludbrooke-house, and granddau. of the late John Edwards, of Worting-house, Hants.

At Castle Carey, John Alers Hankey, esq., Jun., son of J. A. Hankey, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, to Charlotte Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. J. Meade, Vicar of Castle Cary.

At Grange, Lancashire, the Rev. Gilbert E. Smith, B.A., Curate of Aberley, Worcestershire, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Richard Arkwright, esq., of Preston.

At West Tarring, Sussex, the Rev. H. S. White, Vicar of Tunstead, to Edith Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Warter, Vicar of West Tarring.

At St. John's, Oxford-sq., Henry R. Stewart, Lieut. R.N., to Anne Mary Legh, only child of Charles Hoghton, esq., of Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq., Taylor Lambert Mayne, esq., Capt. 8th Hussars, to Mary Margaret Charlotte, dau. of Col. Foster, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

At Ponsax, Worcestershire, the Rev. H. Harris, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Rector of Winterborne Basset, Wilts, to Elinor Marian, youngest dau. of the late J. H. Whitmore Jones, esq., of Chastleton-house, Oxfordshire.

July 2. At the Royal Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., Charles M. Berington, esq., of Little Malvern, Worcestershire, to Ellen M. Balfe, dau. of the late James Balfe, esq., of Runnymede, co. Roscommon.

July 3. At Wanstead, Alexander Jaffery, esq.,

of Park-crescent, Stirling, to Georgiana Mary Ann, eldest dau. of John Robinson, Cann-hall, Wanstead, Essex.

At St. Paul's, Knight-bridge, the Rev. William Westall, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Fife, and late Curate of St. Paul's, Knights-bridge, to Selina Emma, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Hawksley, esq., of Lowndes-st., Belgrave-sq.

July 6. At Clifton, Jacob Frederick, youngest son of the late Charles Mogg, esq., M.D., of Farrington Gurney, Somerset, to Lucy Reynolds, second dau. of John Grant Wilson, esq., of Richmond-terrace, Clifton, Gloucestershire.

At Kensington, William Davenport Bromley, eldest son of the Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley, of Worton-hall, Staffordshire, and Baginton, Warwickshire, to Augustus Elizabeth Campbell, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Campbell, of Islay.

At Burwell, the Rev. John Durrell Durrell, of Barton Stacey, Hampshire, to Florence Arabella, third dau. of Matthew Henry Lister, esq., of Burwell-park, Lincolnshire.

At Folke, William Newman, esq., of Crovdon, son of Edwin Newman, esq., of Yeovil, to Edith Sarah, dau. of W. F. Allford, J. P., of Sherborne.

At Birmingham, the Rev. W. C. Green, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. G. R. Green, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Evedon, Northamptonshire, to Elizabeth Mortimer, dau. of Thomas Fison, esq., of Barningham, Suffolk.

At Chesterfield, the Rev. Stanley Leathes, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. M. Butt, M.A., Vicar of East Garston, Bucks, and Rector of Oddingley, Worcestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, S. Summer Hutchinson, esq., of Richmond-pl., Dublin, and Rickets-town, co. Carlow, Ireland, to Matilda Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Charles Collins, M.A., Vicar of Faversham.

At Holy Trinity, Westminster, the Rev. Bradley Abbot, B.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Clapham, to Isabella Ann, only dau. of the late Robert Hornell, esq., Unim-road, Clapham.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major George Skipwith, Depot Battalion, Jersey, to Margaret Jenima, only dau. of the late David Boyd, esq., Surgeon-General, Madras Army.

In the Chapel-royal, Dublin-castle, John E. Severne, esq., of Thenford-house, Northamptonshire, and Wallop-hall, Shropshire, to Katherine Florence Morgan, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of Ardagh.

At Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, George, youngest son of the late Jonathan Parsons, esq., of Douro-place, Kensington, to Isabella Blythe, third dau. of the late Rev. John Dodd, formerly of Eton, Bucks.

July 7. At St. George's, Littleport, W. N. Saberton, esq., eldest son of Thomas Saberton, esq., Witeham, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Little, esq., of Littleport.

At Horsham, Richard Norris Bower, esq., of Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-sq., youngest son of the late Thomas Woolenscroft Bower, esq., of Winchester College, to Helena Caroline, dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Woodford, late of the Rifle Brigade, Inspector of Constabulary for the northern district of the kingdom.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Augustus G. Ogilvy, esq., eldest son of George Ogilvy, esq., of The Cove, Dumfriesshire, to Mary Harriet, only child of the late John Cronyn, esq., of Newtown.

At Cranbourne, near Windsor, the Rev. Charles Forster Garratt, M.A., Incumbent of Little Tew, Oxon, and youngest son of John Garratt, esq., of Bishopscourt, Devon, and Clevefont, Cheltenham, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late John K. Gilliat, esq., of Fern-hill, Berks.

July 8. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Earl Spencer, to Miss Charlotte Seymour, third dau. of Lady Augusta Seymour and the late Mr. Fred. Charles William Seymour, and grand-dau. of the Marquis of Bristol.

Willoughby Hurt Sitwell, esq., of Ferney-hall, Shropshire, to Eliza Harriet, dau. of Richard Burton Phillipson, esq., of Dunston-house, Staffordshire.

At Banwell, the Rev. John Augustus Yatman, Winscombe-hill, Somersetshire, to Anna Victoria Blachley, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Hamilton Turner, Vicar of Banwell, and grand-dau. of the late Dean of Norwich.

At Bayford, Herts, James Holloway, esq., of Stanhoe, Norfolk, to Ida, widow of H. N. Burroughes, esq., R.N., of Burlington-hall, Norfolk, and youngest dau. of the late Henry Fynes-Clinton, esq., of Welwyn, Herts.

At Cheltenham, Capt. George Thomas Gough, 12th Royal Lancers, to Mary Charlotte Stanley, eldest dau. of Stanley Clarke, esq., of Cotteswold-house, Cheltenham.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Henry William Parry Richards, Vicar of Isleworth, youngest son of William Parry Richards, esq., of Park-crescent, to Jessie Margaret, dau. of Peter Earle, esq., also of Park-crescent.

July 10. At the Bavarian Roman Catholic chapel, Warwick-st., Golden-sq., London, Lord Norrey, eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Townley, dau. of Mr. Charles and Lady Caroline Townley.

At Oakley, Bedfordshire, Mr. M. Richards, of Norland-cottage, Stoke, to Elizabeth Peacock, niece of the late John Palmer, esq., of Goldington-hall, near Bedford.

At Tunbridge Wells, T. Keohan, esq., to Margaret, widow of Joseph Hawes, esq., of Upper Capton, and youngest dau. of the late William Ostle, esq., of Stepney.

July 13. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Henry Adair, Capt. R.M.A., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Adair, C.B., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Naylor, esq., of Northwich, Cheshire.

At Cranborne, Dorset, Robert Cotton Money, esq., of the 2nd Bengal Grenadiers, to Selina Mary, eldest dau. of William Douglas, esq., of Cranborne-lodge, and late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Dunsford, the Rev. Joseph Were, M.A., to Caroline Maria, second dau. of the late Sub-dean Stephens.

At Ifley, the Rev. W. Tuckwell, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Rosa, dau. of Capt. Strong, H.E.I.C.S., of Ifley, Oxon.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. George Renny, 73rd Regt., to Mary Ellen, only child of William Wilson, esq., St. Helier, Jersey.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, H. Maull, esq., of Lewisham, to Eliza, third dau. of H. B. Covert, esq., Islington.

At St. Dunstan, Stepney, Thomas King, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and second son of the late Thos. King, of Somersham, to Anne, widow of T. G. Peatling, of St. Ives, and second dau. of Capt. Rawling, of Arbour-sq., London.

At Edinburgh, Hugh Mosman, esq., younger, of Auchtyfardie, Lanarkshire, to Helen Barbara, only surviving dau. of the late Alexander Chancellor, esq., of Shieldhill, Lanarkshire.

At Holbeach, Ambrose Blithe Vise, surgeon, third son of Edward Blithe Vise, esq., to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Fredk. Adolphus Harrison, esq., of the former place.

July 14. At Aastbury, Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, bart., of Somerford-pk., Cheshire, to Georgiana, Harriot, eldest dau. of George Holland Ackers, esq., of Moreton-hall, in the same county.

At St. Magnus, London-bridge, the Rev. Andrew Johnson, Curate of St. Clement, Eastcheap, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. A. McCaul, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c.

At Caton, Lancashire, the Rev. John Tinson Wrenford, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Newport, Monmouthshire, to Harriett Anne, eldest dau.

of John Edmondson, esq., of Grassyard-hall, near Lancaster.

At Lingfield, Thomas J. Page, of Upper Clapton, to Emma, eldest dau. of John Turner Kelsey, esq., of Batnors-kelsy, Lingfield.

At St. Mary's, Woolwich, Richard Pidcock, esq., of Church-hill, Woolwich, to Emma, eldest dau. of George Hudson, esq., of Brewer-st., Woolwich.

At Walton, William Orford, esq., B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, and solicitor, of Cheetham-hill, near Manchester, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Jose Marques Braga, esq., of Newbie-ter, Walton Creek, near Liverpool.

The Rev. Thomas Rawlinson, to Isabella Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Alexander, Rector of Drumree, in the diocese of Armagh, Ireland.

July 15. At Brentingby, Edwin, younger son of James Hudson, esq., of Southfields-pl., Leicester, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late John Clarke, esq., of New Parks, near Leicester.

At Sydenham, Kent, Edmund Gillig Maynard, esq., of Chesterfield, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Geil, esq., of Dover.

At Gorleston, Suffolk, Sheldford Clarke Bidwell, esq., of Thetford, to Theophila Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. W. Salmon, M.A., of Hopton.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Geo. Francis, esq., of Ceylon, to Caroline Susanna, dau. of the late Wm. Francis, esq., of Reigate, Surrey.

At Wymering, near Portsmouth, Capt. John Breton (Town Major), of Portsmouth, to Mary Gawron Boycott, youngest dau. of the late Sampson Boycott, esq., of Wellington, Salop, and niece of John Martin, esq., of Wymering-house.

At Bishopwearmouth, George, younger son of Joseph Gilstrap, esq., Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, to Jane Catherine, only child of the late John Fothergill, esq., Bishopwearmouth, Durham.

At Hewitt, Gloucestershire, Frederick Macdonald Birey, esq., Lieut. Bengal Army, eldest son of Major-Gen. Birch, C.B., to Elizabeth Emily Louisa, only dau. of the late James Mellis, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Ham, Surrey, Francis H. R. Wilbraham, youngest son of Randle Wilbraham, esq., of Rode-hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the late John Barnard, esq., of Park-gate, Ham-common.

At St. Matthew's, Brixton-hill, Frederick Dumaresq Ross, esq., surgeon, Guildford, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ross, of the Madras Engineers, to Melissa Augusta, youngest dau. of the late James McLachlan, esq., of Brixton-hill, Surrey.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Wm. Scarlett Vale, eldest son of the late William Vale, esq., of Methom-court, Worcestershire, to Charlotte, only child of the late Major Croxton, Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Norton Malton, Wm. Walker, esq., of High Mowthorpe, son of the late John Walker, esq., Highfield-house, Notts, to Ellen Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Henry Preston, esq., of Norton-cottage.

At Huddersfield, Hermann Gerhard Hegeler, esq., of Bremen, North Germany, to Annie Maria, eldest dau. of Richard Henry Rhodes, esq., Huddersfield.

July 16. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lord Radstock, to Susan Charlotte, youngest dau. of John Hales Calcraft, esq., M.P., and Lady Caroline Calcraft.

July 17. At Kings Wear, Devon, Arthur Colville Saunders, late of Capetown, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of John Crowden, esq., Falcon-square, London.

July 19. At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Edward, third son of James Munzie, esq., of Grove-villas, Highbury, to Mary Hannah, eldest dau. of James Hartley, esq., of Walthamstow.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF GLENGALL.

June 22. At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, suddenly, the Earl of Glengall.

The deceased Richard Butler, Earl of Glengall, Viscount and Baron Caher, co. Tipperary, in the peerage of Ireland, was only son of Richard, first earl, by his marriage with Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. John Jefferyes. He was born May 29, 1794, and married, Feb. 23, 1834, Margaret Laretty, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Mr. William Mellish, the great army contractor. By his countess, who survives him, he leaves issue two daughters, Lady Margaret, born in November, 1834; and Lady Matilda, born in October, 1836. In default of male issue we believe the earldom becomes extinct. The late earl succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, in January, 1819, and has been an Irish representative peer since 1830. The late peer had been for many years colonel of the Tipperary Militia. The families of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Talbot, Mr. and Lady Emily Pennefather, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley, &c., are placed in mourning by the mournful event. The deceased earl was the author of the popular farce of "The Irish Tutor," and other dramatic works of respectable talent, and of late years has contributed several political essays to the columns of the Conservative press of more than average ability. The earl's ancestors were a branch of the noble house of Ormonde, springing from the third earl. By his demise a vacancy occurs among the Irish representative peers in parliament.

GEN. SIR THOMAS HAWKER, K.C.H.

June 13. At his residence in Lansdowne-place, Clifton, aged 81, General Sir Thomas Hawker, K.C.H.

He was born in 1777, entered the army in 1795, served in North Holland in the campaign of 1799, and in the Mediterranean and Spain from 1805 to the conclusion of the war. From 1822 to 1826 he held a command in the East Indies; and again from 1830 to 1836, in the Madras Presidency. In 1839 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), and attained the rank of full General in 1854. The deceased was twice married,—first in 1818, to a daughter of James Harrison, Esq.;

and secondly, in 1838, to the eldest daughter of the late William Woodley, Esq., and widow of the Hon. Frederick Noel, who survives him.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES OGLE.

June 16. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet.

Sir Charles was the eldest son of Sir Chaloner Ogle, who was created a baronet for his naval services, and who, like his deceased son, died the senior admiral in the British navy, and Hester, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester. He was born May the 24th, 1772, and when about 13 years old he entered the navy on board the "Adventure," 44. In September, 1791, he was made midshipman of the "Alcide," 74; and after he had obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1793, he eventually joined the "Boyne," 98. During the proximate operations against the French West India Islands, he commanded a boat at the capture, under a heavy fire of great guns and musketry, of two schooners lying at anchor with others near Maran, Martinique, and otherwise distinguished himself; he assisted at the taking of Pigeon Island, and was intrusted with the command of a party of seamen landed at Point Negro to cooperate with the army, and remained on shore until after the surrender of Fort Bourbon. At the siege of Guadaloupe he again commanded a division of seamen, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of Fort Fleur d'Épée. In May, 1794, he was appointed acting-captain of the "Assurance," 44. After seeing some service on the Jamaica station, he again repaired to the Mediterranean, where he successively commanded the "Meleager" and "Greyhound," each of 32 guns. In the latter ship he effected the capture of a Genoese privateer of ten guns; also of a Spanish armed polacca, and of other vessels. In the "Egyptienne" he served during the Egyptian campaign, and for his eminent services on that occasion he obtained the Turkish gold medal. From April, 1805, to September, 1816, the gallant Admiral was continuously employed at, chiefly in the Channel and home stations. In April, 1827, Sir Charles was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American station, which he held a little over

three years, and in September, 1845, was selected as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth—a command he held for the customary period. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, November 14, 1793; Commander, May 21, 1794; Captain, January 11, 1796; Rear-Admiral, August 12, 1819; Vice-Admiral, July 22, 1830; and Admiral, November 23, 1841. On the demise of Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, Sir Charles became senior admiral, and on the 8th of December last he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet. By the Admiral's death a general promotion among the flag officers will ensue. Sir Charles Ogle took deep interest in, and was a munificent contributor to, the different charitable institutions connected with the naval service, and the venerable Admiral had been for many years past President of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society. The deceased baronet had been thrice married—first, in April, 1802, to Charlotte, sister of Viscount Gage and Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.; secondly, in September, 1820, to Letitia, daughter of Sir William Burroughs, who died in 1832; and thirdly, in April, 1834, to Lady Thorold, relict of Sir John H. Thorold, and daughter of Mr. G. Cary, of Tr Abbey, Devon. His eldest son by his first marriage, Mr. Chaloner Ogle, formerly in the army, succeeds to the baronetcy.

SIR EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, BART.

June 11. Aged 45, Sir Edward North Buxton, second Baronet, son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton.

Sir Edward was born at Earham, in Norfolk, 1812, and was the eldest son of that great philanthropist whose name is for ever associated with the emancipation of the African negro. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1845, and in 1847 he was elected as representative for the agricultural district of South Essex, even when the Protectionist controversy raged most fiercely. On that occasion he declared himself to be a sincere Churchman, but by family ties closely connected with Dissenters, and in favour of all measures of gradual reform. No one could ever allege that he practised any artifice to gain a vote, and his conduct in the House of Commons was, according to his avowed principles, upright and irreproachable. But in the course of the election of 1852, when the *Whigs* "Darcy, Diarist, and down with the Whigs," he had his seat, and with unexampled unanimity once more recognised the results of private usefulness.

But a place in Parliament was not necessary for the exercise of his active benevolence. In the generous use of his own ample means, in his never-tiring zeal for the promotion of city missions at home, and missions to the heathen abroad, he strove to use the talents intrusted to his care as a faithful steward of Jesus Christ. Never was there a really good cause, which had for its object the promotion of the Gospel either at home or abroad, which did not find in Sir Edward Buxton a munificent but unostentatious supporter. It was always plain that his motives were actuated by that divine impulse from on high which teaches us to "love Him because He first loved us." There was no morbid shrinking from publicity, but it was always plain that a desire for notoriety was alien to his feelings. In 1855 he was obliged to go abroad with his family on account of his health, and he spent the winters of 1856 and of 1857 chiefly at Nice.

His visit to Piedmont will long be remembered, and more particularly on account of the healing and beneficent influence which he exercised in calming down that unseemly strife which had divided the Italian from the Vaudois Evangelists. Sir Edward, with his usual sagacity, quickly saw that it was no case for partizanship; that there was room enough for both to expatiate over the vast field of Italian missions; but that it was vain to attempt to confine the volatile spirits of Italians just escaped out of Rome within the limits of a Presbyterian synod. He became the ardent friend of both, and whilst he was beloved by the pious pastors and missionaries belonging to the ancient Waldensian Church, he exerted himself, as a leading member of the Nice Evangelical Committee, also to avail himself of those zealous Italians who are associated in Piedmont and Genoa with De Sanctis and Mazzarella. In this good work he persevered, and he deemed it so important that the true character of the Italians should be clearly known, that he took a journey from Cromer last September, purposely to state his views to the Conference assembled at Berlin.

He was in Nice when the dissolution of Parliament, last year, was announced. One morning the telegram conveyed to him the unlooked-for inquiry, whether he would stand for East Norfolk. A second telegram answered that he was standing, and very speedily he was informed that he had been returned, with General Windham, without opposition.

Sir Edward married, in 1836, his cousin, the second daughter of the late Samuel

Gurney, Esq., of Ham-house. He has left his amiable wife and a numerous family to deplore their loss. His eldest son attained his majority last January. As the representative of such ancestors, he succeeds to a rich heritage, both of fame and of expectations.

His last surviving sister, Richenda, wife of Philip Hamond, Esq., died two days subsequently, at North Repps-hall, Cromer, and they were interred together at Overstrand church; the funeral of Sir Edward, which had been fixed for an earlier day, having been postponed till that day, in consequence of the death of his sister.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM YATES PEEL.

June 1. At Bagington Hall, Warwickshire, the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, eldest brother of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The right hon. gentleman was second son of the first baronet by his first wife, daughter of Mr. William Yates, of Bury, and he was born in 1789, at Chamber Hall, Bury. He married, June 17, 1819, Lady Jane Eliza Moore, second daughter of Stephen, second Earl of Mountcashel, and Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert, second Earl of Kingston; by whom, who died in September, 1847, he had a numerous family. The deceased was for a long series of years a member of the House of Commons. After completing his studies at Harrow School he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1812, and M.A. in 1815, and afterwards, in June, 1816, was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn. In the following year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Bossiny, but only represented that constituency a few months, for in 1818 he was chosen member for his father's borough of Tamworth, which he sat for continuously up to 1830. He was then elected for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. In 1831 he was returned to the House of Commons, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, for the University of Cambridge, defeating Viscount Palmerston and the present Duke of Devonshire, then Mr. William Cavendish. In 1835 he was again elected for Tamworth, which he continued to represent up to the general election in 1837. From that time up to 1847 he remained out of Parliament, when he was again returned for Tamworth. That year he had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and her death so affected him, that, mentally, he was unable to attend to any public duties. He consequently resigned his seat in the

House of Commons, and has since led a secluded life.

Mr. Peel had held several official appointments, having been made a Commissioner of the Board of Control in 1826, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1828, a Lord of the Treasury in 1830, and again held the same office in 1834 to April in the succeeding year. He held the same Conservative politics as his distinguished brother, Sir Robert Peel, and was a willing supporter of that eminent statesman's free-trade policy.

GENERAL PENNY, C.B.

May 4. Killed by grape-shot, near Bareilly, aged about 67, Brigadier-General Nicholas Penny, C.B., of the Bengal army, the general who succeeded Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., in the command of the British forces at Delhi.

He was the son of Robert Penny, Esq., and went to India in 1806. Having passed an excellent examination in Persian and Hindostanee, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the Bengal army in the February of the following year. He obtained his Lieutenancy Dec. 19, 1812. We find him serving in the war in Nepal in 1814, 1815, and 1816, as well as in the Marhatta war of 1816 and the following year. In 1818 he distinguished himself at Gurra Kotah. In 1825 we find him acting as Deputy-Quarter-Master-General with the forces near Agra, and taking part in the siege of Bhurtpore. In the following year he was nominated Major of Brigade, and appointed to the command of the Mutrat and Agra frontier. In 1828 he received the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the command of the Dinapore Division, from which he was shortly afterwards removed to the Presidency at the express order of the Governor General, Lord H. Bentinck. In November, 1837, we find him directed to take charge of the department of the Adjutant-General, and in 1841 he was transferred to the command of the Nusserie Battalion, for the efficient drill and discipline of which he was frequently thanked by his superiors. He also acted for some time as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Barrackpore.

In the Sutlej campaigns he commanded at first the 12th Brigade of the 5th Division, and subsequently the 2nd Infantry Brigade, on the breaking up of the 12th. He was present at Allwal in the thickest of the fight, and was mentioned in the following terms by Sir Harry Smith, in his despatch addressed to the Governor-

General, dated Aliwal, Jan. 30th, 1846:—“The intrepid little Ghoorkas of the Nusseree and Sirmoor Battalions in bravery and obedience can be exceeded by none. I much regret that I had no brigade to give to Brigadier Penny, who is in orders for one. I can only say that when he gets his brigade, if he only leads it as he did his gallant band of Ghoorkas, it will be inferior to none.” He was again engaged at Sobraon, where he was wounded, and Sir Hugh Gough, on this occasion, recommended him “in the most earnest manner to the Governor-General, for the manner in which he and his troop had overcome the most formidable opposition.” In the following September we find him appointed to the command of a brigade, composed of her Majesty’s 53rd Foot, the Nusseree Battalion, and two howitzers. At Chilianwallah, where he was engaged as a brigadier, he had another opportunity of gaining distinction, for though his brigade was held in reserve, he was enabled to support the advance of General Sir W. R. Gilbert, and to carry a village, which was the key of the enemy’s position, by “a most spirited attack, executed in a brilliant style.” It should be added here, that Sir W. Gilbert, in his despatch after the battle, drew attention to Brigadier Penny’s services on this occasion in terms of unqualified praise. Brigadier Penny received the medal for Aliwal and Sobraon, and was further rewarded by being gazetted a C.B. in the following June. He was also made an honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General.

In February, 1849, he was removed from the 6th to the 3rd, and subsequently to the 2nd Brigade of Infantry of the army in the Punjab, from which he was again transferred to the command of the 2nd European Regiment. In 1848 we find him commanding a division of infantry in the Punjab, and in the following year in command of the troops at Lahore. In 1851 he was appointed to the Brigade Staff, and posted to the district of Rohilkund. He was subsequently removed to Umballah in 1852, appointed to command the Jullundur field force, to which, later in the same year, was added the command of the Sirhind Division. In 1853 he was transferred to the Sindh Saugur district, and in 1854 to Sealote. About the same time he attained the rank of Major-General. In May, 1855, he was appointed to the temporary divisional staff of the army, and posted to the Cawnpore Division. He subsequently held the command of the Meerut Division, and eventually the chief command of the army at Delhi devolved upon him, as stated above.

THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK OF SCOTLAND.

June 14. At his residence, Edinburgh, from a sudden attack of paralysis, aged 63, the Right Hon. John Hope, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

The deceased judge was the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Charles Hope, sometime President of the Court of Session in Scotland, by Charlotte, second daughter of John second Earl of Hope-toun, and sister of the third Earl. He passed for the Scottish bar in 1816, and having been for some time previously Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, he was elevated to the Presidency of the Second Division of the Court of Session in 1844. He was married, we believe, to a Miss Irving. He was sworn a member of Her Majesty’s Privy Council on the occasion of his elevation to the Bench. He also held for several years the post of an official custodian of the Scottish regalia. The death of Judge Hope was singularly sudden; he was seized with paralysis whilst sitting in his own library, engaged in writing a letter to a relative between 7 and 8 o’clock in the evening, and he expired soon after 11. The late Judge’s death makes the second vacancy which has happened on the Scottish bench within the last three months, the other being caused by the death of Lord Handyside. A third ex-Scottish judge also has died during that time in the person of the late Lord Dunfermline, sometime Lord Chief Baron of Scotland.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P.

June 15. At Trevice, aged 73, Michael Williams, Esq., of Trevice, Scorrier-house, and Carhays-castle, Cornwall, M.P. for the western division of that county, the senior Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, Deputy-Warden of the Stannaries, &c.

Michael Williams was born June 3, 1785, at Burneose-house, near Truro, the son of John Williams, Esq., (and Catherine Harvey his wife,) of Scorrier-house, near Truro, a gentleman of great enterprise in connection with the mines and commerce of his native county.

His landed property was large, being the owner of Carhays-castle and estate near St. Austle; also the mansion of Lanerth, and estate at St. Keverne, and his father’s property, Scorrier-house, &c., in Cornwall, Gnaton-hall and estate in the parish of Newton Ferrers, Holbeton, &c., in Devonshire, and other property in Glamorganshire, of which he was High Sheriff in 1839.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eales, Esq., of Eastdon, near

Dawlish, who was for upwards of fifty years Clerk of the Peace for the county of Devon; by whom he leaves—his eldest son, John Michael, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Davey, Esq., of Bochym, (niece to Richard Davey, M.P. for West Cornwall;) Michael Henry, married to Catherine, daughter of Richard Almack, Esq., of Melford, Suffolk; and other issue.

The following account of Mr. Michael Williams is, in substance, from the "West Briton," published in the county which he represented, and where he was best known:—

We have the melancholy task of recording the death of a gentleman who occupied so large a space in public notice, at once so usefully to others and honourably to himself, that in his native county there is not a man who would be more generally or deeply lamented. For more than half a century he has been connected with the leading interests of Cornwall. To his skill and enterprise most of the mines in the Gwennap district are indebted for the successful results to which they have been conducted. In the metal-market, the large transactions of his house in our great staple products, copper and tin, have long given him the most distinguished place. We owe much to his personal influence in reviving the flagging energies of the promoters of the Cornwall railway, and bringing that important undertaking to the eve of completion. And apart from the engagements in which his personal interests were concerned, he had for the last four years represented the West Division of Cornwall in the House of Commons, and given his support to every great liberal measure which has been mooted in Parliament within that period.

Although his political opinions were at all times frankly avowed, Mr. Michael Williams took no very prominent part in local politics until the memorable contest at the election in 1831. For a long time previously the county had been reduced almost to the condition of a pocket-borough. A few aristocratic families governed the representation as completely as if it were part of their rent-rolls. But the excitement produced by the Reform Bill roused the ancient spirit of Cornwall from its slumbers, and it was resolved to return two liberal members or neither. The old aristocratic party was represented by Lord Valletort and Sir Richard Vyvyan, the liberals by Sir Charles Lemon and Mr. Pendarves. Into this contest Mr. Williams threw all his energies, and they who remember his exertions on that occasion will readily allow that to no single

supporter was the Reform cause more indebted. The result was a triumphant one. At the close of the fifth day the Tories struck their colours, the numbers at the close being—for Pendarves, 1819; Lemon, 1804; Vyvyan, 901; Valletort, 801.

One of the most memorable circumstances in Mr. Williams's life was his being presented, about five years ago, with a piece of plate and his bust, as testimonies of public esteem. This mark of respect originated in a proposal at a meeting of the adventurers in the united mines to request his acceptance of some mark of their gratitude for the influence he had exerted in saving those mines from being abandoned at a time when such a disaster seemed all but certain. This project, however, soon passed beyond its original limits, and took the form of a general testimony of personal respect. As such it was responded to so promptly, and to so great an extent, that we remember no similar occasion on which a Cornish-man has been so highly honoured. Although no single subscription was allowed to exceed five shillings, the contributions rapidly swelled to six hundred pounds. The testimonial was presented at a meeting of his friends at the Town-hall, Redruth, in June, 1853. It consisted of a candelabrum, of chaste and appropriate design, with an inscription expressive of his merits; and a bust, executed with great artistical skill, by our distinguished countryman, Burnard.

On the demise of Mr. Pendarves, in 1854, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the West Division. The public voice at once named Mr. Michael Williams as his successor. The acknowledgment of his fitness for the post was so general that no other candidate was for a moment placed in competition with him; and many who differed with him on political grounds volunteered their support on account of his peculiar qualifications for the office. At the general election last year he was again returned, as a matter of course, and had Providence granted him a longer term of life the electors of West Cornwall would, without doubt, have continued to place him in the same honourable position.

Mr. Williams possessed a clear and penetrating intellect, but of the kind which gathers knowledge more rapidly from quick observation of men and things than from books or study. Like most distinguished men, his character included some apparent contradictions. He was naturally of a warm and impetuous temper, yet no one could display a cooler or more comprehensive judgment. With a mind trained

to business, and deeply absorbed in its pursuits, he could turn aside at any time to his trees and flowers with as much zest as if their culture were the main business of his life. Engaged in commercial affairs on a scale which tends generally to closeness and reserve, he was remarkably open and communicative. Without the facility of fluently addressing a numerous assembly, there was yet no man in Cornwall whose presence in such an assembly bore with it more weight or authority. It has been well said that a clever man is, in reality, three or four men instead of one; and he was an illustration of the truth of this saying. In his capacious mind and varied tastes were the materials from which might be formed a country gentleman, devoted to his fields and his gardens,—a man of business, engaged in commercial enterprise,—and the active manager of local and public interests.

Yet it is but a vanishing fame which rests merely upon commercial or political eminence. The qualities by which Mr. Michael Williams will be longest remembered are those which were entirely personal, and which none but those who knew him can appreciate. In the most characteristic traits there is a fugitive essence which no words can grasp. There are feelings which transpire only in looks, and tones, and manner,—interpreters only to the eye or the ear. It is on such personal and undefinable qualities that we shall oftenest linger in our recollections of Mr. Williams. His manly figure and expressive countenance, his quick apprehension and penetrative sagacity, his social sprightliness and elegant and cordial hospitality,—it is by such personal traits that his name and image will most distinctly survive. While penning this imperfect tribute to his memory we realize so vividly his living presence, that it seems difficult to imagine that so much active energy is stilled in the silence of death,—that one who but yesterday filled so large a space in the public eye is to-day mouldering in the dust. But he is gone! and his flight is another of the munitory lessons, ever recurring, to remind us that

"The glories of our earthly state
Are shadows, not substantial things."

Yes for generations to come his name will be quoted as one of the most remarkable *Quintessences* of his times. Not merely as the bold and skilful architect of his own *social reforms*, but for his promotion of *commercial enterprise*, the scope he opened in *the West of England* to industrial energy, and the *generous and generous influence* he exerted in the *public interests*, his name will be *honoured* upon the country

which produced him, and the race from which he sprang.

JAMES TEMPLER, ESQ., OF BRIDPORT,
DORSET.

The decease of this gentleman, who was generally known and respected in the West of England, took place on the 28th of May last. The deceased, who was one of a numerous family, was born at Alphington, Devon, on the 7th of January, 1787. He was destined for the profession of the law, and served his articles with Mr. Luxmore of Okehampton. Mr. Templer afterwards studied for some time in London, where he became an exact and accomplished lawyer, and formed numerous friends, some of whom subsequently rose to distinguished eminence in the profession. An advantageous opening now offered at Bridport, and Mr. Templer (who had recently been united to a Miss Lethbridge, a native of Cornwall,) settled in that town, where he continued to practise until his death. Mr. Templer, however, speedily took a leading position in the county generally. His abilities and sound sense secured him a large business connection; and these qualities were united with a liberality, a high sense of honour, and a cultivated and refined taste, which procured him in many instances the warmest personal attachment. It is impossible indeed to overrate the position which may be occupied by a country solicitor in large practice, where the mind and character are not narrowed by professional interests. The very opportunities which in unprincipled hands may be employed for speculation, become, when the practitioner is a man of integrity and firm sense, most powerful instruments for good. With the poor and uneducated he is constantly brought into contact; and these he has the opportunity of befriending in a thousand ways, protecting them equally from the designs of the sharpers of whom they form the legitimate prey, and from the consequences of their own wilfulness and incapacity. No less useful is the solicitor of high stamp to persons of a superior class. There is no interest or family occurrence, even of the most delicate nature, on which his assistance may not be required. When business of this kind is transacted with probity and skill, the confidential adviser quickly comes to be looked upon as a friend, and has the opportunity of exerting a most considerable influence;—many a man will do for his solicitor what he would not even have listened to with patience from his clerical adviser. We have ventured on this brief digression, because it emphatically illus-

trates the value of Mr. Templer's professional character. During the many years he was in practice, no single suspicion of a sordid or disingenuous act ever crossed his path. An intelligent and acute lawyer, an able speaker, and a thorough man of business, his services were in general request; while of the numerous clients with whom he was thus brought in contact, there were few who failed to speak of him with the esteem and regard of a personal friend, and none by whom his name was ever associated with dishonour.

The general esteem thus enjoyed by Mr. Templer was the more remarkable, as he was a keen politician, and that too at a time and place where party spirit ran very high. Mr. Templer espoused the Tory side in politics; and during the earlier portions of his career many of the successes of the party in the county and neighbouring boroughs were attributable to his energy and personal influence. Mr. Templer, however, was a Tory rather of the school of Pitt than of Lord Eldon. He lived to see many shades of change in the opinions even of those who remained in the same ranks with himself; and to several of these, such as the abolition of the corn-laws, the progress of legal and sanitary reform, and others, he subscribed with a full sense of their value. In other respects, however, Mr. Templer retained his political principles consistently until the close of life; at the same time, his opinions were never maintained at the sacrifice of courtesy and good feeling towards those who differed from him. In other respects, the present sketch must be left incomplete. Few indeed of those who associated with Mr. Templer could fail to admire his singular unselfishness, and the genial warmth and kindness of a nature incapable of judging even the faults of other men harshly, and upon which not one of the corroding influences of life seemed ever to have passed. To a still interior circle belonged the knowledge of other qualities. A disciplined temper and affections, a fervent but humble piety, marked Mr. Templer's declining years, and formed the springs of the Christian hope which animated a more than usually tranquil death-bed. But these private and domestic traits are without the province of the present memoir. Mr. Templer's death occurred at the somewhat advanced age of 71, and found him in the full possession of his faculties. The remains of the deceased were attended to the place of interment, which was at a considerable distance, by a large concourse of the gentry and others of Brid-

port and the neighbourhood, who formed a procession on foot in advance of the corpse. The principal shops of the town were also partially closed throughout the day.

ROBERT BROWN, ESQ., F.R.S.

June 10. At his residence in Soho, aged 84, Robert Brown, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., formerly President of the Linnæan Society, Keeper of the Botanical Collections in the British Museum; a man designated by his friend Baron Humboldt, "*Botanicorum facile princeps.*"

Mr. Brown—or, as he was always styled in scientific works, Robert Brown—was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and was born at Montrose, on the 21st of December, 1773. His academical education was acquired first at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1795, and in the same year accompanied a Scottish fencible regiment, in the double capacity of ensign and assistant-surgeon, to Ireland. Towards the end of last century we find him residing at Edinburgh, where he published his first scientific paper on the "*Asclepiadeæ*," in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society. On the 20th of November, 1798, he was elected an Associate of the Linnæan Society of London, and in 1801 we behold him attached as naturalist to H.M.S. "*Investigator*," under the command of Captain Flinders, and destined for a survey of the coast of Australia. The "*Investigator*" left England in July, and in December made Cape Leuwin, on the south-east coast of Australia, where she commenced her surveying operations, and Robert Brown his investigation into the flora of a country with which his name will ever be associated. The expedition surveyed the eastern extremity of Bass's Strait, and then sailed for Port Jackson, where it arrived on the 9th of May, 1802. Having refitted there, the vessel set off again on the 22nd of July, steering northerly, and exploring Northumberland and Cumberland Islands, and some dangerous coral reefs; still continuing the northerly course, she made Torres Strait, and surveyed the Gulf of Carpentaria. It was here that the "*Investigator*" was found to be rotten, and that it was desirable to return to some port. Nevertheless, the spirited commander paid in her a visit to Timor, and then made his way in his leaky bark to Cape Leuwin, passed through Bass's Strait a second time, and safely reached Port Jackson on the 9th of June, 1803, when

the "Investigator" was condemned as unseaworthy. Flinders, it is well known, made his way to England as best he could, but was taken prisoner by the French, and was for some time in captivity, although Napoleon had granted a free pass to his expedition. Fortunately, Mr. Brown escaped this unpleasant adventure, as he had remained behind in New South Wales, and did not return to England till the end of 1805, bringing with him nearly four thousand species of plants, a large portion of which were entirely new to science.

On his return to England he became librarian to the Linnean Society of London, at that time located in Gerrard-street, Soho, and a few years later (1810), on the death of Dr. Dryander, he received the charge of the library and collections of Sir Joseph Banks, in whom he found a liberal patron. Both situations he held until the death of Sir Joseph, in 1820, who in the most generous manner provided for his *protégé*, by leaving him a pension of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a-year, a life-interest in his library and herbarium (bequeathed to the British Museum), and the lease of the house in Soho-square, in which he died, and which was for nearly thirty years partly occupied and rented by the Linnean Society. His appointment as keeper of the Banksian Collection at the British Museum followed as a matter of course, and he therefore gave up his post as librarian to the Linnean Society, but he kept up his intimate connection with that learned body: in 1822 he became a fellow (that honour not having been accessible to him as long as he received an emolument from the Society); in 1823 he appears on the council; in 1828 as one of the vice-presidents; and in 1849 he succeeded the Bishop of Norwich as president, which office he held until Mr. Bell's election, in May, 1853,—still retaining, however, the office of vice-president.

Brown's writings are not bulky volumes. With two exceptions, they are independent memoirs, printed either in the transactions of societies or in the appendix to narratives of scientific expeditions. Fortunately for science, the scattered papers have, up to the year 1834, been carefully collected by the late Dr. Nees von Esenbeck, the president of the Imperial Leop.-Carol. Academy of Germany, forming five octavo volumes, and bearing the title "Robert Brown's *Vermischte Schriften*," and it is especially by means of this valuable collection that Robert Brown's early continental reputation was secured, for the form in which these memoirs were published made them rather inaccessible to the general scientific public. It is much

to be regretted that this publication has not been continued up to the latest date, and it would be the best monument that could be erected to the memory of this illustrious botanist to publish a complete collection of his memoirs in this country, and in the original text.

The first publication which issued from his pen after his return to England was the first volume of *Prodomus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen*, which appeared in 1810. Beginning with the ferns, it extends to the natural order *Goodenovia*. Unfortunately, this valuable work was never completed. A critic in the "Edinburgh Review" had made rather free remarks on the classicality of its Latin, at which the author took offence, and reclaimed the volume; so that it has become rather a rare work, and is generally only known through Dr. Nees von Esenbeck's reprint in the *Vermischte Schriften*. However, in 1830 he seemed to think better of his production, and issued a supplement, the only one that ever appeared. His second great work, *Plantæ Javanicæ variores*, was published in conjunction with Dr. Horsfield and Mr. J. J. Bennett, and was completed within the years 1838—52. Of his other principal publications we can only undertake to give the headings; but they will be sufficient to shew the universality of his botanical knowledge; viz.: "Observations on the Herbarium collected by Prof. Christian Smith in Tuckey's Expedition on the Congo;" "*Chloris Melvilleana*;" being Plants collected on Melville Island in Capt. E. Parry's Expedition;" "Characters and Description of *Kingia*;" a genus named after the late Capt. Ph. King; "Observations on Plants collected in Denham and Clapperton's Expedition to Central Africa;" "General Remarks, Geographical and Statistical, on the Botany of Terra Australis;" "On *Proteacæ*;" "Microscopical Observations on Pollen;" "Botanical Appendix to Capt. Strut's Expedition to Central Australia;" "Observations on Organs and Mode of Fecundation in Orchidæ and *Asclepiadæ*;" "On the Fructification of Mosses;" "On *Woodsia*, a Genus of Ferns;" "On *Compositæ*;" "On some Remarkable Deviations from the usual Structure of Seeds and Fruits;" "Character and Description of *Lyellia*;" "Remarks on *Leptostomum* and *Buxbaumia*;" "Account of the Genus *Rafflesia*;" and "On an undescribed Fossil Fruit—*Triplosporite*," the last-named being that with which he concluded his scientific labours: it was published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society in 1851. His writings, when compared with those of many

of his contemporaries, are not very numerous; but they have, nevertheless, exercised a lasting influence on botanical science; and no man had ever less reason to regret anything he had written at the commencement of his career than Robert Brown. That he possessed a most wonderfully rich store of knowledge is a fact that becomes evident by perusing his papers; and it will ever be a source of the deepest regret that he has not published more of those accumulated treasures, all of which were irrevocably lost to science, when, on the morning of the 10th of June, the cold hand of death laid their possessor low for ever.

Robert Brown was as early as 1810 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he was a Member of the Institute of France; and, under the cognomen "Ray," a Member of the Imperial L.-C. Academy of Germany; he was besides enrolled an honorary member in the list of most of the minor societies in all parts of the old and new world; the University of Oxford conferred upon him, in 1832, the honorary degree of D.C.L.; and he received from the King of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, *pour le mérite*, of which Humboldt is the chancellor.

We gladly endorse what has been said of his private character by a distinguished contemporary: "Those who were admitted to the privilege of his intimacy, and who knew him as a man, will bear unanimous testimony to the unvarying simplicity, truthfulness, and benevolence of his character. With an appearance of shyness and reserve in the presence of strangers, he combined an open-heartedness in relation to his familiar friends, and a fund of agreeable humour, never bitter or caustic, but always appropriate to the occasion, the outpourings of which it was delightful to witness. But what distinguished him above all other traits was the singular uprightness of his judgment, which rendered him on all difficult occasions an invaluable counsellor to those who had the privilege of seeking his advice. How profoundly these admirable qualities had endeared him to the hearts of his friends was unmistakably manifested by the sympathetic tenderness with which his last hours were watched and soothed. With his faculties unclouded to the last, he died on the 10th instant, surrounded by his collections, in the room which had formerly been the library of Sir Joseph Banks. 'It was in the year 1810,' says one of his distinguished friends, who contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of his last illness, *that I first became acquainted with Mr.

Brown, with'n three feet of the same place, in the same room, where I saw him so nearly drawing his last breath three days ago. He was the same simple-minded, kind-hearted man in November, 1810, as he was in June, 1858,—nothing changed but as time changes us all."

JOHN SHAKESPEAR, ESQ.

Mr. Shakespear was an extraordinary man in many respects, and his recent public act of doing honour to the birth-place of the Bard of Avon alone entitles him to public gratitude. Mr. Shakespear was in the eighty-fifth year of his age when he died. When young he was connected as a teacher of languages with an educational establishment at Marlow, and afterwards was transferred to Addiscombe College, and for a number of years filled the office of Professor of Oriental languages in that institution, till 1852, when he vacated his position. During his connection with Addiscombe College he published several Oriental works, through the Messrs. Allen, of Leadenhall-street, and from these works reaped a much larger reward than ordinarily falls to the lot even of the most gifted authors. Mr. Shakespear's publications consist of an "English and Hindustani Dictionary," royal 4to.; a "Grammar of the Hindustani Language;" an "Introduction to the Hindustani Language," royal 8vo.; and "Selections in Hindustani," in 2 vols. These works may be ranked only among the class of compiled publications, but they evidence much labour and considerable research, and for many years, although published at very high prices, were freely sold to parties studying the Hindustani language. Some curious stories are told as to Mr. Shakespear's carefulness, if not penuriousness, in money matters; and this passion for the accumulation of wealth, with the successful issue of his works, enabled him to leave behind him at his death upwards of a quarter of a million of money. His death took place on the 10th of June, at Langley Priory, near Loughborough, Leicestershire, a large estate which he purchased some years ago for £70,000. His library he has bequeathed to Professor Bowles, of Addiscombe College, with other property. Mr. Shakespear's connection with the Shakespeare house at Stratford-upon-Avon may be told in a few words. That national property was bought, in 1847, by public auction, for £3,000, by the Shakespearian Club, out of a fund obtained by public subscription, and was conveyed to Viscount Morpeth, (the present Earl of Carlisle), Thomas Amyott, Esq.

(since dead), J. P. Collier, Esq., and Dr. Thomas Thomson. In May, 1856, the London solicitor of Mr. John Shakespear wrote to the parties residing at Stratford-upon-Avon, who were interested in the preservation of Shakespear's birthplace, that his client was desirous of doing honour to the cherished place where the poet first drew breath; and soon afterwards Mr. Shakespear himself visited Stratford, and inspected the property. On his return to London, a long correspondence took place between his solicitor and Mr. Hunt, town-clerk of Stratford-upon-Avon, on the subject, and ultimately he signified the intention of Mr. Shakespear to give to trustees £2,500, for the purpose of purchasing and taking down the buildings adjoining the birthplace of Shakespear, so as to effect a perfect isolation, to prevent risk from fire, and then of restoring the house to the state in which it is represented in an old engraving (a copy of which is in the British Museum), and as it is supposed to have been at the birth of the poet. The deed of trust was immediately executed by Mr. Shakespear, transferring the £2,500 into the names of nine trustees, who have since purchased the houses on each side of the birthplace, and adopted other measures in conformity with Mr. Shakespear's wishes. He never professed to be related to the great bard, but thought it probable that he was descended from a branch of the family. He was very particular in spelling his own name in the way we have given it, without the final *e*, whilst he always wrote that of the poet thus: "Shakspeare."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

JOHN SAMUEL BROWNE, Esq.

June 6. At his residence at Walworth, Surrey, in his 76th year, John Samuel Browne, Esq.

He was the eldest son of John Browne, Esq., A.R.A., the eminent landscape engraver, (a memoir of whom appeared in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, Dec. 1801, p. 1149, and also a recent notice in the October number of 1851, p. 390,) and grandson of the Rev. John Browne, Rector of Booton, in the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Browne was born in St. Saviour's, Southwark, on the 15th Sept. 1782, and received his education at the Mansion-house Academy, Camberwell, at that time conducted by the Rev. Thomas Rutledge, D.D. Here he attained such a proficiency in arithmetic, that he stood first in his class, and few at his age could be found to compare with him. This branch of learning afterwards proved essentially ser-

viceable to him, whilst he himself was always ready generously to impart it to others, some of whom were destined to fill important positions in life. His father, with a view of bringing him up to his own profession, placed him when young under the care of the late Mr. Samuel Porter, an architectural engraver of established merit, to learn drawing and engraving, at which he made considerable progress. He diligently applied himself to this work till the decease of his father, which happened in 1801, at which period, as is well known, the fine arts began to decline, more from the want of high patronage than of native skill. Hereupon Mr. Browne, possessing a friend in the person of Sir William Bensley, Bart., a Director of the East India Company, (whose brother, Thomas Bensley, Esq., of Holt, co. Norfolk, was Mr. Browne's great uncle,) was appointed by him to a clerkship in the East India House, where he early became acquainted with the late Thomas Fisher, Esq., the Searcher of the Records, with whom he formed a lasting friendship.

Mr. Browne, in his leisure hours, still cultivated his taste for architectural drawing, and has left a portfolio containing a number of carefully executed copies, as also a few of his own designs in Indian ink, principally of mansions and ecclesiastical structures. He was considered by competent judges particularly clever in drawing the human figure, of which he has also left some fine specimens. As an engraver he only executed one print, viz., a view of the house of Edward Theed, Esq., at Hilton, Hunts; but had not his pursuits taken an opposite direction, there is very little doubt he would have excelled in this branch of the fine arts, the same finished style of his father being apparent in what he attempted.

Through his intimacy with Mr. Fisher he acquired a taste for antiquities, and was introduced by the latter to many eminent men of his day in that path of study.

In 1812 he published a Catalogue of Bishops, containing the succession of archbishops and bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York from the Revolution of 1688 down to the above year, (F. C. and J. Rivington,) reviewed in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, April, 1812, p. 357. In manuscript he continued this compilation to a very recent period, including the East Indian and colonial sees.

Mr. Browne kept a journal, recording events of a public nature, commencing with the year 1800, to the close of 1849, and consisting of four closely-written volumes, with a separate index of names to each.

In former years he was an occasional contributor to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and also to the "Morning Herald." He was gifted with a remarkably retentive memory, his friends being constantly in the habit of appealing to him to decide whenever dates were called in question. He was well acquainted with Scripture history, and for nearly fifty years of his life had kept a text or reference-book of all sermons he had heard preached, with the name of the preacher, which he considered a great help to the memory.

Mr. Browne, who was an evangelical Churchman, possessed an amiability of temper, combined with a steadiness and uprightness of purpose, that made his acquaintance a pleasure to all who sought it; although gifted with an active mind, his bodily ailments, extending back to a considerable time of his life, had been great.

He kept up a close intimacy for thirty years with the late Rev. William Holwell Carr, of Devonshire-place, Marylebone, to whom he was distantly related. It was during this period the latter made his purchases of those historical paintings that formed his valuable collection, and which he munificently bequeathed to the nation.

He had two brothers, viz. George, recently retired from the same service after a period of fifty years,—he was the head of the Audit Department,—and Thomas, who in early life went to Java under the auspices of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, where he afterwards settled as a merchant, and has ever since remained, being now the oldest English resident in that island.

In 1810, he married Catharine, third daughter of Jonathan Garnham, Gent., of Finsbury, Middlesex, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz. John Jonathan, an Ensign in the 16th Regt. Bombay N.L., who died at Baroda in 1831, William George, Catharine Elizabeth, Frances Ann, married to Edward, fourth son of James Miller, Esq., late of H.M.'s Treasury, and Eleanor Susanna.

Mr. Browne's remains were interred in the family grave at Norwood Cemetery, on the 12th following.

MR. TURNER OF THRUSHGROVE.

The "Glasgow Herald" records the death of Mr. Turner of Thrusshgrove, aged ninety. In early life he was the friend of Palmer, Muir, and Gerald. "At the conclusion of the French war in 1815, great discontent prevailed throughout the country, particularly in the west of Scotland.

The result was a universal outcry for parliamentary reform, and public meetings became the order of the day. The leading men determined on holding a great public meeting in the Green, but the magisterial dignitaries of the time refused the use of the park for such a purpose, and other spaces being denied, Mr. Turner offered the privilege of a field attached to his property of Thrusshgrove, and here, in 1816, the first large out-door meeting in favour of parliamentary reform took place, upwards of 23,000 people being present. Mr. Turner now became a marked man, and shortly after this the Lord Advocate M'Conochy issued a warrant for his apprehension on a charge of high treason. He and several others were taken up and confined in Bridewell for some time, but the charge being groundless, all were restored to their friends. The proceedings gave a great notoriety to Mr. Turner's name, and he now corresponded with the leading Reformers of the day, the late Lord Archibald Hamilton, Major Cartwright, Mr. Joseph Hume, and other celebrities of that stamp being among his friends. The ever memorable 1830 found Mr. Turner a zealous and active partisan in the good old cause. During that most exciting period between the advent of the "three glorious days" and the passing of the Reform Bill, he was a most active organizer of the political associations which those times called into existence, and was the chairman of the Glasgow Political Union."

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 7. By his own hand, at Castleknock Glebe, aged 50, the Rev. *William Digby Sadler*, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. The deceased was elder son of the late Provost Sadler. He had been in a depressed state of mind for some time in reference to religious matters, and the jury found a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

June 15. Aged 31, the Rev. *Thomas Foynder Garrett*, B.A. 1854, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, C. of Tamworth.

June 18. At Edenderry, the Rev. *A. N. Bredin*, R. of Clonsait and Ballynakill.

June 20. At Llandrinio Rectory, aged 74, the Rev. *John Russell*, Rector of Llandrinio.

June 21. Aged 89, the Rev. *Henry Pearson*, LL.B., Vicar of Prestbury, Cheshire, and formerly Vicar of Norton, Derbyshire.

June 23. Aged 67, the Rev. *George Richard Boissier*, B.A. 1828, Magdalene College, Cambridge, of Oakfield, Penshurst, Kent.

At the Rectory, aged 63, the Rev. *Samuel Harropp Knapp*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1827, Merton College, Oxford, R. of Letchworth (1831), Herts.

June 24. In Prince's-sq., St. George's East, London, the Rev. *Thomas Tenison Cuffe*, P.C. of St. Matthew's Chapel, Pell-street, St. George's East (1856), London.

June 28. At Idington, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Cole*, D.D. (B.D. 1848), Clare College, Cambridge, Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Mary Somerset,

Upper Thames-street, London, and Translator of Select Works of Martin Luther and Calvin.

June 29. At the Rectory, aged 86, the Rev. George Bonness, B. of Rokeby (1825), Yorkshire.

Lately. On board the Prince of Wales, on his passage home from Calcutta, the Rev. Arthur Hamilton, B.A., son of the late Sir Frederic Hamilton, bart., Silverton-hill, Lanarkshire.

July 3. At 4, Oxford-sq., Hyde-park, aged 38, the Rev. Joseph Love Alleyne, LL.B. 1830, Magdalene College, Cambridge, formerly Curate of Exhall, Warwickshire.

July 4. At Mossley-hill, Liverpool, aged 71, the Rev. Edward Wilson, P.C. of Buglawton (1842), Cheshire, and formerly for many years Master of the Free Grammar School, Congleton.

July 5. At Southampton, aged 57, the Rev. Nicholas James Moody, B.A. 1845, M.A. 1850, Oriel College, Oxford, R. of St. Clement's, Oxford, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough.

July 6. At the Observatory, Armagh, the Rev. Thomas Allgood Robinson, Kockcorry, Clogher, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D.

July 10. At Bampton, aged 89, the Rev. John Penson, Vicar of Brize Norton, near Witney.

July 12. The Rev. William Oke, Rector of Wheatacre, All Saints, Norfolk, with Nutford and Barnby, Suffolk, formerly fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

July 17. The Rev. John Pengret, M.A., Vicar of Enderby.

July 19. At 47, Westbourne-terrace, aged 61, the Rev. W. Lewis, for twenty years Vicar of Abbot's Langley, Herts.

June 21. At Whitworth, near Rochdale, aged 60, the Rev. Richard Robinson, for twenty-five years pastor of the Independent Congregation at Wilham, Essex, and previously of Cratfield, Suffolk.

July 11. At Glasgow, aged 67, the Rev. Gavin Struthers, D.D., senior minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Anderston.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 24. At Adelaide, South Australia, Robert Honyman, esq., eldest and only surviving son of the late Adm. Robert Honyman.

Feb. 22. At Cheltenham, T. W. Creaser, esq., son of the late T. Creaser, esq., of Bath, and nephew of Robt. Smith, of Drumree-house, Westmeath.

April 1. By explosion of a magazine after the capture of the city of Kotah, aged 33, Capt. Robert Bainbridge, 23rd Regt. Bombay Light Infantry, Brigade Major in the Rajpootana Field Force, and second son of Col. Bainbridge, of Guernsey.

April 3. At Melbourne, Victoria, aged 55, John Maund, M.D., Physician to the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, and Medical Jurist to the Supreme Court of Victoria.

April 8. At Sydney, N.S.W., suddenly, of disease in the heart, aged 34, William Blunt, third son of the late James Field, esq., of Montagu-st., Russell-sq.

April 9. At Cawnpore, aged 23, Lieut. John Little, 20th Regt., third son of John Little, esq., Stewart's-town, Tyrone.

April 13. At Baroda, Lieut. Chas. Greenhill Anderson, son of James Anderson, esq., Eridge End, Brechin.

April 21. At Azimghur, of dysentery, Lieut. J. Brooks O'Loughlin, her Majesty's 54th Regt., eldest son of James O'Loughlin, esq., M.D.

April 30. At Meean Meer, near Lahore, aged 24, Capt. Philip Geo. Coney, 7th Royal Fusiliers, youngest son of J. J. Coney, esq., of Braywick-grove, Maidenhead, Berks.

May 4. In the African Steam Company's ship

"Candace," of which he was the commander, aged 33, James Howard Roll, esq.

May 7. At Earl's-terr., Kensington, aged 78, Rebecca, relict of John Lloyd, esq.

Elizabeth Cecilia, wife of D. J. Brennan, esq., Henrietta-st., Cavendish-sq.

Aged 71, Mr. William Eames, of Mariborough-road, Chelsea, late of China-hall, Rotherhithe.

May 8. At Ahmedabad, Gujarat, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Skynner, H.M.'s 80th Regt., youngest surviving son of the late Rob. Skynner, esq., of Mortimer-st., Cavendish-sq.

At Maugslare, the wife of Maj. C. W. Hodgson, 16th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

At Hope-under-Dimmore, aged 61, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Lockey.

At the Park, Nottingham, Adolphus Marx, esq.

At Somerset-pl., Glasgow, John Ewing, esq.

May 9. Aged 80, Mary, widow of W. Henshall, esq., of Cloudesley-terr., Islington.

At his lodgings, Capt. J. D. Ellis, half-pay officer of the 81st Regt., and for a considerable time a resident in Green-park-buildings, Bath.

May 10. At her residence, York-buildings, Regent's-park, aged 80, Clarissa Isabella, last surviving dau. of the late John Ramsden, esq., of the Arthur, Monmouth-st.

May 11. At his residence, Mariborough-pl., St. John's-wood, aged 43, Thomas Davies, esq.

Aged 65, David Newnes Henriques, Duncester, Islington.

May 15. At Lucknow, Capt. Wm. Fred. Forster, 18th Regt., aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, only surviving son of Col. Forster, Deputy-Adj.-General.

Benjamin McTear, esq., of Hall.

At Heathfield, Dundee, aged 16, Caroline W. Neish, eldest dau. of James Neish, esq., of the Laws, Forfarshire.

At Greenwich, aged 81, Martha, wife of Stephen Clark, esq.

May 16. At the residence of George Fraser, esq., Porto Nova, South Arcot, Madras Presidency, aged 40, Wm. Henry Davis, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., son of the late Wm. Joseph Davis, esq., late of Crayford, Kent.

At St. Heller's, Jersey, Frances Jane, widow of Capt. W. A. McKenzie, Deputy-Commissary-Gen., Madras Army, and dau. of the late Charles Buchan, esq., of Meadow-place, Edinburgh.

May 17. At the Stevens' house, Broadway, New York, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, Henry William Herbert, extensively known throughout the United States and Great Britain as an author of celebrity, and, more especially for his works on sportsmanship under the nom de plume of "Frank Forrester."

Though over 50 years of age, he recently married a young lady of 20, from whom he was separated a few weeks after marriage. He left several letters, from which it would appear that domestic differences led to the commission of the rash act.

The "New York Herald" gives the following biographical notice of the unfortunate gentleman:—"Mr. Herbert was a descendant, on his father's side, from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy, and was the eldest son of the eminent Dean of Manchester, the Honourable and Very Reverend William Herbert, celebrated both as a literary man and a liberal politician. He was born in London, April 7, 1807, being at the time of his death over 51 years of age. He entered Eton College when thirteen years of age, and graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, at the age of twenty-two. Owing to some cause, not fully known, but variously ascribed to family difficulties and pecuniary reverses, he left England to try his fortune in the United States, where he arrived in December, 1831. His liberal education and proficiency as a Greek scholar enabled him soon to procure the situation of a Greek professor in the large classical academy of Mr. Huddard, where he officiated for eight years. His classical scholarship, his wide range of in-

formation, both theoretical and practical, in every department of literature, and his extraordinary capacity for literary labour, could not remain dormant all this time, and during nearly the whole period of his tutorship he was engaged on literary works of various descriptions." It then gives a list of Mr. Herbert's literary productions, which are numerous.

May 18. At Westminster, aged 84, Hannah Stillwell; and on the 4th inst., aged 86, Richard Stillwell. They had been married 64 years.

At his residence, Priory-grove, West Brompton, aged 26, Henry, eldest surviving son of Charles Henry Phillips, esq., of Trafalgar-sq., Brompton.

At Brunswick-pl., Regent's-park, aged 63, Elizabeth Willson, relict of A. Thompson, esq., of Edinburgh.

May 19. At Madras, of diarrhœa, aged 24, Lieut. Hy. Cherry, 42nd M.N.I., youngest son of the late Alex. Inglis Cherry, esq., of M.C.S.

May 21. At his residence, the Lydiates, near Ludlow, aged 68, John Rose Hall, esq.

At Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Carnell, of Sevenoaks.

May 22. At Brock-st., Bath, aged 89, Juliana, widow of the Rev. John Watson Beadon, late Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts.

Aged 70, Thomas Spitty, esq., of the Hill-house, Buttsbury, Billericay, and of Bowers Gifford, Essex.

May 25. At Lucknow, of fever, aged 24, Lieut. Wm. Hargood, 1st Madras Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to the late Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Hargood, beloved by both officers and men of his regiment. He was with General Neill when the mutiny broke out at Benares; with the advance column from Allahabad, under Major Renaud; and in every battle fought and operation performed under the late Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, his horse being killed under him at the last attack on the Moosa Bagh. Sir James Outram, in his Division Order, dated Lucknow, 26th Sept., 1857, after referring to the gallantry of various officers and regiments, says, "And finally, that of the 78th Highlanders, who led the advance on the Residency, headed by their brave commander, Colonel Stisted, accompanied by the gallant Lieut. Hargood, aide-de-camp to General Havelock." He had also been mentioned five times in public despatches, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

At Wandswoth, aged 103, John Ewing, who was born 16th October, 1754, at Carron-shore, parish of Larbert, Stirling. He had been formerly sergeant in the Foot Guards, and had served in the Walcheren expedition and Peninsular campaigns, and was pensioned previously to the battle of Waterloo. He possessed remarkable physical strength, and retained his mental faculties to the last.

May 26. At Tittenhanger, Herts, aged 95, Eliz., Dowager Countess of Hardwicke. She was dau. of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, aunt of the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and mother of the Countess of Mexborough, Countess Dowager Caledon, Countess Dowager Somers, and Lady Stuart de Rothesay, her ladyship's four sons having all died before the late earl, who was succeeded by the present lord, his nephew.

At Edinburgh, aged 30, Com. A. M. Brock, R. N.

At South-bank, Regent's-park, aged 39, Louisa, wife of William Alexander Blake, Minister of Shouddham-st. Chapel, Bryanston-sq., and Secretary of the Soldiers' Friend Society.

Aged 27, Charles Frederick Giesler, esq., Fulham.

May 27. In Paris, aged 70, Wm. Thos. Toone, esq., of Ightfield-lodge, Whitechurch, Salop, and of Ightfield-house, Marylebone-rd., London, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At his residence, Redcliffe-parade, Bristol,

aged 66, Joseph Eaton, an active and benevolent member of the Society of Friends.

May 28. At Avranches, in Normandy, Barbara, fourth surviving dau. of the late Col. James Lowther, of the county of Westmoreland.

At the Vicarage, Eaton Socon, Beds, Mary Emma, wife of the Rev. S. G. Fawcett, M.A.

May 29. At Ballindoch, Perth, Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late C. Hay, esq., of Ballindoch.

At Spring-hill, co. Londonderry, aged 66, William Lenox-Conyngham, esq.

At Sillers, Worcestershire, aged 64, Francis Haywood, esq., of Edge-lane-hall, Liverpool.

At Solbys, Hadleigh, Essex, aged 63, Ann, wife of Jonathan Wood, esq.

May 30. At Sutton Bonnington, aged 58, Jonathan Burton, esq. The deceased was a man who had risen from the ranks, and had attained to a state of affluence and independence by his own perseverance and industry. When 13 years of age he enlisted into the army, and was for some time quartered in Ireland. After being in the army about four years he saved enough money to purchase his discharge and return to Nottingham. He there worked as a labourer, and also at a stocking frame. He and his brother, conjointly, managed to raise money enough to purchase a lace machine, and the trade being then a very profitable one, he soon succeeded in increasing his business and improving his position. Some years ago he purchased an estate at Sutton Bonnington, at which place he took up his residence. So successful had he been in business that he is said to have amassed a fortune considerably exceeding £100,000.

Lately. At Tranmere, aged 43, Thomas Pearce, the famed Shropshire giant. The deceased, who was one of the tallest and stoutest men in the country, had, for upwards of thirty years, at wakes and fairs, exhibited himself as a giant, and shewn his powers as a first-class pugilist. Lately he had suffered from dropsy. The body, which was ordered by the coroner to be immediately interred, was laid out in the caravan, whilst the members of the company, including the wife of the deceased, were performing in an adjoining tent.

At Ghysee, near Kurrachee, East Indies, aged 20, Sidney Hen. Swaffield, Lieut. in H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, son of Robert H. Swaffield, esq., of Westdown-lodge, near Weymouth, Dorset.

M. Havas, one of the oldest and best known journalists of Paris. He occupied a position the like of which is unknown on the English newspaper press—he supplied foreign news and foreign telegraph despatches to all the Paris and most of the French provincial papers—the same news and the same despatches serving for all. Receiving a subvention from the government, he took care to modify, as far as possible, the daily foreign news, so as to suit its policy; and the consequence was that the French public never have had any other than a most imperfect idea of the real state of things in foreign countries.—*Literary Gazette*.

June 1. At his residence, Folkington-pl., Sussex, aged 91, Thos. Sheppard, esq. He settled in Sussex upon purchasing the property of the late C. Harrison, esq., and built the present mansion, which forms a picturesque object from the Lewes and Hastings Railway. He was a great supporter of the agricultural shows at Hailsham, and of the Southdown hunt. For many years he represented Frome in Parliament and distinguished himself for the consistency with which he maintained his principles of conservative progress.

June 2. At Brighton, aged 46, Miss Anne Yarnold Ward, of Amwell-st., Col. Maltan.

At Jersey, Anne, wife of Lieut. Col. Maltan.

June 3. Drowned off Gibraltar, aged 21, Arthur Wm. Lewis Browne, mate of H.M.S. "Raccoon," second son of the Rev. R. Lewis Browne, Vicar of Westbourne, Sussex.

June 6. At Nelson-st., Great George-sq., Liverpool, aged 53, John Dove, esq., of Inverkeithing, late of H.M. Customs of Dundee.

June 7. At Home-lodge, Bathampton, Alexa Grant Kerr, second dau. of the late Rev. Richard Hall Kerr, D.D., Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George, Madras.

June 11. At Arleston, near Wellington, Salop, Carolina, relict of Lieut.-Col. Hooper, of the 87th Regt.

June 12. At Thorpland-lodge, Norfolk, aged 84, Lydia, relict of William Hall, esq.

Aged 77, Mr. Geo. Crompton, formerly cashier to Mr. Yates, of Blackburn, and son of the late Mr. Samuel Crompton, of the Hall-in-the-Wood, near Bolton, who, in 1775, invented the mule for spinning cotton, which has proved of such incalculable advantage to this manufacturing kingdom.

At Holyhead, aged 63, Michael Law, esq., of Great Denmark-st., Dublin.

June 13. At Sorel, Canada, aged 22, Wm. Herbert John Disbrowe, of Walton-hall, Derbyshire, Lieut. 17th Regt., and aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., and only surviving son of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.B.

Age 70, James Hughes, esq., of Glan Rheidal, near Aberystwith.

June 14. At Flint-house, Holcombe, Somerset, aged 81, Robt. A. Green, esq.

Aged 66, Peter Parker, esq., late of Andover.

June 15. At Bath, aged 56, the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, youngest and last surviving son of the late Lord Rendlesham. The deceased was born in 1801, and married in 1826 Caroline Ann Maria, second dau. of the late Sir Christopher Bethel Codrington, bt., and the Hon. Harriet Foley, by whom he leaves an only son and two daughters. The deceased gentleman was heir presumptive of the family barony. In connexion with the death of this gentleman, it may be mentioned that the great "Thellusson Will Case" was appointed for hearing in the House of Lords on the following Monday.

At Garthmeulan, near Dolgelly, the residence of his son (the Ven. Archd. White, Rector of Dolgelly,) aged 87, Wm. White, esq., formerly of Glasinfryn, near Bangor, Carnarvonshire.

At Teignmouth, the residence of her son-in-law, Rear-Adm. Crawford, aged 85, Sybella, relict of the Rev. James Mockler, Rector and Vicar of Castle Hyde, diocese of Cloyne, in which he was Rural Dean for 30 years.

At Hazelbrook, Kimmage-road, co. Dublin, Elizabeth Anne, the wife of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady.

At Kirriemuir, aged 67, Duncan M'Pherson, esq.

At Weybridge, Surrey, aged 62, Eleanor, widow of Gen. Swetenham, esq., of Somerford Booths, Cheshire.

At Park-lodge, Cambridge, Ann, wife of Hen. Hemington Harris, esq., solicitor.

June 16. At Cheltenham, aged 87, Sarah Margaret, relict of Hugh Parkin, esq., of Skirgill, in the county of Cumberland.

At Hatfield Broad Oak, aged 67, Thos. Cooke, esq., surgeon, Royal Navy.

At Weston-cottage, aged 74, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Cadwallader Coker, esq., and widow of John Thurston, esq., of Market Weston-hall, Suffolk.

At Pau, Pyrénées, Valeria, Baroness d'Elsen-decker, dau. of the late Thomas Forster, esq., of the Grove, Buckinghamshire, and of Ellin, Jamaica.

At Cheltenham, aged 84, Maj.-Gen. W. Brett. Aged 84, Capt. J. Palford, of Purlock.

At his residence, Warwick-villa, Addison-road, Kensington, W., suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 76, Robert Scott, esq., late Madras Medical Service.

At Weldon Vicarage, near Daventry, aged 15, Mary Esther, second dau. of the Rev. D. Darvall, Vicar of Wotton.

At Ardhead, Argyll, aged 5, Charles Stewart Lockhart, eldest son of Miles Lockhart, esq.

At her residence, Lazon, near Plymouth, aged

80, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Geo. Shortland, esq., Commissioner of H.M.'s Dockyard, Fort Royal, Jamaica.

June 17. At Dorset-sq., London, from a severe accident, aged 75, Frances Mary, widow of John English, esq., of Bath, and mother of the Coroner for that city. She was a lady of considerable literary attainments, and only a short time previous to her death had published a work of some merit, entitled "The Tudors and the Stuarts."

At Blackswath, aged 101, Mrs. Ann Millward.

At Moon Stoke, Hanis, aged 81, J. Weston, esq.

At Paradise-pl., Hackney, aged 86, Robert Brown, esq.

At Marlborough-pl., St. John's-wood, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of John Evans, esq., formerly of Callingwood, in the county of Stafford.

At his residence, Aunton-pl., Gray's-inn-road, aged 73, Moses Montefiore, esq.

At Paris, aged 52, Robert Sherlock Woodall, eldest son of the late R. S. Woodall, esq., of Ardwick, Lancashire.

At Southwold, Commander Francis W. Ellis, R.N. He was midshipman of the "Cruiser" at the capture of several privateers, and assisted in cutting out expeditions on the coasts of France and Holland in 1804; he was in command of a tender to the "Cruiser," actively employed against the enemy's flotillas in the Great Belt, and in the defence of the Island of Ronnow, for which he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief; and in 1808 served again in the "Cruiser," at the capture of the Danish 18-gun brig "Tilsit," and 16-gun brig "Christianburg." He was lieutenant of the "Revenge," serving on the coast of Catalonia, and assisted in cutting out a French privateer at Salamos in 1815. He accepted his retirement under order in council of 1820, on 28th May, 1855.

At Leamington, Mrs. Rumsden, relict of John Rumsden, esq., of Whitwell-pl., near Halifax.

June 18. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 90, Margaret, last surviving dau. of Mr. John Harvey, surgeon, Sunderland, and author of "The Lay of the Minstrel's Daughter," "Raymond de Percy," and several minor poems.

At Clifton, Sydney Warburton, eldest dau. of the late George Warburton, esq.

At her residence, Colston Fort-house, Kingsdown, Bristol, Mrs. Carden, relict of William Carden, esq.

At his residence, Belmont, Michael Collin, esq., of Hastings.

June 19. At the residence of his brother-in-law, Greenhill, Barnet, Herts, aged 42, Major Sutherland G. G. Orr, late commanding the 2d Regt. of Hyderabad Cavalry.

Aged 25, Henry M. Whit, esq., of Chelsea. He destroyed himself by taking nicotine, and was found dead in the water-closet of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-st.

At Staley-bridge, aged 71, John Jones, the Welsh Poet. His poems had been recently collected and published in a neat volume, under the auspices of Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., of Manchester.

At Cambridge, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John L. P. Russell, M.A., many years Curate of the parishes of Great and Little Everden, Cambs.

At his residence, Hill-court, Worcestershire, aged 71, William Henry Ricketts, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county.

At Fort George, Guernsey, aged 77, Emily Eliza, eldest dau. of Col. Burgmann, R.E.

At her residence, Elm-cottage, Redbourn, Herts, aged 63, Mary Basil, relict of the Rev. Thomas Fugh.

At Devonshire-pl., Seven Sisters-road, Upper Holloway, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Tyterson, A.M.

June 20. At Chudleigh, aged 67, G. Flood, esq.

At Warmiston Common, aged 101, Jn. Payne.

At Cusock-house, Wilts, Jane Ann, wife of William Carter, esq.

At Uttoxeter, aged 62, Charles Vere Webb Bedson, esq., solicitor.

At Orchard-house, Gilsland, aged 70, George Shadforth, esq., late of Newcastle.

At Harrogate, Margaret, wife of Jonathan Roddam, esq., New-house, Wierdale.

At Crakehall-villa, Park-side, Wimbledon-common, aged 54, Ann, wife of Geo. Sadler, esq.

At North Charlotte-st., Edinburgh, Robert Howden, esq., W.S.

At the Grove, Camberwell, aged 78, Edward Bean, esq.

June 21. At Crewkerne, aged 71, Jos. Wills, esq., who for more than forty years practised as a surgeon in that town.

At Shelton Rectory, Norfolk, Sarah Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Curtis, Rector of Shelton, and last surviving dau. of the late Jas. G. Bloom, esq., of Wells-next-the-Sea.

At Sherwood-hall, Mansfield, aged 88, Rebekah, widow of Wm. Wilson, esq., of Nottingham.

At Northampton, aged 49, Alderman Thomas Phipps.

At Carlisle Fort, county Cork, of fever, aged 19, Ensign Ottiwell Wood, H.M.'s 14th Foot, youngest son of the Rev. Rich. Wood, Woodhall-park, Wensleydale, Yorkshire.

At Arlington-villa, Durdham Down, Clifton, aged 8, Samuel Pigott, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Piers, bart., of Tristernough-abbey, co. Westmeath.

June 22. At Boston, aged 46, Thos. Fricker, esq., Alderman of the borough, editor and proprietor of the "Lincolnshire Herald," and one of her Majesty's coroners for the county.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Bayford, Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., London, aged 77, Robert Ballard, esq., of Cumberland-pl., Southampton.

At Calne, aged 100, Elizabeth Haynes.

At Hollymount, co. Mayo, drowned whilst bathing, aged 23, George Codrington, sixth son of the late Wm. Codrington, esq., of Wroughton, Wilts.

At Norfolk-sq., Brighton, aged 83, Capt. Joseph Triscott, Royal Marines, of Richmond, Surrey.

At his residence, St. John's-road, Brixton, Surrey, aged 73, Geo. Rawlinson, esq., of Cheap-side, London, silk merchant.

At Westbourne-ter., Hyde-park, Philip Gardner, esq.

At his residence, Oxford-sq., Hyde-park, aged 82, Robt. Gear, esq.

At the Shrubbery, near Kidderminster, aged 69, John Lea, esq.

At her residence, Spa-buildings, Cheltenham, aged 75, Margaret, dau. of John Dunne, esq., E.C., formerly of Dublin.

At Southsea, Harriet, wife of Major G. P. Valancy, and fifth dau. of the late Sir Geo. Garrett.

June 23. At Exmouth, aged 61, Major Alex. Augustus Younge, of the late St. Helena Regt., E.I.C.S., second son of the late Col. William Younge, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

At Herne Bay, aged 71, John Viney, esq., of Woodland, Upper Capton, and Cornhill, London.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 28, Mr. William Cheshire, a printer, who with his father worked in the oldest printing establishment in Stratford nearly to the day of his death. By nature an enthusiast in the study of botany, his heart and soul were among the plants and flowers of the field; not a wood, coppice, hedgerow, brook, or river, but he visited.

At La Belle Vue, Hennebon, France, aged 51, William Spencer Spawforth, esq.

At Brighton, aged 66, Sarah Frances, only surviving dau. of William Robert Phillimore, esq., and the Hon. Sarah Henley Phillimore, formerly of Kendall's-hall, Herts.

At Chapel-pl., Upper Edmonton, aged 49, Richard Breal, esq.

At Abercromby-terr., Liverpool, aged 60, Fionella Elizabeth, widow of John Angus, esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Calcutta.

At Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 41, William Henry,

At Leicester, aged 47, Mary, wife of Capt. Knight, of Glen Parva Manor, Leicestershire.

At Beaumont-st., Oxford, aged 78, Sarah, relict of Henry Ward, esq.

At Brighton, aged 43, J. H. Branfoot, M.D.

At his residence, the Muhlbarg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 80, John Philip Kessix, e.q.

June 24. Aged 23, John Weston Raymond, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, and only son of James Raymond, esq., of Hildersham-hall, Cambs.

At the residence of his sister-in-law, St. James's-sq., Notting-hill, aged 31, Wm. Gibson Rendle, only son of the late John William Rendle, of Plymouth.

At Smith's-place, Edinburgh, aged 76, John Raimes, esq.

At her son's residence, Mount-st.-crescent, Dublin, Catharine Penelope, wife of the Hon. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 63, Thomas Foreman, esq.

At her brother's, W. H. Bessey, esq., Great Yarmouth, aged 64, Harriet, wife of John Hylton, esq., of Felmingham.

At Bellevue-house, Kilmarnock, aged 79, Thos. Greenshields, esq.

Elizabeth, relict of F. F. Seekamp, esq., formerly of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Aged 68, Richard Hicks, esq., of Newgate-market, and Clapham-rise, for 27 years the respected Deputy of Castle Baynard Ward, London.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, and formerly of Lower Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 82, Peter Fred. Robinson, esq.

At Clapham, Annie, wife of Charles Plank, esq., Assistant-Surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's Service, Cawnpore.

June 25. On board the R.Y.S. schooner "Alca," off Falmouth, Charles Francis Scott, esq., of Kensington-gardens-ter., Hyde-park.

In Park-place, Leeds, Elizabeth Martha, second dau. of the late Robert Harrison, esq., of Moor-Allerton-house, near Leeds.

At Harrogate, aged 35, Fanny, wife of Andrew Wauchope, esq., of Niddrie, N.B., eldest dau. of Henry Lloyd, esq., of Farrenrory, co. Tipperary.

At Billingsford, Mary, the last surviving dau. of the late Francis Drake, gent.

At Stelling-hall, aged 75, Sarah, widow of John Hodgson, esq., of Elswick, Northumberland.

At his residence, Holborn, aged 57, William Henry Kearney, esq., member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours.

June 26. At Marine-parade, Brighton, aged 64, John Evans Beale, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Plaistow, Essex.

Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Notley, of Regent's-park-ter., Gloucester-gate.

At Ryde, Isie of Wight, aged 52, Hen. Phené, esq.

Aged 76, Ellen, wife of Thomas Taylor, esq., Overton-hall, Malpas.

At Ashwick, Gloucestershire, aged 40, Catharina Mary, the wife of John Orred, esq.

At Hereford, aged 86, Miss Alicia Whalley.

June 27. At Lord Sherborne's, Gloucestershire, aged 41, the Lady Dunsany.

Aged 68, William Chambers, esq., of Limes-villas, Lewisham, and late of Maddox-st.

At Bromley College, Miss Catharine Spencer Atkins, eldest dau. of the late James Atkins, esq., of Sleepe-hall, Huntingdonshire.

At the Vicarage, Penrith, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. J. Butler, Vicar of Penrith, Cumberland.

At his residence, Queen Ann-st., Cavendish-sq., London, aged 71, Archibald Campbell, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Brighton, aged 59, Emma Elizabeth, wife of Henry Diaper, esq., of St. Michael's-terr., Pimlico.

At Twickenham, aged 30, Catherine, wife of the Rev. G. S. Ingram, and dau. of the late Archibald Brown, esq., merchant, Glasgow.

Thomas Pope, esq., Jermyn-st.
Augusta, second dau. of T. F. Beale, of Regent-
st. and Gloucester-place, Hyde-park.

June 28. At the residence of her son-in-law,
Mr. Edward Rosdilly, Stratton-st., Piccadilly,
aged 88, Mrs. Marcey, widow of Dr. Marcey, and
well known for her "Conversations on Chemistry,"
"Conversations on Political Economy,"
and other elementary works on scientific sub-
jects, as well as for her "Stories for very little
Children," "Mary's Grammar," &c.

At Totton, near Southampton, aged 56, James
Blair Preston, esq., Physician-General of the
Madras Army.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, Harriet, wife
of Francis Canning Hill, esq., of Westbourne-
park-crescent, Bayswater.

At Folkestone, aged 72, John Nicholas Sibeth,
esq., of Herne-hill, Surrey, and of Lime-st., city.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Christopher Hyacinth
Cheevers, esq., second son of the late Hyacinth
Cheevers, esq., of Killybeg, co. Galway, Ireland.
R.I.P.

At Clifton-ter., Winchester, aged 71, L. Lips-
comb, esq.

At Belper, Frances, wife of Henry Lomas, esq.,
surgeon.

June 29. At his residence, Wellington-place,
Deal, aged 72, Thomas Jager, esq., Commsabier
R.N.

G. James L., third son of the Hon. J. C.
Dundas.

At Craigmakerran-cottage, Perthshire, Peter
Young, esq.

At Little Bedwyn, Wilts, aged 53, John Brown
White, esq.

At Vold, aged 28, Mary Anne, wife of Edward
Thompson, esq.

At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, Oliver Edmund,
infant son of the Rev. Theodore and the Lady
Julia Bouwens.

At Preston, Lancashire, Henrietta, wife of the
Rev. John Clay.

At his residence, St. John's-wood, suddenly, of
apoplexy, aged 68, William Stroud, M.D.

At Lanwyeck-villa, Llangatock, Breconshire,
aged 87, George Hotchkiss, esq.

At Blankney, in the county of Lincoln, aged
45, Caroline Horatia Chaplin, widow of Henry
Chaplin, Vicar of Ryhall, county of Rutland.

In Albert-st., Landport, aged 82, Maj. Gilbert
Langdon, Royal Marines.

June 30. At Brighton, aged 67, Sir Thomas
William Blomfield, bart. Sir Thomas was born
March 4, 1791, and married, Nov. 11, 1819, Salome,
dau. of Mr. Sam. Kekewich, of Peasemore, Devon.
He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of
his father, Gen. Sir Thomas Blomfield, who re-
ceived the dignity for his services as commander
of the Artillery at Copenhagen in 1807, in August,
1824. The deceased is succeeded in the baronetcy
by his son, the Rev. Thomas Esauier Whitton,
born in 1820, and married first in 1844 to Miss
Maitland, third dau. of the late Gen. Sir Peregrine
Maitland, and since of the Duke of Richmond;
and secondly, in 1843, to the eldest dau. of the
Rev. J. IF Arcey, of Preston.

At Weston-in-Gosford, Somerset, aged 28,
Anne, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hantoville.

At Mount Galpin, Dorsetshire, aged 82, W. L.
Hockin, esq.

At Leamington, aged 68, Henry T...
R.I.P.

At his residence, ...
Southampton, ...
esq., ...

At ...
aged 11 months, Mary

aged 33, ...
aged 46, William Moore,

Parker, esq., who for many years represented the
southern division of this county in parliament.

At Wood-end, near Matlock, aged 58, Charles
Milnes, esq.

At Scarborough, William Charles Chaytor, esq.,
of Durham, Registrar to the Deans and Chapter
of Durham, and second son of the late Lieut.-Col.
Henry Chaytor, of the 1st Regt. of Foot-Guards.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 45, William
John Forster, esq., of Tynemouth, Northumber-
land, nephew of the late Lord Eldon.

At the Vineyard, Marr, near Doncaster, aged
76, Emma Jane, wife of the Rev. J. Watson, Vicar.

At Oselow-eg., Brompton, aged 7, Walter OGD-
bert, son of Major-Gen. George Warren.

At St. Leonard's, aged 68, James G. L. Trimber,
esq., of Elmfield-lodge, Berkshire.

At his father's residence, Priory-st., Chatten-
ham, aged 28, John James Lloyd Williams, Capt.
in H.M.'s 73rd Regt.

At Bath, Harriet Matilda, widow of Capt.
William Thomas, H.M.'s 48th Regt.

At Lower Streatham, Anne Elizabeth, relict of
James Norris, esq., of Spencer-lodge, Wand-
sworth-common.

At Holloway, Louisa, wife of John Pullen, esq.,
of St. Swin's-lane, and late of Povey-place,
Bloomsbury, solicitor.

Aged 24, Jesse, sixth dau. of John Edward
Terry, esq., of the Grove, Sylesham, Kent.

July 2. After a short illness, in London, Vis-
countess Falkland. Her ladyship was the young-
est of the five daus. of the late King William IV.,
by Mrs. Jordan, and was born Nov. 3, 1803. She
married, Dec. 27, 1830, Visct. Falkland, by whom
her ladyship had issue, an only son, Capt. the
Hon. Lucas William Cary, born Nov. 24, 1831.
Lady Falkland was possessed of considerable
literary talent, and her last work, "Crown-crow,"
has been only a few months before the public.

At Hamford St. Mary, Dorsetshire, from the
effects of a broken thigh, aged 68, Adm. George
Frederick Ryves, R.N., C.B.

At Kingstown, Ireland, the infant dau. of Sir
Frederick and Lady Powles.

At London, Essex, aged 64, John Chaplin, esq.,
one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for
the Borough of Colchester.

At South Clerk-st., Edinburgh, Thomas Hen-
derson, esq., M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Biarritz, Bayonne, aged 35, W. Avery
Baskin-II, esq., husband of the lady known as
Miss Catherine Hayes.

At Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 58, Freder-
ick Cadger, esq., youngest son of the Rev. John
Cadger, formerly Head Master of the King's
School, Sherborne.

At Halloway, Mrs. Anne Robertson Cunning-
hame, of Anclitharvie, relict of Col. Alexander
Robertson, of Halloway.

At Leeward-houses, Essex, aged 53, Thomas
Nunn, esq., a member of the Firm of Messrs.
Nunn and Co., bankers, of Manadagrove, and for
many years the respected master of the Essex
and Suffolk fox-hounds, having succeeded his
uncle, Corporation Nunn, esq.

Aged 26, Stephen Doby, esq., merchant, Topley-
st., son of Patrick Doby, esq., Dungarvon, co.
Waterford.

July 3. Within a few days of the age of 88,
Isaac Wilson, esq., of Alden-homes.

At Northwold, near Ongar, aged 62, Charles
... esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of
the Peace for the Borough of Ongar.

At ...
aged 11 months, Mary

aged 33, ...
aged 46, William Moore,

aged 46, William Moore,

aged 46, William Moore,

At Worksop, aged 3, the Hon. Frederick Orde Powlett, third son of Lord Bolton.

At Mount Clement's, Harrow-weald, aged 59, Edward Layton, esq.

At his residence, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 83, Israel Barned, esq.

At the Rectory, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, aged 63, Joseph Stanton, esq., late Capt. in the East India Company's Marine Service.

At Bargaly, John Mackie, esq., late M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

At Harleston, aged 82, Harriott, widow of Thos. Etheridge, esq.

Aged 59, Miss Elizabeth Catherine Ward, late of Baker-st., Portman-sq., eldest dau. and last surviving child of the late Joseph Ward, esq., formerly of Bedford-sq.

Robert Cassidy, esq., Monsterevan, co. Kildare, Ireland.

July 4. At Herne Bay, aged 77, Capt. Edward McGrath, late Paymaster of the 86th Regt. (Royal County Down).

At Anglesea, Hants, Georgiana Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. S. Kilderbee, D.D., of Great Glemham, Suffolk.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., London, aged 86, Catharine, relict of Samuel Turner, esq., of Sheffield, and fourth dau. of the late Dr. William Greene, of Thunderliffe-grange, near Ecclesfield.

At Woodford, Essex, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Bunce.

Aged 71, John Friend, esq., of Brooksend, Isle of Thanet.

At Rodney-place, Cheltenham, aged 72, Arnold Thompson, esq.

At Montpellier-crescent, Brighton, aged 27, George St. George, esq., Lieut. 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

At his residence, Nelson-sq., Blackfriars, aged 74, Robert Mathers, esq., upwards of 55 years in the Bank of England, and many years principal of the Chancery-office.

At St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, aged 41, Jane, wife of W. R. Beck, of Regent-st.

At St. Germain's-place, Blackheath, aged 55, Mr. Charles Odell, of the firm of R. S. Cox and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard.

Aged 64, Stubbs Wightwick, esq., of Bloxwich, in the county of Stafford, and late of Cheltenham, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut.

At Broadward, near Leominster, aged 28, Francis J. Edwards, esq.

At Elvington-hall, near Bolton, aged 73, Robt. Andrews, esq., of Little Lever and Rivington, a Deputy-Lieut., and for many years an active magistrate for Lancashire.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 81, Eliza Peters Washington, relict of Thomas John Parker, esq., formerly of the Royal-crescent, Bath.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Lovell Reeve, esq., Hutton, near Brentwood, Essex, Miss Sarah Reeve.

July 5. At an advanced age, William Harson Bayly, esq., merchant, Harson-villa, Stonehouse.

Aged 7, Earl Gower, eldest son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford.

At Upton-place, West Ham, aged 83, Sarah, widow of Thomas Sharp, esq., late of Newgate-st.

At Bruges, aged 44, Richard Brome Bebary, esq., of Weston-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Aged 53, William Wilson, esq., of Brookfield-cottage, Mitcham, Surrey.

At Bathven-house, near Perth, Donald Sinclair M'Lagan, esq., of Glenquoich.

July 6. Drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure boat near Hyde, Major George Hamilton, 10th Light Regt.

At South Shields, aged 65, Joseph Stock, of Hall, Worcestershire.

At London, aged 80, Robert [unclear], of Scarborough.

At [unclear], aged 34, Anne Jane, [unclear], esq.

[unclear], suddenly, of apoplexy, aged

24, Pelsant Henry, second son of G. F. Dawson, esq., of Osgodby-hall, near Selby.

At Brockton-court, Shropshire, Martha Ann, wife of William H. Cooke, esq., of the Inner-Temple and Wimpole-st., London.

At Enmotland, aged 73, the widow of Richard Harrison, esq.

At Castle-terr., Kentish-town, aged 39, Lucy Gunning, wife of Thos. Wyatt Gunning, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Boulston, Pembrokeshire, aged 29, Frederick Ackland, esq., C.E., third son of the late Robert Innes Ackland, esq., of Boulston.

At Gosport, aged 68, Lydia, widow of Joseph Goodeve, esq.

At Blainbloddie, Carmarthenshire, aged 61, John Walter Winfield, esq.

At Sydney-cottage, Reading, Berks, aged 75, William Corbett, esq., late of Somerset-house.

July 7. At her residence, Stoke Damerel, Lucy Ann, widow of Capt. A. Blennerhasset, of Monkstown, near Dublin, and second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Robert Douglass, formerly Adjutant-Gen. of the Forces in the West Indies.

At Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Isabel, wife of Montague Dettmar, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, of Beech-lodge, Marlow, and youngest dau. of the late John Gore, esq., of Hartz Woodford.

Aged 85, Eliza, the widow of John Saint, esq., of Groombridge-place, Kent.

At South Audley-st., London, Godfrey Alan, youngest son of Lord and Lady Macdonald.

At Durham-place, Chelsea, John H. Spurrell, esq., late of the Admiralty.

At his residence, George-street, aged 63, W. Welsh, esq., surgeon.

At Welling, Kent, Charles Dix, esq., M.A., of Cains College, Cambridge.

At New Park-road, Stockwell, aged 17, Georgina Eliza Katherine, eldest dau. of Alexander Finlay, esq.

James George, esq., of Gotham, Bristol. The deceased, who was formerly a member of the Town Council, and, in 1837, served the office of Mayor, was a magistrate of the city, a director or member of several public companies, and an efficient coadjutor in the management of many of the local charities.

At the Abbey, Burton-on-Trent, Robert Thorne-will, esq.

Aged 74, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Hartwell Horne, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

At Worthing, Sussex, aged 54, Sophia, relict of Joseph Harper, esq., of Wyndham-place, Bryanston-sq., and of Browston-hall, near Yarmouth.

Aged 74, Eleanor Eliza, widow of the Rev. C. Taylor, D.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

At Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 82, Benjamin R. Aston, esq.

In Gloster-crescent north, Hyde-park, Edward Purrier, esq., late of Calcutta.

Suddenly, at Lambly Rectory, Notts, aged 43, Emma, wife of the Rev. Halsted E. C. Cobden, only remaining dau. of Sir George and Lady Carroll.

At Ovington-terrace, Brompton, aged 68, S. Francis, esq., late of the Commissariat Department of H. M.'s Treasury.

At Guernsey, G. W. Robinson, esq., Captain H. M.'s 86th Regiment.

July 8. At his residence, Sussex-lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, aged 59, W. Barber, esq.

At Dawlish, aged 74, Ann Frederick, second dau. of the late Richard Bayly, esq., of Stoke.

At Harefield, Hants, the seat of his son-in-law, Sir Edward Butler, Arthur Bailey, esq.

At Morpeth, aged 75, Henry Horsfall, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Mountford Burnett, esq., M.D., West Brook-house, Alton.

At South Shields, aged 91, Mr. John Cleugh, one of the oldest shipowners in the port, and for

many years an active member of the committees of different insurance associations at South Shields.

At Woodthorpe, aged 78, Mary, widow of Gen. Phillips, esq., of Deylrook, Nottinghamshire.

At Gateshead, aged 78, Margaret, widow of Capt. Atkinson, R.N.

At Southend, Essex, aged 79, William Henry King, esq., formerly Collector of H.M.'s Customs, at Leigh.

At Leeds, Kent, aged 80, Mary, wife of Thomas Mackintosh, esq., of Quashope-y-Calva, Mexican.

July 9. At Chisleigh, aged 82, Henry Holman Mugg, esq.

At Mollington Parsonage, Oxon, aged 81, Martha Parr, wife of the Rev. T. H. Tait, and dau. of Robert Parsons, esq., of Petersfield, Hants.

At Geneva, Margaret, youngest dau. of Robert Eginton, esq., of Dunoon-castle, Dunoon, Argyshire.

At Corsham, Aaron Lillie, esq., surgeon.

At Edinburgh, aged 73, Major-General John Mitchell.

At his residence, Luton, Bedfordshire, Joshua Ferraby, third son of the Rev. John Ferraby, Vicar of Welford.

At Leamington, aged 79, Christian, widow of John Machen, esq., of Glasgow.

At Hanstead, aged 88, Mrs. Barbara Byerly, relict of Ralph Byerly, esq., of Lancaster.

Aged 72, Joseph Young, esq., of Sydney-ledge, Reading, Berks.

At the Vineage, Ughborough, Devonshire, aged 29, Maria Charlotte May, eldest child of the Rev. John May.

At Silchester, aged 78, Henry Newham, esq.

July 10. At Devizes, aged 59, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Dewell, R.H.A., late of Monk's-park, Wilts.

At Hull, aged 75, Margaret, wife of Joseph Ayle, esq., M.D.

Aged 69, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Stevens Creed, esq., Bury St. Edmund's.

At Llanbadoc, near Uak, Monmouthshire, aged 75, Augusta Maria Nicholl, widow of William Nicholl, esq., M.D., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

At Harold's-cross, near Dublin, aged 88, James Blum, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law, Caroline-place, Mecklenburg-sq., aged 64, Martha, relict of Edmund Miles, esq., formerly of Kingston, Jamaica, and of Lloyd's, London.

July 11. At Sandwich, very suddenly, aged 45, John S. Hooper, esq., Manager of the National Provincial Bank, Sandwich.

At Low Leyton, Essex, aged 46, John Bradstock, esq.

At Belle-vue-terrace, Whitby, aged 73, John Schofield, esq., shipowner.

At his residence, Portland-sq., aged 69, Wm. White Ridley, esq., merchant, of Plymouth.

At Dolfield, Carmarthenshire, aged 73, J. B. Lewis Lloyd, esq.

At Castleknock, co. Roscommon, aged 80, Edward Mitchell, esq.

At Kensington, aged 50, Thomas Carlington Campbell, esq.

At Killyborough, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 58, William George Turner, esq., late of the 23rd K. O. B.

July 12. At his residence, Crescent, Plymouth, aged 70, Major-Gen. J. H. Dunsterville, Col. of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry. Gen. Dunsterville entered the H.E.L.C. service in the year 1805, was present at the battle of Kibkee, in which he served as a volunteer, on the staff of Gen. Burr, and was afterwards engaged in the pursuit of the Peshwa Rajah Row, under Gen. Sir L. Smith. He also served for many years on the staff, and eventually became Commoisary-Gen. of the Bombay Army, which appointment he held until he left India, in 1847.

At Leyton-house, Essex, aged 14, Eliza Stanley, second dau. of Thomas Morris, esq., of Abbot's-Fold, Tavistock, Devon.

At Southampton, of a lingering decline, aged 24, Jane, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry and Lady Fremont.

At Boeving, aged 62, Emily Georgiana, widow of Robert Bristle, esq.

At Westbourne, Lisleard, aged 70, Peter Glubb, esq.

At Somerset-place, Stoke, aged 75, Mrs. Strong, widow of Lieut. Strong, R.N., of East Stonehouse.

Elizabeth, wife of R. Mullings, esq., of Chrencester, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Tudway, Vicar of Chiseldon, Wilts.

At St. Stephen's Parsonage, Tunbridge, Mary Dorothea, wife of the Rev. William Owen.

Aged 75, Adriano Ribeiro Neves, esq., late of Lisbon. R.I.P.

At Sussex-terrace, Winchester, aged 56, Thomas Alcock Dearman.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Katherine Theresa, only surviving dau. of Sir F. C. Knowles, bart., of Lovel-hill, Berks.

At Edinburgh, aged 55, Mary, wife of G. R. Elkington, esq., of Northfield, near Birmingham.

July 13. At Leytonstone, Essex, aged 55, Jane, wife of Henry Bear, esq.

At Southtown, Great Yarmouth, (at the residence of her son, the Rev. Mark Waters), aged 84, Mrs. Waters.

Aged 37, Mary, wife of Edward Nason, esq., surgeon, Nunston.

At Merton, Surrey, Mary, wife of Edward White, esq., of Great Marlborough-st.

At Portland-cottage, Leamington, Frances, wife of Abraham Alexander, esq.

At Clifton-wood-house, Bristol, aged 34, Herbert Francis Mackworth, esq., Government Inspector of Mines.

At Brighton, Harriet Amelia, wife of N. Edwards Vaghan, esq., of Rheola, Glamorganshire.

At Bennett-st., Bath, aged 79, Mary, eldest dau. of Lock Rollinson, esq., late of Chadlington, Oxon.

At Kirk Michael, Scotland, aged 81, William E. Lowe, esq., of Southwick-place, London.

Aged 62, Martha, relict of Richard Buckingham, esq., of the Grove, Stratford, Essex.

At her residence, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, Ann, widow of John David Towe, esq., late of Fishmonger's-hall, London.

At his residence, North-house, Tewkesbury, aged 84, Anthony Sproule, esq.

July 14. Aged 77, Atkinson Morley, esq., of Old Burlington-st.

At his residence, Farnesse-place, Jersey, aged 58, Willie Altharston Benson, esq., son of Thomas Benson, esq., London.

In Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, aged 82, George John Child, esq.

At his residence, Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 55, Richard Shillingford, esq.

At Boxmoor-house, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, Mary Anne Theresa, only surviving dau. of Thomas Davis, esq.

At his residence, Clougha-cottage, Querrymore, near Lancaster, aged 71, John Simpson, esq., of St. Thomas'-sq., Hackney, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Regent-sq., St. Pancras, Miss Margaret Susanna De Cruz.

At Woodcroft, Cuckfield, Sussex, aged 17, Amelia, youngest dau. of the late George Knott, esq., of Bohun-ledge, East Barnet, Herts.

July 15. At South-st., Park-lane, London, aged 61, the Countess of Cardigan, dau. of the late Adm. John R. D. Tollemache. She married first Mr. C. P. C. A. J. Johnston, but that marriage was dissolved in 1826. On the 10th of June, the same year, she married the Earl of Cardigan, (then Lord Brudenell.)

At the Chateau de Nothax, Twestelbergen, near Ghent, Belgium, of malignant scarlet fever, aged 43, leaving a young family of eleven surviving children, Margaret, wife of James Greenfield, esq., of Brynderwan, near Uak, Monmouthshire,

and second dau. of Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., M.P. for the county of Brecon.

At Church Langton Rectory, aged 37, Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hanbury.

At Sleights-hall, near Whitby, aged 30, Frances Jane, fifth dau. of the late John Beatty West, esq., of Mount Anville, near Dublin, and several years M.P. for the city of Dublin.

At his residence, Moor-green, South Stoneham, aged 75, John Pocock, esq.

At Destebbergen, near Ghent, Margaret, wife of James Greenfield, esq., of Brynderwen, Monmouthshire, and second dau. of Sir Joseph Bailey, bart., M.P.

At his residence, the Court-lodge, Cuxton, aged 70, Mr. William Pye.

At Chelsea, William, youngest son of James Peet, esq., of Derby.

Aged 9, Charles Malet, eldest son of Capt. Wm. Southey, Deputy Collector, Jerruch, Scinde.

At Norton-cottage, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 87, Sally, widow of Wm. Michell, esq.

July 16. At his residence, Stone-cottage, St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 61, Charles Allnutt, esq.

At his house in Ravensdowne, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 59, John Cunninghame, esq.

At Kensington, Sophia, wife of Francis W. T. Hammond, esq.

Aged 16, Clarence, second son of H. M. Walton, esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Manor-cottage, East India-road, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. S. Ashton, aged 75, Mrs. A. M. E. Smith, relict of Giles Smith, esq., of Bristol.

July 17. At Woodford, Essex, aged 80, Frances, relict of John Wood, esq., of Walthamstow, and dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Heysham, Rector of Little Munden, Herts.

At Albemarle-st., aged 41, Thomas Coutts Loch, esq., of the Civil Service, Bengal.

July 18. Aged 10 months, Charles Hugh Watkin, youngest child of Mr. and Lady Annora Williams Wynn.

Aged 67, Hannah Phipps, wife of Wat William Tyler, esq., of Holloway-place, Holloway.

Aged 78, Mr. Lyon Solomon, of Union-st., Borough.

At High-st., Camden-town, Effie, youngest dau. of Mr. John Dalziel.

July 19. Of diphtheria, aged 14, Sarah Jane Nora, only dau. of Mr. R. D. Rea, of St. George's-road, Southwark.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 26 ..	600	132	145	174	37	1092	823	839	1662
July 3 ..	673	175	183	169	41	1241	828	775	1603
" 10 ..									
" 17 ..	677	125	160	172	39	1173	788	796	1584

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending July 17.	43 9	31 0	26 2	30 11	42 7	43 4
	45 3	30 4	26 5	30 8	43 3	44 5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 19.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 19.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	4,602
Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	23,900
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Calves	742
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	360

COAL-MARKET, JULY 19.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 49*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	69	69	67	30. 20	fair	9	59	60	59	29. 79	rain.
25	62	70	60	30. 24	do.	10	54	62	61	29. 82	fair
26	61	77	60	30. 03	do.	11	61	73	61	30. 03	do.
27	61	66	61	30. 04	do. cloudy	12	54	74	62	30. 04	do.
28	60	70	60	30. 06	do. do.	13	63	71	60	29. 99	rain.
29	59	68	62	30. 09	do. do.	14	65	77	68	29. 93	fair
30	64	75	59	30. 10	do. do.	15	74	84	73	29. 91	fr.hy.rn.th.lt.
Jly 1	60	63	56	30. 03	fair do.	16	71	78	63	29. 79	do. do.
2	57	63	55	29. 99	do. do. rain	17	69	78	65	29. 98	do.
3	57	60	59	30. 09	cloudy	18	68	75	61	30. 04	heavy rn. fair
4	61	71	59	30. 10	fair, rain	19	63	76	62	30. 01	fair
5	57	65	58	29. 74	rain.	20	63	75	59	29. 99	do.
6	60	68	57	29. 71	cl.hy.rn.th.lt.	21	64	71	57	29. 77	do.
7	60	63	58	29. 69	do.	22	60	72	59	29. 91	rain, cloudy
8	60	60	58	29. 79	do.	23	64	74	60	29. 89	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	shut.	96	96½	220	shut.	36 pm.		101¼
25		95½	95½	222½			17 pm.	
26		95½	96			34 pm.	17 pm.	101
28		96	95½	220		36 pm.	16 pm.	101
29		95½	95½	221½		37 pm.		
30		95½	95½	220½		31 pm.		
J. 1		95½	95½	222			15 pm.	
2		95½	95½	220½		30 pm.		
3		95½	95½	222		34 pm.		
5		95½	95½	220½			20 pm.	
6	95½	95½	95½	222		34 pm.		101¼
7	95½	95½	96½	222	221	34 pm.	19 pm.	
8	95½	95½	95½	222		34 pm.		
9	95½	95½	95½	222	219	33 pm.	20 pm.	
10	95½	95½	95½	222	221			
12	95	95½	95½		218	32 pm.		
13	95½	95½	95½	221	221	32 pm.	16 pm.	
14	95	95½	95½	222		33 pm.		
15	95½	95½	95½	223	218	33 pm.	16 pm.	100¼
16	95½	95½	95½	223	218	36 pm.	15 pm.	100½
17	95½	95½	96	224				
19	95½	96½	96½	222½	219	37 pm.		100¼
20	95½	96½	96½	224		35 pm.		
21	95½	96½	96½	225		36 pm.		
22	95½	96½	96½	226			19 pm.	
23	96	96½	96½	226	217	35 pm.	19 pm.	

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1858.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

BURKE'S OPINION OF CHERBOURG.

MR. URBAN,—I trust that it may not be inconsistent with your views to admit "a note" in relation to the French alliance and Cherbourg, extracted from a speech of Mr. Burke's on the commercial treaty with France. Ridiculing what he apprehended to be Mr. Pitt's contracted views on the subject, and his forgetfulness of British interests, Burke pointedly said,—“He (Mr. Pitt) seems to consider it as an affair of two little counting houses, and not of two great nations; he seems to consider it as a contention between the sign of the *Fleur-de-lis* and the sign of the old *Red Lion*, for which should obtain the best custom.”

“The love,” continued he, “that France bears to this country has been depicted in all the glowing colours of romance. Nay, in order to win upon our passions at the expense of our reason, she has been personified, decked out in all her *lilies*, and ended with a heart incapable of infidelity, and a tongue that seems only at a loss to convey the artless language of that heart. She desires nothing more than to be in friendship with us. She has stretched forth her arms to embrace us; nay more, she has stretched them through the sea,—witness Cherbourg. Curiosity may be indulged without danger in surveying the pyramids of Egypt,—those monuments of human power for no human purpose. Would I could say the same of Cherbourg. We gaze at the works now carrying on in that harbour like the silly Trojans, who gazed at the wooden horse whose bowels teemed with their destruction.”

Mr. Burke, had he been living, would scarcely have joined the hundred senators who visited Cherbourg during the recent celebration of such an achievement as the completion of its massive and increasing fortifications.

Aug. 12, 1858.

X. A. X.

FAMILY OF STRODE OF CO. SOMERSET.

MR. URBAN,—In the absence of any really trustworthy history of Somerset, I know not how to obtain the information I desire, except by your kindly allowing me to “ventilate” this subject in your pages.

Of the powerful family of Strode, the main branch (of which there is an ample pedigree in Hutchins' “Dorset”) settled at Parnham, and there continued until recent times. Another branch, diverging from the main stem about 1450, was located at Shepton Mallet; and a third, commencing about 1550 with Thomas, (second son of Robert de Strode of Parnham by Elizabeth Hody,) settled at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, upon property derived apparently from the said Thomas's wife, Theophila, sister of Sir John Clifton, Bart., of Barrington and Stoke. Of this branch I have but scanty information. One member of it, whose Christian name is illegible, was buried at Stoke, Feb. 26, 1680; another, Joan Strode, married

in 1622 Richard Hardy, of Sidling, in Dorset. In the time of the Commonwealth the Stoke estate was compounded for by Joan Strode and George her son; and from a monument in the church I find that John Strode died in 1725, aged 66.

Of the Shepton branch I have fuller and more correct information than Burke (“Hist. of Commoners”) supplies; but I am at a loss to discover how the Barrington estate came into the possession of *this* branch, as that property was purchased by William Clifton, and continued in his descendants for some years, and *naturally* would have reverted to the issue of Thomas Strode of Stoke, and Theophila, daughter of the said William Clifton.

The Incumbent of Stoke-sub-Hamdon (a zealous antiquary) informs me that the name of Strode does not occur in the parish registers, (which, indeed, are very defective,) nor upon any other monuments than those above specified. It is possible that this eminent family may have male representatives of the Stoke branch still extant, although the Parnham and Barrington lines have failed, and are now represented by Sir W. Oglander, Bart., and Admiral Sir Chetnam-Strode, K.C.B., respectively.

I am, &c., C. J. R.

ARMS.

Azure, a Chevron Counter-composé Argent and Gules.

MR. URBAN,—The above coat appears as the second quartering of the arms of Jackson of Ederthorpe and Hickleton, co. York, and was allowed by the heralds at the visitations of 1612 and 1665. It is not, however, now known to what family it belongs. Should this meet the eye of any one who is acquainted with it, I shall be obliged by his informing me.

C. J.

NIGEL DE ALBINI.

MR. URBAN,—In reply to a query in your last issue, I beg to say that Nigel de Albin was the son of Roger de Albin, by Amicia de Mowbray his wife. Nigel had bestowed upon him the estates of Robert de Mowbray, forfeited by him on account of his rebellion against William Rufus. Nigel married for his second wife Gundreda, daughter of Gerald de Gornay, by whom he left a son, Roger, who succeeding, through his father, to the estates of Mowbray, assumed that name by command of Henry I., and became the founder of the English family of Mowbray.—Yours, &c., T. NORTH.

P.S. I should be glad to be furnished with your correspondent's authority for the statement with respect to Constance de Mowbray. *Leicester, Aug. 5, 1858.*

THE lengthy reports of the proceedings of the Archaeological Societies compel us to defer our *Monthly Intelligencer*, a communication respecting the alleged forgeries of Pilgrims' Signs, some articles of obituary, and other papers, till next month.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 114.)

THE articulated epaulette appears in the second quarter of the century. It is found in the effigy at Ifield, *c.* 1335; a transitional example, in which the jointed shoulder-cap is combined with the disc (Stothard, pl. 59). It is seen also in the Ash Church figure, *c.* 1337 (Stothard, pl. 62); and in our engravings, Nos. 36, 12, 13, 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), 21, 28 and 29, ranging from 1347 to the end of the century.

Of the shoulder-guard formed of a single piece, a real example was found in the excavations of the old castle of Tannenberg, and is figured in the instructive volume^v describing these researches, by Dr. Hefner and Dr. Wolff. Compare the statue of Conrad von Seinsheim, 1369 (woodcut, No. 10).

The Elbow-pieces (*coudières* or *coutes*) are of three principal kinds:—disc-formed, cup-formed, and articulated. These are combined in much variety with the other parts of the arm-defences. Sometimes the discs are fastened on a sleeve of mail, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 23, 27 and 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), either by laces or otherwise. Sometimes the roundels, thus fixed to chain-mail sleeves, are armed with spikes^x, as in woodcut, No. 22. Sometimes they are found at the side of the mail sleeve instead of at the elbow, as in the Giffard brass, already cited, and the brass at Ghent (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vii. p. 287). The cup-formed *coudière* is seen in the effigy of Günther von Schwarzburg (woodcut,

^v *Die Burg Tannenberg*, pl. 10, fig. L. brass of Fitzralph (Waller, pt. 13), and
^x Compare, for the spiked roundels, the our woodcut, No. 17.

No. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), and again in that of Sir Guy Bryan (Stothard, pl. 96). The cup elbow-guard, with disc at the side, is of frequent occurrence. We find it in the Bohun effigy (Hollis, pt. 4), in the brasses at Gorleston and Stoke Dabernon, *c.* 1325, in the statues of John of Eltham and De Ifield, 1335 (all given by Stothard), and in the monument of De Creke, 1330 (our woodcut, No. 19). The discs in these various examples are plain, foiled, or embossed in the form of lion masks. They are sometimes fixed by laces, sometimes the fastening is not in view. When the suits are almost entirely of plate, as in the effigy of Sir Humphrey Littlebury, *c.* 1360 (Stothard, pl. 75); our woodcut, No. 31, A.D. 1382; and the brass of De Grey here given (No. 28), the roundels are still occasionally found combined with the cup elbow-guards; but it is not clear if, in these cases, they are distinct plates or only part of the cups. In its last and completest phase, the elbow-piece was of cup-form, having articulations above and below; and at the sides expansions, the object of which was to protect the inner bend of the arm, where the outcut plates of the upper and lower-arm left that part defended only by chain-mail. See examples in our woodcuts, Nos. 12, 39, 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), 21, 33 and 32, ranging from 1360 to 1400. Some exceptional modes of forming the elbow-defences exist, but to describe all would be an endless task.

The Gauntlets of the fourteenth century exhibit a similar progress to the rest of the armour, beginning in chain-mail and ending in plate, offering as they advance various experimental examples in scale-work, stud-work, splint-work and other fabrics. In the early years of the century we find the old chain-mail glove of the preceding age still in vogue; as in the curious sculpture of De Ryther, 1308 (Hollis, pt. 2), in the miniature from Roy. MS. 20, A, ii., about 1310 (woodcut, No. 22), and in the effigies of De Valence and Staunton, *c.* 1325 (Stothard, pl. 48 and 50). It occasionally appears at a later date, as in the statue of Louis of Bavaria, 1347 (Hefner, pl. 15). Sometimes the glove is of leather only, as in the monument of Du Bois, 1311 (Stothard, pl. 57), in the Hastings brass, 1347 (woodcut, No. 36), and in the sculpture of Orlamünde, *c.* 1360 (Hefner, pl. 146). In the last-named example the



1 Feet

At Redfield Greys, Oxfordshire, 1397.

No. 28.

... expressed. In the second
 ... in which the suit
 ... The first
 ... from Stone MS.
 ... in the effigy of
 ... The suit marked in
 ... 1387. Sto-
 ... 1385. Stochard
 ... the Venetian manu-
 ... The earliest suit appears in the
 ... No. 100. civ.
 ... Stochard
 ... the outline of a tassel
 ... the use of plate
 ... the remainder of a
 ... of two kinds,
 ... the three-part gaunt-
 ... consisted of the articulations for the
 ... which covered the back of the
 ... The three-part had the articulated
 ... and another plate
 ... The first was represented in our en-
 ... p. 114. 31
 ... The
 ... two instances;
 ... by Dr.
 ... in the Tower
 ... the
 ... the pair of gauntlets of this kind which once belonged to
 ... the Black Prince, and which still cover the interior glove
 ... of leather, forming a necessary part of their construction.
 ... These are figured in Stochard's "Armaments," but with
 ... less prominent than they are. The three-part gaunt-
 ... are shown in our woodcut No. 150. civ. p. 4).
 ... 14, 29, 30, 31 and 32, being in the year 1290. A
 ... variety of the steel gauntlet has the cuffs articulated.
 ... Examples are found in the effigy of William, 1325
 ... Stochard, pl. 52; of Pembroke, 1330, ibid., p. 54; of
 ... John of Elham, 1334, Stochard, pl. 55; and of Cheyne,
 ... 1368 (woodcut, No. 151). The sword of Elham offers a
 ... another novelty, in the scabbards which are annexed to the

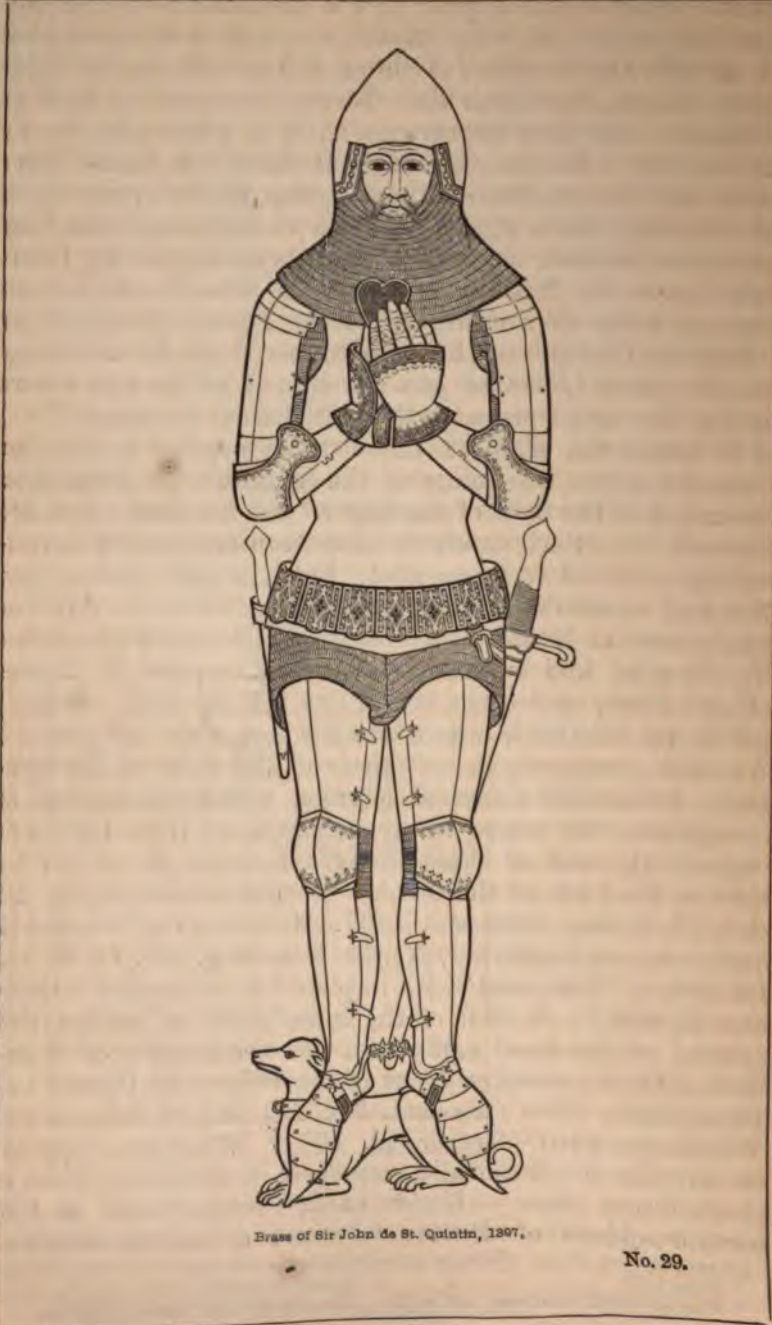
cuffs. They again appear in the monument of Ingham, 1343 (Stothard, pl. 66). Another curious device was that of arming the knuckles of the gauntlets with spikes (gads or gadlings), by which they became weapons as well as defences. See our engravings, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 21 and 26. The real gauntlets of the Black Prince have gads on the middle of the fingers, while at the base of them are little figures of lions or leopards. The iron glove, as an instrument of offence, is mentioned by D'Oronville in the "Life of Louis of Bourbon." In an encounter between a champion of the French party and an "English Gascon" in 1375, the former threw his adversary on the ground, "et se jeta sur luy, et luy leva la visière en luy donnant trois coups de gantellet sur le visage*."

Towards the close of the century appears a singular ornament: the last joints of the gauntlet are formed in imitation of the nails of the finger. See woodcuts, Nos. 28, 26 and 37. Such gauntlets have been described as terminating at the third finger-joint; but it is quite certain that the nail ornament belongs to the glove, for in the Arderne monument at Elford, Staffordshire, the knight's glove lies by his side, and is thus fashioned. Compare the Brocas effigy, 1400, and other sculptures (of the next century) given by Stothard, where similar gauntlets are found^a. Another ornament, characteristic of the close of the century, consists of a sort of lozenge, sometimes foliated at the points, the centre richly coloured, as if to represent enamelling; and of these lozenges, four are placed side by side on the back of the hand. See our woodcuts, Nos. 26 and 37, dating 1400 and 1401. Gauntlets of stud-work appear in our engraving, No. 42, from Roy. MS. 16, G, vi., fol. 304, c. 1330; and again in plate 100 of Strutt's "Dress and Habits." In lieu of the inner glove of leather, this portion of the hand equipment was occasionally of chain-mail. Good examples occur in the effigies of Conrad von Bickenbach, 1393 (woodcut, No. 24), and of Johann von Wertheim, 1407 (Hefner, pl. 106). Whalebone appears to have been occasionally employed in the construction of the military glove. Under 1382, Froissart tells us that certain soldiers of Bruges "étoient armés la greigneur

* Chap. xxxiv.

^a They are indeed found as late as the

sixteenth century, real examples of this time being in the Tower collection.



Brass of Sir John de St. Quentin, 1307.

No. 29.

partie de maillets, de houètes et de chapeaux de fer, d'haquetons et de gands de baleine^b." Velvet was also used in its formation. The Inventory of Louis Hutin, in 1316, has, "Item, uns gantelez couvers de velveil vermeil." Brass as a material for the knightly gauntlet has already been noticed in the relie at Canterbury, suspended over the tomb of the Black Prince. Some further varieties of this defence may be found in a few monuments, but they are rather fanciful exceptions than types, and do not therefore require a particular description. See, among others, the examples offered by the brass of De Cobham, 1367 (Boutell's "Brasses of England"), the effigies of Seinsheim and Schöneck (Hefner, pls. 46 and 22), and the figure here given (No. 29), the brass of Sir John de St. Quintin, 1397, at Bransburton, Yorkshire. In the second half of the century the gauntlets are often found of a highly enriched character. The arts of the goldsmith, the chaser and the enameller were employed in their adornment. A beautiful example of this decoration is supplied by the monument of Sir Thomas Cawne at Ightham, Kent (Stothard, pl. 77). See also Stothard's plates 90 and 95.

Ailettes — those curious appendages which, fixed to the shoulders, appear to have answered the purpose of a neck-shield—are of frequent appearance during the first quarter of the century, and are occasionally found for a few

years beyond this limit. Examples occur in the seal of Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son and heir of Edmund Crouchback (Select Seals in British Museum); in the brass of Septvans, 1306 (Waller, pt. 9); in the subject here given



From Add. Ms. 10,303, fol. 137.

No. 30.

^b Vol. ii. p. 247. And see above, vol. cciv. p. 586.

(No. 30), from Add. MS. 10,293, fol. 157, written in 1316; in the effigy of Thierstein, 1318 (Hefner, pl. 41); in the Louterell illumination, *c.* 1320, figured by Carter (Painting and Sculpture, pl. 14); in the Gorleston brass, *c.* 1325 (Stothard, pl. 51); in the seal of Edward III. as Duke of Aquitaine, 1325 (Wailly, vol. ii. p. 372); in his seal as king, 1327; in the great seal of David II. of Scotland, 1329; in the Pembridge statue, *c.* 1330 (Hollis, pt. 5); in the Tewkesbury glass-paintings, *c.* 1330 (Carter, pls. 20 and 21); in the seal of John, King of Poland, 1331^e; and in our woodcut, No. 34, from Roy. MS. 16, G, vi. They are mentioned among the effects of Piers Gaveston in 1313: "Item, autres divers garnementz des armes le dit Pieres, ovek les alettes garniz et frettez de perles^d." And in the Bohun Inventory in 1322 we find: "iiiij. peire de alettes des armes le Counte de Hereford^e." In the church of Maltby, Lincolnshire, is the sculptured effigy of an unknown knight, of the early part of this century, in which the ailettes are fixed at the *sides* of the shoulders, as in the example at Basle, figured by Hefner, pt. 2, pl. 41. This is the only instance of such an arrangement hitherto noticed in our own country.

The "Leg-harness" of the knights, like the arm defences, made a steady progress towards a complete equipment of plate; and in the transit exhibits a similar variety of experimental arrangements, in which the old fabrics of chain-mail, scale-work, pourpointerie, splints and stud-work are of frequent appearance. In the first quarter of the century the mixed fabrics are found; in the second quarter the full arming of plate is attained; and in the second half of the age this full arming of plate becomes general.

The chain-mail chausses of the thirteenth century are frequent in the early years of this period, and of occasional occurrence till the middle of it. Examples are afforded by the effigies of Septvans, 1306 (Waller, pt. 9); of De Ryther, 1308 (Hollis, pt. 2); of Du Bois, 1311 (Stothard, pl. 57); of Thierstein, 1318 (Hefner, pl. 41); of Staunton and Whatton, *c.* 1325 (Stothard, pls. 50 and 52); of Charles d'Etampes, 1336 (Guilhermy, p. 272); and our woodcut, No. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), *c.* 1340. Chausses of banded-

^e Casts of the last three seals will be found in the Sydenham collection.

^d New Foedera, vol. ii. p. 203.

^e Archæol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 349.

mail appear in our woodcuts, Nos. 4 (vol. cciv. p. 130) and 49. Leg-harness of jacked-leather is expressly mentioned by Chaucer:—

“His jambeux were of quirboily.”—*Tale of Sir Thopas*, p. 319.

And seems to be represented in the Italian figure, *c.* 1335 (woodcut, No. 27), and again in the effigy of Ingham and that at Tewkesbury, engraved by Stothard, pls. 66 and 73^f.

But, in order to obtain some clear understanding of the knightly “jambeux,” it will be necessary to examine them in detail: the materials of them are so much mixed that no general description can result in anything but confusion. They may be divided into three parts: the chausson with its knee-piece (or *genouillère*), the greaves, and the solleret or armed shoe.

The knee-boss^g appears to have formed part of the chausson; and the manner in which, attached to a chausson of stud-work, it was strapped over the rest of the leg-armour, is excellently shewn in Stothard's 93rd plate. See also, for these straps, the figures of Littlebury and Montacute (Stothard, pls. 76 and 95). The bosses of iron fixed to leather chausses are mentioned in the Limburg Chronicle, under the year 1351:—“Then the men-at-arms wore hose that were made of leather in front; also arm-defences of leather; and the ‘Syreck,’ which was quilted, with iron bosses (*Böcklein*) for the knees.” The effigy of Septvans (Hollis, pt. 1) well shews the metal knee-piece overlying the quilted chausson. In our woodcuts, Nos. 20 and 36, it appears to be fixed on leather. The material of the cuissard is often seen to pass beneath the boss, terminating sometimes in an escallop (woodcut, No. 39), a leaf-ornament (No. 1, vol. cciv. p. 4), a dentated edge (Hefner, pl. 22), or other pattern. Where the arming of complete plate has been attained, the *genouillère* has articulations above and below; as in our engravings, Nos. 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465), 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), 21, 33, 26 and 32. The statuette of St. George at Dijon shews how the under-plate was fastened behind by a strap^h. The same monument affords also an example of the side-plate affixed to the

^f Compare the “quissaux de quir boile” mentioned at p. 585.

^g “Knee-cap” is the Old-English word always used in the ancient Inventories of

the Tower of London.

^h *Archæologia*, xxv. 572. A cast of this curious little effigy will be found in the Sydenham collection.

cuissard, to which it is attached by strap and buckle, leaving the inside of the leg free from armour, so as not to incommode the knight in his seat on horseback.

Chaussons of quilted work are seen in the brasses of De Bures, 1302, Septvans, 1306, and Giffard, 1348; and they are mentioned in the Inventory of Louis Hutin: "Item, un cuissiaux gamboisez," &c. Examples, of studded armour, appear in our woodcuts, Nos. 17, 20, 36, 12, 13 and 16, ranging from 1325 to 1370, and in the brass at Horseheath, Camb., *c.* 1380, here given. See also Stothard's plates, Nos. 67, 73, 75 and 93; the brasses of Cheyne and Knevynnton (Waller, pt. 1); that of De Paletoot (Boutell, p. 51); the figure of Edward III. on plate 104 of Strutt's "Dress and Habits;" and the curious drawing on folio 46 of Add. MS. 15,477. The cuissard formed of strip-work is found in the effigies of Kerdeston, 1337, and Bryan, 1391 (both engraved by Stothard). The figure of Seinsheim (woodcut, No. 10) presents a variety which seems to be made of leather. Compare the side view of this defence, given by Hefner in his 159th plate. In the curious effigy of Bickenbach, 1393 (woodcut, No. 24), chain-mail is the material employed. The Meliadus manuscript, Add. MSS. 12,228, gives us several examples in which banded-mail is similarly used, but the garment there is somewhat longer and reinforced with the boss. See folio 166^v. and others. A further variety is



Brass of Sir John Argentine(?) at Horseheath, Cambridgeshire. Circa 1380.

No. 31.

contributed by that volume, in which a front-plate is added to the pieces already mentioned. See folio 104. The *cuisard* of chain-mail is again found in a knightly effigy in the cathedral of Mainz. The bosses, or knee-pieces, are sometimes plain, even to a late period, and sometimes enriched, either with chasing or by themselves taking an ornamental form. Examples of the first kind will be found in our woodcuts, Nos. 17, 39, 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), 21, 33 and 26, from 1325 to the end of the century. Enriched specimens are seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 23, 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 25, 11 and 29, dating from 1330 to 1397. See also Stothard's plates, Nos. 52 and 61, and especially the monuments of De Bures and Fitzralph (Waller, pt. 2 and 13). In some German examples the knee-cop is fluted, as in our illustration, No. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), A.D. 1349, and Hefner's plates, Nos. 146 and 22, A.D. 1360 and 1374. The *genouillères*, like the shoulder-plates and elbow-plates, were sometimes armed with a spike. This is shewn by a manuscript illumination, of about 1340, figured by Hefner, pl. 7. A singular variety of the boss and its under-ornament is found in the brass of Thomas Cheyne, Esquire, 1368 (woodcut, No. 13). The foiled bar in the centre of the roundel is again seen on the brass of Sir John Cobham, 1354, at Cobham, Kent.

The Greaves do not exhibit less variety than the other parts of the knightly panoply. We have already seen that they were sometimes formed of cuir-bouilli, and that the shin was sometimes protected only by chain-mail or banded-mail. An armour of scale-work occasionally takes place of these, as in the example of our engraving, No. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), and that given by Hefner, pl. 31; both of the second quarter of the century. Armour of strips (already described) also defends the leg at this part, as in our examples, Nos. 10 and 11, c. 1370; and again in the 22nd plate of Hefner and the 96th of Stothard. Shin-defences of strip-and-stud work occur in the effigy of Günther von Schwarzburg, 1349 (woodcut, No. 1, vol. cciv. p. 4), in the brass of Cheyne, 1368 (woodcut, No. 13), and in the monument of Stapelton, 1364 (Stothard, pl. 68). Greaves of the classic form—that is, plates of metal covering the front of the leg—appear frequently during the first half of the century, and occasionally to a much later period. This

entry in the Inventory of the Effects of Piers Gaveston in 1313 seems to refer to such defences:—"Item, deux peires de jambers de fier, ventz et nouveauz" (Rymer, ii. 203). In 1316 the Inventory of Louis X. furnishes us with—"Item, iij. paires de greves et iij. paires de pouloins d'acier." We have them represented in our engravings, Nos. 17, 27, 19, 20, 36 and 12, ranging from 1325 to 1360. Good examples are also afforded by the well-known brasses of Fitzralph and D'Aubernoun, c. 1325. The next step in the armourer's art was to enclose the whole leg in tubes of iron. Defences of this kind appear as early as 1323, but they do not become general till about the middle of the century. They are represented in a bas-relief of the tomb of Aymer de Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49); in the Bohun monument (Hollis, pt. 4); in the Pembridge effigy, 1330 (Hollis, pt. 5); in the figures of John of Litham and De Hild, c. 1335 (Stothard, pls. 55 and 59); in the Ash Church statue, 1337 (Stothard, No. 61); and in our woodcuts, Nos. 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465), 2 (vol. cciv. p. 44), 39, 21, 31, 28, 33, 29, 26, 32 and 37; ranging from 1300 to the end of the century. They are usually contrived to open upon hinges on the outside and to buckle on the inside. The Montacute effigy at Salisbury affords an example of this arrangement, among many more that might be cited. A variety is offered in the Kerdeston statue (Stothard, pl. 61), where the jambard is closed by groups of staples, having pins pressed through them. In the figure of Charles de Valois at St. Denis, the inside of the greave is lined from top to bottom; but this defence appears to represent our bouilli, strengthened with strips of metal. There is a good drawing of the effigy in the Kerrich collection, Add MS. 6,128. Sometimes the greave was fitted to the under plate of the knee-cap by means of a nail passed through an opening in the latter, and secured by a bolt. This is indicated in our plate, No. 33, but better shown in Stothard's plate, 24. The harness of the King's was then very highly set; either by means of a raised example set from London, or by gilded plates which were set at the request of the people of Sir Hugh

Calveley, the subject of Stothard's 98th and 99th plates. The greaves also of De Valois, mentioned above, are ornamented with rosettes, fillets and *fleurs-de-lis* arranged in vertical bands.

Among the exceptional forms of the leg-harness, none is more curious than that of the young aspirant to knighthood figured in our woodcut, No. 50, from Roy. MS., 20, B, xi. In this singular example plates are fixed upon the mail at the knees, at the calves, and at the heels. The statue of Arensburg (Hefner, pl. 59) has also an odd arrangement: in front of the chausses of chain-mail appears a narrow strip of plate, invecked on both edges, which, passing under the spur-strap, runs on nearly to the end of the foot in a sort of tongue, or series of overlapping scales.

Not unfrequently figures, otherwise fully armed, are without leg-defences of any of the materials we have examined. Their chausses appear to be merely of leather or cloth; and this part of their dress, in the monuments of the time, is often represented as of a rich colour, most commonly red. Such hose are seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 15 and 16; and from large



Knighthood brass at Langston. Circa 1400

pictures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we learn that they had soles of leather.

The arming of the feet passed through similar phases to those of the other knightly defences. In the early years of the century, as we have already seen, the whole leg-harness was often entirely of chain or of banded-mail. When to the half-greaves of the shin, plate-armour was added for the feet, this was done by continuing the greave itself beyond the instep in a series of articulations to the end of the foot, but covering only the outer half of it. Examples of this arrangement may be seen in the brasses of Fitzralph (Waller, pt. 13), D'Aubernoun (Stothard, pl. 60) and De Creke (woodcut, No. 19), all of about 1325. Compare the figures from the Hastings brass, 1347 (woodcuts, Nos. 20 and 36). When the tubular jambard was adopted, the foot became covered completely with armour of plate; the solleret of this type retaining the articulations of the earlier defence. See the figures of Eltham, and the knight at Ash Church, c. 1335 (Stothard, pls. 55 and 61), the brass of Knevynton (Waller, pt. 14) and our engravings, Nos. 5 (vol. civ. p. 465), 13, 39, 21 and 26, ranging from 1360 to 1400. In these examples the articulations are continued from the instep to the point of the shoe; but in other cases they occupy half only of the solleret. And the place of this half is sometimes in the middle of the foot, sometimes at the fore-part. Of the first kind, instances occur in our woodcuts, Nos. 2 (vol. civ. p. 11), 21, 31, 33 and 32. Of the second, specimens are found in the Pembridge effigy, 1330 (Hollis, pt. 5), and in those figured by Stothard, plates 63, 94 and 100. In the second half of the century came in the fashion of toes that were not only long and pointed, but curiously curved. This mode was copied from the ordinary shoes of the gallants of the day, which were named "*souliers à la Polaine*," the fashion having been imported from Poland. Examples of the *poulaine* appear in our woodcuts, Nos. 10, 11, 2 (vol. civ. p. 11),

¹ The *Continuatio* of Nages notes in *Fouilles* of the French bones under the year 1346.—"*Ventes stragulationes et usus ad notes diversitate depercherit, et videtur quod magis numerationem minus habebant, in quibus rursus in in parte anterior ad notum*

et in parte posterior ad notum, all in oblique, et in parte anterior et posterior ad notum, et in parte posterior ad notum, et in parte anterior ad notum, et in parte posterior ad notum."—(Vol. ii. p. 357) ad. 1346.

21, 24 and 29, dating from 1369 to the end of the century. At the close of this age we find some monuments in which the sollerets are much outcut at the instep, a defence of chain-mail appearing at the opening. See woodcut, No. 33, here given, and compare Nos. 26, 32 and 37.

Scale-work and stud-work were also employed for the knightly solleret. The scale-armour sometimes covered the whole, sometimes a part only, of the foot. The first arrangement is found in a figure of the De Valence monument, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49), in the effigies given by Hefner, pls. 133 and 156, A.D. 1370 and 1394, and in our woodcut, No. 6 (vol. cciv. p. 589), from the brass of Sir William Cheyney, 1375. The second method is seen in the glass-paintings of Tewkesbury Abbey Church, c. 1330 (engraved in Carter's "Sculpture and Painting" and in Shaw's "Dresses"), and in the statue of Littlebury, 1360 (Stothard, pl. 75). The Sulney figure (woodcut, No. 39) has the front of the solleret in strips, but the heel is cased in scale-armour. Shoes of stud-work occur in the effigy of Günther, King of the Romans, 1349 (woodcut, No. 1, vol. cciv. p. 4), in that of Schönech, 1374 (Hefner, pl. 22), and in manuscript miniatures copied by Strutt on plate 100 of his "Dress and Habits." Occasionally the foot has a defence of chain-mail only, while the remainder of the leg is clothed in armour of plate, of strips, or of cuir-bouilli. See Hefner's plate 106, A.D. 1407, and Stothard's plate 96, A.D. 1391, for examples of the first two. In the subject of our woodcut, No. 27, the greaves appear from their ornamentation to be of cuir-bouilli. A further variety is offered by an arrangement in which, though the legs are armed to the instep, the foot is clothed only in a kind of hose. Examples are supplied by the effigies of Erbach, Wene-maer, and the knight at Tewkesbury; figured in Hefner's "Trachten," pl. 125, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii., and in Stothard's "Monuments," pl. 73.

The head-defences of the fourteenth century may be considered under the two classes of HELMS and HELMETS. The Helms are of three leading types:—the "sugar-loaf," a form subsisting from the thirteenth century; secondly, the kind familiar to us from the example at Canterbury, the helm of the Black Prince, which may be described as consisting in its lower half of a cylinder, while the upper



portion, commencing as a cone, terminates in a dome; thirdly, the single-cleft, of which the ocularium, hitherto divided by a bar in the centre, consists of an aperture carried uninterruptedly from one temple to the other.

The sugar-loaf helm is usually found in the first quarter of the century, though it occasionally appears at a later time. We have it in this group (No. 34) from Roy. MS. 16, G, vi., fol. 387, date about 1330.

It occurs again in our woodcut, No. 49, circa 1340; and in the effigy of Landschaden, 1377 (Hefner, pl. 55). A variety of this type presents a salient angle in front,



No. 35.

a contrivance by which the wearer would obtain greater freedom of breathing than in the previous headpiece. The example here given (No. 35) is from the monument of Sir William de Staunton, 1326, in the curious little church at Staunton in the Vale of Belvoir.



From Roy. MS. 16, G, vi. fol. 387.

No. 34.

(To be continued.)

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SKETCH OF WALTER
DE MERTON'S LIFE.

INSTEAD of proceeding with the third chapter of the sketch of this renowned prelate's life, it is proposed to exhibit to the reader in this month's number three documents:—

1. An abstract of his will, with extracts from the executors' accounts.
2. The founder's character, as described in the Hexameters of Thomas Wykes, a Canon of Osney, and chronicler of his own times, who must frequently have seen the founder during his residences in Oxford with the court.
3. A pedigree, shewing the issue of the founder's sisters, and the relationship to him of many of his legatees, and of several of the early members of the college.

WILL OF WALTER DE MERTON.

(Printed *in extenso* by Kilner, Suppl., p. 82.)

This document is very interesting, not only from its antiquity, importance of the testator, and the great amount of property conveyed, but from the picture which it gives of the testator's mind, especially of its tenderness, piety, and comprehensiveness, exhibited in his detailed consideration of the claims of his kindred, of his dependents, of the places whence his wealth accrued, and of his eleemosynary children.

The will is found in Abp. Peckham's Register, fo. 103. 3.

Executed at Merton, March, 1275-6.

Codicil added, Oct., 1277.

Final audit of executors' account, May, 1282.

The *Comptus Executorum* and the *Petitiones super Executoribus* are still extant with the will, and are interesting documents.

Witnesses who attached their seals besides seven others named.....	}	Archbishop (Kilwardby) of Canterbury. Bishop (Burnell) of Bath and Wells, Lord Chancellor. The Pope's nuncio, Roger de Nogeris.
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Executors. William de Ewell; John de Merston and Friar Thomas de Woldeham (his chaplains); John de Catteloyne; Ralph de Riplingham; William Dodekin; Ranulph, vicar of Greenwich, added by codicil.

Councillors to the Executors *.—Bishop of Bath and Wells; John de Kerkeby, Justiciar 1233, Bishop of Ely 1286; Andrew de Kirkenny.

* These probably were needed on account of the provision in the will that the residue should be applied "ad salutem animæ." The codicil relieved the executors of this delicate duty by giving the residue to the college.

Directions about Burial.—If he should die^b in co. Hants, to be buried in Basingstoke Church with his parents. If elsewhere, in Rochester Cathedral.

REQUESTS.

1. *For Masses.*—To Basingstoke Church a chalice, pret. 5 mks. ; for five chaplains celebrating for one year in that church, or neighbouring ones, or at Oxford, if “idonei” not to be found on the spot, 25½ mks.
2. *At Rochester.*—For five chaplains celebrating one year, 25½ mks. To his successor^c, his mitre, staff, and one of his rings. To his chapter, for purchase of some estate for celebration of an *obit* and a distribution of bread to the poor, 100 mks. To the prior, one of his palfreys and a silver cup. To the works of the cathedral, 10 mks.
3. *To Parishes where he held Preferment.*—Poor of Stayndrop, 20 mks. Sedgfield, 40 mks. Hautwyse^d, 25 mks. Codington^e, 20 mks. Berynyngam^f, 10 mks., with 100s. *ad ornamenta ecclesie*. Braunceton^g, 15 mks. Fynsbury^h, 40s. Prebend. of Sarum:—Bere, 18 mks. ; Charminster, 12 mks.
4. *To Religious Houses.*—Tortingtonⁱ, Sussex, 40s. Friars Minors^k in Oxford, 25 mks. ; London, 25 mks. ; Hartlepool, 10 mks. ; Friars Preachers in Oxford, 10 mks. ; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 10 mks. : the glossed Epistles of St. Paul to be restored to them. Nuns of St. Helen^l, London, 100s. Nuns of Wyntney^m, 40s.
5. *His Kindred*ⁿ.—His sister de Wortyng, 30 mks.
To her unmarried daughter, to marry her, or otherwise provide necessaries, 30 mks.
His sister Edith, to buy land, or otherwise provide security, besides the lands he bought for her, 80 mks.
To her eldest son, to buy land, or otherwise, 30 mks.
To her daughter at Wilton (nunnery), to provide more fully for her clothing and diet in the house, 20 mks.

^b This was evidently his humble wish, “si hoc mihi misericordia Dei concedat.”

^c In the petitions, his successor, not contented with these bequests, “petit l. capellam ? integram pret. xx. m. quam Eccl. Roff. de consuetudine debet habere a mortuo Epi ;” and for dilapidations of houses and stock, £60.

Also the executors paid to the preceptor, as his right, 30s. for making a roll to carry through England, “memoriam obitus Epi defuncti.”

The Rochester accounts were very complicated, Walter's claims on the estate of his predecessor, Laurence, being still unsatisfied, and several of the dignitaries being in debt to their bishop.

^d Supposed to be Haltwhistle, Northumberland, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. No evidence exists, except this bequest, of the founder having held the rectory.

^e In Surrey, adjoining Maldon. Appropriated 2 Edw. II. to Merton Priory. Walter de Portsmue, his nephew, was rector at the founder's death.

^f In the deanery of Richmond, Yorkshire. Crown patronage.

^g In Lincolnshire. Will. de Ewell, his nephew, succeeded him in 1272.

^h Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ⁱ From whence he obtained the advowson of Farleigh.

^k With these three bodies of Franciscans and the two Dominican houses he was brought into contact by his preferments in London and Durham and his sojournings in Oxford with the court, which must have been frequent.

^l Near Finsbury.

^m Hartley Wintney, near Basingstoke.

ⁿ See the pedigree, and therein notice that those provided for in his foundation are not provided for in the will.

- To his sister Agnes, 20 mks.
 To Alan de Portesmue, to buy lands, 60 mks.
 To Hugh Chastayn, Littlemilne Mill, 5 mks.
 To Thomas, his brother, 40 mks.
 To Thomas de la Dune^o, 5 mks.
 To John Jakelin and wife, "quæ eis secretius liberentur," 10 mks.
 To Plesentia de London, 10 mks.
 To Hawise, her sister, 10 mks.
 To Alan de Langford and wife, 10 mks.
 To John le Coppe, 4 mks.
 To Nicolas de Theddene, and wife and boys, 30 mks.
 To John de Sandeford and wife, 100s.

6. To Friends and Dependents.

- | | |
|--|---|
| To Master Peter ^p de Abendon,
(first warden), one of his palfreys
and silver cup. | towards the restoring of them,
30 mks. |
| To Master Andrew ^q , offic.? [?] silver
cup and 40 mks. | To Roger Taylard, besides the 5
mks. life-rent-charge he had at
Kybworth, 40 mks. |
| To John Cateloyn ^r (an executor),
40 mks. | To Will. de Mertoock, 15 mks. |
| To William Sarum, silver cup and
5 mks. | To Will. de Saddeburgh ^t (Sed-
burgh), 40 mks., and remittance
of his debt for tithes at But-
terwyk. |
| To Wm. Dodekin (an executor), 100
mks. | To John de Stanhope, 20 mks. |
| To John de Merston, chaplain, 50 mks. | To Peter the Clerk, 40s. |
| To Robert Fitz-Nigel ^s all the in-
terest he had in his lands; and | To John { Cook ^u } 30 mks.
To Walter { } 20 mks. |

^o Married his niece Edith. See Rot. Claus. 2 Edw. I. m. 14. Receipt from Thomas for 100 marks "de maritagio neptis Waltero," 1273, feast of St. Lucy. She was to remain in her uncle's guardianship till Easter, "de curialitate suâ," and then to go to her husband's home.

^p Had been in charge of the "scholares" from their earliest institution, *circa* 1262. He claims from the executors *nomine proprio* £100, for his labours and costs during seventeen years and more in the Lord Walter's service, and in name of the college sums exceeding £800, which the founder had received from Eleham, Ponteland, Stillington, Seton, and elsewhere. It would appear that the founder still acted as receiver of those estates, which lay in convenient nearness to his own agents. As Rector of Sedgfield, &c., he was still deriving a revenue from Durham, and as Bishop of Rochester he was obliged to have bailiffs who could easily visit Eleham, near Canterbury. The bequest of the residue was probably intended to cover all this debt to his college.

^q The same as Andrew de Kirkenny, often written Kilkenny, present at the Bishop's death. Probably his official principal.

^r An old retainer; claims of the executors £40 for sixteen years' service in various places, "tam in curia regis quam extra cum opus fuit in negotiis Dni W."

^s Married a niece. See Rot. Chart. 49 Henry III. m. 2. A grant to Walter of Robert's lands, confiscated by his joining the Earl of Leicester. This grant was probably obtained by the founder as a friendly arrangement. The executors paid the Countess of Winchester 20 marks for harbouring Robert's wife, (no doubt at the time of his attainder); to William St. John, who married his sister, for dowry promised, £30; to the Abbess of Ambresbury, for another sister, 12 marks, promised on her being veiled in that house; and to Robert himself 100 marks, promised by the founder *in tempore mortis*.

^t This and the following name shew how he kept up his connection with the North.

^u *Cocus*, I think, stands here for a surname. It occurs in the Basingstoke evidences. Peter Cocus, below, I assume to be a servant, from the amount assigned.

To John de Kancia ^v , 5 mks.	To William Watteso, 40s.
To Henry de Elham, 10 mks.	To Thomas Catel, 100s.
To John Hydeys, 100s.	To Adam the Palfreyman ^z , 40s.
To Hugh de Borstall, 100s.	To John de Mersham, 2 mks.
To Adam Sauveage, 100s.	To John Makeney, 2 mks.
To William Prepositus ^x of Brom- legh, 40s.	To Geoffrey the Carter, 2 mks.
To Adam de la Wytheyenbiry ^y , 20s.	To Elias Page, 40s.
To Peter and John Baker, (by trade or surname?) a lease at Bere.	To William Wodegate, 1 mk.
To Peter Marshall, 60s.	To Robert de Chetyndon, 20s.
To Philip of Dertford, 50s.	To Richard the Carter, 20s.
To Peter the Cook, 40s.	To Walter the Carter, double stipend for the year of Testator's death.
To Henry the Cook, 10s.	To the other carters and ploughmen in each manor, besides their sti- pend ^a , 5s.
To Simon, 20s.	Total, £16 5s.
To John the Taylor, 20s.	

7. Other Friends.

To Philip de Codinton (a kinsman), 15 mks.	To Richard de la Hoke, 20s.
To William de Grafton ^b , the next crops of Wolveton farm, (value £10 15s.) and 10 mks.	To the daughter of Dulcia of Mal- don, 100s.
To Gerard the Chaplain, 5 mks.	To the sister of John de Farnham and her husband, 30 mks.
To Richard de Bradmere, 40s.	To the mother of Walter of Ody- ham, a silver cup.
To William de Osemundleye, 1 mk.	To the wife of the late Peter de Codinton, 40s.
To William de Haketon, 40s.	To Robert de Creuker, unless other- wise settled with him, 10 mks.
To Richard Russel, 10 mks.	To Saer de Harcourt ^c , 10 mks.
To William the Cook ^e , who is at Osney, 1 mk.	To provide for two daughters of Lord ^f Stephen Chenduit, in mar- riage or otherwise, 80 mks. If less will do, the surplus to pro- vide similarly for other daughters.
To Robert de Waltham, 100s.	To Stephen's wife, 20 mks.
To Roger Bidhey, 20s.	
To William the Carter, 10s.	
To the mother of Alan of Langford, 4 mks.	
To John de Watevile ^d , 40 mks.	
To Thomas the Forester, 50s.	

^v A Basingstoke name.

^x A name commonly given in the Bailiff's Rolls of the college to the head bailiff of a manor. Bromley was a chief manor of the see of Rochester.

^y See below. The estate to be sold "in subsidium terræ sanctæ."

^z *Palfridarius*, a common word for groom.

^a On this account the executors paid 325s. to sixty-five persons on fourteen manors.

^b He claims of executors, as "clericus cancellariæ qui fuit cum Ep̄o defuncto," 38 mks., laid out by the Bishop's order on the church of Bleckesworth, (near Dorking?).

^c All notes of connection with Osney are worth remark, as strengthening the tradition that the founder resided there during his academical course, and as adding to the dog-grel lines of Thomas Wykes, the Osney canon, the value of an eye-witness's description. See below, "the Osney missal to be restored."

^d Of the Watevile family, who were mesne lords of Maldon.

^e From whom he obtained the manor of Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire.

^f From whom, as mesne lord, he obtained the manors of Cuxham, Oxon, Chetindon, Bucks, and Middleton Cheney, (i. e. Chenduit,) Northants. Both these lords were, like a great number of the landowners at the end of Henry the Third's baronial wars, in the hands of Jew money-lenders. The college still possesses the acquittances from

8. *To the College.*—To buy land in perpetuity, unless needed “pro defensione jurium,” 1,000 mks. (*solutæ.*)
9. *To Basingstoke Hospital.*—To buy land, and no other purpose, 450 mks. For a chaplain perpetually celebrating there, 100 mks.
If purchase cannot be made in four years, college to take the money, and pay £20 annually to hospital; or if college decline the charge, to be entrusted to some religious house.
10. *The Holy Land.*—Lease of Wythenbery to be sold, and proceeds applied to sending some good man “in subsidium terræ sanctæ, pro me et seipso.”
11. *The King.*—His best silver cup^g and cover, and pair of silver dishes.
12. *Other Single Bequests.*—To Lord Antony Bek^h, my best ring, and my houses at Sarum; or if he declines them, to my nephew Will. de Ewell, who shall keep them up for Antony’s use whenever he pleases.
To the Lord John de Kirkeby, a gold ring, a mazer cup, and silver cup.
To Master Roger de Seyton, a ring, and his silver scultella for alms.
To the Lord John de Kobham, a ring.
To Walter de Odyam, a silver cup and two silver scultellæ.
To Master William de Ewell, his Bible (price 4 mks.), with remainder to the scholars, and the mazer cup at Sedgelyeld.
Also to Will., out of the income of Sedgelyeld, for each year since his consecration, £100, and to John de la Clyve, nephew, £5, besides silver vessels.
To Master Reymund, a silver cup.
To Ralph Riplynghamⁱ (an executor), 30 mks.
To Abbot of Osney, the missal to be restored.
In case the estate should fail to pay all the above bequests, his sisters’ families, his college, William Dudekyn, John and Walter Cook, were to have their portions in full.
The residue to be applied “in salutem animæ,” at executors’ discretion.

Total bequeathed in money, £2,014 17s. 0d.
Articles valued 711 8s. 6d.

Total . . . £2,726 5s. 6d.

the Jews on being paid off by the founder, whose purse came to the relief of the mortgagors in these two cases, as in the case of the Wateviles, mesne lords of Malden, the Leicesters, lords of Gamlingay, and the Fitz-Eustaces, lords of the Cambridge manors.

^g Prynne Records, tom. ii. p. 384. The king, by custom, claimed the palfrey and cup of every bishop deceased. See Claus. Rot., 39 Hen. III., in dorso, “De Palfrido Abbatis de Osneye.”

In Anglia Sac., i. p. 88, the archbishop is said to have right to the palfrey, cup, seals, and dogs of a bishop of Rochester, and the king only by vacancy of the archbishopric.

^h Antony and Thomas, sons of the Baron Bek, of Grimsthorp, Lincolnshire, were resident in a house (on the site of the college) bought by the founder in 1266 of a Jew, who bargained for their being allowed to remain for three years. They were receiving their academical education, and were probably taken as commoners into the new house of scholars. Antony seems to have won the founder’s favour. He became Bishop of Durham 1283—1311, and Patriarch of Jerusalem. He was commonly known as the “Fighting Bishop.”

ⁱ Called Garderobarius in the Comp. Exec., where he claims 40s. for a horse that died at the funeral, and for making the inventory.

Codicil.—Thursday before feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 1277, (on the eve of which feast he died.)

The ploughs on two episcopal manors to go with the see.

Ralph, vicar of Greenwich, added to his executors.

Bequests to legatees deceased to go to their friends.

Residue to the college.

Warden Peter de Abindon was appointed auditor, probably as representing the college, the largest legatee, and his largest creditor. The executors' accounts were audited in the chapel of the chancery of St. Paul's, London, but not till $4\frac{1}{2}$ years after the decease^k, May, 1282. The property in both provinces, Canterbury and York, was brought to one account. Amongst the executors' payments worth noting occur:—

“v. marc M^{ro}. Martino Physico pro salario suo per multum temp. et pro labore suo de London usq. Soleby^l, ante obitum epi.

“v^s. vii^d. Hen. de la More Aurifabro pro confectione annulorum et reparacione Cyphorum.”

II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICON OF THOMAS WYKES, CANON OF OSNEY,
CONTEMPORARY OF THE FOUNDER.

“A^o. 1274, Dominus Walter de Merton consecratus est in episcopum Roffensem; vir magnificus et secularis sapientie admodum eruditus: hic semper fuit, viris religiosis super omnia in suis negotiis promovendis, promptissimus adjutor et promotor.

“Eodem anno, [anno 1277,] in vigilia apostolorum Symonis et Jude, obiit Walterus de Merton, episcopus Roffensis, de cujus moribus quidam versificator dixit, [himself probably]:—

“Presul Walterus Roffensis pontificali
Culmine sincerus, virtute micans speciali,
Qui de Mertona vulgari more vocatus,
Cujus fama bona, gestus super omnia gratus,
Fidus in alloquio, justus, sermone modestus,
Cautus consilio, castus, socialis, honestus.
Dilexit clerum, gratis tribuens alimentum:
Pro quo Walterum benedicit turba studentum.
Oxonie studium per eum quasi plantula vernat,
Conferat auxilium sibi Rex qui cuncta gubernat.”

III.

THE PEDIGREE.

It has been found necessary, in deference to other matter, to postpone this document till next month.

^k Still were not complete. In Madox's "Exchequer," c. 2. x. the Earl Marshal (Roger Bigot) acknowledged his debt of £60 to the Bishop of Rochester's executors. Recogn. in Scaccario, 17 Edw. I. fin. 1289.

^l Where? The founder died somewhere not far from Rochester.

CHERBOURG, IN CONNEXION WITH ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE remarkable event of the presence of the Queen of England at the formal completion of the mighty works, both of safety and of defence, that have so long been progressing at Cherbourg, will be duly recorded in sufficient detail in our Monthly Intelligencer; and we have no intention of here entering upon the question, lately so hotly canvassed, whether these works have rendered our insular position so little secure that we must needs at once set about multiplying our

“Bulwarks, and towers along the steep.”

We do not believe this, by the bye; but leaving those who do to enjoy their own opinion, we would rather invite the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to go somewhat farther back than is done in the current literature of the day, and to consider the connexion of the grim old Norman seaport with our history in times when it was not the fashion to affect to fear an invasion.

For this reason we do not dwell on the aspect at this day of the new Cronstadt, Sebastopol, and Liverpool all in one,—its Breakwater, that “Pyramid in the sea,” but with appliances in the shape of forts and guns and lighthouse, such as Cheops or Cephrenes never dreamt of—the forts, both military and commercial, (the latter the “Lake Mœris” of the founder of the Empire^a),—or of the forts Pelée, and Querqueville, and Central and Homet, and a dozen more, of whose 3,000 guns we have heard so much; nor yet of the Hotel de Ville, ascribed to William the Bastard, nor of the Abbey, founded by his grand-daughter the Empress Maud, nor of the village Chanterey, where she landed a shipwrecked fugitive^b, or even of the old Northmen's intrenchment at Hagedic; we intend to confine ourselves to Cherbourg in its connexion with English history.

The peninsular district called Cotentin, which is the western part of Normandy, projects far into the English Channel, having on its eastern side the bay of Calvados, which stretches to the mouth of the Seine, and on the west the Channel Islands. At its eastern extremity is Cape Barfleur, nearly opposite to the southern point of the Isle of Wight, and at its western, Cape de la Hague, *vis-à-vis* St. Alban's Head in Dorsetshire. About midway between the two capes is Cape Levi, and seven miles westward we find a crescent-shaped bay, with a broad level plain on the east, and a line of hills on the south and west, which rise into lofty cliffs as they approach the sea. In the hollow of this bay, which is four miles across, by two deep, stands Cherbourg, built, according to one tradition (like so many other places on both shores of the Channel,) by Julius Cæsar, and therefore called *Cæsar's Burgus*, the transition from which to Cherbourg is easy enough. It is true that the churches of the neighbouring villages of Tollevast and Carneville are of what is ordinarily considered Roman architecture, or at least Roman materials, but this can hardly be thought a

^a “I will reproduce at Cherbourg the wonders of Egypt. I have my Pyramid in the sea—I will have my Lake Mœris also.”

^b “*Chantez, reine,*” was the exclamation of some pious mariner as she touched the shore; she did at once “sing a song unto the Lord,” and afterwards founded the abbey in fulfilment of her vow.

sufficient ground for ascribing the town to the great conqueror of Gaul, particularly as he makes no mention in his Commentaries of having himself penetrated into the country of the Unelli; he merely says that P. Crassus brought them and other tribes of north-western Gaul under the dominion of Rome^c.

Another tradition (and we must cite such, for nothing appears to be certainly known,) describes William the Norman, if not as the founder of Cherbourg, at least as the builder of its castle, and exclaiming with pride, "Le chastel est un *cher bourg* pour moi;" hence another derivation of the name. Certain it is, that there was a castle there in the time of his son Henry I., as we read that Robert de Belesme, the turbulent ex-earl of Shrewsbury, was confined in it after his seizure at Bonneville in 1112; and near a century later Cherbourg is mentioned as one of the places in which Arthur of Brittany was imprisoned. This must be the last event to be noticed in the time of its early connexion with England, as the whole province of Normandy was very soon after re-annexed to France by the fortunate Philippe Auguste.

The historians of Barfleur, a well-known haven at the other extremity of the Cotentin, deny to Cherbourg the possession of a port in the middle ages, and it must be allowed that its name is not often met with. Yet we may presume that it furnished its contingent to the fleet which in 1293 had so desperate an engagement at St. Mahé, in Brittany, with the navy of the Cinque Ports^d, and in 1295 it is expressly mentioned as being sacked by the men of Yarmouth. Indeed there can be little doubt that it both indulged in, and suffered by, the piratical warfare that was carried on, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, by the English on the one side, and the Normans, Bretons, Biscayans, and Scots on the other, wholly regardless whether there was a nominal peace between their respective countries or not. The remark of Matthew of Westminster, in speaking of the ravage of the coast of France in 1294, is fully applicable to the whole period:—"There was," he says, "no king regarded by the mariners, nor any law imposed, but whatever any one could plunder, that he called his own."

In the midst of this tumultuous period, however, we find an attempt at least at peaceful trade, but which in itself is a strong proof of how strangely to our present notions war and peace were then mixed up. Louis IX. granted to the people of Cherbourg permission to trade with Ireland, though he might himself be at war with the English king; and it is worthy of remark that a very similar grant is to be found in the charters of several of the Irish seaports as regards trade beyond sea^e.

But the events of the history of Cherbourg in which England has been concerned have been all warlike. When Edward III. invaded France, in 1346, he landed in the Cotentin, and the fleet that accompanied his movements sacked Cherbourg and other towns, carrying away the whole population. The town was thus in a state of desolation when, in 1354, King

^c *Cæs., de Bell. Gall.*, lib. ii. c. 34.

^d See the story, together with the citation of Edward I. to Paris in consequence, in Matthew of Westminster, *sub anno*.

^e See *Libri Hibernica*, Part I. (Parliamentary Register), p. 24, for an abstract of a charter to Limerick, even so late as the time of Elizabeth (Nov. 16, 1576), allowing "liberty in time of war to traffic with foreigners and strangers, and the queen's enemies (pirates excepted), for the benefit of the city." If so jealous a government as that of Elizabeth could allow this, we may easily believe that it would not be objected to by the Plantagenets.

John of France ceded it to his son-in-law, Charles the Bad, of Navarre. That prince, who has justly earned the epithet of one of the most detestable characters in history, possessed talents equal to his wickedness, and he at once set about improving his acquisition. He greatly increased the number of its inhabitants, and he granted them extraordinary municipal privileges; he re-edified the town, but, above all, he strongly fortified it, and he long negotiated about selling it to England, for a sum of money in hand, and assistance in his designs on the duchy of Brittany, and ultimately on the crown of France. At last the bargain was concluded, but Charles, treacherous himself, suspected treachery in others, and insisted that a large portion of the garrison should be his own Navarrese troops.

England thus once more came into possession of Cherbourg; and the city of Brest was in like manner put into their hands by the duke of Brittany. These two cities, with Bordeaux and Calais, were now (1378) almost their sole strongholds^f, but they were so admirably situated that they were the keys of the great provinces of Picardy and Normandy, and Brittany and Guienne, and they offered an ever-ready means of access to the very heart of France. They were, too, strongly fortified, after the manner of the age, and as an almost ceaseless war was carried on under their walls, they are the scene of very many of those picturesque tales and lively incidents that render the pages of Froissart so attractive. All were, of course, garrisoned by the picked soldiers of the time^g, and these seem to have entertained so mean an opinion of the enemy, that while Thomas of Woodstock (in 1380) marched from Calais into Brittany without opposition, his elder brother, John of Gaunt, had performed the still bolder exploit, seven years before, of a "military promenade" from Calais to Bordeaux, which occupied him nearly six months, during which the French never once ventured to dispute his passage, but contented themselves with hanging on his rear to cut off stragglers. It was not at all uncommon either for the garrisons of Brest and Cherbourg to hasten to each other's aid when either was pressed, and when the emergency was over, to fight their way back, usually laden with spoil and prisoners.

The possession of these important fortresses, and the facility they gave for invasion of France whenever deemed advisable, reconciled the people not only to the heavy expenses of maintaining them^h, but also to the

^f Each, of course, had a surrounding district, or "march;" which was large in the case of Bordeaux, but small in the others.

^g To attempt to enumerate even the chief of these would be to set down almost every eminent name of the fourteenth century; John of Gaunt, the Percies ("my father, and my uncle, and myself"), the Nevilles, Sir Walter Manny, Sir Hugh Calverley, the earl of Arundel, Michael de la Pole, all served in them, and as all were seaport towns, frequently distinguished themselves afloat as well as ashore. The dashing exploit of one of them, Sir Thomas Percy (afterwards earl of Worcester), is well worthy of notice amidst a host of prodigies of valour. He was, as admiral for the nonce, conducting a body of knights and men-at-arms to Brittany, when his ship was so battered by a storm, that he felt it necessary to throw overboard all the horses and armour and most of the arms to lighten the vessel. While in this crippled state he was assailed by a comparatively huge Spanish ship, but, nothing daunted, he rushed on board with those of his men who had weapons, and captured his opponent, which, being richly laden, by its sale enabled him to arm and mount his comrades even better than they had been before, and at their head he well maintained his ancient renown.

^h The garrison of Brest, it seems, cost £1,000 a-year ("Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council," vol. i. p. 13), and that of Calais nearly three times as much; Cherbourg and Bordeaux could hardly be less expensive; thus we have a total of £8,000 per annum, which is certainly more than £100,000 now.

ravages which the French occasionally committed on the southern coast of England, where in the early part of the reign of Richard II. their galleys seem to have ranged almost at will until checked by the voluntary efforts of such men as the London alderman Philpot; and it was therefore with extreme displeasure that the nation remarked the evident wish of the king to give them up. It was nearly ten years after ere he could carry his intentions into effect; but as early as 1387, when Richard's favourite, the duke of Ireland, was put to flight by the duke of Gloucester, a letter was discovered from the French king which spoke of his expectation of receiving back Cherbourg and Calais from his secret friend, though nominal enemy. Richard, unfortunately for himself, did not change his policy, he only "bided his time;" and when his queen died, he at once sought the hand of a princess of France, being quite prepared, it would seem, to give up not only Cherbourg and Brest, but the Channel Islands and Calais also. Cherbourg he did surrender, while the marriage treaty was in progress, and Brest shortly after¹. The garrisons returned to England, bitterly complaining of their dismissal; and the discontent thus occasioned, while it effectually prevented the cession of the other posts, encouraged the duke of Gloucester to recommence the intrigues, the immediate consequence of which was his own death in a few months, soon to be followed by the fall of the king and the establishment of the House of Lancaster on the throne.

French historians are all but unanimous in ascribing Richard's unhappy fate to his marriage and consequent surrender of Cherbourg and Brest. The writer of *Chronique de la Traïson et Mort de Richart Deux Roy Dengleterre* (published by the English Historical Society, 1846), gives an account of the return of the garrison of Brest, which is well worth quotation (in the translation of Mr. Williams):—

"King Richard restored the city and castle of Brest to the duke of Brittany in the year thirteen hundred fourscore and sixteen; and when the duke had received the said city, he turned out and dismissed all the soldiers who were therein; and upon the arrival of the garrison in England, then began the divisions between the king and his uncle the duke of Gloucester, the earl of Arundel, and many other lords.

"It is to be observed that King Richard held a feast at Westminster, when he declared his intention of going to Bristol. And straightway at this feast arrived the said soldiers who had held Brest for the king, who were received at dinner in the king's hall. When the dinner was over and the king had taken wine and comfits, the duke of Gloucester said to the king, 'My lord, have you not remarked at dinner our companions which are here?' The king replied, 'Good uncle, what companions do you mean?' 'My lord,' said the duke, 'they are your people who are come from Brest, who have faithfully served you, but have been badly paid², and know not what to take to.' And the king said that they should be paid in full; and, in fact, commanded that four good villages near London should be given up to them, that they might there live at his expense until they received their due. Then replied the duke of Gloucester very proudly, 'Sire, you ought first to hazard your life in capturing a city from your enemies, by feat of arms or by force, before you think of giving up or selling any city which your ancestors, the kings of England, have gained or conquered.' To which the king answered very scornfully, 'What is it that you say?' The duke his uncle then re-

¹ The order for the surrender of Cherbourg is dated Oct. 27, 1396 (Rot. Franc. 20 Ric. II.), and the royal marriage was celebrated on the 31st of the same month. The order for the surrender of Brest bears date April 7, 1397, but as there was some delay in the payment of the stipulated ransom, it was not given up until the 12th of June. The duke at once dismissed the English garrison, so that the scene we are about to describe, in the words of a contemporary, probably occurred very shortly after.

² This probably had been all along the case; at least, we find in the Rolls of Parliament (vol. iii. p. 88) of 4 Richard II. (1381) a complaint that the wages of the garrisons of Brest, Calais, and Cherbourg were then some five months in arrear.

peated what he had before said. Upon which the king was very wroth, and said to the duke, 'Do you think that I am a merchant or a traitor, that I wish to sell my land? By St. John Baptist, no, no; but it is a fact that our cousin of Brittany has restored, and well and truly paid us the sum which our ancestors had lent him on the city of Brest; and, since he has honestly paid us, it is only just he should have his pledge back again.' Thus began the quarrel between the king and the duke of Gloucester. It is true that they parted politely and with civil words, as they were bound to do; but their distrust was by no means the less because they separated with civil words before the people; and the mistrust continued between the king and the duke of Gloucester without any more disputes until a short time afterwards; and they continued to give each other a civil reception, but with a bad will, as is too much the case with the duke and many others of the kingdom of England."

We may here close this paper, as, though Cherbourg has been several times since connected with English affairs, it has not as yet exercised any important influence on them. It was captured in 1418 along with the other Norman towns by Henry V., and was lost in 1450, being one of the last places in the province that surrendered to Charles VI. In 1692 several of the French ships fleeing from the battle at La Hogue sought shelter at Cherbourg, but were burnt by the boats from the English fleet. Two years later the place, like most others on the coasts of Brittany and Normandy, was bombarded by Benbow, and Louis XIV. then commenced the gigantic works which have just been completed. Their progress was necessarily slow, and much that had been done was destroyed when the town was captured, just one hundred years ago (Aug. 6, 1758), by a fleet and land force commanded by Commodore Howe. About thirty vessels and two hundred pieces of ordnance were destroyed, and twenty brass guns were brought to England, and triumphantly paraded through London to the Tower¹. The damage done was slowly repaired, and the works went on, both under the old Monarchy and the new Empire, and they were left unmolested during the long war of the French Revolution; the whole French coast being blockaded, it was probably thought unnecessary to attack unfinished forts and sea-walls; the forty years' peace has, as we see, but just sufficed to bring them to a conclusion. They are, no doubt, a great addition to the maritime power of France, but, if the worst should come to the worst, and an invading flotilla should sail (or rather steam) thence to our shores, we should not despair of the Republic—we should still rely on our wooden walls, and bate no jot of our belief, that

"This England never did, nor ever shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
Until she first made shipwreck of herself;"

and such a shipwreck we do not apprehend, even in this commercial, peace-any-price nineteenth century.

¹ This parade has been blamed as a piece of vain-glory on the part of the government of the day, but it was doubtless very acceptable to the people as a practical answer to the threats of invasion that had been long held out by France.

MARIE-ANTOINETTE*.

IN his History of the French Revolution, Mr. Carlyle has pointed out the striking contrast between two royal progresses in Marie-Antoinette's life—between the progress of the "beautiful Archduchess and Dauphiness quitting her mother's city at the age of fifteen, towards hopes such as no other daughter of Eve then had," and that of the "worn, discrowned widow of thirty-eight, gray before her time," as, bound on a cart, she passed through angry and insulting crowds towards her place of execution. A fitter contrast to this last procession might, we think, be found in the circumstances of the first entry of the Dauphin and the Dauphiness, three years after she had entered France, into their good city of Paris. Taken altogether, the day of that ceremony—on which she was *dizzy with noise, and joy, and glory*—was probably the happiest as well as the most triumphant one in Marie-Antoinette's career. The succession of delights intoxicated her. The market-women brought their offerings of flowers and fruit; the scholars of the college of Montagu recited verses in her praise; the archbishop welcomed her with sacred music in the old church of Notre-Dame; and the people everywhere received her with enthusiastic shouts of joy. When she descended, leaning on her husband's arm, into the garden of the Tuileries, the vast multitude who filled it clapped their hands, and cast their hats into the air, and crowded round her with applause and blessings. And when, afterwards, she looked down from the gallery of the palace on the sea of human forms below, there was truth in the saying of the old Duke de Brissac—"Madam, you have there before your eyes two hundred thousand persons in love with you."

A passion for popularity was the immediate, and, according to the authors of the volume now before us, the unavoidable consequence of the gratification which the Dauphiness had found in this unbounded and unanimous homage of the inhabitants of Paris. The beautiful illusion, we are told, of finding her own happiness in the love of the people, took possession of her. She began to seek the acclamations which had given her so much delight. Casting off the conventional decorum of her rank, she mingled freely with the populace, participated in their pleasures, and added to them by her own uncontrollable enjoyment. In the park and gardens of Saint-Cloud she walked amongst the sight-seeing crowd, and joined in their amusement; she strolled along the fair, laughing, playing, buying, and being overburdened with petitions; and she stood with the multitude looking on the dance, and begging that her presence might not interrupt the joy. The effect of this condescension and these indications of a fellow-feeling from a princess so young and beautiful may easily be imagined. "What praises," say our authors, "were in all mouths, what love throughout the kingdom for that cherished Dauphiness, who was in this manner performing the miracle of reuniting Versailles to France!"

Nevertheless, in spite of the rose-coloured representations of MM. de Goncourt, there is, even in their own pages, abundant proof that Marie-Antoinette soon learned to find her happiness in something very different from the love of the people. Whatever may have been the influence of political

* *Histoire de Marie-Antoinette, par Edmond et Jules de Goncourt.* (Paris: Didot.)

convictions and well-plied party machinations in discrediting a princess of the house of Austria, it is obvious that her popularity was far more effectually undermined by her own misconduct than by any ministerial arts. Her enemies, according to the statement of MM. de Goncourt themselves, had been *labouring unceasingly at their work of hatred and destruction from the very day on which she departed from Vienna*; and yet, so fruitless had their efforts been, that at the end of three years she was, as we have seen, welcomed in the capital of France with an enthusiasm so unbounded as to seem like personal love. In less than twelve months from the day of that memorable welcome she became, on the death of Louis the Fifteenth, queen of the warm-hearted people who had been so deeply charmed by her affability, and grace, and beauty. One of her first endeavours in the new station she was raised to was to obtain the recall of M. de Choiseul, the minister whose policy was most conformed to Austrian interests and views, and to put the reins of government in his hands. This attempt, and others prompted by the same political and personal attachment, served at best to strengthen animosities against her, and to help probably in eventually earning for her that significant nickname of *l'Autrichienne*, which became afterwards the brief and terrible expression of the feeling into which the people's love for her had turned. The true ground of the hatred which grew up against her must be looked for mainly in the manner of her own life. Without prying too inquisitively into the truth of imputations which have been accredited by well-informed historians, and which, therefore, MM. de Goncourt should have passed by without notice, or have more effectually disproved, the daily round of the young Queen's existence, from the day that she became the mistress of Little Trianon, until the eve of the Revolution, however enchanting as an ideal of graceful luxury and indolent delight, was assuredly not calculated to soothe the discontent which was already ripening in the land. The costly decoration of her beautiful abode, which vied in splendour with the palaces of Eastern tales; the expensive and unceasing, and sometimes indecorous amusements which prevailed there; the company of ill-chosen favourites—of whom de Coigny, Vaudreuil, and the Polignacs were chief—grasping eagerly at rich appointments and enormous grants which inflicted new hardships on the overburdened people, were not means by which the popularity which had so much delighted her could be retained. She had made common cause with the oppressors of the suffering land; and this was a grievance which increased in bitterness as years rolled on.

MM. de Goncourt, in their well-written History, have spared no detail of the Queen's life at Trianon, and have defended her, with eloquence, at least, if not with success, against the charges which the manner of that life gave birth to. Her miniature palace and the domain that belonged to it were miracles of ornament, and elegance, and beauty. The etiquette of courts was laid aside there, and Marie-Antoinette was no longer queen—hardly, indeed, mistress of the house. "Her entry into a room neither caused the ladies to leave their music or tapestry-work, nor the men their billiards or backgammon." Gardens, farm, and dairy, seeing cows milked, and fishing in the lake, gave to the Queen's distinguished guests a mimicry of rural life which had far more resemblance to a fairy-scene upon the stage than to the real existence in which tens of thousands of her subjects pined and groined. Both within and without the white walls of the little palace there was a gaiety and an easy freedom of enjoyment—carried, indeed, sometimes to lengths society condemned—which were not

unworthy in their exquisite grace of her whose place was at the head of the most brilliant European court. What the occupations and amusements of this courtly circle mainly wanted was a moral purpose. There was nothing dignified about them, nothing noble, nothing virtuous; nothing but a thin veil of elegance to hide the grossness of the self-indulgence which pervaded them. If being, with its wonderful endowments, had been given for indulgence in our selfish pleasures solely, this mode of life at the Trianon would have been a perfect one; but in a kingdom which already felt the evils of its misgovernment to be intolerable, it could hardly fail to spread abroad throughout the sunny land the conviction of one of our English writers, that the Queen, "devoted to the licentious pleasures of a court, looked both from education and habit, on the homely comforts of the people with disgust or indifference, and regarded the distress and poverty which stood in the way of her dissipation with incredulity or loathing."

There were two transactions which had in an especial degree the effect of exasperating the ill-feeling with which the Queen had come in time to be regarded by the people. In the case of one of these, the affair of the diamond necklace, of which MM. de Goncourt have given a particular account, it is clear that Marie-Antoinette was accused and condemned by popular opinion, not on account of any evidence of her complicity in the conspiracy to defraud the jewellers, but solely on account of an antecedent readiness in the minds of a vast number of her subjects to believe in any evil that might be surmised against her. The great guilt of the transaction is safely enough assigned now to the skilful roguery of the Countess de la Motte; but the widespread conviction at the time of the Queen's participation in the arrangements by which the diamonds had been got from Boehmer, and the clamorous rejoicings of the public at the complete acquittal of the Cardinal de Rohan, who had supposed himself to be an agent in the business by her Majesty's desire, told audibly enough how grievously the Queen, whilst still glorying in the prime and pride of her enchanting grace and beauty, had fallen in the love and reverence of the people, and failed in making their well-being the seed-bud of her own happiness. It was, according to MM. de Goncourt, a sort of desperate yearning to recover this affection of her subjects, by going amongst them again in the familiar way that had delighted them before, and again joining heartily in all their holiday-amusements, that was her Majesty's real impulse in the purchase of Saint-Cloud. "Did not the echo of the gardens," it is asked, "still preserve the acclamations of the crowd, the sound of her happiness and glory?" Alas! the hungry and ungrateful crowd, chilled and well-nigh crushed by the terrible extravagance of intervening years, only saw in the enormous cost of this new acquisition a new burden to be added to their woes. Even the townspeople, who were compelled to accommodate those followers of the court whom the palace was not sufficiently large to lodge, were thankless enough to murmur against the Queen; and along the high-road the people called out to one another, "We are going to Saint-Cloud to see the water-works and the *Austrian woman*."

But the last sands of that *Austrian woman's* time of triumph were running down, and her trials were beginning to draw near. All her policy in government, all her changes of ministers, came at last to that inevitable meeting of the States-General which was "the beginning of the end"—"the true era," as it has been well called, "of the birth of the people." However it may have been with the aunts of Louis the Sixteenth, with his brothers, *with one exception*, and their wives, with the princes of the blood,

with the high nobility of France, and with all the powers of Europe, who, according to an able but incredible chapter of MM. de Goncourt's History, were all, on different disreputable grounds, hostile to a lovely and immaculate Queen, it is indisputable enough that, between that Queen and the people who were called into political existence by the meeting of the States-General, the dominant feeling was, on her side absolute contempt, and on theirs an indignant sense of wrong. But, besides these anxieties of her queenly station, Marie-Antoinette had at the same time the bitterest sorrows of a mother to endure. A year before, she had lost a daughter; and now she had a Dauphin dying day-by-day, his beauty and his strength sapped by lingering disease. Whilst the Third Estate was still struggling for the union of orders, the poor boy died—escaping, probably, by that untimely death, the worse afflictions that befell so many of his race.

The most interesting portion of MM. de Goncourt's volume is that which carries on their history of the Queen from the commencement of the Revolution to the period of her death. Written in a tone of enthusiastic admiration of everything she thought, or said, or did, and ignoring altogether all rights and interests but hers, it is of course of no value as a history of the Revolution, although it is written ably, and is richly stored with particulars both of the heroic spirit of resistance and the still more heroic courage in endurance which dignified the last years of the Queen's strangely checkered life.

The heroism of her resistance was impolitic and hurtful; it exasperated where it was impossible to overcome. If the contest in its earlier stages had been left to Louis and his subjects to decide, there is good reason for the supposition that he would, by consenting to inevitable changes, have satisfied the people without sacrificing more than the most odious and most arbitrary powers of his crown. The harder spirit of the Queen lost everything by a vain and wild endeavour to avoid the least concession. "From the King," our authors tell us, "the Revolution may expect everything, hope everything." Very different was it in the case of her whom they are pleased to call the King's wife, *and master*. "Urged to the conflict," they say, "and to the brave defence of the rights of the throne by the care of the King's glory, by the exile and the outlawry of all those whom she loves, by her friendships as well as by her duties, the Queen is formidable." Formidable, indeed, she was, as many a tragic incident of the Revolution will for ever bear witness. But, whilst her rare courage and her widespread influence are admitted, what were their effects? It was the fate of all her plots and enterprises to miscarry, and of all her daring to encounter new defeats. The Revolution which, without her rash and headstrong interference, might have ended in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, over which her descendants might have ruled in peace and happiness, was fatal to her kingdom and her race; and, instead "of Frenchmen being compelled to repeat before the throne of Marie-Antoinette the oath of the Hungarians before the throne of Maria-Theresa," they were only brought to utter the unmanly insults which disgraced them on her passage to the guillotine. She wanted the discretion which is a woman's better half.

When a portrait is to be made beautiful in every part, an obstinately ugly feature must be sometimes slurred. It is, we suppose, from this necessity that MM. de Goncourt, in their account of the revolutionary period of Marie-Antoinette's life, pass with briefest notice over occurrences which were unfavourable to the Queen's character and fatally in-

jurious to her cause, and reserve their sentiment and eloquence for the account of scenes and seasons in which the nobler qualities of her nature were most prominently shewn. Thus, the foolish and untimely manifestation of the dinner given to the Body-guards and the officers of the regiment of Flanders, in the magnificent theatre of the palace at Versailles, is dismissed in four lines and a-half, without a word about the waving swords, the white cockades distributed by lovely hands, the trampling under foot of the national cockades, or the furious charge against an imaginary foe, with which her Majesty declared herself enchanted; whilst the march of the women to Versailles, an event distinctly and directly provoked by that ill-judged and intemperate orgy, is honoured with as many pages, in which the resolution, and the courage, and the beauty of the Queen are admirably well extolled. So, again, the disastrous flight to Varennes is scarcely glanced at; whilst the severer measures of detention which were had recourse to when she was brought back to Paris, and the hopes arising from the seduction which her charms had exercised upon Barnave, are, by the eloquence of the historians, set in clear and high relief. It is, apparently, in their view, a fresh injustice to the Queen, that after these events, which made confidence impossible, her Majesty's new efforts to recover popularity should have miserably failed.

As long as resistance to the progress of the Revolution, either by thought or deed, remained possible, the unyielding pride of Marie-Antoinette resisted it. But her resistance was of that feeble, futile kind, which aggravated the ill-feeling of her enemies without in any way obstructing their designs. Her opposition was seen, not felt. In the extensive correspondence which she kept up in cypher with her brother and with other influential persons, it is clear, too, that she had not learned to understand the Revolution. She persisted in mistaking for the violence of a factious, mischievous minority, that which was in very truth the uprising of a nation from long ages of misrule.

In spite of the distrust and unavoidable dissent with which we read a history of Marie-Antoinette from which her grievous sins against the French nation are omitted, it is impossible to deny to the concluding chapters of MM. de Goncourt's work the merit of being an eloquent, affecting narrative of the heavy penalty of suffering she was called upon to pay. From the beginning of the year 1792 her palace ceased to be a shelter from the insults of the crowd, or from the unpalatable rule of that authority which was rising on the ruins of her own. The alarm of the 20th of June, and the dangers and defeat of the 10th of August, were humiliations which must have been as bitter to her queenly pride as they were trying to her womanly affections. From the last of these dates sufferings never ceased to thicken round her. On the 13th of August she became a discrowned prisoner in the Temple. On the 19th of the same month Madame de Lamballe and her other attendants were removed from her, and the five royal captives were left alone to sadden or console each other. Fifteen days after this afflicting separation, the sorrow-stricken group were doomed to hear the outcries and rejoicings of a maddened mob who were exhibiting before the Queen's window the beautiful head of her dear friend, the Princess de Lamballe, with its fair hair stained and clotted with her life-blood. Nor did even the days that intervened between these more memorable sorrows pass away without adding to the burden of her woes. Some petty torment was incessantly assailing her. Municipal officers watched from morning until night in her apartment; gaolers puffed the smoke of their tobacco in her face as she

passed by them; gunners danced around her with insulting songs in the gardens of the prison, where she took her little ones for exercise and air; and workmen threatened her aloud with death. There was no respite from these small indignities, no interval of comfort or oblivion granted, before another huge and ominous affliction shut out for ever from the prisoner's heart both hope and consolation. The parting-scene between the family of mourners, on the eve of the King's execution, often as it has been eloquently well described, has seldom been described more touchingly than in the pages now before us. The little circle listening to the King's voice—the sobs that interrupt him—the bended forms of wife, sister, and children, to whom the King gives his blessing—and the little band of the Dauphin raised, whilst he is sworn to forgive those who make his father die—are brought, as it were, before us, in all their affecting simplicity, with a vividness and force which must make the memory of the sad, despairing group indelible.

We pass over the account of schemes of liberation, which were chiefly memorable for the craft and courage which conceived them, and the chance which baffled them, in order to carry on the uninterrupted story of the Queen's crowning woes. In less than six months after the execution of the King, the Republic, say MM. de Goncourt, "found place in the Queen's lacerated heart for a new wound, the deepest one of all." Amongst the imperfect solaces which had been left to her in her misery, the tending and the teaching of the Dauphin had been infinitely most dear. On him, in whose future she had never lost faith, all that was left to her of that witchery which had once been irresistible had been fondly lavished. But the Committee of Public Safety decreed that "the son of Capet shall be separated from his mother," and the decree was carried out. With the tragic history of the brutality to which the gentle child was doomed, we have nothing now to do; but the mother's agony at losing him must never be forgotten in a record of her prison-days. All that was defiant, daring, grand in her nature, flashed forth in its intensest fury to defend her darling boy. With body and with soul she clung to him; nor was it till the officers threatened they would kill *him* that she allowed them to bear off their prize. From that time forth, during the brief remainder of her days, the one occupation of the heart-broken woman was to watch for opportunities of looking on her child. She would wait for hours for a moment's glance at him at the turning of a staircase, or through the cleft of a partition, as he was passing onwards for his daily walk upon the platform of the tower. "Time and the world had nothing more for her than that moment, and that cleft through which her boy was seen."

A month afterwards, the Conciergerie became her prison-house. It might, we think, admit of question whether any event which happened subsequently to her separation from the Dauphin has properly a place in the enumeration of her sufferings. Outrages, indeed, were heaped upon her, but she was steeled against them by the one colossal and absorbing grief. A horn-comb and a bed of straw were no hardships to a mother mourning for her child. In her new prison, "she prayed, and read, and kept her courage ready." Some kindnesses from gentler keepers awoke again, for a moment's space, the hope of an escape, but the devotedness which planned and toiled to save her was again of no avail. On her trial—if *trial* the prodigious mockery with its predetermined end be called—not even the exquisite invention of her torturers, in tutoring her child to bear false witness against her, bowed down, for an instant's interval, the

calm, high, queenly grandeur of her bearing, or discomposed the proud intelligence of her defence. The issue and the sentence were already known before the cause was heard, and the ill-fated Queen was ready for the end. On her way to the Place de la Revolution, she maintained, amidst the fiercest and the grossest insults, an unmoved composure, and but for a moment her face grew paler as she gazed upon the Tuileries.

The life of Marie-Antoinette, in whatever terms we read it, contains an impressive lesson on the instability of human greatness. But the lesson comes before us in more startling form when we set against each other the magnificence of her morning's dawn of grace, and beauty, and intelligence, when, amidst little short of the idolatry of all that was illustrious in France, she was welcomed as its future queen, and this item of a claim upon the national treasury, which MM. de Goncourt have made known:—

“The widow Capet. For the coffin 6 livres.
For the grave and the gravediggers 25 livres.”

To approve of this charge was the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal's last public duty in the case of Marie-Antoinette.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER ON VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

“THIS number of the ‘Victoria Gazette’ is prepared for publication in a room more remarkable for extent than convenience. Its walls abound in crevices, through which the wind bears with an impartial equality the seeds of catarrh and bronchial affections to the editors, proprietors, and typographers. Its floor is of a shaky character, and each passer imparts a tremulousness to its surface which occasions the present writing to assume a character that Champollion, were he one of our compositors, would find it difficult to decipher. Cavities, large and small, lie in wait for individuals passing into and about the establishment, which have already resulted in serious shin-damage to the major part of its occupants. The ‘editor's desk’ is a bundle of printing paper, skilfully poised upon a leather trunk, vibrating with each movement of the writer's hand, and compelling him to double up his person in the act of preparing ‘copy’ in a manner more curious than graceful. The ‘editor's easy chair’ is a Chinese trunk, whose top would be on a level with the desk, but for the brilliant idea of increasing the height of the latter by the paper-expedient alluded to. The striking thoughts which pervade the brain of the individual favoured with these facilities would find a much readier expression at the point of his pen but for the drawback of being compelled to retail copies of this journal, receive items of news and correct

misdirected intruders on the point of their destination, simultaneously with inditing those remarkable conceptions. Two huge fire-places adorn our sanctum. These ornaments, having been built with a view to convey all the heat, as well as the smoke, up the chimney, are as little dangerous in the matter of risk of a conflagration as they are but slightly conducive to comfort in modifying the blasts of Boreas, which dispute occupancy with the present sojourners in the establishment we are describing. We had designed supplying these fuel-eaters with a pile of lumber belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, stored in the premises, but the printers having occupied it in lieu of a table, we have been compelled to postpone indulgence in that (to us) economical expedient. It is possible, also, that the corporation in question might entertain some objections to the proposed use of their property, which objections, although we consider them absurd in view of our necessities, we are bound to respect. The pleasant sounds of wood-sawing, nail-hammering, &c., add to the facilities for editorial labour, of which we are now in existing enjoyment; and an occasional procession of Indians cheers and invigorates the writer by stopping and surrounding his locality of labour, and gazing upon his deeds with the expression of intelligence common to the physiognomy of the intellectual race of which they are the representatives.”

THE HISTORY OF KING ARTHUR.

In the present work we venture to add fresh and new facts and strengthen our assertions with a few more authorities. Indeed, both Mr. Wright and the editor of the popular edition assume to have made the preceding edition their basis, and it is with that object that except in very extraordinary instances we have not sought to vary the arrangement of the text. It is, however, to be regretted that the editor of the popular edition has not been able to give us the original text of the "History of King Arthur," which we hereby lay to rest, and which, in a considerable number of respects, by comparing it with the modern authority and especially with the authorities of the "La Mort d'Arthur," and the "Mort de Lancelot," has given us a more correct and complete edition than we have ever before seen.

The great authorities on which we have here drawn are the first edition of the "History of King Arthur," printed in London in 1634, and the second edition of the "La Mort d'Arthur," printed in London in 1634, and the "Mort de Lancelot," printed in London in 1634. The first edition of the "History of King Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the second edition of the "La Mort d'Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the "Mort de Lancelot" is a very valuable work. The first edition of the "History of King Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the second edition of the "La Mort d'Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the "Mort de Lancelot" is a very valuable work. The first edition of the "History of King Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the second edition of the "La Mort d'Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the "Mort de Lancelot" is a very valuable work. The first edition of the "History of King Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the second edition of the "La Mort d'Arthur" is a very valuable work, and the "Mort de Lancelot" is a very valuable work.

We should have remembered to have ever seen the Arthurian cycle of romances more fully or more popularly treated of than in the few introductory pages which the late editor of Elliot has prefixed to the work; and we shall, therefore, without any further preface or apology, take the liberty of transferring to our 294 pages a portion of the information which they embody, with the view at once of informing our readers upon a subject that has hitherto attracted less attention perhaps than it deserves, and of recommending the volumes to their favourable notice.

The groundwork of the cycle of romances which have for their subject the adventures of King Arthur and his Knights, is to be found, Mr. Wright reminds us, in the "History of the Britons" published by Geoffrey of Monmouth in 1147, his materials being derived from Brittany; which must, therefore, in all probability be regarded as the source of this branch of the mediæval fictions. No sooner had Geoffrey's History made its appearance, than its wondrous stories seem to have been seized with avidity by the contemporary *trouvères*, such as Gaimar and Wace; and at a somewhat later period, we find the Anglo-Saxon Layamon, adapting it, in an amplified form, to verse. These alterations and variations, however, were the fictions of their own imagination, and the mere liberties, as Mr. Wright remarks, which they considered themselves authorized as poets to take; while on the other hand, in the second half of the twelfth century,

* "La Mort d'Arthur. The History of King Arthur and of the Knights of the Round Table. Compiled by Sir Thomas Malory, Knt. Edited from the Text of the Edition of 1634. With Introduction and Notes by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. In Three Volumes." (London: John Russell Smith.)

the story of King Arthur and his Knights presents us with a number of new incidents with which Geoffrey of Monmouth does not appear to have been acquainted, but coeval perhaps in their origin with the materials from which his History was framed.

The first of these romances, composing this apparently new development or expansion of the story, is that of the "St. Graal," or "San Greal," a holy vessel^b of some description or other, which had been used by our Saviour at the last Supper, and which, after being preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, was pretended to have been brought, after many marvellous adventures, into the southern parts of this island. As the story has no immediate connection with that of King Arthur, Mr. Wright is of opinion that it may have been founded, in all probability, upon some mysterious legend imported from the East during the times of the Crusades.

Next in date of these compilations, we have the history of the prophet and enchanter Merlin, composed partly^c of Breton legends, but constructed, as Mr. Wright observes, upon the foundation which had been already laid by Geoffrey of Monmouth. The third in the order of these romances is that of "Lancelot du Lac," which is devoted to the adventures of that hero, and to his amours with Queen Guenever, King Arthur's faithless spouse.

This was followed by the *Queste du St. Graal*, or "Search for the Holy Graal," which had been already commenced in the romance of "Lancelot," and is now conducted more especially by the Knights Perceval, Gawaine, Lancelot, and the son of the latter, Galaad, or Galahad, who finally succeeds in the object of the search. The fifth and last of these earlier romances was that which was more particularly known as the *Mort Artus*, or *Mort d'Arthure*, in which Lancelot's intrigues with the Queen and the enmity of Gawaine's brothers lead to the war which ends with Arthur's death, and so concludes the history of his Knights.

These five romances are all written in prose, in the Anglo-Norman dialect, the language, in fact, of the *trouvères*; and there can be no doubt, in Mr. Wright's opinion—and he seems to have given an earnest and enlightened attention to the subject—that they were compiled by two writers of the reign of our Henry II., the latter half of the twelfth century; one of whom names himself Robert de Borron, the other being the still more celebrated Walter Mapes, whose name is more generally written "Map" in the manuscripts. To the first of these writers belong the *Roman du St. Graal* and the History of Merlin, while the other three are looked upon as the composition of Mapes.

At a later period, so late probably as the reign of our Henry III., two other writers of the same class made their appearance, Lucas de Gast and Helie de Borron, said to have been a kinsman of Robert de Borron, already mentioned. To them we owe the first and second parts of the romance of "Tristan," or "Tristram," a hero till then unnamed, but who from this time assumes a prominent place among the Knights of the Round Table. For some reason or other, as Mr. Wright observes, the writers of the romance of "Tristan" take every opportunity of blackening the character of Sir Gawaine, who was represented as one of the purest models of knight-

^b Sometimes the St. Graal would seem to have been regarded as a book. The question is discussed at considerable length by Sismondi in the early part of his "Literature of the South of Europe."

^c And partly, perhaps, of Welsh.

hood in the previous romances. His good name, however, we would remark, appears to have risen superior to these aspersions, for in the reign of Henry V. we find one of his chaplains, in the midst of a series of complimentary effusions, bordering closely upon servile adulation, addressing him as "Tu regale genus, urbanus ut ille Gawenus."

To these last writers, too, we owe the "History of King Pellinore," and of the feud between his sons and Sir Gawaine and his brethren.

This series of romances, from the number of manuscripts which still exist, would seem to have soon become highly popular, and served to form a code of knight-errantry, which no doubt exercised, as Mr. Wright remarks, a considerable influence on the feudal spirit and sentiments of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Numerous writers, too, in different languages, selected various incidents from these romances, or abridged the whole, and published them in verse, as being probably a more popular form; this cycle of romance becoming thus more and more developed, and in these new forms assuming, as time progressed, a more important place in the literature of the day. In the lapse of time, however, as the forms of language changed, and feudal usages declined, the metrical versions gave way to lengthy romances in prose, which were regarded as almost the sole repositories of the spirit of feudalism; such being the state of feeling, Mr. Wright suggests, at the period when the art of printing became generally known. In the latter half of the fifteenth century, and the earlier part of the century following, numerous editions appeared, mostly in folio, of the French romances relating to the St. Graal, King Arthur and his Knights, and more especially the adventures of Sir Tristan, whose story had become the most popular of them all.

This cycle, however, of romances seems always to have been more popular in France than in this country. A few of them are to be found in manuscripts of the fifteenth century, but they are mostly unique copies, and it is very doubtful, Mr. Wright thinks, whether they were here in any degree of vogue:—

"Even Caxton," he says, "who had evidently a taste for French literature, did not think of printing a book on this subject until he was pressed to do it, as he informs us, by 'many noble and dyvers gentylnen of thys royame;' and then he seems to have been at a loss to find any book which would suit his purpose, until he was helped out of this difficulty by Sir Thomas Malory, who had compiled a book 'oute of certeyn bookes of Frenshe, and reduced it into Englysshe.' All we seem to know of Sir Thomas Malory is, that he tells us at the conclusion of his book that he was a knight, and that he completed his compilation in the ninth year of the reign of Edward IV., that is, in the course of the year 1469, or early in 1470, or more than fifteen years before Caxton printed it. The statement of some of the old bibliographers, that he was a Welshman, is probably a mere supposition founded on the character of his book."

As to the materials employed by Malory in his compilation, we cannot do better than again have recourse to the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Wright:—

"We have no exact information as to the method pursued by Malory in his compilation, or as to the materials he used, although it is clear that a large portion of his book is taken from the great prose romances of Merlin, Lancelot, Tristram, the *Queste du St. Graal*, and the *Mort Artus*. He has adopted throughout the unfavourable view of the character of Sir Gawaine, which appears to have been established in France by the popularity of Tristram, although it was quite contrary to the general tone of the English romances. He has considerably modified some parts of the story in the course of abridgment, and omitted many of the most important and characteristic incidents—in Tristram and Lancelot especially—while he sometimes gives incidents which are not found related in the same way elsewhere, and which seem to shew that he made use of some materials which are no longer known to exist. Malory takes care to remind us

continually that his authorities were in the French language, by his frequent references to the 'French book,' which references, it may be remarked, are in the greater number of cases omitted in the text from which the present edition is taken. Caxton tells us that he finished the printing of *La Mort Darthur*, as he intitules the book, in the abbey of Westminster, on the last day of July, 1485. This book has now become so rare that only one complete copy is known, which was formerly in the Harleian library, and is now in that of the Earl of Jersey at Osterley Park, Middlesex. An imperfect copy, now in Earl Spencer's library, was purchased, as we learn from Lowndes, for the large sum of £320. These, I believe, are the only copies of Caxton's edition known to exist."

Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's successor, printed two editions of this work, one in 1498, the other in 1529, only a single copy of each of which is at present known to be in existence. William Copland also, another early printer, reprinted this work, under another title, in 1557; the same title being adopted by Thomas East, who printed two editions, one in folio, the other in quarto, and both without date. From the similarity of the titles, Mr. Wright considers it probable that East printed from Copland's edition.

1634 appears to be the date of the next reprint; in which year the last of the black-letter editions was published, in three parts, in quarto, with three separate titles. From the fact that a certain portion of the work is omitted in this edition, it is evident that it was printed from a copy of the folio edition by East, in which a leaf in the third part was wanting.

The next known editions were printed in 1816; one edited by Joseph Haslewood, and remarkable for its incorrectness; the other forming a part of "Walker's British Classics," and distinguished not only for its typographical incorrectness, but for the singular license assumed by the editor, or printer, in altering phrases of the original where he did not understand them.

Finally, in 1817 appeared the quarto edition of the original text of Caxton, with the name of Robert Southey attached to it as editor. The text, however, is a mere reprint of Caxton, with hardly any attempt at editing or explanation, and is consequently useless to the general reader; it is only of value to the bibliographer because, for reference, it supplies the place of the original, which, of course, is all but inaccessible.

It now remains for us to let Mr. Wright inform our readers what he has done for the text of Caxton in the present edition; and with a glance at the quality of his illustrations, we shall conclude our notice of this meritorious edition of what we may call one of the very earliest of the English classics:—

"It has been judged advisable to adopt for the text the latest of the old editions, that of 1634; for the moment we decided on abandoning Caxton, there was no reason why we should not take that of the reprints which was most readable. This choice was made with the less scruple, as no particular philological value is attached to the language of Caxton's edition, which would certainly be repulsive to the modern reader, while all its value as a literary monument is retained in the reprint. On the other hand, the orthography and phraseology of the edition of 1634, with the sprinkling of obsolete words, not sufficiently numerous to be embarrassing, preserves a certain clothing of mediæval character, which we think is one of the charms of the book. The edition of 1634 contains the whole text of Malory's work, and presents in general a verbal copy of it. . . . In the present edition I have carefully collated the text of 1634 with that of Caxton, and given in the notes any variations in the latter which seem to be of importance, or to present any particular interest. I have only ventured to alter the later text in cases where there were evident misprints or omissions. The old printers, especially those of the seventeenth century, were, as it is well known, extremely careless; and the books of that period, if not corrected by the authors, are generally full of printers' errors. These I have carefully corrected from the text of Caxton, and in general, where the blunders are self-evident, I have not thought it

necessary to point them out. . . . I have thought it advisable in a work like this, where the obsolete words and phrases are, after all, not very numerous, to explain them in the notes. Every reader has not at hand a dictionary of obsolete English; nor, if he had, is it convenient, in reading a book of this description, to be interrupted at every page or two in order to trace out a word in a dictionary. I have avoided loading the text with illustrative, and what may perhaps be termed historical notes, confining myself to what seemed almost necessary to render the perusal of the text easy and agreeable to a modern reader. It would not be difficult to increase notes and illustrations of this description to an almost indefinite extent."

And yet, so interesting and so full of curious information are Mr. Wright's notes and illustrations, that we would fain have seen them more numerous than they are. "Castell Wandsbrought," we observe, in vol. i. p. 38, he is inclined to identify with either the ancient camp of Vandlebury, near Cambridge, or Wanborough in Wiltshire. It seems, however, not unlikely that a more northern locality is meant; and we would suggest "Castle Wandsbeck" as the spot; such being not improbably an early name of Morpeth Castle, situate on the banks of the river Wansbeck, and the castle itself being a place of some celebrity in the days when these romances were compiled. A few lines further on we find mentioned "his master Bleise, who dwelt in Northumberland," and curiously enough, *Sanctus Blasius*, in company with *Sanctus Dionysius* (St. Denis), is still to be seen represented on some ancient glass in the windows of Morpeth parish church. Mifford Castle, a place of great strength, and coeval, it is supposed, with the Conqueror, is also situate on the banks of the Wansbeck.

In p. 59 of the same volume, the "great lady Lyle of Avelyon" Mr. Wright suggests as being probably an incorrect translation of *la dame de Lyle d'Arlyon*: perhaps he would have been still more happy in his suggestion had he said *la dame Lyle, &c.*

The "colour of Inde," mentioned in p. 251, can hardly be anything else than indigo; which was known in Europe so early as the days of the elder Pliny.

The name *Isolde*, or *Isoult*, as to which there is an interesting note in vol. ii. p. 17, was an alias, we have reason to believe, for the better known name Isabella. In reference to the word *surgeon*, the early use of which is noticed in the same and in the preceding page, Ned Ward mentions it as an affected mode of expression of the word *chirurgion*, struggling into fashionable usage so late even as the reign of Queen Anne.

In vol. iii. p. 246, Mr. Wright has a note to the effect that a cart was used for conveying criminals to the gallows, and it was hence considered disgraceful for a gentleman to be seen in it. It was for this reason probably that, as we have recently seen stated in a contemporary chronicle, Sir John Oldecastle, after his arrest at Poole, was conveyed to London "in a wooden cart."

With these remarks we take our leave of a work which, thanks to the extensive reading and careful research of the learned editor, may be perused with advantage by the most learned even in the antiquarian world.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of this Association, which was established in 1843, for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages, has been held at Salisbury during the week ending Aug. 7.

On Monday, Mr. J. T. Pettigrew opened the business of the meeting by observing that it was his pleasing duty, as the Vice-President of the British Archæological Association, in the absence of the Earl of Albemarle, the President on the former occasion, to introduce to their notice the Most Noble the Marquis of Ailesbury. They would, he felt sure, agree with him that, in conducting researches of an antiquarian nature, in any locality, it was an advantage to be presided over by an enlightened nobleman, whose position in the county could not fail to afford them many facilities for prosecuting those researches for which the British Archæological Association had been specially instituted. If during former years they had had occasion to rejoice at the reception which they had met with in various parts of the country, he was sure that those receptions had not excelled the kind manner in which they had been greeted on the present occasion, not only by the corporate body, but also by the authorities of the cathedral, and by the gentry and magistracy of the city. He could not now do more than move their thanks to the Noble Marquis for his great kindness and condescension in honouring them with his presence, and to express, at the same time, on behalf of the members of the Association, his obligations to the authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, for the kind support which they had rendered.

The Marquis of Ailesbury, on taking possession of the presidential seat, said that he had the honour of being a member of the British Archæological Association; he feared, therefore, that he should most unworthily discharge the duties of President. They had doubtless selected him for the honour on account of his being a Wiltshire man, and, as far as that went—in the interest he took in the county, and in everything connected with it—he could fairly compete with any one in that room. It was impossible that he should not feel, in common with every one who had re-

ceived an education, the immense advantage which Societies of this description had conferred upon the country, both by their literary productions and their historical researches. For his own part he looked forward with great interest to the several papers which were to be read during the Congress, and which, he was sure, would not only interest but instruct them. Having travelled more in foreign countries than in England, he was not competent to judge of the comparative interest of one county and another, but still he had every reason to believe that Wiltshire could shew signs and relics of bygone times of a nature which would not yield in point of interest to those of any other county in England. Having selected Salisbury for a visit, he hoped they would not be disappointed, but that events would occur which would lead them to return to the county at some future time.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury said he had been desired by the Bishop to express his deep regret that urgent business, which could not be postponed, had prevented his attending the meeting to-day. His lordship had begged him, however, to assure the members of the Association that he most cordially united with the authorities of the cathedral in tendering them a hearty welcome to this place. The palace gardens would be thrown open, and the Bishop hoped to have the pleasure of receiving them at the palace to-morrow evening. On the part of the Chapter, he had only to say that they were looking forward with great interest and pleasure to the promised visit to the cathedral and the chapter-house. He need hardly say that the Chapter would be most happy to afford every facility of access, both to the manuscripts in their library and to the ancient records in their muniment-room.

J. T. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., Vice-President and Treasurer, then read the following paper on the "Antiquities of Wiltshire:"—Fourteen years have now elapsed since the first attempt was made by the British Archæological Association, in imitation of the example instituted by the antiquarians of Normandy, at Caen, to hold a congress for the examination and consideration of the antiquities of any given locality. Our first essay was made

er, 1844, in the county of Kent, that time deemed necessary to present in favour of such enquiries; they are now no longer required, and the meeting established on the basis of the utility of such assemblies convinced those who are sceptical of their value. Since that time, societies, besides the Association of Antiquaries belonging to and holding regular sittings in London, many of which have followed the example, have been given to the public more generally just notions of the antiquities of the country than had hitherto been afforded among those branches formed for the purpose of archaeological research, and especially the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, established in 1854, with whose members we have the gratification this day of associating ourselves in the warmest feelings of friendship. A similar society should be established in this county cannot be a matter of course, for the locality presents to us a rich and varied collection of objects of the deepest interest and of the most serious consequence.

The county too, it must be remembered, has been peculiarly fortunate in the number of labourers in the department of antiquities, who have given the important results of their researches, works which constitute no inconsiderable part of the libraries of those who devote themselves to, and delight in, the study of antiquities and history. The poet of much merit has designated the past as the great text-book in which the present should con its lessons. Time is the daughter of Time, and the decay of what in former days was both in a moral and physical sense of but be productive of good; and only of the beautiful in art, the apparent in a statue or an edifice, elevates the sentiments of the taste, making men to be desirous of the performances of their ancestors, and to appreciate the excellence to detect the faults, which wish the erections from time to time going up in their own country. The education of the parent bodies of local offspring is much to be desired, and should be warmly cherished; and the result must inevitably result. We recently felt during our last visit to Dorsetshire and in Norfolk, and President of the latter body, Mr. Boscawen, well observed at Norwich, that "it was too common to see the intolerance which prevailed, or from the neglect

which was accustomed to follow familiarity, those who lived in the midst of interesting objects were too apt to pass them over without sufficient attention; and sometimes, from a want of acquaintance with similar objects which existed elsewhere, they were unable to generalise, or to form such correct views, as they would do if they had a more enlarged knowledge; it was, therefore, (he conceived,) a great advantage to any locality to be visited by intelligent gentlemen from other parts of the country, who, with fresh eyes and interest, would be able to point out many things which had escaped their own observation." I trust the same happy consequences may ensue from the present occasion, and that by the freedom of our intercourse, the liberal exchange of our ideas, and the candour with which we discuss our several opinions, we may succeed in establishing friendly relations, and form and cement friendships as affectionately in Wiltshire as in Norfolk; for such being devoid of all political or other hostility, and having for their basis the illustration of the antiquities and history of our country, must constitute some of the most engaging events of our existence.

The Wiltshire Society has had the good fortune to have been presided over by persons of the highest attainments and the most refined taste, and the discourses delivered by Mr. Poulett Scrope, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Rev. Prebendary Fane, and others, published in the "Wiltshire Magazine," are valuable not only for the learning they display, for the knowledge of the subject they exhibit, but also for the aid they give to us by pointing out the *desiderata* particularly worthy of our present regard and attention. In making the arrangements for this meeting we have powerfully felt the value of such assistance, and have only to regret that from the very limited period at our disposal, and from the diversity of engagements that press upon us on all sides, we are unable to devote a larger portion of time to their consideration. Glad, indeed, should we have been to have embraced a survey of the whole of this most interesting county,—a county so rich that the radius of a few miles only can with advantage be undertaken by us, and within that range, and during the short period of one week, we are enabled to bring under examination a variety of important objects in many departments of Antiquity and History. Herein consists the advantage of such gatherings. Each individual is able to contribute his mite and apply his knowledge to the elucidation of the subjects under consideration,

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In *Primæval Antiquities* the field open to us is of the most interesting character. Prominent in this class must be mentioned Stonehenge,—mysterious monuments maintaining the secrets of their origin with indomitable pertinacity, resisting the enquiries of all ages and all efforts satisfactorily to solve the origin of their erection, and the purposes to which they were dedicated. The traditions regarding them are too obscure to assist in the solution of the difficulty. Well, therefore, may they have been assigned by the unlettered and superstitious to the giants of old, and be even imagined to be but the transformation of their individual bodies into a material of such durability and imperishable nature.

It would be foreign to my present purpose to enter upon a review of the various theories that have been promulgated in regard to those marvellous erections. Diodorus is esteemed as the first author to whom we can apply for information, and he appears to refer to them where he tells us that under the Bear, beyond the Celtae, there was an island to the north, little inferior in magnitude to Sicily, in which the Hyperboreans once adored Apollo as the supreme divinity. This worship was carried on in a circular temple, within a magnificent and consecrated grove, whence issued songs of praise, poured forth to the deity by the priests of the island, accompanied by the music of their harps. The language of this people, the historian says, was their own, but they had been visited by Greeks, and various offerings and gifts had been made to the temple, having inscriptions in the Greek language. Over the town and temple presided the Boreadae, their priests and rulers. This account is presumed to have reference to the temple of Stonehenge, described by one nearly 2,000 years since, and then given upon the authority of a writer of a still more remote antiquity. Many accounts both of the number and arrangement of the stones presumed to have belonged to this temple, so remarkable for their several magnitudes, have been given. Stukeley made excavations in their neighbourhood and instituted other minute enquiries. The stones, he tells us, are not artificial, but have in all probability been brought from the Grey Wethers, on Marlborough Downs, a distance from the site they occupy of

not less than fifteen or sixteen miles. In their neighbourhood have been found the bones of animals, oxen, deer, and other beasts; but no human remains have been discovered. These are only to be obtained from those circumjacent barrows, now rendered so familiar to us by the labours of Cumington, Hatcher, Hoare, Duke, and others highly distinguished by the researches they have made. The connexion of the pillars of stone with the astronomical and mythological notions of the ancients have led most authors to connect them with oriental architecture and science, and hence to derive the form and arrangement of the druidical temple,—a temple not inclosed and covered over, but in conformity with their idea of the power and influence of the Deity, bounded by no limits, enclosed within no scanty shrine, but open to the heavens, realising the well-known and admired lines of Pope, as expressed in his Universal Prayer:—

“Whose temple is all space,
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in September, 1844, in the county of Kent, and the meeting was held at Canterbury. It was at that time deemed necessary to offer arguments in favour of such enquiries; these happily are now no longer required, for the results of that meeting established upon a firm basis the utility of such assemblages, and convinced those who are sceptical as to their value. Since that time, among other bodies, besides the Association and the Institute belonging to and holding their ordinary sittings in London, many local societies have followed the example, and thereby given to the public more general and more just notions of the antiquities of our island than had hitherto been afforded. Among those branches formed for the prosecution of archaeological research stands conspicuously the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, established in 1854, with whose members we have the gratification this day of associating in warmest feelings of friendship. That a society should be established and flourish in this county cannot be a matter of surprise, for the locality presents to us a vast series of objects of the deepest interest, and worthy of the most serious consideration. The county too, it must be admitted, has been peculiarly fortunate in having to boast of labourers in the department of antiquities, who have given the world the important results of their researches, in works which constitute no insignificant objects in the libraries of those who devote themselves to, and delight in, the illustration of antiquities and history. A modern poet of much merit has designated the past as the great text-book in which the present should con its lessons. Experience is the daughter of Time, and the knowledge of what in former days was achieved, both in a moral and physical sense, cannot but be productive of good; while a study of the beautiful in art, whether it be apparent in a statue or an ivy-covered ruin, elevates the sentiments and refines the taste, making men to be better judges of the performances of their contemporaries, and to appreciate the excellencies, or to detect the faults, which may distinguish the erections from time to time springing up in their own country. The fraternization of the parent bodies with their local offspring is much to be desired, and should be warmly cherished; mutual benefit must inevitably result. This we have eminently felt during our last congress in Somersetshire and in Norfolk. The respected President of the latter body, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., well observed at the meeting at Norwich, that "it was too true, either from the indolence which prevailed too generally, or from the neglect

which was accustomed to follow familiarity, those who lived in the midst of interesting objects were too apt to pass them over without sufficient attention; and sometimes, from a want of acquaintance with similar objects which existed elsewhere, they were unable to generalise, or to form such correct views, as they would do if they had a more enlarged knowledge; it was, therefore, (he conceived,) a great advantage to any locality to be visited by intelligent gentlemen from other parts of the country, who, with fresh eyes and interest, would be able to point out many things which had escaped their own observation." I trust the same happy consequences may ensue from the present occasion, and that by the freedom of our intercourse, the liberal exchange of our ideas, and the candour with which we discuss our several opinions, we may succeed in establishing friendly relations, and form and cement friendships as affectionately in Wiltshire as in Norfolk; for such being devoid of all political or other hostility, and having for their basis the illustration of the antiquities and history of our country, must constitute some of the most engaging events of our existence.

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the right of King Ambrosius to this distinction, and is disposed to assign the derivation of the name of the town to a more remote, more probable, and more dignified origin. In Ambresbury, he says, we recognise the town of Ambres. Maen-Amber, he further tells us, upon the authority of Camden, is a noted stone near Penzance, in Cornwall, of vast bigness, yet capable of being moved by a little finger. Maen-Amber he derives from Maen, the British for a stone, and *αμβροσιος* the Greek for divine or holy—thus we have in Latin, Lapis Ambrosius or Petra Ambrosia. There are other particulars that might be cited in support of this etymology, which may be found in Stukeley and other authorities. Mr. Duke has pursued the subject, and intimates his acquiescence in the opinion by a remark worthy of notice, relating to the finding in the neighbourhood an ancient encampment. The Saxon word for camp is 'bury'—hence he sees in Ambres-bury, or burie, the camp near the holy stones. The camp at Amesbury is known as that of Vespasian, but the authority for the same is somewhat doubtful. The church at Amesbury, though deprived of most of its ancient features, will be found to be worthy of our attention.

The barrows of Wiltshire are both numerous and varied. If opportunity offers, I shall draw your notice particularly to this subject, which has, however, been laboriously worked out by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. The Rev. Mr. Fane will obligingly detail to us the particulars of the examination of the most recent opening of a barrow in this county, and display to us the interesting results.

Among those to whom Wiltshire is to be considered as under great obligations, must be mentioned the historian of Salisbury, the late Henry Hatcher, an original member of our Association, who exerted himself for our welfare to the close of his life. The labours of this gentleman have been duly estimated by all true lovers of antiquarian and historical research. Having paid my tribute of regard and expression of the feelings of the Association upon his loss, at our fourth Congress, held at Warwick, in 1847, I forbear further to allude to him on this occasion; but I am anxious to correct an error into which I fell when noticing his researches in relation to the exploration of the ancient palace at Clarendon, in company with Dr. Richard Fowler. I have mentioned the latter most highly respected and learned gentleman as the *late* Dr. Fowler. Long may it be ere that word is duly applicable to him. We have the great gratification

of having him among our Vice-Presidents on this occasion, with powers of mind and amiability of manners alive to all that is passing, vigorous in his recollection of past times and early discoveries, and at the advanced age of 92 years. He has the enviable distinction, and long may he continue to enjoy it, of being the Father of the Royal Society, and of him it may be truly said that he has not failed to keep progress with the extended discoveries in science which have been produced during his long and honoured career. To Mr. Hatcher we probably owe, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Cunningham, (a grandson of whom, with kindred ancestral fire, is a member of our Congress committee,) the first suggestion to explore the barrows of Salisbury Plain. Mr. Coxe, to whom Mr. Hatcher is attached, embraced his views in this matter, and they were afterwards further carried out by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., with distinguished success. Mr. Hatcher contributed to our Winchester Transactions a valuable paper on the Roman roads and stations of Hampshire, and was engaged upon a memoir of Richard of Cirencester for our Gloucester congress, when the hand of death rather unexpectedly removed him from among us. From his pen, however, we were so fortunate as to receive a report on Roman tessellated pavement at West Dean, Wilts., which has been printed and illustrated in our Winchester volume, (pp. 239—245).

Old Sarum.—The finest example of earthworks in the country is offered in the remains of Old Sarum. Various are the periods embraced in this most valuable relic. We have Ancient British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish, all before our eyes, and we cannot too greedily avail ourselves of the opportunity now offered us to contemplate its various peculiarities. In the survey of this interesting spot we shall have the advantage of Mr. H. J. F. Swayne's guidance, and his knowledge of the locality; whilst our able and learned associate, Mr. George Vere Irving, will favour us with his remarks on the construction of its earthworks, &c. Old Sarum is known to have been an ancient British fortress, a city of the Belgæ. Alfred made entrenchments and pallisades A.D. 872. It was the seat of a national council in 960, when King Edgar repelled the Danes. In 1086 the Conqueror here established the principle of the Feudal System. It was at this time a stately fortress, and held in royal possession. Other councils were held by William Rufus in 1096, and by Henry I. in 1116.

Herman, bishop of Wilton, chaplain to

Edward the Confessor, removed from Sherborne, a see united with that of Wilton, and took up his residence at Searobyrig or Sarum, about the year 1076 or 1077. He died in 1078, and could therefore have done little or perhaps nothing in regard to the building of the cathedral here, which is generally attributed to Bishop Osmund, who, with the assistance of Walkeline, bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, consecrated it on the 5th of April, 1092, the charter of its foundation being of a date one year preceding. This accomplished, the roof of the tower was shortly after struck by lightning, and the building greatly injured. The extent of damage was considerable, as we find in the Rhyming Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester:—

“So great litynyge was vyfte yer, so that all is
not
The rof of the chyrch of Salisbury it brougte,
Byte even the vyfte day that he yhalwed was.”

Osmund was a Norman, and came into England with the Conqueror, and to him was entrusted the government of the castle. It was subsequently held by the Earls of Salisbury, and it is not improbable that by this alteration in the arrangement of the custodians, the disputes between the soldiers and the priests were promoted and pursued. Osmund was a man of great authority; he was Earl of Dorset, and also Lord Chancellor, and by his possession of various valuable manors was enabled to endow the church of Sarum. This was effected by charter, April 5, 1091, and ratified at Hastings, by William Rufus. The situation of the old church at Sarum being within the walls of the royal fortress, the canons and others became exposed to insults from the soldiery. The place was also ungenial, being represented as “barren, dry, and solitary, exposed to the rage of the winds,” and the church was further compared to “a captive on the hill, where it was built like the ark of God, shut up in the profane house of Baal.” The brawls and affrays are described by Harrison, a writer of the time of Elizabeth. These caused the migration to the present spot in the reign of Richard I. After this, Old Sarum underwent many changes. Leland, to whom we must all refer, speaks of it under the reign of Henry VIII., as a thing “that hath become ancient and exceeding strong, but syns the Building of New Saresbyri, it went totally to ruine. Sum think that lak of water caused the inhabitants to relinquish the place; yet were there many welles of swete water. Sum say that after in tyme of civil warres that castelles and wautled townes were kept,

that the Castellanes of Old Saresbyri and the canons could not agree, insomuch that the Castellanes upon a time prohibited them coming home from procession and rogation to re-enter the townne. Whereupon the bishop and they consulting together at the best began a church on their own proper soyle, and then the people resorted strait to New Saresbyri, and builded there: and then in continuance wer a great number of the houses of Old Saresbyri pulled down and set up at New Saresbyri.” Stukeley visited Old Sarum at a much later period, and in 1722 gives a description of it in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*. The walls at this time were still manifest, and parts left. A very small portion is all I could detect when I viewed it a few months since.

The change of church from Old to New Sarum was effected by Richard Pauper, or Poore, and of this event Dean William de Wanda has given a particular account. A wooden chapel was begun in 1219. The foundation of the cathedral was laid in 1220 by the Bishop, who placed the first stone for Pope Honorius; the second for Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; the third for himself; the fourth was laid by William Longspée, earl of Sarum; and the fifth by Ela de Vitri, countess of Salisbury, his wife. Others were then placed by various noblemen, the dean, chaunter, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacons, and canons. In 1225 it was fitted for the performance of divine service, and solemnly celebrated on Michaelmas-day. Three altars celebrated:—1. To Holy Trinity and All Saints, on which the mass of the Virgin was to be daily sung; 2. To St. Peter; 3. To St. Stephen and the rest of the martyrs.

The bodies of Osmund, Roger, and Joceline were brought from the castle of Sarum to the new cathedral in 1226.

In the department of Architectural Antiquities we are fortunate in having for our consideration one of the most interesting of English cathedrals, and the continuation of its history will be exhibited in the course of the examination of the edifice, placed in the able hands of Mr. C. E. Davis, from whose lecture I doubt not we shall derive much satisfaction and instruction. It is to be lamented that the remarks made by Professor Willis at the Institute meeting in 1849 have not been printed. I trust they are merely postponed; but I cannot but feel fearful in regard to their appearance after the lapse of so long a period since their delivery.

Among the ecclesiastical establishments pertaining to Salisbury, we must not omit to enumerate a house of Franciscan or

Grey Friars, and another of Dominicans or Black Friars. The former was established by Bishop Poore in 1227, and was situate near to the south-east entrance to the Close. Leland mentions another, the foundation of which he attributes to a citizen of the name of Pad, or Sude, and speaks of it as having been removed from Old Sarum. The Black Friars was at "Fisschertown," a suburb of Salisbury, built near the bridge. Its foundation was half a century after that of the Grey Friars, and it is attributed to Edward I. and Archbishop Kilwardy, to whom Godwin assigns entirely its endowment. No vestiges remain.

Before I quit this part of my subject, I must mention that we have to visit this day three churches, those of St. Thomas, St. Edmund, and St. Martin. These should be the repository of parish history, and should their records be forthcoming,—and in this respect there is no lack of kindness or liberality here,—Mr. Black will, I am sure, impart to us some curious information. Let all inscriptions be carefully copied: these are of the utmost consequence; and they are the most evanescent of the objects we have to deal with, yet of how much importance are they to the herald and the genealogist, how many *vacuna* do they serve to fill up in the page of history.

The church of *St. Thomas* is to be looked upon as the oldest parochial sanctuary of Salisbury. However early the date of its erection, I fear but little of its original is now to be seen. It is generally believed to have constituted a chapel of ease to the cathedral, and the date assigned to it is 1240, under the episcopacy of Richard Bingham. The architecture is therefore coeval with the cathedral, and it was dedicated to Thomas à Becket. Twenty years since, our associate, the late Rev. Edward Duke, minutely examined this church, and he has given satisfactory evidence to shew that it was originally a building upon a much smaller extent than the present; that it consisted simply of a nave and a chancel; that there were neither side aisles nor chancels, neither clerestory nor tower. The additions made to and the alterations effected in the original building may be found stated by Mr. Duke. The tomb beneath the centre arch, usually ascribed to the Duke of Buckingham, behaded at Salisbury in 1485, Mr. Duke thinks ought to be assigned to Robt. Godmanstone, the presumed founder of a chantry built to the north of the chancel, and mentioned in the Bishop's Registry of Institutions in 1415. The only portions of the church capable of being recognised as belonging

to the original, we are told, consist of "the arch dividing the nave from the chancel, and so much of the walls of the nave and the chancel as is above the summits of the arches and beneath the line of the capitals in the former, and the base of the windows in the latter."

St. Edmund.—This was built before 1270, by Bishop Walter De la Wyle, and was a collegiate for a provost and twelve secular canons. There are no remains left. It fell down in 1653, and has been entirely rebuilt. The seal was in the possession of Richard Rawlinson, and is engraved in Leland's *Collectanea*, (vol. vi. p. 283). De la Wyle was buried in the church by the altar, (1271). The site of the college was purchased by the Wyndhams in 1660, and is still in their possession. Connected with this church are some singular proceedings in the Star Chamber in the year 1632, against the Recorder of Salisbury, for the demolition of some painted glass, upon which Mr. Horman Fisher will oblige us with the particulars.

St. Martin.—According to Leland, "a parochial church of St. Martine stood on the site of an old barn on the north side of the hospital of St. Nicholas." Ledwich contends that the church was always in its present situation. It consists of a nave and two aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west, and having a spire. There are many points of interest to be viewed in this building, and the attention of our members will be directed to the font, piscina, &c. A grant of the date of 1228, from Bishop Poore, assigning the church to a priest of the name of Hervey, is said to be extant.

Salisbury.—In the examination of any ancient city it is to Leland that antiquaries must resort. His Itineraries are invaluable. They have, as far as Wiltshire is concerned, been most judiciously printed in the "Wiltshire Magazine," with the illustrations of the Rev. Canon Jackson. In Leland's time Salisbury, or New Saresbyri, with its suburbs, occupied "two good miles in compase." The site of the town is designated as "playne and low, and as a pan or receyver of most parte of the water of Wiltshire." Hence Bishop Douglas has in no very complimentary phraseology said, "Salisbury is the sink of the Plain; the Close the sink of Salisbury; the Palace the sink of the Close." We shall soon have good reason to see that those terms are no longer descriptive or applicable, and that the judicious measures adopted for the sanitary improvement of the town have effectually relieved Salisbury from this stigma. The many streamlets that

were formerly visible in all the streets have disappeared, and the picturesque effects produced by them dissipated. Health cannot be considered as too dearly purchased at the expense of the beautiful. The city at this day presents to us a very different aspect to what is noted down by that quaint and eccentric observer, Samuel Pepys. When in 1660 he paid a visit to Salisbury, on his road he entered the fortification of Old Sarum, which he found so prodigious as to fright him to be in it all alone at night in the dark. Arrived here, however, without any mischance, he took up his abode in the George Inn, where he lay in a silk bed and had very good diet, for which, however, he had to pay rather heavily, and by which he says he was mad, and resolved to trouble the mistress about it and get something for the poor. In that ill humour he came away, but had seen various parts of the city, which he designates a brave place, admiring the minster, the market-place, the most large close, and the fine Palace for the bishop. The river, he says, went through every street. He also visited Stonehenge, of the monuments of which he says he found them as prodigious as any tales he ever heard of them, and worth going the journey to see. "God knows what their use was!" he exclaimed; "they are hard to tell, but yet may be told."

Some good specimens of domestic architecture are still to be found in Salisbury: but the greater part have disappeared to suit the progress of society and remedy the effects of time. It is to be lamented that the records left of these are but scanty; but their removal occurred when no spirit of archaeology was abroad and archaeological societies could hardly be said to have existed. The labourers for posterity were few in number and chary in the selection of their subjects. Our respected and venerable associate, Mr. J. Adey Repton, has kindly forwarded me sketches of some ancient timber houses in Salisbury. The old Council Chamber was a picturesque building of wood, of the date of 1573. There was a former Guildhall mentioned by Leland 30 years anterior to this time, called *Domus civica*, of which there is extant a woodcut.

The Hall of John Halle.—To the researches of the late Rev. Edward Duke, an associate of our body, we are indebted for particulars respecting the builder and possessor of one of the most interesting remains of domestic architecture in this county. It may, perhaps, be a question among some authorities in this branch of art, whether Crosby Hall, visited by us in one of our city of London examinations,

the greatest in point of size, or the Hall of John Halle, is to be most admired. It is not a little curious that both Sir Thomas Crosby and John Halle should have been of the same calling—both wool-staplers,—and that they should have in so signal a manner displayed their regard for the beautiful in the domestic architecture which distinguishes their halls of banquet. Among the objects to which our attention is directed in the examination of the ancient remains of the city of Salisbury will be found, on the New Canal premises now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Payne, a hall or refectory, which, by the taste and spirit of the late Mr. Samson Payne, was renovated with great judgment, and is now exhibited to us in its original size and proportions.

In the excavations making for sewers in Salisbury, many interesting antiquities were met with, and will be obligingly exhibited to us by Mr. E. W. Brodie. Some of these have been laid before the Society of Antiquaries, and notes in relation to them are to be found from the pen of Mr. Akerman in the *Archæologia*, (vol. xxxvi. p. 71.) accompanied by appropriate illustrations of some of the missile weapons. There are others, however, equally deserving of being figured.

I have thus enumerated the chief objects of the immediate locality we have selected for this year's examination; but there are others of which I have only time to make mention. The inspection of these several places will offer to us abundant opportunity of giving due attention to their histories and peculiarities. At Lake House we shall have the gratification of inspecting the collection of antiquities formed from the locality by the late Rev. Edward Duke. The mansion itself is interesting, and its history may be traced as part of the possession of the guild of Carscombe, or Crascoabe, in the county of Somerset. This fraternity, dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., fell to the Crown, and the manor was ultimately disposed of in 1578 to George Duke, ancestor of its present respected proprietor, for the sum of 1000 marks. The tumuli in its vicinity are numerous.

At *Clarendon* we shall visit a spot where formerly existed a royal forest, in which English monarchs freely dispersed. A palace, of which but little now remains, was here built, traditionally referred to the time of King John, but its date is uncertain. In the reign of Henry II. it was of importance, and courts and councils were therein held. It was from this place that issued what are known as the Constitutions of Clarendon, limiting the bounds of

ecclesiastical authority, and asserting the supremacy of civil jurisdiction. The opposition offered to these by Thomas à Becket is well known to all readers of English history; but his spirit was compelled to submit, and he at length affixed his signature to the deed. But this act was not to be final, for obtaining absolution for it from the pope, he renewed his opposition to the king—an opposition which led to his death, so variously descanted upon by different writers, and of which our own published transactions offer a variety of opinions and many delineations. It was in the reign of Henry III. that Clarendon was in the “zenith of its glory.” The Pipe Rolls of this time give abundant information in regard to its enlargement and splendour. It was disafforested in the reign of Edward II., and afterwards designated as a park. Edward III., together with his royal prisoners the kings of France and Scotland, passed the summer months at this palace during the severe visitation of the plague in the metropolis. Edward VI. granted it to William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, for his life and that of his son. It subsequently passed by Charles II. to Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and thence to the Earl of Bath, of whose heirs it was purchased by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., whence it has descended to its present proprietor, Sir Frederick Hutchison Hervey Bathurst, Bart., by whose kindness we view it on this occasion.

Wilton is too well known to need more than mention by me in this brief survey. We have a delightful day marked out for us in relation to this locality, under the kind permission of its estimable owner, whose attachment to literary and antiquarian pursuits is well known, whilst his taste for ecclesiastical architecture will be exhibited to us in the examination of the church which by his munificence has been erected.

The Church of Great Durnford is every way worthy of our regard, and its decorations belong to Saxon times. The church consists simply of one aisle and a chancel, with a semicircular arch between them. The font will command attention.

The historical associations connected with *Wardour Castle*, which we visit by the kind permission of Lord Arundell, will be refreshing to all who can view with interest the progress of events during a most disturbed period of our history, when civil commotions and rebellion were rife, and the dark spots only occasionally relieved by examples of noble and heroic conduct. The glorious resolution and unswerving fidelity of the Lady Blanche Arundell, daughter of the Earl of Wor-

cester, in the defence of this castle in the reign of Charles I., when besieged, during the absence of her husband, by the Parliamentary army commanded by Sir Edward Hungerford, offers a remarkable instance, not to be effaced from one's memory. I trust we shall be able to inspect the interesting documents connected with this spirit-stirring event in the annals of English history.

“O history, what precious food is thine!
How rich thou art with treasures manifold:
On what flower'd meadows do thy footsteps
shine,
What gorgeous heavens are thine of blue and
gold,
What feelings, memories, thoughts—what ec-
stasies untold.

“Old times and legends thou dost consecrate;
Hates, loves, great deeds, battles, and victory:
With thee old patriots, bards, and heroes mate,
And all who for their country bow'd to die,
Or stood in cruel fire to serve the God on high.”

The Very Rev. the Dean moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Pettigrew for his very able paper, and the company then left the council-chamber and inspected various objects of interest in Salisbury, among which were the Hall of John Halle, the Poultry-cross, the churches of St. Thomas, St. Edmund, and St. Martin, the porch in Mr. Wyndham's grounds, taken from the north side of the cathedral, the George-inn hostelry, in the High-street, and several specimens of timber houses.

There was a *table d'hôte* at the White Hart at half-past six o'clock, at which about sixty persons sat down, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, who was not able to attend the morning meeting, being present. After the removal of the cloth, various appropriate toasts were proposed, and on the health of the Bishop being given, his Lordship, in returning thanks, expressed his approval of the objects of the Association and welcomed its members to the city. He expressed his willingness to afford them every facility in his power, and invited them to a *conversazione* at the Palace on Tuesday evening.

EVENING MEETING.

At half-past eight o'clock there was another meeting at the Crown Court, the Marquis of Ailesbury in the chair, when Mr. J. R. Planché (*Rouge Croix*) read a paper “On the Pedigree of Patrick Fitz-Walter, first Earl of Salisbury.” He commenced by observing that so thick a mist envelopes the origin of our Anglo-Norman nobility, that any attempt to pierce it is attended with more labour and less satisfactory results than probably any other subject of antiquarian enquiry; but the healthful direction which the study of antiquities has taken, the birth of this

Association, the many valuable genealogical works that have been published abroad and at home during the last half century, and the labours of a few earnest, acute, and conscientious antiquaries, have enabled us to correct some of the serious errors into which such writers as Dugdale had fallen; and he was still sanguine enough to believe that the time was not far distant when the general darkness would be dispersed, and a flood of light would burst upon those extraordinary ramifications which, at present but dimly discerned, only bewilder and mislead us. The first Earls of Wiltshire are among the most mysterious of these noble enigmas; and his task on that occasion was rather more to warn them of what they should not take for granted, rather than to afford them any new information; to point out to them the few facts upon record, and leave them to draw from them their own deductions. The first Earl of Wiltshire, after the Conquest, was popularly believed to have been Osmund, Bishop of Sarum; but although Camden had quoted a MS. life of the Bishop to shew that he was called Earl of Dorset, he had not been able to discover any satisfactory evidence to corroborate that assertion, the authority for which is at least questionable, for in all temporary records he is simply styled "Osmund the Bishop." That he was an earl or count in his own right was very probable, for he was the son of Henri, Count of Sez, by Isabella, daughter of Robert, Duke of Normandy, half-sister to the Conqueror, and therefore nephew of the Norman king of England, and his connection with Sez may not have terminated with his assumption of the mitre. The first Earl of Salisbury, or Wiltshire, as he is indifferently styled, of whose dignity we can have no doubt, was Patrick, son of Walter of Salisbury, so created by the Empress Maud, and so styled in the *Liber Niger*, in 1165. It was with the origin of this family that he had to deal, and as his views were so opposed to those of very high authority, he should lay them before them with considerable trepidation. The only ancient history of the family of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, is contained in a monastic chronicle known by the name of the "Boke of Lacock Abbey," and of this work the transcripts are comparatively modern, the original having been destroyed in a fire at the British Museum. A more careful version of the whole was published by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, in his "Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey," Svo. London, 1835. In that work Mr. Bowles was associated with Mr. J. Gough Nichols, and that gentleman enjoyed the able assistance of the late Mr.

Stapleton, who has done so much for the elucidation of Anglo-Norman genealogy. The volume contains a mass of valuable information, but from the peculiarity of its arrangement it is most perplexing to the reader, who, after being excited by the romantic enthusiasm of the amiable poet in the body of the work, is gravely disenchanted by the illustrations of Mr. Nichols, who in turn is further illustrated and corrected by himself, upon information of Mr. Stapleton. At the Congress of the Archaeological Institute held in this city in 1849, Mr. Nichols recapitulated, with some condensation, the information and opinions contained in that volume; and as he (Mr. Planché) was probably addressing many of his hearers, he was bound to shew how and wherefore he had the misfortune to differ from him. The Book of Lacock sets forth that there was a valiant Norman soldier, Walter le Eurus, Count of Rosmar, to whom William the Conqueror, in consideration of his worth or his services, gave the whole of Salisbury and Amesbury, and that before this Walter le Eurus came to England, he had become the father of Gerold, Earl of Rosmar. Afterwards Walter le Eurus had a son named Edward, born in England, and subsequently sheriff of Wilts, who had a wife, by whom he had a daughter named Matilda, whom Humphrey de Bohun afterwards married, and a son named Walter de Salisbury. This Walter of Salisbury took a wife named Sabilla de Cadurcis, by whom he was the father of Patrick, first Earl of Salisbury. Mr. Nichols asserts that the existence of Walter le Eurus, Earl of Rosmar, is altogether an invention. The name of Walter, he contends, was fabricated from that of his grandson, Walter of Salisbury, and if Edward was really a brother of Gerold of Roumare, there is reason to believe that their father's name was also Geroldi, and that he was the same with Gerold, the father of Ralph de Tankerville, the ancestor of the hereditary chamberlains of Normandy. Mr. Planché then proceeded, at great length, to refute this statement of Mr. Nichols', and to urge arguments in support of the Book of Lacock.

Mr. Black proceeded to address the meeting on the "Corporation Records," many of which were produced. He said that he had made an examination of these documents, and he had found that they were of great value and interest, but he regretted that he had had so little time to investigate their contents. He had therefore confined his attention to the oldest part of a series of books and to the oldest charters, and to these he should limit his

observations. No corporation had a greater number of charters preserved than Salisbury. The oldest of these is dated on the 30th of January, in the 11th year of Henry III. (1226.) and this document contained an allegation which impugned a statement made by Mr. Pettigrew at the morning meeting respecting the laying of the foundation-stone of the Cathedral. He (Mr. Black) considered that evidence under the Great Seal of England would no doubt be received as very good testimony of a fact which must have been within the memory of the king himself. This charter confirmed the privileges of the Cathedral, stating in plain words, "in the foundation of which church we have laid the first stone." This charter grants that Salisbury shall be a free city for ever, and the citizens were to be exempted throughout England from every kind of toll, from portage, passage, lastage, stallage, carriage, and all other customs, on their goods, both by land and water. It prohibited any one from vexing or disturbing them or their servants, and grants to them the same liberties as the citizens of Winchester. It also granted to the bishop power to enclose the city with fosses, for protection against robbers, to change and transfer the ways and bridges leading to it, and to hold it for ever as his own domain. It was also provided that it should not be lawful for the citizens to give or sell or pledge any of the land of the city without the consent of the bishop. It also granted the privilege of holding a yearly fair from the vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin to the octave of the same, and of a weekly market on a Tuesday. All merchants coming to this city were to have free liberty in coming, standing, and retiring, with free entry and issue. The charter also stated that all the aforesaid liberties were granted to the bishops, canons, and citizens, so that nothing be taken away of the liberties granted by the king's predecessors. All this is confirmed to the bishop, canons, and citizens, saving the liberties of the city of London. It is dated at Westminster, in the 11th year of King Henry III. Here then we have an instrument of the foundation of a city—a very uncommon thing, as most of the cities and towns of England held their liberties by prescription before charters were given to them. The next royal charter is dated the 54th of Henry III., and grants the holding of an additional fair, which was to last eight days, commencing on the eve of St. Remigius. This was signed with the great seal, and was of green wax. This charter was confirmed by one in the time of Edward I., which

he had not found, and was ratified by a charter dated in the 9th year of his son Edward II. This charter, which recites the whole of the charter of Edward I., confirms the citizens in the holding of an additional market on Saturdays, and is signed with the great seal, almost entire, in green wax. One of the most interesting of the city charters was that of Edward III., who granted the citizens license to fortify their city. The former gave them permission to make dykes, but this gives them power to build a wall of stone. Mr. Black then translated the contents of this valuable and highly interesting document, and observed that it was granted in 1370 in the 46th of Edward III. Richard II., by letters patent, also granted to Ralph, Bishop of Salisbury, and to his successors, permission to fortify the city; and the bishop exercised the right vested in him by permitting the inhabitants to do so. He next observed that there were many large charters at which he had not looked, and after referring to several other documents, proceeded to notice the remains of the Corporation ledgers, from which he gave many curious and interesting extracts, which our space will not allow us to give at length. He noticed particularly an entry in one of these, which referred to the battle of Agincourt, fought by Henry V., and observed that there were a variety of entries relating to the payment of members of parliament for the city. He also pointed out an original document, with the autograph initials of Edward IV., E. R. (Edwardus Rex,) charging the citizens to elect a mayor in the usual form. The sign-manual of a king to a document of this kind was most unusual. The two books, being the remains of the ledgers, were on paper, but three books, called the Domesday of Salisbury, were on vellum, and were most interesting documents, similar in their contents to the *Hustings Rolls of the City of London*. Mr. Black then referred to various other documents, and concluded by reading a curious inventory of articles at the Old George Inn, in the High-street.

On Tuesday morning the archaeologists visited Old Sarum, under the guidance of H. J. F. Swayne, Esq., who accompanied the party round the fortifications, and pointed out the peculiar features of interest. At one o'clock they re-assembled in the Close, where they were received by the Dean and the Hon. and Rev. Canon Waldegrave.

Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., then proceeded to discourse on and to describe the Cathedral. The following is the substance of his observations:—

On the 20th of April, 1220, in the reign of Henry III., in the midst of this beautiful meadow, were assembled King Henry III., his court, and all the greatest dignitaries of the land, its beauty and its chivalry, and amidst the acclamations of multitudes, for so we read it, the corner-stones of this most sacred edifice were planted under the care of Richard Poore, the Bishop of Sarum. Great, indeed, was the veneration shewn by all as this building gradually raised itself from the ground, and general was the anxiety displayed that this Cathedral should surpass any previously erected. The enthusiasm that possessed our ancient builders, still, I am proud to say, animates the breasts of those of this generation; for though we look with pride upon this, our most truly English cathedral, we have the greater satisfaction when we can point to the existence of the same feelings in the promoters and patrons of our modern churches, and to the architects who can carry them out, as we see in the gorgeous parish church in this neighbourhood.

Unlike Ely, we have at Salisbury a building that may be said to be of one era, for although the spire is of a later period, still so much of the general and original feeling is caught, that for theoretical purposes we may say that the spire of a later date has only, by aspiring tendency, caught a higher inspiration than that given to its commencement to fit it for its more elevated and heaven-pointing purpose.

The thirty-eight years during which this Cathedral was erected, mark a period of our history peculiarly interesting to the architect; for from this resting-place in the progress of styles branched out, as from a tree, those that developed themselves into the Decorated and Perpendicular, as they all sprung from this Early English style, which may with justice be called the youth or "spring season of architecture."

The time occupied in building Salisbury Cathedral was singularly short; in fact, with all our modern appliances, we could not materially reduce it. Great efforts must have been made in its erection, and I cannot but think somewhat indiscreetly, for with greater care, the settlement that unfortunately throws this most beautiful of all spires out of the perpendicular would not have taken place.

Upon examining the mouldings in the interior, a careful student would at once discover that the capitals have never been adjusted to their columns sufficiently carefully to carry out the design in its integrity; and I cannot help thinking that the exterior as we now see it, beautiful, inexpressibly beautiful, as it is, is not so

glorious as originally designed, for much, I feel, has been marred and curtailed; indeed, I am sure the plan, even for the sake of speed, has been materially reduced.

The plan at present consists briefly of a double cross, or a nave, choir, presbytery, and two transepts.

The nave is of ten bays, the western transepts four, at the junction with which is the spire, the choir of three, the eastern transepts three, and the presbytery, if I may call it so, of three. Now I cannot help thinking, and my views are strongly borne out on examination of the interior, that although never otherwise built, it was originally intended to have made the presbytery of five bays instead of three; in fact, of the same length as the aisles, or possibly to have built the eastern end as an apse.

The aisle, although occupying eastward nearly the length, I imagine, the presbytery might possibly have done, is not in construction like the three more western bays, but by its buttresses and piers adapts itself to the vaulting of the lady-chapel on either side. This vaulting, from its form, does not require so great an amount of counterpoise as is distributed on the other buttresses, they are therefore slightly less in plan; but that buttress marking the termination of the presbytery should, from the thrust required upon the eastern wall, be much larger even than those of the western bays, which it scarcely exceeds in plan. This surely would not have been the case had the matter been carefully considered, as most certainly was the general design.

The consequence of this thrust not being satisfactorily arranged, was a settlement of the eastern end, which appears to have alarmed those to whom the care of the Cathedral was committed, at a date subsequent to the building of the spire, probably during the bishopric of Metford, whose monument is in the south aisle of the choir, or perhaps twenty years earlier. At this time they removed the coping and cross to the gable, together with the angular pinnacles, replacing the whole in harmony with the older portion, but employing a late Decorated style common to the age; the only marked difference, perhaps, perceptible, is the increased ornamentation and the height of the pinnacles, so built as to throw the thrust of the three eastern arches in a more perpendicular direction. In addition to this reparation, these pinnacles, or rather the turrets on which they stand, were propped by flying buttresses spanning the side aisles, but springing from the buttress of the aisle I before spoke of.

It is difficult for me to suggest, supposing my idea of the original design to have been carried out, what would probably have been the form of the lady-chapel, which may be built precisely as first intended, although certainly now more westward at any rate, whatever may have been proposed to have been done. I am not competent to conceive a more beautiful construction of lines than the group of gables with the lancet windows running so high into the roof, varied only by the width of the wall space. The three eastern gables originally formed the termination of the three roofs which abutted against the main east gable, through which there were two arches communicating with the arcade on a line with the sinforium, giving this, the interior looking east, a distant prospect of the triplet windows in the gables, or at all events an effect of light which would be most brilliant.

It is much to be regretted that the spectator is unable to obtain a view of the east end, except at a point almost too close to embrace the whole of the elevation at one glance, as the beauty of the pyramidal form is here almost successfully achieved in the lines of the composition without even the addition of the spire.

It is in this elevation that the refinement of the Early English style is carried out to its culminating point, for though we have all the simplicity of the great western facade, we have none of its crudeness, and have in every particular no moulding without a purpose, and no enrichment without a cause. The simple lower windows, which in some parts of the Cathedral are perhaps gauntly large from a want of the later tracery, are here so beautifully proportioned and so admirably disposed, that the critical eye seeks in vain for a suggestion to improve this most exquisite facade, that most certainly is without an equal in the country, and even feels it a matter of doubt whether the again filling the six tabernacles in the gables with the displaced statues, would materially assist this carefully-designed masterpiece.

Proceeding farther westward, I wish to draw your attention to the north-eastern transept, which, in the main, particularly corresponds with that to the south; and together, both in size and boldness, is kept in subjection to the principal transepts.

Each transept has an eastern aisle, which is more advantageous to the composition of its end elevation, not only marking it at once as a transept, but giving a certain amount of breadth to the facade,

which, without the addition, it would want, and by which, with a pendant on the western side, it would be overwhelmed.

The entire elevation is of four stories, the upper a triplet window starting from a string-course on a level with the base of the gable. This window is beautifully designed, and may be said to be, perhaps, as far as it goes, taking into consideration the unambitious character of the design, as perfect a gem as anything in this not-to-be-surpassed building. Beneath, enclosed in an arch, caking the firm of the groining of the interior, are four windows, which, although superior to the six beneath, shew perhaps as little merit as those above display the utmost care. The lowest story of all is filled by windows to correspond with the windows of the aisles, except that they are larger and far more enriched. On the north-west angle is a staircase-turret, which is most unusual, as not being specially marked out, but corresponds as far as practicable with the opposite angle, both being well buttressed, and covered with octagonal pinnacles, which, although plain, are of most capital form, although they are certainly inferior to the pinnacles on the lower angle of the transept aisle, which is beautifully arcaded, and is terminated by an exquisite finial, very similar to those on Bishop Bridport's tomb, to which indeed all the finials in this transept bear a very striking resemblance. There is a pinnacle very like this at the east end of Hereford cathedral, and this again has been reproduced, I think, in modern times at Ely.

Three bays west of the transept bring this building to the tower, from which spring north and south the principal transept of four bays, with eastern aisles, as in the other transepts.

The more western we proceed the grander and more massive all the members of the design become. The transept, although wider than the last described and of the same height, appears from the well-balanced and carefully adjusted materials, to be not lower than the other, as you might, without seeing it, justly imagine; but, on the contrary, a greater height is given, from the more frequent use of perpendicular lines, as no opportunity is lost of carrying them from the ground to the summit. Like the eastern transept, it is of four stories, the second story being precisely similar in detail, with the addition of the buttresses which separate each window, these giving to what is poverty in one case a very varied play of light and shade in this; but the upper story of all is to be most commended, for it would seem that the elegance and the simplicity

of the eastern transept it was determined to vary in this, for the elegance given to the one from the preponderance of the lancet form it was resolved to abandon, by making that form quite subordinate to the circular and quatrefoil.

At the north-east angle is a late Decorated buttress, which may, perhaps, be said to be good in form, but this quality, I fear, is merely the reflection or repetition of the earlier form of pinnacles I have before spoken of, employing the harsh and wiry details of a newer style. The pinnacle at the north-east angle of the main portion of the transept is an elegant specimen, and quite in character with the greater portion of the cathedral, although the details at a distance appear to be somewhat later; it has certainly an octangular finial not seen elsewhere, if I except that crowning the summit of the staircase turret at the opposite angle, which is very properly made a very distinct feature of this portion of the design.

Proceeding further westward, we get a grand prospect of the nave, transepts, gallees, and spire. Last year at Ely I instanced Salisbury and Wells as the two most perfect gallees in the kingdom, not forgetting, I believe, to point out to you the beauties of that of Ely, which, great as they are, are far out-done by this little specimen, for whether we examine every minute detail, the interior, or the exquisite outline of the exterior, nothing can be found to offend; in fact, everything contributes to render this in all particulars a really and truly poetical (if I may use the term) example of what we could most desire for the wide-opening gates of our church.

Here I would first beg to draw your attention to the spire, a portion of the fabric that has been the constant source of care, and I may say trial, from almost its very foundation, and which has engrossed the attention of the learned in architecture from the middle ages down to the present day, and is alike the admiration of the antiquary and the pride of all Englishmen; for let me say that in visiting the finest buildings in Europe, you must go far indeed before you see so great a masterpiece of skill as that now before you. It is in the present day the fashion to admire the cathedrals of the Continent, and there is much to admire in them, but nowhere, and I say nowhere with great confidence, will you find anything to compare with this, either in form or purity of detail.

The spire, although most necessary to the *coup d'œil* of the cathedral, is not in any way the original design, but I cannot but feel persuaded that a spire must have

been contemplated, at the same time that it is very possible its erection other than in timber was not proposed.

The spire and tower, within a short distance of the ridge of the roof, is said to have been built by Bishop Wyvill between the years 1329 and 1375; and as it is in the very best period of the Decorated style, when the roundings and bold recessing of the mouldings had not disappeared, or been in part supplied by the sharp and harsh lines of shadows, shewing the transition of the later style, I should say that the erection may very probably have taken place even thirty years earlier than the first-named date.

The octagonal portion is varied by a series of ornaments in bands, and the angles are enriched with the ball-flower ornament, that gives a slightly broken outline by its bending to the sky. This ornament (a peculiar type of the style) is carved throughout all the ornamentation of the tower, and adds much to the richness of the general effect. I need scarcely point out to you the very graceful way in which the junction of the octagon with the square is managed; so beautiful, indeed, is it arranged, that I am sure the casual observer of this building can scarcely fail to understand that the clustering of the angular pinnacles and buttresses, so exquisitely beautiful in themselves, are erected to hide what would otherwise be the most objectionable form.

Between this and the apex of the roof the two stories are covered by clustering pinnacles, windows, buttresses, and tracery, the absolute wall decorations so beautifully designed, that it is difficult at first to ascertain what is constructively necessary, and what mere ornamentation. The lower portion of the tower is of a piece with the earlier part of the Cathedral, that is, as far as the crenellated battlement, which was originally free from the beautiful flying buttresses, whose ambition it seems to be considered part and parcel of the spire itself.

These buttresses, I conceive, might be made the subject of a most interesting history, for in them we have not only a history of the progressive and increasing abilities of our forefathers, but also the history of the continual subsidence of the spire, which I am able in part to assert has long since ceased.

I will give you a short epitome of the history I read from the erection of these buttresses, which I will continue in the interior of the Cathedral.

Shortly after the building of the spire, the columns that support the four internal arches must have given way; it therefore

became necessary to throw a portion of the support, if possible, upon four other additional points. To effect this, four simple flying buttresses were thrown into the internal angles. These, I am inclined to think, were at first, for practical purposes, almost wholly similar; these not having the desired effect, they were shortly (omitting the north-eastern) still further strengthened by the erection of a strut, starting from the flying buttresses, butting against the octagonal turrets, and capped by pinnacles. Still, these did not seem to avail, and after another period, longer than the first, it became necessary to erect the other flying buttresses, which spring in a direct line from the lower buttresses against the side walls of the nave, choir, and transepts. In the south side especially the buttresses were erected of enormous strength, giving an exceeding beauty to the building from the palace gardens. When these last buttresses were erected, I cannot help fancying the spire took a direction in its settlement towards the south, although in the first case, I should gather from the precautions taken, the piers had generally given way: but these buttresses having been so completely built to the eastern aisle of the south transept, it offering greater capabilities than that afforded on the opposite side, when there was no aisle, the settlement, therefore, instead of being entirely south, was thrown slightly to the west, when it became necessary to still farther strengthen the south-western corner, where a most elegant and aspiring flying buttress was built that unites most beautifully with the tower, and preparations were made also in the angle by strengthening the turret, and building abutments to those flying buttresses from the upper parapet of nave and transept, but these were never carried into execution. I am therefore of opinion that at this time the buttresses I will describe to you in the interior, and the stopping up of windows, were completed, and that this, with the last angular buttress, was found to have entirely stopped the settlement, and therefore the erection of these contemplated flying buttresses was thought unnecessary, as their building might probably overweight an already much loaded corner. This work, I am led to fancy from the style and the exceeding cleverness of the design, was executed by Bishop Beauchamp, between the years 1450 and 1481, as he was a skilful architect, and master of the works at St. George's Chapel at Windsor; since which time I do not think there can have been any material settlement, as I will presently more fully explain in the interior.

The western front, taken in detail, is as well worthy of study as any portion of the Cathedral, but I think even the most enthusiastic archaeologist will agree with me that this facade displays little design, and, with one or two exceptions, very little well-arranged grouping, the portals being most especially excepted, although they might be most materially improved, had they been of greater consequence, forming a prominent feature, rather than taking the subordinate position they now do.

This front is built on a screen, and not, as is most usual, adopting as its own the outline of the nave and aisles.

The arrangement now before us is an importation from Germany, where it is most usual, but in foreign examples we generally find that the main building gives, in the first place, greater height than at Salisbury, so as to counteract the dwarfing effect of an increased width.

This screen form of front is most appropriate to situations such as we have here, as I imagine at no time were there facilities for viewing this facade at a distance sufficiently great to bring in as part of the composition the projection of the transepts. It was therefore necessary to throw all the power into the entrance front itself, without dependence on any extraneous assistance. The western front of Ely, of an earlier date, in its integrity was in this manner. Malmesbury and Wells are examples; the latter, although possessing large western towers, is very similar to this cathedral, but the ornamentation is better and bolder.

The gable in the centre is the making of the whole front, as it connects the two wings most cleverly, which otherwise would want that unity which is necessary. The central lights we have admired in almost all the other gables, but we must reserve no mean praise for this one, for strongly as it resembles those in the principal transepts, it shows a greater amount of novelty in its treatment. Those windows and wall enrichments are the result, perhaps, of a combination of the designs of the two transepts, employing the circular and lancet form together, which in the transepts are apart.

Beneath this story is the triplet or west window of the nave, having above a quatrefoil enrichment, which is continued right and left through each wing, but at a lesser elevation, a very unfortunate element in the design, as it gives, not an appearance of height to the centre, which it was probably intended to convey, but at first view an effect that the sinking of the wings would cause, and which is only remedied by all the other horizontal lines

being continued unbroken throughout the whole façade. Beneath this window are a series of most exquisite tabernacles, pretty boldly recessed, the canopies being also supported by detached columns. These tabernacles are the type of all the others which enrich the entire lower stories and the faces of the buttresses, and which, were they fitted as they originally were with statues, must have almost effectually obliterated all the harsh lines of the design.

The centre portal of these arches, with a baldaquin over each, the centre division being again divided by two doors, is, as I said before, a charming piece of composition, although it appears upon examination that it is not strictly as originally designed, as the side arches were at first equilateral, but that during the progress of the work segmental arches were introduced beneath, probably for the purpose of introducing two more statues, the tabernacles to receive which are still existing.

Right and left of this elevation are two staircase turrets, entirely covered with arcading, terminating with pinnacles that scarcely assist the general design, for I think that their omission would greatly add to the beauty of this façade, especially if the curtain-wall were reduced in height, omitting the upper arcade, which certainly appears to have been first intended from the appearance of the tracery, substituting the corbelling and parapet which enriches the whole structure.

The cloister, with the chapter-house, is in a later style of Early English than the greater portion of the Cathedral, and as I believe there is no record of its building, the only means of ascertaining its date is by its style. I should therefore say it was built prior to the spire, and in all probability at the latter part of the reign of Henry III., in whose reign the Cathedral, as I said before, was commenced. The cloister is most bold, and the tracery that fills each bay is, if you will observe, one step in advance of the decorated proportions in the Cathedral, the tracery being in this case positive tracery, and not plate tracery, as in the former. The apertures are filled by geometric forms, the proportions of materials and wood being as well balanced as in later examples, although adapted to much simpler forms. I do not think that this cloister was intended to have been glazed, but as glass appears to have been partially inserted in the openings, it must have been put in at a much later date than the original building.

The chapter-house has been lately most carefully restored, and the iron ties that

originally encumbered it removed, under the superintendence of Mr. Clutton, who during the Congress will, I believe, enter minutely into the details of this beautiful building.

The Interior.—In spite of all the destructive alterations that have been made from time to time in this venerable fabric, the main portion of the exterior has resisted all the fury of the fanatic and the scarcely less ruthless restorer, and although in walking through it we have much to regret in the irreparable injuries that have been done, and the frightful exhibitions of tasteless carpentry architecture, still a visit is productive of much reflection, and innumerable lessons may be learnt.

The interior, although in itself containing the framework of the beautiful, still could never have been so grand as the exterior; but if you can imagine it with the walls and piers exhibiting strong contrast of colour in the dark and polished Purbeck and the lighter freestone, the arches picked out with colours, the groining elaborately decorated, and the whole lighted by brilliantly painted windows, with a preponderance of dark blue and ruby, together with a flood of white light shining through the lancet of the centre, I think we may be allowed a doubt whether Tintern or York could have been compared with it.

The size of the lower windows is adapted for the richest colouring, but when we reach the beautiful triplet clerestory windows within the groin of each bay, we could spare the extreme richness, were the ceilings emblazoned in the gorgeous colourings of which some faint traces still are left us.

The depth of colour in the lower windows was their peculiar decoration, the form of the void and the dimness produced by the colour of the glass was the feature of the upper lights, but in the triforium nothing was to be depended upon save the foliage and arrangement of the columns and arches, relieved by the extreme blackness of the shadow as a back-ground. The form of these arches is good, although the foliage of the enclosing arches is somewhat mis-fitted, and if a trifle in height could be added, there could be nothing for us to desire. The arches separating the nave from the aisles, of which there are ten on each side, are beautifully moulded, well relieved, and undercut, springing from cushioned capitals scarcely so well formed, which surmount the piers formed of a large quatrefoil centre, with four detached columns placed in the angles of the curves of the quatrefoils.

The minor columns to the piers are

slightly banded at regular distances with brass, but this band is too slight to be effective, which is a matter of regret, as this form of ornamentation is well adapted to this style, to which it is especially attached. The groining of the nave and aisles is of the simplest form, with ribs on the angles, with bosses at the intersections, and cross-ribs from pier to pier, which in the clerestory are bracketted out as trefoiled columns, although to the aisles they are simply detached shafts.

The western transept corresponds very much with the nave in almost all proportions, save that the arches, three in number, of the eastern aisle are enriched with the dog-tooth ornament. These formed the approach to the six chapels and altars, which were, as is usual, separated by a screen wall. A double piscina still exists in the south wall of the southern transept.

East of the western transept commences the ancient choir, which I suppose to have occupied the three next bays, with the bay at the intersection of the eastern transept, the three bays farther east being apparently occupied by the presbytery.

All these arches are as in the transept, but the piers have eight detached columns round the central shafts that vary in form. The seats and elbows to the stalls are generally those that must have been first put into the Cathedral. The poppy-heads, if I may so call the fleur-de-lis termination to the bench-ends, are of the date of Henry VII. or VIII., an evidence of the newly introduced Italian form of ornament, but the canopies to the stalls are the sad work of Wyatt; but, bad as they are, it is but due to his memory to state that they exhibit much more knowledge of Gothic than could have been expected from the generally limited learning displayed by the architects of a period when art and taste seem to have been swallowed up by the angry passions that overspread Europe.

I could wish that I possessed sufficient eloquence and power of persuasion to induce the Dean and Chapter to remove this screen of woodwork that so sadly destroys the beauty of the Cathedral; and if, with its removal, the organ could be placed in a transept, and the gallery removed, the ground-work of a choir would be disclosed, which, unadorned, would be much better than at present; but if again partially enclosed by work similar to the screen now in the north-eastern transept, this choir would be fitted to its Cathedral, which cannot certainly be said of it at present. East of the transept was, I believe, the high altar; the mark of a raised step certainly exists, and this portion is

particularly marked as a part more especially holy from the representation of our Lord in a *vesica piscis* in the groin immediately above.

I imagine that had the east end been finished more eastward, the high altar would have been one bay more east, and on a line with the chapels of the eastern transept, in each of which there are two chapels.

In the northern wall of the northern transept is a plain double ambry, with part of the original door, and in the adjoining chapels is a lavatory, evidently used for washing the sacred vessels, and which is said to have been removed from the entrance to the vestry room. In the south transept is a double piscina and double ambry, but the most striking object in this transept, if not the most interesting bit of architecture in the Cathedral, is the tomb and hearse of Bishop Bridport, who is said to have completed this building in 1258 or 1260. This is well known to most of us from the east at Sydenham, placed there as a most perfect representation of its style.

The whole consists of an arcade supporting a groined roof, covered by a span roof, at the angles and apex of which are terminations foliated in the most exquisite finials. In this example the most simple form of hearse is preserved, the ornamentation being strictly constructive, quite a pattern to the monuments of perhaps more refined times, that, although rich in pinnacles, crockets, and buttresses, and whose tracery certainly is more marvelously beautiful, lose sight of the objects of the erection, and instead of endeavouring to convey an idea of the charming repose here exemplified, fritter everything away in the most fantastic general forms.

Proceeding further eastward, in which I conceive to be the presbytery, we find in the central-northern arch a beautiful chapel, erected to the memory of Edmund Audley, Bishop of Sarum, who died 1524.

It is of the finest period of Perpendicular, is well-designed and carved, and has been coloured, apparently, in good taste.

The chapel is divided on each side into two compartments, separated in the centre by an octagonal buttress, corresponding with small buttresses at the angles, ornamented by twelve beautiful tabernacles, and terminating very cleverly in a sort of pedestal above the cornice and strawberry enrichments that crown the top of the chapel. The western division is occupied in the lower compartment by a door and small window, the opening above being devoid of tracery. The eastern di-

vision has the tomb richly canopied, which forms a shelf which is again canopied at the springing of the arch. Can this upper division be intended to receive a representation of the eastern sepulchre? The compartments on the northern side are filled with tracery. The interior is richly groined in fan-tracery, with the arms of the founder and see in bosses. The altar has been removed, but the tabernacles remain; the centre compartment contains what may possibly have been the crucifixion, but the carving has been so defaced that it is difficult to ascertain. A large tabernacle and two smaller ones on each side complete the composition.

We now arrive at the eastern end of the church, and you will here see what I described to you on the exterior, namely, the arrangement of the arches from the most eastern columns; this, although arranged with consummate skill, is, from the nature inseparable from its construction, certainly most awkward.

The three arches, too, are most unusually not enriched, as to the aisles, although from their filling the place of honour, we might easily expect that they would be still more adorned. This, and the peculiar construction on the angle-piers which I before spoke of, leads me very much to believe that this termination was not at first intended, but that it was proposed to build, as I mentioned, on the exterior.

The lady-chapel we now visit, and I will here particularly draw your attention to the extreme beauty of the shafts and the elegance of the groining, which, to my mind, is not outdone by that even of the Chapter-house. Beautiful although it is, it seems to want something to give it dignity and repose; for we hardly estimate its design so much when we consider that the object of its erection was to imbue the beholders with the strictest reverence. This building (I may be considered, I fear, heretical for saying so) would be far preferable as a palatial hall or chapter-house, than as a chapel dedicated to God's service.

Here let me pause, and before examining the peculiarities of the construction of the internal abutments of the tower, call your attention to the sad want of taste exhibited in throwing open this latter portion of the Cathedral; it gives nothing of dignity by the change, and an altar-screen, backed by the distant chapel, would be far preferable to the open and comfortless appearance that the original architects never could have contemplated, and to which the whole arrangements of this building are in direct opposition.

In the north-eastern transept, against

the western wall, are placed ten stone tabernacles, corresponding very much with those in the western facade, and richly foliated. The spandrels are enriched by angels holding various emblems or musical instruments, and the whole has been richly coloured and gilded. It is said that this work was formerly the organ-screen, but I can find no traces on the columns at the point stated to justify me in this opinion, and I am rather disposed to believe that this formed the side portion of the reredos to the high altar.

To continue the history of the propping of the tower.

In the best Decorated period, about the time of the strutting the flying buttresses of the spire, or perhaps when the buttresses to the clerestory were erected across the eastern transept, were built these peculiar but beautiful arches, acting as braces in precisely a similar way to those of the same form at Wells, but which want the beauty that these exhibit.

They are contrived in a most scientific manner by forming in the height of the original arch of the transept, an arch, the apex of which is on a level with the floor of the triforium, and an inverted arch upon this again, the curve of whose lines must resist the thrust of the tower in a great degree. The curve of this arch appears to me to partake somewhat of the Catenarian curve, the properties of which I believe were not discovered until the sixteenth century.

From the mouldings of the inverted arch being pointed at the junction with the lower arch, you will not at first see that the point is rounded in execution within the lines of the mouldings, but if you carefully examine it, you will find this is the case. I will now, if you please, take you beneath the tower, that you may observe the four main arches that support it, enriched with pateras. You will find that these pateras do not exist close to the capitals, but at that point a different moulding occurs. I gather from this, that only a portion of the first-built arches remains, that is to say, the upper of the three recesses, the lower ones being removed and enriched ones substituted to correspond more with the richer work of the newer tower and spire. These arches support an arcade, not now seen from the nave, that was formerly a series of detached Purbeck columns round the whole of the interior of the tower, but these have since been incorporated with the wall-work by the addition of extra masonry. Above this would have been the roof, supported on knee-pieces and corbels, but as there is no mark left of their existence, I think it

doubtful whether the work at this point was permanently completed, although I have little doubt that this story was to have been open to the church. I therefore fancy a spire above was always contemplated, the roof was only erected in a temporary manner until the work should be re-commenced, which was not done, as we have seen before, until the existence of another style, which completed what a preceding generation commenced.

I described to you the various settlements in the tower on the exterior, and their lengthened continuance, but as a last resource it was determined to block up windows and again buttress the interior of the clerestory, which is most singularly and cleverly accomplished in addition to building two four-centred arches across the western transepts. This latter proved highly successful, but their erection rendered it unnecessary to complete the flying buttresses I before pointed out to you at the south-western angle, and so fearless were they of the security of their precautions and the stability of the structure, that in 1480, some time after, they loaded the building with the groining now beneath the tower.

From this I am led to infer that there can be no chance of a further settlement of this far-famed spire, and that if any slight depression has taken place since 1480, it cannot be from the original cause, but simply from the decay of the materials, as in our labours, however lasting, and however worthy the admiration of age after age, there is no disobeying the Divine precept, that everything is but dust.

This address being ended, at three o'clock the members attended Divine service at the Cathedral.

Mr. J. R. Planché then gave a description of the monumental sculpture in the interior of the Cathedral. He first noticed the flat coffin-shaped stone of Purbeck marble, on the plinth between the west wall and the first pillar on the south side of the church, and which was brought from Old Sarum, and passed on to notice a slab said to have covered the remains of Bishop Osmund. He then noticed the monumental sculpture in the following order:—

Bishop Roger; Bishop Joceline de Balliol; Bishop Poore, Bishop of Salisbury in 1217, and the founder of the present cathedral; Bishop Bridport, to Egidius or Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Salisbury from 1256 to 1262; Bishop de la Wyle; Bishop Mitford; Bishop Robert de Wyvil; William Longspée, Earl of Salisbury; Sir John de Montacute; Robert, Lord

Hungerford; Sir John Cheney; the Gorges Monument; Earl of Hertford; Sir Giles Mompesson; and lastly, the Boy Bishop:—

I have purposely left to the last the effigy so well known as the Boy or Chorister Bishop, as I am not quite satisfied with its appropriation. There is no doubt that it was the ancient custom here, as well as in other cathedrals, for one of the boys of the choir to be elected on St. Nicholas Day (December 6th) a Bishop; and from that period to the 28th of December, the day of the Holy Innocents, to be apparelled in the episcopal vestments, and with mitre and pastoral staff perform all the duties and ceremonies of a bishop excepting mass; and it has been asserted by Mr. Gregory that if the boy chanced to die during that period he was buried with all the state and reverence due to a bishop. Of this latter circumstance I desire some evidence. Such an occurrence would naturally be rare, and I think could hardly have escaped being specially chronicled in the records of this Cathedral. If it be not, I shall continue to believe that this effigy, like that of the knight at Horsted Keynes and other examples, represents a person of full age, and has been only executed on a smaller scale in compliance with the desire of the deceased or his family, or the fancy of the sculptor. I am inclined to consider it as commemorating one of the Bishops of Salisbury who died somewhere about the close of the thirteenth century; Robert de Wickhampton, or one of his successors, probably, who are known to have been buried in this Cathedral, but whose tombs have not yet been identified. Had the figure under consideration been intended to represent a boy, it would surely have been of life size: but it is too small to be considered the portrait of any chorister boy, and if it be a miniature effigy, what argument is there that will hold against its being a man's? The error evidently arose in the first impression that it was that of a boy, and the discovery by Gregory of the ceremonial of the Chorister Bishop in the statues of the chapter led him at once to jump at his conclusion. I may add that it was not originally a recumbent effigy, but evidently, from the canopy over it, had occupied an upright position against some wall or column.

At the conclusion of Mr. Planché's discourse, the members visited the King's School, the Matron's College, and other objects of interest in the Close. There was a *table d'hôte* at the White Hart.

At half-past eight o'clock the Bishop held a *concertazione* at the Palace, which was attended by the members of the Asso-

ciation, and by the principal families in the city and neighbourhood.

The Rev. Prebendary Fane gave a description of some relics which had been discovered in a barrow lately opened near Warminster.

The Rev. W. H. Jones, of Bradford-upon-Avon, read a paper on "The Merchants of the Staple."

Wednesday was devoted to an examination of the muniments and the library of the Cathedral, and to an excursion to Wilton and its neighbourhood. At ten o'clock a numerous party assembled in the library, when—

Mr. Black proceeded to a consideration of the muniments and manuscripts in the library at Salisbury Cathedral, and expressed his deep regret that the shortness of the time which he had been in this city would prevent him from doing anything like justice to this interesting subject. The library contained a great number of books, original documents, and rolls. There must have been many monuments in the old Cathedral, some of which were now to be found in the present structure. Among these were some title-deeds and a liturgy belonging to the old Cathedral. There was one book of records, which was a sort of register, containing an account of the progress of the works at the new Cathedral previous to its opening. One of the oldest documents prior to the building of the present structure, was one of the time of Bishop Joceline, respecting land at Ramsbury and Cannings, which was granted for service done to Henry, dean of Sarum, and which was of the twelfth century. There was another bearing date 1239, to which was affixed the seal of the Abbot of Lacock. There were also two documents relating to one Nicholas de Ely, who was mentioned in the charter of William the dean as a workman (*cementarius*), conveying to him a piece of land outside the Close, which he was to hold on payment of two wax tapers, of two pounds weight, for the mass of the Virgin. This person was also mentioned in the charter of Bishop Poore himself, and it is probable that some of the details of this Cathedral might have been copied by him from those at Ely. There was also an interesting document from the Pope, signed by a foreign cardinal, to the effect that Bishop Joceline had purged himself from any participation in the death of Thomas à Becket. There was also a document of the fifteenth century, bearing date the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry IV., the seal of which illustrates the remarkable altar-cloth in the church of St. Thomas, containing a similar representation of the

Annunciation on the seal. The proceedings of the Chapter date back as far as 1282, and here is the original chapter-act of that time. There was a document in Norman French respecting William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and also a document of the time of Bishop Poore, concerning the churches of Box and Whittleford. There was a document of the time of King Stephen, respecting Gilbert de Percy, whose seal it bore. Mr. Black then produced a number of final concords of the time of Richard I. and Henry III., some of which he translated. The writing of several of these was most beautiful. He next referred to a grant by John Matravers, lord of Lytchett, constituting a chantry to the church in that place, in the year 1269. He then produced one of the earliest of parish registers, dated 1579, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and being a transcript of the register of marriages and burials of Homington. With respect to the rolls, there was a remarkable one containing an account of the proceedings after the death of Henry, prior of Burstalls, Hants, and the election of a new prior. It was a deed of presentation to the bishop, of most interesting character. There was also a document containing a survey of all chantries, and the value of incumbencies, in the county. It is dated in the second year of Henry VI., and is remarkable for containing not only the name of the incumbents, but also remarks on their personal characters. In one place it states that a certain incumbent was an honest man and of good report, but it adds that he was very poor. This document was an instance of the difference in the use of words at that period and at the present time. It mentions Giles Crockford as an honest man, and as receiving twenty marks a year as one of the two priests at Hungerford chapel. It is stated that he was not used to the cure of souls, because he had been brought up to religion,—meaning that he had been trained in a monastery. There was a large number of rolls connected with the fabric, and referring to wages paid for the repairs of the cathedral and other work connected with it. He then noticed some of these, bearing date 1488, 1489, 1507, 1516, and 1590, and subsequently referred to the MSS. belonging to the library, which were produced for the inspection of the company. They were as follow:—A copy of a tract written by the Venerable Bede, which he considered as early as the latter part of the ninth century. A MS. containing a commentary upon the Book of Ecclesiastes, written in a beautiful hand, probably by that fine pen-

man, Aleuin. An interesting treatise on Church Music, containing a most valuable code of intonations, and on which a paper had been received from Mr. Lambert, which Mr. Pettigrew would lay before the meeting. A portion of a MS. Bible of the thirteenth century. A MS. of the tenth century, containing some of St. Augustine's works. The *Origines* of Isidore, in the hand-writing of the twelfth century: this work was a sort of encyclopædia. A MS. Bible of the thirteenth century, lettered 1620. A Chronicle of Jordain, a French writer, of the twelfth century. Among the most early works was a treatise of St. Augustine, written in France as early as the eighth century. The Chronicle of Reculpus, of the twelfth century. An hexameter poem of Beke's, of the eleventh century. Another copy of Reculpus, of the eleventh century. A fine copy of Brown's "Britannia's Pastorales," being the copy which was lent to Crofton Croker for his new edition of this work. In conclusion, Mr. Black made some observations on the cedar boxes in which some of the vellum MSS. were kept. He observed that cedar was of all materials one of the most mischievous. He had made some experiments in concert with the late Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, and they had ascertained that the wood when new gave out a sort of resinous substance, which is quickly absorbed by the parchments, which in time become agglutinated. He would suggest that the cedar should be well seasoned before used for such a purpose.

At eleven o'clock an excursion was made to Wilton House, which, together with the beautiful grounds, was thrown open to the members of the Association. They afterwards visited the far-famed Lombardian church, erected a few years since by the munificence of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.

Mr. George Godwin, the editor of the "Builder," gave a description of "Early Christian Buildings and their Decorations, illustrated by Wilton Church."

After dining at the ordinary at the White Hart, the members re-assembled in the evening at the Council-house, under the presidency of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, when Mr. Gordon Hills read a paper on the Round Towers of Ireland.

Mr. Vere Irving then read the following paper on the Earthworks of Old Sarum.

Those members of the Association who were present last year at the Norfolk congress, will at once recognise in the fortifications of Old Sarum an instance of that type of earthwork to which their attention was then directed on more than one

occasion, at Norwich, Castle Rising, and Ely, and which has since been the subject of considerable discussion. As, however, there are many friends here whom we had not the pleasure of seeing in Norfolk, I hope I shall not be considered tedious if I commence these observations with a short recapitulation of circumstances with which many of our members are already acquainted.

The type of earthwork in question has been most accurately defined, and can never be confounded with any of the others met with in Great Britain. It consists of a mount more or less artificial, having attached to it one or more earthwork enclosures, generally of great strength, the form of this mount varying from a nearly perfect cone, through a truncated one, till it assumes that of a hollow crater, which is the one in which we meet with it at Old Sarum.

It is met with in almost every part of the island, and is generally, I might almost say invariably, found in connection with Saxon castles, which in most instances were succeeded by Norman fortresses, the walls of these strongholds occupying the summits of the mounts and embankments, while the other buildings attached to them were erected in the enclosed areas. Owing to this connection, these earthworks were generally treated by archaeologists as mere accessories of the castles, and did not obtain that attention to which their importance entitled them. To this, however, there were to be found more than one honourable exception in the case of local histories of particular places, where the origin of individual earthworks of this type was most fully enquired into; but it was not until the publication of Mr. Harrod's "Castles and Convents of Norfolk," that a general interest was excited in the subject as a whole. That gentleman, after a most minute and persevering examination of the Norfolk examples, announced in the work referred to his conviction that earthworks of this class were the remains of aboriginal British fortresses which existed before the Roman invasion.

The foundation of Mr. Harrod's views is founded on the stupendous fortifications of Castle Acre, where, in the immediate vicinity of remarkable earthworks of the class we are considering, there exists a great and undoubted Roman camp. From his examination of these he drew the conclusion that the lines of the latter had been deflected so as to accommodate themselves to the mount and its enclosures, and that this was evidence of the prior existence of the latter. With all respect, however, to

his well-known eminence as an archaeologist, I was unable to agree with Mr. Harrod in this. On visiting the spot I could see no trace of this intentional deflection of the Roman ramparts; but presumptive evidence of the contrary, the lines of their entrenchment being in my opinion independent of the others, and presenting a common form of their castrametation. In corroboration of this opinion I referred to the Roman camp at Marlborough, and its position in regard to a mound of a similar character included in the Saxon Castle, which will be found most ably described in Mr. Waylen's History of the town.

Mr. Harrod also found fragments of Roman pottery on the mound at Castle Acre, and deduced from this that it was occupied by that nation after its erection. I however pointed out that there was no evidence that the place where these potsherds were found was that of their original deposit, and I contrasted this with the discoveries of Roman interments undoubtedly undisturbed in their original state beneath, and therefore prior, or at least contemporaneous with the mounds in the castle of Lewes and at Canterbury.

I also adverted to the description of the British entrenchments given in the classic historians, and shewed how inferior their character was to the formidable one which is always presented by those of the present type, pointing out how inconsistent it was to suppose that had a better existed they should have been passed over in total silence, whilst these authors elaborately described others of infinitely minor importance.

The conclusion which I endeavoured to support was that the mounds in these fortifications were originally erected for sepulchral purposes, and might date from even an earlier period than the Roman invasion, though most of them belonged to the period of their occupation, but that they were not applied to military purposes till a later date. Of course when this type of defence was once adopted and approved of, mounds would be erected on purpose, where no previous existing one adapted for the purpose could be found near the spot which it was wished to fortify; while, on the other hand, mounds that were not conveniently situated would not be applied to the purposes of military resistance. Having now, and I hope without undue prolixity, made apparent the importance of this type of earthworks and the interesting questions attached to it, I proceed to consider the light thrown upon it by the particular example which we have seen at Old Sarum.

In the first place I would direct your attention to the documentary and historical information we possess relative to this fortification.

As to its occupation by the aboriginal British, prior to the Roman invasion, we do not possess the smallest evidence of a trustworthy character. The classic historians only furnish the most meagre and scanty information as to the towns and strongholds of the British before they fell under the Imperial rule. It is rare, indeed, if ever their descriptions enable us to fix the exact sites of the few that they more pointedly refer to, and among these Old Sarum is not to be found. The attempt to identify it with one of the towns taken by Vespasian is merely a piece of wild and idle conjecture, totally unworthy of the present state of archaeological science. I am aware that it has been argued that, because we find in subsequent times that it was known by the Romans as *Sorbiodunum*, and as this word is of Celtic origin, that, therefore, this is a proof that it was known and occupied by the aboriginal tribes before their subjection. The least attention to the facts of the case and to the rules of evidence will, however, shew in a moment how utterly futile such a conclusion really is. The Romans, although they subdued, did not exterminate or drive out the natives, as we find from more than one historian was the custom of the Saxons. On the contrary, they contented themselves with the acknowledgment of their power as the paramount sovereigns, and when this was admitted, encouraged the people to establish settlements of their own. The testimony of Tacitus, as to the course pursued by Agricola in this matter, is conclusive as to the fact. At no time can we suppose that there was ever a great infusion of the Italian element into this island. Their military force never exceeded four legions, and their colonies, or strictly Latin settlements, were few and far between. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to suppose that Latin entirely superseded the Celtic language. Nay, we have proof of the inaccuracy of such a supposition in the fact that the moment the legions were withdrawn we find the bards at once using a Celtic language, intelligible to the modern Welsh scholar. The truth is, that during the Roman occupation, the Latin held the same relation to the British as it does in Hungary at the present moment to the Magyar language. In such a state of matters it is evident that the Celtic origin of a word can afford no proof that the place which it denotes existed prior to the author in which it is found, and that if he

is a late one it may actually date as low as the appearance of the Saxons.

Of the occupation of Old Sarum by the Romans, we do possess a certain amount of documentary evidence, but it is neither so full nor so unwavering as that met with in other places.

Ptolemy, our earliest authority, omits any mention of it in his enumeration of the towns in the territory of the Belgæ. Sorbiodunum, however, occurs in the 7th, 12th, and 15th Iters of Antoninus, and I have no doubt that Old Sarum is the place meant, but I may remind you that there is an amount of discrepancy in these Iters which would make the name equally applicable to a well-marked Roman station a few miles distant, either on one side or the other. The Notitia and Ravennas are both silent on the subject, for one can hardly admit the assertion of Horsley that the Ardaoneon of the latter is identical with Sorbiodunum, to carry much weight, in the absence of all corroborative testimony. Lastly, the very doubtful Richard of Cirencester, whose authority was most probably Antoninus, again mentions Sorbiodunum as garrisoned by a Roman force, and as being a town under Latian law, or one of the third class.

In some monastic writers it is called "Severia," and in others, "Cæsari Ourgum," and a great deal of ingenuity has been bestowed on the origin of these, I think to little purpose, as no one can account for the Latin conceits of the monkish authors of the time of the Henries and Edwards, without at least an amount of labour which the result never repays.

In Romano-British times, the documentary information is again a blank. Sarum cannot be recognised as one of the towns in Nennius. Archbishop Usher, indeed, thinks that it is represented by *Caer Carantæ* or *Caradoc*, and in this he is followed by our esteemed associate Mr. Beale Poste, on, I am afraid, very insufficient evidence. In fact, I believe that the very triad on which Mr. Poste relies completely negatives the possibility of the places being identical. In *Caer Caradoc* is described as situated in *Loegria*. Now the *Logrins*, the inhabitants of this district, are continually mentioned by Taliesin and the other great intramural bards of the 6th and 7th centuries, as Northern British tribes, which became allied to the Saxons of Northumberland. They appear to correspond with the *Brigantes* of Ptolemy, and occupied the counties of York, Durham, and the south of Northumberland, in which, accordingly, *Caer Caradoc* must be sought.

There is, however, another triad, which

certainly appears to establish a connection between *Caer Caradoc* and Stonehenge. "The three chief *Cav*, *vsm cor* of *Inis Pridain* are these: the *Bangor*, of *Warrior Ilbid* in *Caer Worgom*; the *Cor* of *Emris* in *Caer Caradoc*; and the *Gwidris Bangor*, in the *Innis Avelen*." It is difficult, however, to see what this can exactly mean. Archbishop Williams observes—"*Caer Caradoc* is undoubtedly the stupendous British earthwork which still crowns the height on which Old Saron, the city of the *Saronidae*, once stood, and within which was erected the *Cor Emris*, representing the name alone of the druidical temple." This, however, is to admit that the *Cor Emriys* is not Stonehenge, but something else, and if so it may be in any part of the country. Mr. Beale Poste, however, ingeniously suggests, that in consequence of the threatening position of the Saxons, Stonehenge was abandoned between the years 510 and 552, and the assemblies, religious or otherwise, held there, removed to within the ramparts of Old Sarum for protection, but even then it seems strange that the triad should advert to an unfortunate period of the Celtic history, and not to the more glorious one when Stonehenge received the name of the *Cor* of *Ambrosius*.

It has been asserted that the Saxon Chronicle records that in the year 552 Cynric took a town from the Britons, which is identified with Sarum, by the name of *Seabyrig*, which corresponds with its modern one. This, however, is an entire mistake. The Saxon Chronicle does nothing of the kind. Its words are—"This year Cynric fought against the Britons, at the place which is called *Seabyrig*, and he put the *Bretwalas* to flight." In some MSS. the name is given as *Searoburh*, and *Saelerberi*. It is clear that the place is spoken of most markedly as existing, not at the date mentioned, but when the chronicle was written—about five hundred years later. There is no mention of the capture of any town, and this is deserving of remark, as immediately below, under the years 571 and 577, this circumstance is most pointedly referred to.

This interpretation of the passage is confirmed by all the later authors who followed the Saxon chronicles as their authority,—such as *Ethelwerd*, *Florence* of *Worcester*, *Geoffry Gourman*, &c. *Henry* of *Huntingdon* even goes further, for he seems to infer that the place was at the time in the possession of the Saxons, and that the Britons made an inroad upon them.

With the Saxons, the evidence of their having occupied the site, and made it a

place of importance, flows so strong and clear, that the only difficulty becomes one of selection; otherwise the mere commemoration of the notices would overrun the necessary limits of this paper.

Those in the Saxon Chronicle, and the historians founded on it, have been already referred to. I may add, however, that there is in Henry of Huntingdon a curious enumeration of the sees of England, with the peculiarities attached to each.

"Batha lacu—Salesberia feris—Cantuarua pisces.
Eboracum silves—Excestria clara metallis."

The Monasticon relates that it was a favourite resort of King Egbert's.

Geoffrey Gourman says that King Edgar held here his court—

"Mul! i assembla—grant barrage.
Menit Baron, i vent de haut parrage."

In the *Antiquitates Sarisburiensis* several charters of this period are quoted—as, for instance, one by which Ina, king of the West Saxons about 720, granted certain lands to the church of St. James at Sarisbyrig, and his wife, Ethel Oronga, others to the nuns of St. Mary. Again, in 1060, Editha, widow of King Edward, grants lands to the same nuns of St. Mary.

The most important of these documents, however, is an order by King Alfred, in 872, which is thus translated:—"I, Alfred, King and Monarch of the English, have commanded Earl Leofric, of Wiltunshire, not only to preserve the Castle of Sarum, but to make another ditch to be defended by palisades." How valuable would be every word of this order in explaining the earthworks of Sarum, if we could obtain the original, but in this I am sorry to say I have entirely failed.

It is quoted in "Ancient Wiltshire," and is there said to be established by old MSS. in the Bodleian and the Cottonian Libraries, but no references are given. In the earlier *Antiquitates Sarisburiensis* a reference is given to the Bodleian, the authorities of which have, with their usual courtesy, exerted themselves to trace the document, but without success. At the same time I swept the Cottonian, with the like result. I can hardly conceive that a document so pointedly quoted is a mere myth, and I trust that it may still be discovered in some forgotten nook.

There is also abundant evidence that Sarum was an object worthy of the cupidity of the Dane, and that Sweyn ravaged it about A.D. 1003.

The same remark applies to the Norman as to the Saxon era. William the Conqueror held a most important court here, almost immediately after the establish-

ment of his power. In the succeeding reign the episcopal see was transferred here from Sherborne, in the time of Bishop Herman. The cathedral church, however, was only erected by Bishop Osmund, his successor, who, in the year 1091, grants a charter, confirmed by the king, by which he conveys to the Church certain lands, the tithes of Salisbury—two and a-half hides of land in that town, six and a-half hides in Stratford, and before the gate of the castle the lands on both sides the way, for gardens and houses for the canons. At this time it would appear that part of the castle area was held by the clergy, and the remainder by the castellan, the consequence of which was frequent disputes, and the removal of the Cathedral to its present site. There does not appear to exist any direct evidence as to the time when Old Sarum was abandoned as a military post, but this is not unusual in the case of similar strongholds.

The next class of evidence to which I would direct your attention is that of the coins and other reliques found in and near Old Sarum. This coincides in a remarkable manner with that derived from historical documents. As to the aboriginal and Romano-British period, it is a blank. The evidence as to Roman occupation is very strong. The *Antiquitates Sarisburiensis* attest the discovery within these earthworks of the coins of Hadrian, Severus, Carausius, Flavius, Constantine, Julianus, Valentinianus, Theodosius, Honorius, and also of silver Lares, and a leaden Diana. The Saxon coins included those of Cerdic and Edgar. There was also found a curious leaden piece, of uncertain age, to which I have not as yet been able to pay the attention it deserves.

I may take this opportunity of noticing a very prevalent error as to the effect which ought to be given to the discovery of coins, as evidence of the time when a particular place was occupied. It is too common to assume that because a coin of any particular emperor or king is found within a fortification, it must have existed during his reign. To assert this is to overlook the fact that these coins were often current long after the death of the king whose name they bear. For we have no evidence of the coin being generally called in throughout the kingdom till very recent times, and we know that even then this requirement was never universally complied with. In pointing out the necessity of being cautious in deducing conclusions from the discovery of particular coins, I have not, however, the most distant intention of throwing discredit on the valuable and important evidence which they

furnish, but merely wish to guard against pushing this into minute and detailed inferences, which the facts cannot, from their very nature, ever fully establish.

The character of the earthworks themselves also furnishes most pregnant evidences of the time when they were erected, where this is not obscured by alterations of a later date. And I shall now conclude these remarks with a short statement of the impression which this morning's inspection has produced on my mind as to those at Old Sarum.

He then observed that the central earthwork was not British, but Saxon, and was later than the exterior ones. He could not reduce the earthworks of Old Sarum to any of the Roman types. Mr. Swayne had pointed out that on the hill opposite there were two terraces, and it was contrary to the custom of the Romans to establish a camp when it was commanded by an opposite height. If ever it was held by the Romans it was only as an occupation camp. He had recently observed that the hill had been scarped below the ditch, and it appeared to him that originally the hill was only scarped, and that the ditch was subsequently dug. In this form it exactly corresponded with Salisbury, there being only one gate to both. The E gate at Old Sarum was no doubt coeval with the ditch. He very much questioned whether this was the ditch excavated by Alfred. The ditch was probably coeval with the central work, which being of the crater form was later than some other examples of the type.

On Thursday the archæologists visited Burcombe Church, Wardour House and Castle, Tisbury Church, and Place House.

In the evening there was a conversazione at the Deanery, which was attended by the members of the Association and by the *élite* of the city and neighbourhood. Mr. Black gave some further information respecting the manuscripts in the Cathedral library, and Mr. Pettigrew read a paper, by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, on "Memorials of Charles II. connected with Wiltshire."

The programme of Friday's proceedings embraced Stonehenge, Amesbury, Lake House, and Durnford Church.

In the evening the Worshipful the Mayor held a conversazione at the Council

Chamber, at which there was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Association and with the city and neighbourhood.

Mr. Gilbert J. French read a paper on the "Origin of the Interlaced Ornamentation." He observed that the style of interlaced ornament to which he referred was found in an infinite variety of devices on the earliest sculpture, whether of stone or metal, and in the oldest manuscripts and illuminations of Britain and Ireland. It retained its peculiar distinctive character throughout the Roman occupation of Britain, slightly modified by, and often mixed with, classical ornaments. These, however, in a great measure disappeared during the Saxon period, a circumstance which induces the belief that, whatever its origin and purpose, interlaced ornamentation was equally familiar to the Saxon invaders and to the British aborigines. It entered largely into Norman architecture; but from the time of the Conquest it gradually became less used, though traces of it are to be met with at nearly every period in the history of British art. Thus it was revived with the introduction of printing, when many beautiful capital letters, copied from ancient manuscripts, were reproduced as woodcuts. It reappeared in the strapwork peculiar to the architecture and ornamentation of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. It is found in the bone-lace patterns of this country and of Northern Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was retained in almost its original purity for the decoration of the dirks, targets, brooches, and powder-horns of the Scottish Highlanders within the last hundred years. The idea of this interlaced work was ascribed to the basket-making and wickerwork of the aborigines, which was the first natural step in the path of civilization.

Mr. Horman Fisher read a paper on "The Proceedings in the Star Chamber against the Recorder of Salisbury in 1632."

Mr. Black then gave a short description of some ancient documents connected with Trinity Hospital.

On Saturday the closing Meeting took place at ten o'clock.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 20. Bath having been fixed upon for the place of holding the Annual Meeting, an introductory meeting was held this afternoon in the banquetting-room of the Guildhall, the chair being taken by the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide.

The Mayor, addressing the President, thanked him on behalf of the citizens of Bath for the ready compliance which had been granted to the invitation forwarded them to hold their meeting in this city, coupling therewith a sincere expression of cordial welcome to his Lordship and the members of the Institute present. The reasons for such cordial welcome were—because the pursuits of the Institute tended to foster careful observation and accurate knowledge; promoted improvement by recalling the beauties of past days, drawing attention to objects which had passed unheeded in that direction, and thus in some measure promoted the public taste; illustrated history, and shed a light on the manners and customs of our ancestors; and also induced, by an accurate observation of past occurrences, the learning of wise lessons for the future. Referring to the scope Bath and its vicinity afforded the Institute for conducting its investigations and researches, his Worship remarked that Bath, like other cities, had peculiarities of its own. There was scarcely an eminence around it but was crowned by primæval earthworks, and scarcely a mound but was at one time the site of a Roman villa. And if the Institute turned to the city itself, they would find one of the most unrivalled collections of Roman antiquities possessed by any city. These were the property of the Corporation, who had great pleasure in allowing an inspection of them by the members of the Institute during their stay. The whole of the neighbourhood of the city was studded with ecclesiastical remains and buildings well deserving of attention; while at South Wraxall and Great Chalfield would be found some admirable specimens of domestic architecture. But he need not enlarge on the subject, as he trusted the members would find many and frequent opportunities of taking excursions to objects at a distance, and near home. He was sure the meeting would feel grateful with him at the readiness which the citizens had displayed in enriching the museum; no application for assistance in this respect had been made in vain, but had been met with readiness.

His Worship concluded with an expression, on behalf of the citizens and himself, of their warmest and most sincere and cordial welcome to the Institute on its arrival in the city.

Bishop Carr cordially seconded the welcome given to the President and members of the Institute by the Mayor, and expressed a hope that the engagements in which they would be occupied during their stay would abundantly satisfy them for having honoured Bath with a visit. The remainder of his Lordship's observations went to elucidate the historical and social advantages derived by the community from the investigations conducted by the Institute and other similar bodies.

J. Murch, Esq., as representing the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, also joined in welcoming the Institute to this city, and invited its members to make such a use of the museum, library, or reading room of the Institution, as might be convenient during their stay. The Institution (Mr. M. observed) might well offer a cordial welcome to the distinguished visitors present, seeing the Institute would tend to promote the objects which the subscribers of the Institution had at heart. They would find Bath not merely a fashionable city, fit for the idle and frivolous, but a place where art, and science, and literature have had from an early period a not ungenial home. And where should an Archæological Society meet, if not on the site of Roman villas, in the neighbourhood of the most important Druidical remains of the kingdom, and in a county which, amid many other objects of interest, rejoiced in a Glastonbury Abbey and a Wells Cathedral? He hoped that this visit of the Institute to Bath would awaken such desires in its members that they would return to it again.

J. H. Markland, Esq., in welcoming the Institute on behalf of the Bath Literary Society, of which he was President, expressed his warm thanks to the President for his efforts in the matter of "treasure trove," on which subject he had recently introduced a Bill into the House of Lords, and also his regret that the city was deprived of the presence of many of those who on former occasions graced the meetings of the Institute with their attendance.

Lord Talbot de Malahide acknowledged the honour done to the Institute in being invited to visit Bath, and also the several expressions of welcome which had

been given utterance to. While admitting that the city was not altogether unknown to him, as he had for many years been familiar with it, and appreciated the advantage which it possessed, his Lordship at the same time acknowledged that it was a matter of extreme satisfaction to him to be able to spend a few days in the investigation of the objects of interest which studded the neighbourhood, and of any customs or historical associations connected with it. Bath had always been celebrated for the taste of its inhabitants, for the patronage given to the more liberal arts, and for the number of distinguished persons who had made it their residence in order to cultivate, with more quiet and less disturbance from the turmoils of life, those more graceful pursuits. He should not allude at any length to the course proposed to be taken by the Institute during the present meeting, but he hoped there would be a good supply of papers at the sections, as on these more especially depended the interest of the meeting. Having observed that there was scarcely any subject but would prove interesting when investigated with reference to bygone times, his Lordship remarked that Bath had been long well known as the abode of fashion, and any matter connected with this subject would be of the greatest possible interest. He believed all of them, if the truth was spoken, were occasionally fond of a little gossip, and he hoped no one would be offended at their devoting a little time to the investigation of ancient gossip. Members would be glad to hear any contribution of well-authenticated matter of this kind, from Bladud to Beau Nash. His Lordship then referred to the Bill introduced by him into the Lords, as mentioned by Mr. Markland, and pointed out the importance of some measure of this kind, and also the difficulty of dealing with it without trenching on the rights of the people of this country. The Bill had been read a first time and printed, and he considered that for the present his object was gained. Next Session he hoped to take another step in advance, and he trusted the Bill might be found beneficial to the cause of archaeology, the object of which was the prevention, if possible, of acts of vandalism being committed by legislative or by municipal authorities.

G. Vulliamy, Esq., the Secretary of the Institute, then informed the meeting of the arrangements which had been made for the further proceedings, and requested the early co-operation of such as intended taking part in the excursions, so that complete arrangements might be

made for their conveyance and refreshment.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the members proceeded first on a visit to the Abbey church, where C. E. Davis, Esq., F.S.A., one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Local Committee, who acted as the cicerone of the company, pointed out the objects of greatest interest. Mr. Davis directed the notice of the company to the grave of Lord Byron's father, and to the tomb of Beau Nash, with Dr. Harington's epitaph—

"If social virtues make remembrance dear," &c.

He then proceeded to the monument of Jacob Bosanquet, with its beautiful representation of the Good Samaritan, by W. Carter, in the south transept; where is also the tomb of the Wallers, whose recumbent figures were much admired as fine specimens of the art of the period. The nose of the knight is missing, and it was stated that it is on record, as an historical fact, that the nasal member was cut off by James the Second on occasion of a visit to the Abbey. Mr. Davis took occasion to correct this, by remarking that Pepys, writing before James's visit, notices the loss of the nose. The tomb of Sir Richard Bickerton, by Chantrey, in the north transept, and of Sir Philip Frowde, who died in 1674, were next pointed out. Prior Bird's Chapel occupied the attention of the company for some time, the beauties and peculiarities, and charming sculpture, being subjects of general admiration. The tomb of Lady Miller, referred to by Johnson, that of Quin, with Garrick's epitaph, and other monuments, received due attention.

On leaving the Abbey, the party proceeded to inspect the baths and pump-rooms. In their perambulation, the town residence of Ralph Allen, with its beautiful façade, situated behind York-street, was pointed out. Hetling-house (the ancient town residence of the Hungerford family, and where the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society was established more than 120 years ago by the great Duke of Bedford,) having been visited, the party proceeded up the Sawclose, where Mr. Davis pointed out Beau Nash's quondam palace, adjoining the theatre, and thence to the Blue-coat School. Having inspected the remaining portion of the old city wall on the Upper Borough walls, the party proceeded by way of St. Michael's church and High-street to Boatstall-lane, where the archaeologists inspected with much interest the portion of the old east wall of the city, of the date of 1500, and still in good preservation. Here the party

separated, after tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis.

In the evening a very numerous and fashionable company assembled in the reading-room of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, under the presidency of J. H. Markland, Esq.; his Worship the Mayor, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and W. Tite, Esq., M.P., being present. The Rev. F. Kilvert read his paper on "Ralph Allen and Prior Park."

The museum for the meeting was arranged in one of the small apartments of the Assembly Rooms; and there was displayed an extensive and varied collection of articles of the first antiquarian, scientific, and artistic interest, contributed by residents of the city and neighbourhood, and by friends and members of the Institute at a distance. The task of arranging the objects sent for exhibition devolved on, and was satisfactorily performed by, the Curator of the Institute, C. Tucker, Esq., F.S.A.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a meeting of the Section of History was held at the Assembly Rooms, under the presidency of Joseph Hunter, Esq., V.P.S.A., in the absence of Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., and a brief but interesting paper was read by J. H. Markland, Esq., D.C.L., "On an Anglo-Saxon Guild at Bath." Edwin Guest, Esq., D.C.L., delivered a lecture on "The Boundary Lines which separated the Welsh and English races in the neighbourhood of Bath during the seventy-five years which followed the capture of that city, A.D. 577, with speculations as to the Welsh princes who, during that period, were reigning in Somersetshire."

Section of Antiquities.—In this section Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., presided, and the only paper read was by Mr. Jeffery, on "Lansdown," which was published on the occasion of its being read before the members of the Bath Literary and Philosophical Association. Mr. Jeffery having concluded, the President of the section conveyed to him the thanks of the meeting for his very able paper, which evinced great archæological knowledge, historical research, and personal investigation. The morning being far advanced, the reading of the paper announced by the Rev. S. Austin, on "Tumuli opened in the Isle of Purbeck," was omitted.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a large party of the archæologists visited Hampton Down and Prior Park, accompanied by the Rev. H. M. Scarth and Mr. C. E. Davis, two of the local secretaries. Most of the excursionists rode in carriages, but, as the weather was remark-

ably fine, and the air cool and refreshing, a large number went on foot. On arriving at Hampton Down, the Rev. H. M. Scarth proceeded to point out the remains of the Belgic camp, traversing the main road which ran through it, pointing out the course of the Wansdyke, and the numerous hut circles which are to be found in various parts of the camp. The descriptive explanation given by Mr. Scarth was rendered intelligible by a large and well-executed plan of the camp, which he had brought for the purpose. While on the Down, the great Roman Fosseway was also pointed out, as well as the antiquarian remains on Little Solsbury. The party next proceeded to Prior Park, passing the quarries once worked by Ralph Allen. On arriving at the mansion, which was thrown open to their inspection, the company entered at the back, walking through the hall to the front. Here they gazed for some minutes on the magnificent view before them, which, at the time of the inspection, was gorgeous in the extreme, and then proceeded to the chapel. The visitors left the mansion shortly after five o'clock, and returned to Bath to be present at the banquet, which took place in the Guildhall, and was provided by Mr. Gibbs, of Union-street.

Lord Talbot de Malahide presided; the company included the Mayor and Mrs. Falconer; Sir A. H. Elton, M.P.; Beresford Hope, M.P.; the Bishop of Bath and Wells; Bishop Carr; Archdeacon Gunning; Revds. J. Bond, J. A. Dean, A. Fane, F. Fisher, E. Hill, W. Hale, J. Hunter, W. A. Jones, F. Kilvert, H. Law, R. J. Meade, J. F. Moor, W. Pedder, J. Rate, T. P. Rogers, H. M. Scarth, E. Trollope, F. Warre, J. Wood; Professor Donaldson, Dr. Jones (Beaumaris), Dr. Shuttleworth, Dr. Turnham; W. Bush, F. H. Dickinson, W. Long, J. H. Markland, D.C.L., J. Murch, H. D. Skrine, J. Soden, Esqrs., &c., besides a considerable number of ladies, to the number in the whole of about 120.

Thursday was occupied in an excursion by rail and coach to Glastonbury, and an inspection of the famous Abbey and other objects of interest in the immediate neighbourhood. A meeting which had been appointed to take place in the evening was abandoned, as the excursionists did not return till a rather late hour.

During the day a selection of about five-and-twenty of the Latin charters, &c., belonging to the corporation of the city, were exhibited in the council-room of the Guildhall. Though unintelligible to most of those who inspected them, they excited much interest when explained by the list of the selection published by the Mayor.

we are enabled to go back 500 years prior to the appearance of the first published map of Bath. What the number of its inhabitants may have been during the three centuries and a half when the Romans had rule in Britain, we have now no means of ascertaining. We have, however, incontrovertible evidence, within the walls of the Royal Literary Institution, to prove that even at that early period Bath (or as it was then called *Aquæ Solis*) was a city of no inconsiderable importance, and that its inhabitants were "citizens of no mean city." Equally uncertain are we as to its population during the Anglo-Saxon and Danish period. The earliest data we at present possess, which will enable us to arrive at the probable number of its inhabitants, is contained in that celebrated record of antiquity, *Doomsday Book*; by reference to which we find that in the year 1080, when that memorable survey was made, the number of burgesses who possessed houses in Bath was 178. Of these, 64 are described as king's burgesses, who were of a superior order, and under the immediate protection of the king, enjoying more extensive privileges, and possessing larger property than the others; 90 were burgesses of other men, and 24 belonging to the church of St. Peter. Allowing an average of five to each family, we have a total of 890 souls as the population of Bath in the reign of William the Conqueror.

After a lapse of about three centuries, in the year 1377, the 51st of the reign of Edward III., a poll-tax was levied upon all persons above the age of fourteen years, whether male or female, ecclesiastics or laics. The subsisting roll which contains this return, consists of two parts, one referring to the laity and the other to the clergy; the former of these states the different amounts of the moneys which had been levied by the assessors of the tax at the rate of fourpence upon every individual in the respective counties, cities, and towns throughout the kingdom, and the number of persons living in each of them who were able to pay the tax. The latter exhibits the same particulars with respect to the clergy, shewing, in two columns, the sums collected from the ecclesiastics, beneficed and non-beneficed, in every place amenable to the tax. By this roll we learn that at that time Bath contained only 570 lay inhabitants above the age of fourteen. The number of ecclesiastics in the Archdeaconry of Bath amounted to 119 beneficed, and 82 non-beneficed; this number, however, included all the clergy in the two Deaneries of Bath and Redcliffe, embracing a great portion of the northern part of the county;

if, therefore, we allow sixty clergy as residents in and about the Abbey of Bath, which may perhaps be considered a large proportion of the total number, we have then 630 persons above the age of fourteen; and, adopting the calculations made by the Census Commissioners, we find the population of Bath, at the close of the fourteenth century, to have been about 1000 souls.

In the second year of the reign of Richard II. (1379) a second poll-tax of fourpence was levied on all persons above the age of sixteen; and two years after, the third and last poll-tax of three groats on all above fifteen. This last levy was rendered memorable by the insurrection in Kent and Essex under the celebrated Wat Tyler. A perfect copy of the roll for the city of Bath of the levy of 1379 has been deposited by Capt. J. J. Chapman, in the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. In this roll we have the names of all persons above the age of sixteen then residing in the several streets of the city by whom the tax was payable. * * * By deducting the servants and other dependants from this roll, we learn that in the year 1379 this city contained but 250 householders. The total amount collected in Bath under this levy is stated to have been £10 Os. 2d., which at the rate of 4d. per head, would give a population of 600 persons above the age of sixteen; and again, taking the proportion of the late census, we have an entire population of 1025.

From this time, however, the city of Bath is almost wholly unnoticed in the annals of our country's history. During the tempestuous struggles which brought many other cities into notoriety, Bath appears to have dwindled almost to the insignificance of a country village. We know very little of the state of the city or of its occupants, further than the fact that its inhabitants paid their quotas of subsidies and taxes, and that various liberties and privileges were granted to the city by the reigning sovereigns. But, notwithstanding the privileges and immunities which the city obtained during the reigns of Henry VI. and the succeeding monarchs down to the charter of Elizabeth in 1590, the population of Bath does not appear to have materially increased; for we are informed by Prynne, then Recorder of Bath, in his *Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, that at the time of the Restoration the total number of householders did not amount to 240; and allowing an average of five to a family (which would probably be rather a dull proportion), we arrive at an aggregate population of about 1,200 persons.

Upon reference to the earliest maps of the city, we find that it remained much in the same state as regards extent, and, probably, in its population, until the commencement of the eighteenth century. In 1702 Queen Anne and her royal consort visited the city, and we shall find, as we proceed, that, subsequent to that event, Bath rapidly extended its limits and increased in population.

Mr. Wood, who may justly be considered as the founder of modern Bath, published his "Essay towards a Description of Bath" in the year 1749, in which he has given a very precise account of the number of the streets and the houses at the time he wrote. From this we learn that, at that time, the total number of houses amounted to 1362, and, if we adopt the average proportion of the number of houses to the amount of population, we shall arrive at a total of about 9000 as the probable number of the inhabitants of this city a century ago. Under the auspices of Beau Nash, and the enterprising spirit of Wood, the city rapidly extended itself on all sides; new buildings, streets, squares, and crescents sprang up in every direction, but we have no means of ascertaining its population until the commencement of the present century, when we are furnished with a far more accurate statement respecting the number of inhabitants in the official returns of the census taken in 1801; at which time it had reached to 34,160. The official return from each succeeding census is as follows:—In 1811 the total population was 38,434; 1821, 46,588; 1831, 50,800; 1841, 53,209; 1851, 54,248. From these statements, we perceive that, in the course of about a century, the population has increased to six times its former amount, and that, since 1801, there has been an increase of 20,088 in the number of its inhabitants; whilst, since the publication of Mr. Wood's Essay, in 1749, the number of houses has swelled from 1362 to 7744.

The places of worship in Bath have also increased in a like ratio. From several ancient documents, we learn that there formerly existed in Bath and its immediate suburbs, nine churches and chapels, which have long since disappeared.

Many of these had wholly disappeared before the publication of Dr. Jones's Map, in 1572, and from this map we learn that there were, at that time, six places of worship in Bath, all of the Established Church. When Wood wrote his Essay, there were then six churches and chapels of the Church of England, and three Dissenting chapels. In 1801, these had increased to fourteen of the former, and eight of the latter; and at the present time there are

in all fifty edifices appropriated to the service of God—twenty-three of the Established Church, and twenty-seven of other denominations, besides those connected with the cemeteries and burial grounds.

The educational returns of various dates also furnish important and interesting information in connection with the growth of the city. Prior to the establishment of the Blue Coat School by the pious Robert Nelson, in 1711, we have no record of any school for the education of the poorer classes in the city, and for many years this remained the only establishment of the kind instituted. Sunday schools were first established in Bath in 1785, and, in three years afterwards, 700 children were receiving instruction in them, and 180 in the daily schools; making, in all, with the Blue Coat Schools, 980 children. By an official return made to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the education of the poor in 1818, we learn that the total number attending the several schools in the various parishes at that date was 1464, and we had, last year, an opportunity of witnessing the march of education in Bath in the present day, when, on the day of the commemoration of the return of peace, there were assembled of the children in the schools of the various denominations the goodly number of 7,471. Nor has the march of education in the higher class of schools of late years been without progress; we have now, besides the Grammar School of Edward VI., five colleges established in the city—four in connection with the Established Church, and one with the Wesleyan body. These statistics, therefore, furnish clear and undeniable evidence of the extension of the city.

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For many centuries the city was confined within the limits of its ancient walls. Under the rule of the abbots, priors, and monks of its monastery, no efforts were made to promote its prosperity, nor any afforded to its citizens to forward its interests or improvements. With the revenues of the monastery at their command, and revelling in luxury and enjoyment, they were, with few exceptions, wholly indifferent to the welfare or advancement of the place in which they resided. The first charter granted to the city in 1193, by Richard the First, conferred upon the citizens certain privileges and immunities, which tended for a time to improve its trade, multiply its inhabitants, and increase its wealth and consideration. But still its baths, the true source of its future prosperity, were vested in the prior and monks, who, though they received the profits arising from them, yet

suffered them to fall into ruin and decay. This state of things continued until some time after the dissolution of the monastery by Henry VIII., in 1533, and the frequent change of its rulers afterwards tended materially to retard any efforts for the advancement or restoration of the city.

Dr. William Turner, afterwards Dean of Wells, who visited Bath about 1560, appears to have been the first writer who attempted to rescue the city and its waters from the neglect and obscurity into which they had fallen. In 1562 he published a tract, entitled, "A Booke of the Natures and Properties, as well of the Bathes of England as of other Bathes in Germanye and Italy, &c." (the first book published on the subject of the Bath waters.) This was followed in 1572, by Dr. John Jones's "Bathes of Bathesayde," which brings us at length to the commencement of the series of maps now upon the table.

The earliest map of Bath known to have been published is that which originally appeared in this work of Dr. Jones's in the year 1572. In this map, with the exception of a few houses without the Northgate, in Walcot and Broad streets, and some others between the Southgate and St. Lawrence's bridge, we find the whole city confined within its ancient walls, and containing the following streets, &c.; viz., the High-street, anciently called *Vicus Borealis*, or North-street (in the midst of which stood the Market-house), and extending from the Northgate to St. Peter's church; Westgate and Cheap streets, and Stall-street, Lock's-vicaridge, Spurrier's, and some other lanes. The Foss-road entered the city at the Northgate, and, passing through the *Vicus Borealis*, Cheap-street, and Stall-street, thus deviating from the usual straight line to avoid coming in contact with the baths, it left the city at the Southgate, and, crossing the river, passed up Holloway.

In 1611, John Speed, the geographer, published his "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain." This work contains maps of the several counties and shires, with an enlarged plan of the chief city in the corner of each. That of Somersetshire is dated 1610, and contains a plan of Bath. In this plan the streets and buildings appear to be almost an exact copy from Dr. Jones's, with the addition of several rows of trees in various parts both within and without the walls. . . .

And I would here briefly allude to an error into which most of our local historians have fallen with regard to the origin of the name given to the Cross-bath. It is usually attributed to the cross erected in it by the Earl of Melfort, in commemora-

tion of the queen of James II. bathing in it in 1687. But here, as well as in Dr. Jones's map, published 115 years before this event, we find it bore the same name; and Leland, who visited Bath in 1542, states, "There be 2 Springes of whote Water in the West South-West Part of the Towne. Whereof the bigger is caullid the Crosse Bath, because it hath a cross erected in the middle of it." Dr. Turner also speaks of it as the Cross bath. It is far more probable that when the city and its waters first fell into the hands of the Christians, a cross was erected as emblematical of the triumph of Christianity over paganism.

No further survey appears to have been made of this city until the year 1692. Bath and its waters had fallen into great neglect and disrepute, in consequence of the irregularities committed in the city, and the inattention paid to the baths and accommodations of the place by the authorities. These irregularities had arisen to such a height, that Wood informs us "that the streets and public ways of the city were become like so many dung-hills, slaughter-houses, and pig-styes; for soil of all sorts, and even carrion, was cast out and laid in the streets, and the pigs turned out by day to feed and rout among it; butchers killed and dressed their cattle at their own doors; people washed every kind of thing they had to make clean at the common conduits in the open streets, and nothing was more common than small racks and mangers at almost every door for the baiting of horses. The baths were like so many bear-gardens, and modesty was entirely shut out of them; and dogs, cats, and even human creatures, were hurled over the rails into the water while people were bathing in it." Another writer gives a similar account of the baths and bathers, and states that "this city was the most filthy and offensive town in England. The roads were so bad, it was scarce possible to get to the city in the winter. Every house is covered with thatch, and at every door hung a manger to feed the horses, asses, &c., which brought coal and provisions into the town; and, instead of that decorum which now generally prevails, nothing but obscenity, ribaldry, and licentiousness was practised."—(*Thicknesse's Valetudinarian's Bath Guide*.)

Such was the state of things when the queen of Charles I. visited Bath for the use of the waters, accompanied by Sir Alexander Fraser, her physician, in the year 1644. The Corporation at length found it necessary to put a stop to such proceedings, and accordingly met in September, 1646, for the purpose of fram-

ing a body of bye-laws, as well to remove every kind of nuisance, as to establish good order throughout the city. The beneficial effects of these regulations were soon evidenced by the increase of visitors, who now assembled in Bath in large numbers, both for the benefit of the waters and for the purpose of recreation. At this period the Abbey-house and Westgate-house were the only residences suited for persons of rank. A change, however, in the outward appearance of the town soon manifested itself; and the citizens proceeded to enlarge and beautify their houses in order to afford increased and suitable accommodation for their visitors; places of amusement were established, and Bath began to rise in the estimation of persons of rank and fortune, who flocked to it from all parts of the kingdom.

The rising celebrity of the city induced Mr. Joseph Gilmora, a teacher of mathematics in Bristol, to take a new survey of the town in 1692, which he published two years afterwards, containing, besides the map of the city, plans and contents of the several baths, and surrounded with elevations of the principal buildings, churches, conduits, and lodging-houses, with the names of the occupiers.

Upon comparing this map with that of Speed of 1610, we find that the increased accommodation was yet chiefly confined within the city walls, very few additions being made to the suburbs.

In the years 1702 and 1703, Queen Anne and her royal consort, the Prince of Denmark, visited Bath, and lodged at the Abbey-house. . . .

The celebrated Ben Jonson commenced his titular sovereignty over the city in the year 1704, and under his sway Bath rapidly rose, from comparative meanness and insignificance, to a state of elegance and importance. . . . In the year 1707, Mr. George Trim, a member of the Corporation, erected a street which bears his name, outside the northern wall of the city. This was the first extension of the town beyond its ancient boundary; but the bounds having been once broken through, the expansive power of the city quickly manifested itself, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Corporation, who looked upon every improvement without the walls as injurious to the inhabitants within, new streets and new buildings, richly decorated, sprung up on all sides, and gardens and meadows were quickly engulfed in the rapid overflow.

Nash soon discovered that the staple commodity of Bath was its waters, and that the most effectual way to elevate the city in the estimation of the public would

be, not to erect hot-water fountains in the streets, but to afford increased comfort and convenience to the bathers and drinkers.

Previous to the year 1693 no accommodation existed for drinking the water except by dipping it from the bath in the morning before the bathers entered it. The first expedient adopted to obtain the water from the spring is represented in Speed's map of 1610, and is described by Dr. Pierce in his "Bath Memoirs," p. 225.

A small drinking-pump was afterwards erected at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Frayser, over the spring in the middle of the King's-bath, about the year 1673. But as neither of these contrivances could be used except by persons in the bath, and as the internal use of the water became more general, it was necessary that some other plan should be adopted, and a dry pump (so called from its being used for pumping upon the body without entering the bath,) which had been erected in a small room or shed adjoining the King's-bath, was fitted up as a drinking-pump, and a pavement made before it for the accommodation of the water-drinkers. The waters at this time were let at a rental of £30 per annum, which after the erection of the pump-room was raised to £230, and applied to the improvement of the city. The inconvenience and danger arising from exposure to the cold after drinking the waters at this pump was pointed out by Dr. Oliver, in a treatise published by him in 1704, and for some time a gallery, which had been erected over a passage leading from the Abbey-house to the King's-bath, was used as a promenade and lounge after drinking. It was, however, determined to erect a handsome room on the north side of the King's-bath, which was opened for the reception of the company under the auspices of the new king of Bath in 1706, the event being celebrated by a grand procession and musical fête.

Considerable efforts were at this time made to improve and render more passable the approaches to the city, and in the years 1705 and 1706 not less than £1,700 or £1,800 was raised by subscription, and expended in repairing the roads near the city. But no convenient place of assembly was as yet provided; a booth in the bowling-green was the only place where the company could meet to take their tea and chocolate, and waste their time at cards or the E. O. table. Nash undertook to supply the deficiency, and prevailed upon a Mr. Thomas Harrison to erect a handsome assembly-room under his directions. Pleasure-gardens were added to this house for persons of rank and fashion to walk in. A regular theatre was also established, and

wide pavement laid down as a promenade adjoining the gravel walk. . . .

We now arrive at the grand era of improvement in Bath, the period when Mr. Wood commenced his labours. Possessed with talents as an architect of no ordinary kind, and actuated by a spirit of energy and enterprise, which neither the magnitude of his conceptions and speculations, nor the difficulties and oppositions he met with, could in any way daunt, he commenced his operations in the year 1727, and such was his perseverance, that before his death, in 1754, he had actually built, or entered into engagements for building, over a tract of ground three times the extent of the original city. Those chaste and elegant piles of buildings, Queen-square, the North and South Parades, the Circus, and Prior-park, are sufficient evidences of his taste and talents. He was greatly assisted in his efforts by the philanthropic and public-spirited Ralph Allen, who, having purchased the Prior-park estate, commenced quarrying the stone; and, being desirous of proving its superior qualities for building purposes, engaged Wood to enlarge and new-front his house in the alley leading to the abbey-green, the Duke of Chandos having previously engaged him for the erection of a court of houses near the Cross-bath, (now Chapel-court and Chandos-buildings) consisting of six of the first-rate city lodging-houses. In 1727, Wood meeting with some discouragement in his scheme for building over the Barton N.W. of the city, drew up a plan for rebuilding the whole of the old town, which, having been submitted to the Corporation, he complains that "they thought proper to treat all his schemes as chimerical." The encouragement, however, he subsequently met with in his speculations induced others to follow his example, and Bath now increased in extent and magnificence with astonishing rapidity; the rage for building increased in the same ratio, and, as a natural consequence, many of the builders and architects soon had the distinguished honour of a short notice in the "London Gazette." . . .

In the year 1739 Mr. Wood commenced his operations in the abbey orchard, south-east of the old city, and had he been enabled to carry out his original design, the *tout ensemble* would probably have far exceeded all his other works, the present block of houses, constituting the North and South Parade, Duke-street, and Pierpont-street, being nothing more than the wing of his original design.

Wood died in May, 1754. Gay-street and the Circus, commenced by him, were

completed by his son, who, on the 13th of May, 1767, laid the first stone of the Royal Crescent, and two years afterwards that of the new Assembly Rooms. Bath continued to be the resort of most of the rank, fashion, and beauty of the day, together with their usual concomitants, sharpers and fortune-hunters. . . .

By the rapid extension of the city beyond its walls, the ancient boundary was soon absorbed in the accumulation of houses and buildings; the narrow gates were found inconvenient for the increasing traffic; the north and south gates were therefore removed in 1755. . . . The avenues of the west gate were widened in 1753, but the gateway not taken down until 1776. The east gateway, which was the smallest of the four, is still standing.

The improving character of the city was also seen in the publication of the local newspapers. The first number of the "Bath Journal" was issued in the year 1740, and has continued to the present time. A second paper, the "Bath Advertiser," appeared about 1759 or 1763; this, however, had but an ephemeral existence, and gave way to the "Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette," the first number of which appeared October 16, 1760, and is now upon the table. The early numbers of these papers contain notices in some of the advertisements which present a striking contrast to the existing state of the city. Thus, in 1761, a house is advertised to be let, situate at Walcot, about *half a mile from Bath*; another in Kingsmead-square, fit for a gentleman's family, having a garden with pleasant prospect open to the fields. In 1764, a sale is announced of "a quantity of fruit-trees of all sorts growing in the garden adjoining the Westgate." Two houses are advertised for sale in Pitt-street (now Chatham-row), described as "fronting the North-parade."

The practice of numbering houses does not appear to have been adopted in Bath until about 1768 or 1769. Prior to that date, the houses in the trading portion of the town were distinguished by signs attached to the shops. . . . From the somewhat antiquated character of the figures, I am inclined to think that Paragon-buildings may have been one of the first row of houses to which numbers were affixed.

Before the conclusion of the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the city had extended itself very considerably to the north, south, and west. The ancient ambry of the monastery, lying between the southern wall of the city and river, was now covered with houses; and exten-

sive buildings had been erected in the King's-mead; Dr. Milson's garden had given way to an elegant street, which bears his name. The Town-acre, Warborough-mead, and the Vineyards, had lost their verdure, and stately mansions had taken the place of luxuriant orchards and gardens. Walcot Church, which a few years previous had been surrounded with a grove of trees, now stood in the midst of a grove of chimneys. The road over Lansdown to Axford, lately skirted on either side by the blackberry hedge and green field, now passed, for a considerable distance, between long rows of houses; and Gay-street, the Circus, Brock-street, and the Royal-crescent, occupied the once rural Barton-fields. It will be seen by the space coloured upon the map, that the most rapid and extensive growth of the city took place during this period, namely, from 1750 to 1775.

Up to this date the enlargement of the city was confined to one side of the river; the village of Bathwick then consisted only of a few scattered cottages. Spring-gardens, the Vauxhall of Bath of that day, were approached by a ferry-boat from the Orange-grove. In the year 1768, the trustees of the will of Sir William Pulteney, who held the Bathwick estate, applied to Parliament, and obtained permission to erect a bridge across the Avon, and to extend the jurisdiction of the mayor over a portion of the property. . . .

The bridge erected by the trustees of Sir William Pulteney was no sooner completed than a new town quickly sprang up in the parish of Bathwick. Laura-place and Great Pulteney-street, (long considered as one of the finest streets in Europe,) together with the streets contiguous, soon occupied the ground where late the flocks and herds of the village farm grazed in the open meadow, or sheltered themselves beneath the hawthorn hedge; and so greatly has the parish increased in population, that, when the last census was taken in 1851, the total number of the inhabitants was 5,161, and there is no doubt that, at the present time, it greatly exceeds that number.

The large influx of company to Bath, and the rapid extension of the town to the north, led to the erection of the magnificent rooms in which we are now assembled, the first stone of which was laid the 24th of May, 1769. A scheme had been set on foot in 1764 for erecting a large building at the north-east of Queen's-square, to consist of a tavern, a coffee-room, and a complete set of assembly-rooms. This project, however, having

been considered too extravagant, a new subscription list was opened in November, 1768, for erecting assembly-rooms only in a garden on the east side of the circus, and John Wood, jun., was engaged as the architect. One hundred and forty shares, of £100 each, were quickly taken, the building finished, and opened October, 1771.

The pump-room erected in 1706 having been found too small for the increasing numbers who frequented the city, it was enlarged in 1751, adorned with a new portico in 1786, and an entire new frontage in 1791. But the company still increasing, the old room was found to be of too contracted dimensions, and the present noble saloon was erected in 1796. It was in digging for the foundation of this building that the valuable and interesting remains of the Roman temple of Minerva were discovered. . . . So far did the new buildings surpass those of the old town in architectural beauty, that steps were taken in 1789 for modernizing and improving it, and an Act of Parliament was obtained, empowering the Corporation to raise the sum of £80,000 upon their estates and other securities, for the purpose of improving the city by the erection of new streets and widening of others. It was under the powers of this Act that the present pump-room, Union-street, Bath-street, and Hot Bath-street, were erected, Cheap-street widened, and other improvements effected; and so effectually has the work of modern improvement advanced that, excepting the Abbey Church, Hertling-house, and the remains of Bellot's Hospital, scarcely a vestige remains of the old city. No stranger visiting Bath would for one moment imagine that it existed as a city before the Saxon conquest, or that its age far exceeded a century.

The war with France which broke out in 1793 proved a serious check to the progress and improvement of the city, and several rows of houses, which had been commenced under favourable auspices, remained for many years, through the failure of the builders, in a ruinous, unfinished state. Nearly the whole of Grosvenor-place, several houses in Park-street and Norfolk-crescent, stood with their bare walls and rafters until within a comparatively recent period. The discouragement caused by these failures extended its influence over many years, and although several streets, buildings, and detached villas have been added to the suburbs of the city during the present century, yet, for a long period, its increase was so small and unimportant, compared with former years, that it appeared rather to retro-

grade than advance. The population of Walcot and Widcombe parishes has certainly greatly increased during the present century; but, with the exception of Cavendish-place and crescent, the houses on Sion-hill, Widcombe-crescent and terrace, and some few others, the houses were chiefly those of a humble character. In Bathwick parish, the erection of New Sydney-place, Raby-place, and Bathwick-hill, have tended to increase the extension of the city in that direction.

Of late years, however, a new spirit appears to have sprung up amongst us. To the late Corporation the praise is due for the revival of the former spirit of improvement. In the year 1823 they commenced the removal of the unsightly buildings which had so long disfigured the Abbey Church; and from that year to the year 1834 the sum of £10,640 was expended by them in these improvements. The Royal Literary and Scientific Institution was established in 1824, an account of which has been published, with the opening lecture by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. In 1830 a most important step was taken towards increasing the attractions of the city by the laying out of the Victoria-park, which was opened by her present Majesty in October of that year. Other picturesque promenades have been laid out in various directions. Little, however, has been done of late years in the erection of continuous streets, but suburban villas and palatial mansions, commanding scenery of the most striking beauty, have sprung up in vast numbers in every direction. The present state of the city is admirably shewn in the map lately executed by Mr. J. H. Cotterell. Each year adds to the attractions of our beautiful city, and if its citizens continue to shew the public spirit and energy which they have manifested of late years in its floral fêtes and public promenades, we need not fear that Bath will still retain the rank to which she is so entitled as the "Queen of the West."

J. H. Markland, Esq., having offered some brief remarks "On the Domestic Architecture of Bath at different periods,"

Mr. Lansdown read a paper "On the Houses in Bath formerly inhabited by Men of Eminence," profusely illustrated with drawings of each building from Mr. L.'s own pencil. We are only able to give the names of the houses which the paper dilated on,—Prince of Orange's house, Orange-grove, St. James's portico, and Lord Chesterfield's house; St. John's-gate; Lord Lexington's or Skrine's lower house (Hetting-house); Lord St. Lo's castle, Newton-park; Prior-park in the days of Ralph Allen, 1758; Londonderry, a mansion in

Kingsmead-square; Weymouth-house, formerly the residence of Lord Viscount Weymouth; Dr. Bave's house, Lower-borough-walls; Chandos-house; Beau Nash's house, in the Saw-close; Duke of Northumberland's house, Westgate-street; Gen. Wade's house, Abbey churchyard; St. Mary's chapel, Queen-square; Lady Waller's monument in the abbey.

At the close of Mr. Lansdown's paper, the chairman (Mr. Hunter) offered a few observations. He stated that formerly Ainslie's Belvedere was more or less occupied by persons engaged in literature. One of the houses was inhabited by the mother of Gibbon; another by the family of the famous Burleigh, and the house next to the police-office by a retired London physician, named Dr. James Simms. The latter possessed a curious library of books, and had inscribed on the various rooms of the house Latin inscriptions—a list of which he (Mr. Hunter) had in his possession.

The Section of Antiquities was occupied during the morning and afternoon, under the presidency of different gentlemen, in hearing papers on the following subjects:—on Tumuli opened in the island of Purbeck, by the Rev. J. Austin; on Stanton Drew, by William Long, Esq.; on Ancient British Temples, by J. Thurman, Esq., M.D.; on Labyrinths, by the Rev. E. Trollope; on the Mendip Barrows, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth; on the Bathaston Vase, by the Rev. F. Kilvert; on the Antiquities of Malta, and their possible Historical Connection with Stonehenge, by G. Matcham, Esq.

Section of Architecture.—About midday a paper was read in this department by E. A. Freeman, Esq., on Malmesbury Abbey. In the evening the members met at the Rooms, to hear a paper from our senior representative, Mr. Tite, "On the Discoveries made at Budrun (the ancient Halicarnassus), with illustrations."

Early on Saturday morning between forty and fifty members and subscribers went on an excursion to Castle Combe and Malmesbury. Taking the train at Bath, they journeyed as far as Corsham. Leaving the rail they took to the road, and after an exhilarating ride in four vehicles—drawn by fourteen horses—reached Biddestone. The open belfry of the church, the earliest known specimen of that kind, excited much interest; as did also the leper's window, as it was formerly called, but now closed up; and a curious doorway with an old Greek cross over the entrance, and the remains of a Norman font. A splendid ride through beautifully diversified scenery brought the excursionists to

Castle Combe, with its ancient church and the remains of an old British castle and camp. The sacred edifice has been recently thoroughly restored, with as close an attention as possible to its previously existing form and character. The ancient roof, which is in its former condition, with the exception of being cleansed, excited much interest; and the stained glass windows of the edifice were greatly admired. The party were then conducted through the very charming garden attached to Mr. Scrope's residence, and then to the castle and camp beyond. That a Roman station existed on or near the Castle of Combe is certain, from the numerous coins, fragments of pottery, and other Roman remains frequently turned up by the plough or spade on the hills around. The Roman road called the *Posse* passes within a very short distance of the castle hill, forming one of the boundaries of the parish to the west. The keep itself still appears. The party, after a lengthened drive, arrived at Malmesbury—the last stage—where refreshments were provided for them. A visit was then paid to the far-famed Malmesbury Abbey, where the visitors found ample means to repay them for their journey in the grand old ruins. Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., acted as *cicerone*, and pointed out the chief peculiarities of the building. On the rectory-house and garden adjoining being next visited, the excursionists were informed that the bed of the garden was one mass of masonry. In the collars of the house was the shaft of a pillar and other remains, that seemed to indicate that the Abbey extended originally to that spot. It was also stated by the person who directed the party that some time since the remains of a flue with soot in it were found in the garden leading in the direction of the remains of the Abbey. The excursionists now hurried off to their hotel, and took coach to Chippenham, where they arrived in safety after an hour-and-half's drive, and thence to Bath by rail.

On Monday, excursion was the order of the day. Starting from the Guildhall, the vehicles made their way to the Wells road, and thence to Englishcombe, where the first view of the Wansdyke was obtained. The Rev. H. M. Scarth acted as *cicerone* in describing the several views obtained at different points of this great earthwork. The party, in returning, examined an old barn, with an Early English finial on the top. In the wall beneath were two cruciform openings filled with tracery in the inside; these were stated by Mr. Parker to be most unique, and probably early work of the time of Edward I. or II.

Two yew trees, running, or almost grown, one into the other, excited some curiosity. The site of the ancient castle of the De Gournays, the mound and fosse of which still remain, was pointed out from the churchyard, to which the party next proceeded. The outer arches of the church, as described by Mr. Parker, are of the twelfth century, the transition period of it, about 1180. The chancel was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, about the time of Edward II., as also the piscina. No part of the Norman walls remain. The Norman corbels on the north side of the chancel shewed that only one side, and not the whole, had been rebuilt. There is a remarkable figure over the inside of the chancel-arch, of an infant in swathed clothes. The next stage of the journey brought the party to Newton St. Loe, the church of which has been beautifully restored by C. E. Davis, esq., of this city, with as close an adherence to the original form as possible. The style of the building is the Decorated period of the fourteenth century. A splendid drive through Newton-park brought the party to the old manor-house and castle of St. Loe's. Another ride, and first Stanton Prior and then Stanton Bury, one of the Roman camps, were reached—the latter on foot, through several fields. A splendid view of Bath and Bristol was here obtained, and, standing on what he stated to be the rampart of the Wansdyke, Mr. Scarth continued his observations on that work. Compton Dando was the next stage at which the party stopped. Outside the church, and built in one of the corner buttresses, the Rev. Mr. Scarth pointed out the remains of a Roman altar, said to have been dug out of the Wansdyke, with figures, imperfectly discernible, of Apollo striking the lyre and Hercules with apparently a lion's skin. The interior contained nothing remarkable in an archaeological point of view. Then followed an extended drive to Stanton Drew. Attention was called to a large stone in the hedge, on the left side of the road; the tradition connected with it is, that it was a quoit thrown by a giant from Maes Knoll, when engaged in play. Arrived at Stanton, the scene of the Druidical remains, the company listened to an interesting statement from the Rev. Bathurst Deane respecting the remains, who observed that the mounds of circular stone near which they then were, were the oldest structures of the kind in England—older than Stonehenge, and also Avebury. As to the transfer of the blocks, it must have been accomplished by manual labour; very probably some kind of lever was used. The

only instruments the founders of these remains could have had were celts or picks. Having passed a vote of thanks to the rev. gentleman, the party traversed the great circle, and then the supposed entrance thereto from the circle in the adjoining field. Mr. Coates, the owner of the land, was most assiduous in pointing out the positions occupied by the stones. Two upright stones and one lying down were then pointed out to Mr. Deane, who said they were part of a cromlech, or place of sepulture, and more resembled Kitt's Cotty-house, in Kent, than any he knew. According to Mr. C. Moore, the material of the stones was a regular conglomerate of pebbles cemented with iron-stone. The nearest approach to a similar kind of material was at Broadfield Down, three and a-half miles distant.

Maes Knoll and the remaining porportion of the Wansdyke were here pointed out by Mr. Scarth. The party then journeyed on, passing Queen Charlton Church and cross, and a Norman arch, forming the gateway of a house near Keynsham, to the church of the latter place. They were, however, prevented inspecting the Early English chancel of the edifice, by some unaccountable inability to open the gate. Bitton Church was the next and last stage at which the party stopped. The chief features of interest were a beautiful Perpendicular tower, a Norman arch, one of the most beautiful chantry-chapels in the neighbourhood of Bath, dedicated to St. Catherine, and erected in 1299 by Thomas de Button, Bishop of Exeter, over the bodies of his father and mother buried there, and some monumental remains.

The visit of the Institute to Bath closed on Tuesday. At ten o'clock the members met at the Assembly Rooms to transact the customary business at the close of the annual gatherings.

A sectional meeting followed, under the presidency of James Yates, Esq., to hear several papers.—The Rev. E. Hill commenced with an interesting paper by A. Havilland, Esq., "On a remarkable Sanitary Regulation adopt-d at Dunster, in Somerset, in 1645."—C. E. Davis, Esq., read a paper on Bradford-on-Avon Church, the result of an investigation made at the close of the year, and written for publication in the *Journal of the Wilts Archæological Association*. A discussion followed.—A letter was then submitted by the Rev. Mr. Austin, from the Rev. T. Hugo, enclosing copies of two unpublished documents connected with the once famous Abbey of Athelney, in Somersetshire.

During a few observations, offered while waiting for Mr. Scarth, the Chairman re-

ferred to the Roman remains in the museum of the Institute, (some notes on which by Dr. McCaul, of Toronto, Canada, were to have been submitted,) and observed that, valuable as these remains undoubtedly were, much remained to be done in respect to an examination of them. If York were visited, it would be found that a work had been published containing the plan of the old Roman city, its mediæval form, and the present condition; the names were given at full length, and the situation of the ancient villas pointed out. At Cirencester much the same had been done. He (the chairman) did strongly hope that the learned inhabitants of Bath would do the same thing for the Roman remains deposited in their city. He was about to leave Bath, and wanted to know more of the boundaries of the ancient city, and anything that could be said of the condition of it before the time of the Romans, and when the wreath of steam was seen arising from the hot springs. Mr. Yates expressed his opinion that Bath was a most interesting city, and one of the most beautiful anywhere to be met with. No one need go to Constantinople, Venice, or other cities of the Continent, till they had visited Edinburgh and Bath. Having observed of the architecture that the taste of Wood and Inigo Jones had been employed on it, and that the material of the neighbourhood had been used thereon to the best advantage, he observed that it must not be expected, and therefore was matter for surprise, that so extensive a collection of remarkable remains as Bath possessed should be found at so great a distance from the Roman capital. In conclusion, Mr. Yates expressed a hope that Bath would not be allowed to occupy a position inferior to that of the spring-towns of Germany.

The Rev. Mr. Scarth, who had by this time arrived, observed that he had received the "Notes of Latin Inscriptions," which he was about to lay before the meeting, from the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of the University College, Toronto, Canada. As it was desirable to explain how he came to receive them, he might briefly state that some time ago an inscription was found on a stone discovered on Combe Down; this he saw and copied, and afterwards obtained possession of. After a good deal of trouble, he took an impression, and sent a copy to the various societies. By one of their publications it found its way to Canada, where Dr. McCaul was much interested in it. This led to a correspondence between himself (Mr. Scarth) and the Doctor, who had sent him some learned notes on the subject.

The document, however, contained remarks on some things which were not to be found in Bath, but had been broken up, buried, or carried from the city, owing to the want of a place of deposit at an earlier period. Mr. Scarth then proceeded to read the notes, which were of an abstract nature and unfitted for the columns of a newspaper. Suffice it is to say, that in two out of three inscriptions Dr. McCaul had suggested a solution of difficulties which had hitherto prevailed, and in the other case he had correctly deciphered an inscription he had never seen.

The concluding meeting was held shortly after twelve o'clock, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President of the Institute, occupying the chair.

His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said the company had met to return thanks to those who had assisted in forwarding the gathering which was just about to close. The meeting had been a prosperous one; they had had most favourable weather for their excursions, and no *contretemps* had occurred to mar the interest of the meeting. The Institute had met with the most cordial co-operation of all the bodies of the city, more particularly of the Corporation, over whom his friend Dr. Falconer so worthily presided. It was a source of considerable satisfaction to meet with the concurrence of that body; they had added materially to the interest of the meeting by the exhibition of a portion of the ancient charters of the city, thus increasing the archaeological knowledge of the country. Those charters had not been viewed for many centuries, and that they were now exposed to vulgar gaze was owing to the efforts of Dr. Falconer. If the meeting of the Institute had led to nothing more than this, he did not think it would have been without some practical result. In the name of the members of the Institute, therefore,

he begged to propose a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their very kind and cordial co-operation.

His Worship thanked the noble Lord for the very cordial manner in which he had expressed the thanks of himself and the Institute.

After the usual complimentary votes, Lord Talbot announced that it had been decided to meet next year at Chester, and expressed a hope that many ladies and gentlemen from Bath would attend the meeting. His Lordship then observed, that as he was not conscious of having contributed in any measure to the success of the meeting at Bath, perhaps he was the most fit person to acknowledge the efforts of others. A great obligation was due to those gentlemen who had bestowed considerable trouble in getting together the materials for the local museum. Although the Institute had had a larger collection at some of its meetings, there were many departments which had never been exceeded. There were many things that but for the meeting would never have come under the notice of the public, and the owners not have known the value of. He begged to move a vote of thanks to Messrs. Vulliamy, Tucker, and Franks, who had bestowed much time on this department. There were also some other gentlemen, his Lordship remarked, whom he could not pass over. To give a general summing up, and repair any omission he might have made, he begged to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Markland, to whose exertions they were indebted for having a meeting in Bath. And as it was necessary in their proceedings and excursions to have a directing head, he begged to tender a similar compliment to the Rev. Mr. Hill, who had been a long time connected with the Institute, and had carried out its forays with great success.

The meeting then terminated.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE fifth annual meeting of this Society was held July 13, at Farnham, under the presidency of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who took the chair in the open air, under the cedars in front of the palace, and opened the meeting with a short speech.

The balance-sheet of the Society for the past year was then presented, from which it appeared that the balance in hand at the end of the previous year was £164 16s. 7d.; total receipts for the year, including the above balance, £447 17s. 1d.; the pay-

ments have been £357 18s. 8d.; leaving a balance in hand of £99 8s. 4d.

The following is the

Report of the Council.—In presenting their fifth annual report, the Council are enabled to state that there has been during the past year no variation from that successful progress which the Society has hitherto made. Since the last annual report was submitted, two general meetings have been held; the first at Dorking, in June, 1857, and the second in Southwark last May. The first was held

at Deepdene, by the kindness of Henry Hope, Esq., one of the vice-presidents of the Society. From Deepdene the meeting adjourned to Wooton, the residence of W. J. Evelyn, Esq., another vice-president, through whose courtesy an opportunity was permitted of inspecting many interesting relics of the past associated with the memory of that eminent and accomplished person, John Evelyn of Wooton. The Council have much pleasure in acknowledging the polite hospitality of Mr. Hope and Mr. Evelyn on that occasion. The meeting at Southwark, held on the anniversary of the Society's inauguration in the same place on the 12th of May, was not so fully attended, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather; but three papers were read which will form valuable additions to the future publications of the Society. There have also been held two special general meetings in Southwark, on the subject of a proposal to extend the operations of the Society to the county of Kent, which county, at the time the subject was first brought under the notice of the Council, had no similar Society. As, however, the county of Kent has since established a Society of its own, the proposed extension was abandoned. The Council cannot but rejoice that so important and interesting a county as Kent, the immediate neighbour of Surrey, should at length be archaeologically represented. They feel assured that the members of this Society will be well satisfied that its influence has been exerted, although at some cost to themselves, in aiding the movement in Kent, inasmuch as the cause of archaeology must derive essential benefit by the formation of the Kent Society, to which the Council heartily wish success. In the last report an apology was offered for the delay occasioned by unforeseen interruptions in the publication of the second part of the Transactions; that delay, prolonged for some months after the date of the report, was occasioned by the abandonment of the editorship of the gentleman who had undertaken it. Fresh arrangements had to be made, and the plan of the work altered in consequence. The Council feel that in justice to themselves this explanation should be given; and they are happy to add that they have provided against any recurrence of a similar impediment to the publication. They trust that Part II., now published, will be deemed creditable to the Society, and no time will be lost in preparing and issuing the succeeding parts. During the last twelve months two interesting discoveries of mural paintings in churches have been made in Surrey—the one at Fetcham, and the other at Croydon.

In each case the Council have succeeded in obtaining faithful representations of the pictures for the purpose of publication. It is satisfactory to the Council to report that there has been a considerable increase in the number of members. At the date of the last report the number was 450; while at present it is 500, of whom 72 are life-compounders. The Council cannot but congratulate the members upon the accession of so distinguished a member as Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, M.P., now a vice-president of the Society. The library and museum have been enriched by many liberal contributions. In conclusion, the Council would urge upon the attention of members the great advantage to the Society that might be derived from individual and personal efforts to increase its numbers, thereby enhancing its efficiency, and enabling the Council the better to advance the objects for which the association has been formed.

The report having been received and adopted, the next business was the election of office-bearers. The retiring members of the Council, as also the Auditors, were unanimously re-elected.

New members to the number of 43 were then proposed, and unanimously elected.

Mr. Butterworth announced that the Council had deemed it necessary, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Secretary during the past two years, to make him some acknowledgment. They had resolved, therefore, to offer him the sum of £78, a resolution which doubtless would receive the cordial support of the members generally.

Mr. H. L. Long read a paper on Farnham before the Norman Conquest, exhibiting an amount of historical research and archaeological investigation that rendered it to archaeologists a discourse of the highest interest. He shewed, as far as could be ascertained, the condition of Farnham and its vicinity when inhabited by a Celtic population; and entered at length into a mass of historical and antiquarian minutiae. The paper displayed considerable ability, and was listened to with evident marks of interest.

Mr. W. H. Hart read a paper on the Parochial and other Records of the Parishes of Elstead and Seale, shewing, from the nature of the entries, many of the peculiar customs and practices of former times. The laborious research evinced by the writer, and the important inferences drawn from sundry entries in the records, were well worthy of remark.

The Rev. R. N. Milford next read a

whose tutor the rev. prelate had formerly been. The only observable difference in the building at this period was the additional number of gables. In alluding to the walks, gardens, and shrubs, &c., he stated that the cedars under which they were then assembled were not more than seventy-seven years old. He next stated the alterations that had taken place in the castle by the present Lord Bishop of Winchester. The entrance gateway was altered (1831) so as to harmonize with the massive brick tower. In the front of the castle there was but very little lawn, the east having been shut in by a shrubbery, as well as the north. The whole of the moat was used as a kitchen-garden. The whole of the keep was a wilderness of fruit-trees, the *débris* had fallen on all sides into the moat, so as in a great measure to fill it up. This the Bishop excavated, so as to open the original shape of the keep; he also made the present beautiful entrance on to that place from the lawn, he laid out the keep as a garden, and covered the whole moat with greensward. Referring to the parks he said, formerly there were two, the great park of 1,000 acres, which was disparted in the reign of Charles II., and the new park of 600 acres, at the east of the castle. This park was at one time famous for its clay pits, the remains of which might still be seen. As now there were no hops like the Farnham hops, so at that time there was no clay like that from Farnham-park. Some additional observations relative to the architectural remains of the castle having been made, the rev. speaker concluded by stating that such were the chief points connected with the history of Farnham Castle, which might serve to illustrate its history during its existence of more than 700 years; and if the narrative of its epoch had afforded the company any passing interest, his object would have been obtained.

As it was now late in the afternoon, the gentlemen who had been announced to read other papers declined to do so.

Lord Abinger then asked the company to join with him in thanks, first to those gentlemen who had just contributed to their entertainment, and next to his Lordship, the Right Rev. Bishop, who had that day invited them to his princely mansion to partake of his hospitality.

The Right Rev. Chairman begged to be permitted to express his grateful acknowledgments for the honour which had been conferred upon him by Lord Abinger. It had been to him a great delight to see an assembly of so many archaeologists, and he congratulated the members upon the fact that a large proportion of them were of the female sex; he wished them to understand that it was with pleasure that he received them, both male and female archaeologists. It was a pleasure to see beneath those cedars, in peaceful times, those whom he hoped he might call his friends. His Lordship then invited the company to enter the hall and partake of the refreshments provided.

Having partaken of his Lordship's hospitality, the company departed on the

Excursion to Wacerley Abbey.—The grounds of Captain Nicholson, where the ruins of the abbey are situated, were kindly thrown open on the occasion. Mr. Godwin-Austen delivered an exceedingly interesting discourse, and conducted the visitors among the ruins, explaining the uses to which its various parts were formerly put, and giving an outline of its history.

The Museum.—A temporary museum of antiquities and works of art was opened during the day at the Boy's National School, in Castle-street, under the superintendence of a local committee, consisting of the Rev. J. S. Utterton, Mr. R. O. Clark, Mr. J. S. Nichols, F.S.A., and Mr. J. J. Howard, F.S.A. Mr. Piper of Farnham was appointed curator. The museum contained a considerable collection of interesting relics, some of which were contributed by the Society, and many by the residents of the locality.

During the time intervening between the arrival of the first trains and the commencement of the proceedings of the meeting, many of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of paying a visit to Farnham Church, where the Vicar was in attendance, and delivered a discourse upon the principal points of interest in the building.

The proceedings of the meeting terminated on the following day by the opening of a barrow, situated on the estate occupied by Mr. W. Simmonds, at Headborough.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 20th of August the annual meeting of the Society was held at the church of St. Dunstons, Wilmington, in the presence of Bishop Wilberforce, and the Viscountess North, and some six ladies from the Wills and the Hon. Frank Temple, many members of our Society, and the leading inhabitants of the county and district.

J. A. B. Boreford, Esq., M.P., read the report of the last year's meeting, and the party among the ruins, and entered into a very minute description of the various parts of the Abbey. There are no remains of the cloisters, small oratories, &c., and all of the choir has disappeared. There is a lofty south wall, parts of the walls of the nave, chancel, transept, and a narrow passage (answering the purpose of an aisle, &c.). There are some fine mouldings and carved work still remaining, and several bears traces of coloured closets. There are several graves, one indicating the site of the high altar, and in the chancel is some good tracery on a circular stone meditation. In each transept there are the remains of two chapels. At the north-eastern end there was evidently at one time a staircase leading to some gallery. In the chancel is the following inscription:—"Ead. de Sackville, daughter of Ra. le de Dore, founded this Priory in honour of St. Marie, in the reign of K. Richard ye First. The ground was given by Syr Robert de Turnham. The Praemonstratensian canons of Brackley, with those of Beaulieu, were incorporated and placed here, and their charters were confirmed by King John, K. Henry III., and K. Edw. II. It was dissolved in the reign of K. Hen. VIII."—When complete, it was 250 feet long and 50 feet high to the plate beams of the roof. The nave is narrow in proportion to the other dimensions of the building, being only 24 feet wide. The transept crossing it is 96 feet in length. The intersection was formerly surmounted by a central tower, supported by clustered and fluted columns, three of which are standing. While on the common cruciform plan, it has no aisle. The style was of the early Decorated, or middle-pointed, which began in the reign of Edward I., and died out in the reign of Edward III., and which, while it was more graceful and more complete than the style which preceded it, was less rich and less meretricious than that which followed it. The eastern

termination of the nave was half a hexagon, and here in the beginning of the fourteenth century we had the apsidal termination on each side of the building, westward of the remains of a kind of choir, in which the high altar was most likely erected, and been the sedilia or seats of the monks or clergy, but of these there are no parts remaining. As the chancel was short, the stalls extended beyond the high altar, and in the way down the nave, as in Westminster Abbey, where all the stalls are westward of the transept. In the west side of the north transept there is an arched opening through it the view of the nave a narrow passage in the building running parallel with the nave, and entering it more than half way down: that passage was made to serve the purpose of an aisle. In having only four chapels, this church offered a striking contrast to most monastic buildings, in which they were generally numerous; but this church in its arrangements and design is more after the plan of kind of Cistercian churches, which were of a simpler character than many of the ecclesiastical buildings of that period. When perfect it had a circular roof of some beautiful mouldings and tracery work, and was doubtless well painted. On the capital of one of the columns and on a corbel are carved Elies, emblems of the Virgin. About 140 years ago the church was very nearly perfect, but the prior saw the reason for its preservation, and the stone stripped it of its timber, which he used in the building of some out-houses on the premises. These most interesting ruins are now happily in the hands of a devoted friend and supporter of archaeology, who has done his best to preserve them, and but for the care he has taken of them, those confederate destroyers, time and weather, would have carried their devastations much further.

The noble Marquis invited the company to luncheon, after which the annual business commenced in the cloister, or walled-in walking-ground of the monks; and it was stated that the report was contained in their tenth volume of the Archaeological Collection, which would shortly be in the hands of the members, with a statement of the finances and numbers, which were now 750.

The Rev. G. Miles Cooper, Vicar of Wilmington, said the history of the Abbey had already been published by the Society

in its ninth volume, but it would not be right for them to meet at the Abbey and to separate without hearing a slight account of its history:—

“ Bayham Abbey sprang from the union of two small houses of Præmonstratensian monks, or, to use their more familiar and popular name, ‘White Canons,’ one of which had been previously established at Deptford, the other at a place called Otteham, with which the general public are but little acquainted, but distant only about half-a-mile from the well-known station of Polegate, on the railway between Brighton and Hastings. About the year 1200 the poverty of these two houses led to a combination of their resources, with the sanction of their respective patrons, Sir Robert de Turneham and Ela de Dene, the latter being at that time heiress to the neighbouring manor of Buckhurst, which, by her marriage with Jordan de Sackville, she conveyed to the noble family who have ever since remained its possessors. The project seems to have originated with de Turneham, who gave the site, and is generally regarded as the founder, though Jordan, the *only* abbot (as I am led to believe) of Otteham, became the first abbot of Bayham, and the advowson of the new abbey was assigned to Ela, the patroness of Otteham, with whose descendants, the Sackvilles, it continued till the dissolution. Both added to its endowments, and under their joint auspices the monastery gradually rose to wealth and consideration. The principal residence of the founder’s family, from which they derived their name, appears to have been at Thorham, in the Lathe of Aylesford, where the ruinous remains of their castle are still visible. Sir Robert had distinguished himself by his exploits under Richard I. in Palestine, where he had for a companion in arms Sir Robert de Sackville, the father of Ela’s husband. Returning to England after that monarch’s captivity, he brought with him ‘the king’s harness,’ and was active in raising money for his master’s ransom. He was several times Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, as well as engaged in other public employments till his death, in the 13th year of King John. In his old age he promoted the establishment of more than one religious house, for Cumbwell Abbey, in the adjoining parish of Goudhurst, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and assigned to the Augustine canons, owed its foundation entirely to him. Portions of the building formed part of a farm-house so lately as the beginning of the present century, when it was finally destroyed.

“ The Abbey of Bayham, combining in its structure so much ornament with ex-

tent and solidity, was slow in attaining completion, and we find evidence of financial difficulties in the documents which have come down to our times. In 1234, or some thirty years after the commencement of the edifice, the Archbishop of Canterbury granted an indulgence—a relaxation of forty days from penance—to all ‘who out of the good bestowed upon them by God, should have contributed somewhat from a feeling of piety towards the construction of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Bayham.’ At first it was called the Abbey of Beaulieu, a title which the beauty of the situation may well be thought to justify, confirming the truth of an observation often made, that the early ecclesiastics had usually taste enough to select for their abode the pleasant places of the earth, where the very face of nature suggested feelings highly in unison with the contemplative mood and habits of uninterrupted devotion, which were the professed objects of conventual life.

“ It is a curious fact, that this ancient name of Beaulieu is still traceable in that of a hamlet near the Abbey called ‘Bells Yew Green,’ where the receiving-house for letters is situated. It can hardly be doubted that ‘Bells Yew’ is Beau (or Bel) lieu, slightly altered; bel being the old form of beau, as in the instance of Philip le Bel, and others which need not be specified. Those who remember how strangely the ‘Belle Sauvage’ and other names of French origin have been metamorphosed by the English genius, will not, I think, deem this an extravagant conclusion.

“ Many local names of lands and houses, at a very early date the property of our Abbey, linger, with trifling mutation, in those which they bear at present. The Owl House Farm still retains its quaint title; Kingswood is now Kings Toll; Blenchinden Farm, Wimbridge, near Bayham, and the mill of Bartley, are little changed from their original appellation. Other names are either lost or much disguised; few perhaps would immediately recognise the identity of the ancient ‘Peppingbury’ with the modern parish of Pembury, or of ‘Crimbroc’ with Cranbrook, of which the Abbey possessed the manor. The church of Pembury belonged to it, and the services there were performed by one of the resident canons, whose path through the woods between that village and Bayham is to this day called the ‘Priest’s Path,’ though the reason of its being so called is probably unknown to the majority of those who use it.

“ Ecclesiastical corporations of ancient

successor, Edward II., did so, (27th August, 1324), passing on next day to the Cistercian Abbey of Robertsbridge, on his way to battle. Richard de la Wyche also, the celebrated Bishop of Chichester, commonly known by the venerable name of 'Saint Richard,' once made this his place of sojourn for a while; and such was the fame of his sanctity, that the bed whereon he lay was long believed to possess a miraculous power of healing diseases."

"Some members of the noble families to whom the Abbey owed its existence, chose it as their place of sepulture. Sir Thomas Sackville, in his last testament, dated Dec. 1st, 1432, signifies his wish to be buried in the church of Bayham; and other patrons or benefactors were probably interred within the consecrated precincts; the relics of whose costly monuments are perhaps seen in the fragments by which we are surrounded. With these of loftier rank it is probable also that some of 'the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,' connected, when living, in some menial capacity, with the service of the Abbey. Tranquilly they rest together, and the remains of their once noble house now serve but for a graceful ornament to the pleasure-grounds of the excellent nobleman, to whose hospitality and courtesies we owe so much of this day's enjoyment.

"To be sadder is sometimes to be wiser. Whilst, therefore, we enter into, and thoroughly appreciate the cheerful intercourse, and social festivity to which meetings such as the present, naturally and properly give rise, it may be well to bestow a passing thought upon the mutability of all things human, as exemplified in the scene before us, and seek in the circumstances of this charming retirement, to 'Find tongues in trees, books in the running streams, sermons in stones, and good in everything.'"

The Rev. Geo. M. Cooper next read a paper, consisting of some curious extracts, by the Rev. Lambert Larking, honorary secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society; on some "Riotous doings at this abbey in olden times." These extracts refer to three suits at law, instituted by the abbot of Bayham, against divers parties, for personal injury and abstraction of property, two of which at least, and probably the third also, have more or less connexion with a contest then going on between two rival candidates for the Abbacy.

"The first, is an action brought against Sir Henry de Leyburne, charging him with an outrage attended with great violence, and committed in the 31st of Edward I. (1302-3), when he, on the Monday next

after the feast of St. Edmund, the king (Nov. 20th)—also the day of Edw. I.'s accession, appeared with an armed multitude of persons unknown, before the gates of the Abbey, assailing the inmates with arrows and other weapons, and closely beleaguering the house for the space of three days, with threats that any one who attempted to leave it would do so at the peril of his life; till at last the abbot, intimidated by this violence, was fain to compound matters by paying the knight a fine of £20, suffering upon the whole (as he alleges) loss to the amount of £100. Such a tumultuous assemblage and warlike array in this quiet retreat offers to our imagination a singular contrast with the pleasant and peaceful occupations of the present meeting. The defence set up by Sir Henry was, that he went to the Abbey in the company of one Solomon, who claimed to be the true and lawful abbot (for the purpose, it would seem, of installing him in his office). That the present complainant (the Abbot *de facto*) did there, in the presence of Edmund de Maulee and others then in the house with him, entreat defendant to stay his hand and give him time for deliberation, and consultation. That at the abbot's request he granted such delay, and for that reason received the £20, which the Abbot freely and of his own will offered, without any assault, siege, or trespass by him (the defendant) committed. Upon these points both parties join issue, and appeal to the laws of their country. On the day fixed for the trial, the abbot failed to appear in court, conscious perhaps of having weakened his cause by an injudicious compromise, and the prosecution seems to have fallen to the ground.

"In the third of these suits the defendants were William, abbot of St. Radegund (a Præmonstratensian house, near Dover), Nicholas de Somer, Henry Clevebond, Clement de St. Radegunda, Richard de Wyngate, Nicholas le Fevre, John le Clerc, John the Tailor (le Taillour), John de Upchurch, and Ralph de Portslade, who are accused for a trespass. For that they, on Sunday (July 7), in the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the 31st Edward I. (1303), did seize and carry away 'vi et armis,' that is to say with hatchets, swords, bows and arrows, in the king's highway at Ash-cum-Wingham, certain chattels belonging to the abbot of Begsham, then and there in the custody of one John de Arundel, his brother canon.

"The dates of these three suits are nearly coincident, (1312-13,) two of them some ten years after the offences were

alleged to have been written in 1372, a notice of the death of the abbot for the *Annals* had been going to all the monks and was not yet sent out.

The date of its death is that it was a copy of the same of Lawrence, as we know from another source, and attributed to the office, in spite of all efforts to suppress it, in 1515—about two years after the date of those trials. He was then obliged to resign in consequence of his ill health, or perhaps some real law

in his title, and was succeeded by one Isaac de Sionne. This designation was the result of a mutation of the Abbey by the abbot of Langham, the particulars of which are preserved in a M.S. now in the library of Corpus Christi College, at Cambridge.

A list of names having been passed to the authors of the papers, and several new members elected, the company adjourned to the house at Cramp's Riding School, Tottenham Walk.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

AN annual gathering of the deputies and members of about fifty Historical and Archeological societies of Germany and Switzerland takes place at some city or town of Fatherland which has been decided on at the previous meeting. Last year it was at Augsburg, when Berlin, the Prussian capital, was fixed for the present year; and accordingly the committee, which has its seat at Hanover, with Dr. C. L. Groefend for its Secretary, have issued in their organ, the *Correspondenz Blatt*, and other papers, a general invitation, not only to the Associated Societies, but a copromised a friendly reception to all friends of history and science or art who can attend.

According to a very wise practice of this committee, parties wishing the discussion of a subject send in their notices some time previously, which, after approval, are published, as subjects which will be submitted to the meeting under three sections for each visitor to prepare his ideas upon. The first includes principally the archeological and oldest period: as No. 1. Whether the theory of the period (the stone, the bronze, and the iron, so universally admitted for Scandinavia and North Albingia, is applicable to the mark Brandenburg? No. 2.

In what part of Germany have skeletons been found in a kneeling or squatting posture? No. 7. What was the purpose of the bronze waggons so frequently found in German tumuli? No. 9. What are the oldest skulls discovered there? The second section contains a dozen curious subjects on ancient church architecture, glass-painting, frescoes, earliest dated paintings, and sculptures. The third section is confined to twenty-three subjects on Brandenburg historical archeology, as to constitution, heraldry, Templar possessions, and the relations of Wendic language and customs to German.

The immense collections of art and science at Berlin, in the new and old museums, and in the royal palaces, are too well known to be here alluded to as additional inducement to the visitor: Lepsius' and others' immense reproductions of Egyptian temples and monuments; the Guistiniani gallery of early Italian schools; the natural history collection of the University, with the recent adornments of the Schloss Plutz and the city, offer a thousand attractions to the stranger which cannot here be even glanced at.—*From a Correspondent.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE STUARTS.

MR. URBAN,—After reading your interesting notice of the descendants of the Stuarts in the April number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, I procured the work itself, and would now beg to offer, in your columns, a few remarks on several errors—omissions as well as commissions—which occur in Mr. Townend's work, and which considerably detract from the general accuracy of the book, for in matters of genealogical research and enquiry the most rigid accuracy in dates and facts ought to be observed.

At p. 22, in "descent of the Scottish senior branch," Isabella, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, is styled "Countess of Carrick," a title which she never bore; she was married to Robert de Brus, surnamed "the noble," feudal Lord of Annandale, and her eldest son was "the competitor" for the crown of Scotland in 1286—92; it was his son and heir, generally styled "the elder," (to distinguish him from his heroic son, afterwards King of Scots, and called "the younger"—there being then three contemporary Roberts, of three different and successive generations,) who married Marjory, Countess of Carrick, and thus acquired that title for the family of Brus. This error is repeated several times by Mr. Townend, at pp. 26 and 31; and at p. 27 there is want of research evinced regarding the representation of the Baliol family, notwithstanding the formidable and imposing list of authorities appended to the genealogical table at p. 28, and for the inaccuracy of which Burke's "Patrician" must share the blame. It is stated, "that it is impossible now certainly to state in whom the representation of the Baliol family is vested, though, in default of evidence to the contrary, there is every reason to believe that to the earls of Shrewsbury belongs the honour of being the lineal representatives of Egbert." Now, without more than alluding to the actual uncertainty at present existing as to the representatives of the earldom of Shrewsbury itself—the subject being now under the highest legal investigation—I shall proceed to shew, on "positive and undeniably correct information," who does represent the Baliols in the present day.

Margaret, eldest daughter, and eventual co-heir of David, Earl of Huntingdon, was married, in 1209, (*Chron. de Mailros*), to Alan Fitz-Roland, fifth feudal Prince, or Lord of Galloway, and Constable of Scotland; and by him, who died in 1234, s. p. m., she had three daughters, the eldest of whom, the Lady Devorguilla Mackdowall, of Galloway, became, in 1233, (*Chron. de Mailros*), the wife of John de Baliol, who was the founder of the college that bears

his name at Oxford, and died 1268. The issue of this marriage, *ist. al.*, was John, who became King of Scots in Nov., 1292, as undoubted nearest male heir to the crown, *jure avia*; his succession perished with his son Edward—also King of Scots in 1332—who died in 1363, s. p., at Doncaster, in Yorkshire. The representation of the family of Baliol, and claims to the throne of Scotland, then devolved on the descendants of Ada de Baliol, eldest surviving daughter of the above mentioned Devorguilla and John de Baliol, and consequently sister of the unfortunate King John, as well as ultimately eldest co-heir to her nephew, Edward Baliol; Ada married Sir William de Lindsay, Lord of Lamberton, who was killed Nov. 6, 1283, in battle against Llewellyn Prince of Wales, ("Knyghton's Chron.,") when the whole of his vast estates, both in England and Scotland,—the former comprising above seventeen manors, besides numberless towns and hamlets, (*Inquis. Post Mort.*), the latter extending over twenty-five Scottish sheriffdoms, (*Rot. Scotie*),—devolved on his only daughter and heir, the Lady Christina de Lindsay. This lady was given in marriage by her cousin King Alexander III., in the end of his reign, *cir.* 1284, to Ingelram, or Enguerand de Guignes, second son of Arnold III., Count of Guignes and Namur, and afterwards Sire de Coucy in 1310, in right of his mother Alix, the heiress of that ancient house, so famed in history and romance; and it was in right of Christina that he figured as a Scottish magnate in 1284—90, as also afterwards, on numerous occasions, both in Scotland and England; he was a devoted adherent of Edward I. in his Scottish wars; but after succeeding to the lordship of Coucy, he spent the rest of his days in France, dying there in 1321. After his death his widow appears to have returned to England; and in 1332 she gave an asylum, at her residence of Morholm-manor, in Lancashire, to her cousin-german, Edward Baliol, then a fugitive from Scotland. Her death took place in 1335, at an advanced age, (*Inquis. Post Mortem*). The representation now lay in Christina's descendants; her eldest son, William, Sire de Coucy, 1321, died in 1336, and was succeeded by Ingelram VI., Sire de Coucy, who, dying in 1349, left the sirie of Coucy to his son, Ingelram VII., called "the great." It was he who, in 1365, claimed the barony of Baliol, "ut consanguineus et hæres proximior defuncti Edouardi, Domini de Ballolo," in right of the above-mentioned Christina de Lindsay; and it was adjudged to him accordingly, as appears from his designation,

"*Dominum de Balliol*," in 1369, (*Hist. de la Maison de Guines*, by Duchesne.) He married Isabella, daughter of King Edward III., and leaving only daughters at his death in 1397, the male line of the illustrious house of Coucy became extinct. The eldest of his daughters and co-heirs, Marie, Dame de Coucy and Countess of Soissons, conveyed the representation to the family of Bar; and her grand-daughter, Jeanne de Bar, Countess of Marle and Soissons, by marriage with Louis de Luxemburg, Count of St. Pol and Constable of France, transferred it to that house; through whom it finally centred in the Bourbons, on the marriage of Marie, Countess of St. Pol, in 1487, to François de Bourbon, Count of Vendome, whose great-grandson, Henry of Navarre, ascended the throne of France in 1589 as King Henry IV. It is unnecessary to follow the succeeding line of descent any further, and it is only necessary to remark, that the representation of the ancient royal Celtic race, or Scoto-Pictish dynasty of Scotland, and of the original Saxon line of England, including Alfred the Great, Egbert, Cerdic, and Odin, all centred, ultimately,—through the above Lady Christina de Lindsay, Lady of Lamberton and Dame de Coucy, the heir of the Balliols, and through eldest sons and heiresses, her direct representatives,—in Henry IV. of France, as shewn above, and through him in his lineal descendant, Henry, Count de Chambord; though it did not devolve to him until the death of his cousin, the daughter and only

surviving child of King Louis XVI., Marie-Thérèse-Charlotte, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Dauphine of France,—that "*filia dolerosa*," as she has been appropriately named, a princess of many sorrows,—which took place, after many years of exile, on October 19, 1851. The Count de Chambord, though married, has no issue; so that after him this rich inheritance of descent will accrue to the family of his sister, Louise, the present Duchess-Regent of Parma; and it is worthy of notice, upon concluding this account of the Balliol representatives, that the two houses of Parma and Modena, so closely allied by marriage, respectively represent, though by distinct channels of descent, the old Celtic monarchs of Scotland and the more modern houses of Stewart, Tudor, and Plantagenet.

If Mr. Townend ever publishes another edition of his work, I would recommend his embodying in it the above data; and for ampler information, reference may be made to Duchesne, Moreri, chartularies (*passim*), "*Treatise on Heirs Male*," by Alexander Sinclair, Esq., (in the Appendix to which will be found an interesting disquisition on the representation of the House of Balliol,) "*Lives of the Lindsays*," (to which last delightful family biography I have to acknowledge my particular obligations,) and the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Rotuli Scotiae, &c.*
A. S. A.

Barrackpore, East Indies,
July, 1858,

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

English Surnames, and their place in the Teutonic Family. By ROBERT FERGUSON. Fcap. 8vo. (Routledge and Co.)—Mr. Ferguson, in this interesting volume, shews that to answer the question, "Who gave you this name?" is no easy matter. If the Earl of Lovelace were asked, he might reply, "A Northman had a son so full of devilry and mischievous tricks that he was called Lok, after the God of Mischief; and although in process of time our family produced one sober philosopher, John Locke, yet my ancestors never got rid of their patronymic." Higgins need feel no shame, he descends from one who was a thoughtful, prudent man; the ancestor of the Wiggins's was a warrior.

We are unable to devote much space to the present notice of the work, and must content ourselves with recommending it as one that will be found full of information put together in an interesting form, as one extract will shew:—

"A large proportion of the names of persons are derived from the names of places. Again, a

large proportion of the names of places are derived from the names of persons, so that the nomenclature, to some extent, runs in a circle. Dodd acquires a property, and it is called "Dod's-worth;" Grim builds a village, and it is called "Grim's-by." Then Grimby and Dods-worth give surnames to other men in after times—it may be to the very descendants of the original owners. Thus one half the London Directory may almost be said to explain the other half; and an attention to this single rule will obviate much of the difficulty in local names. Take, for instance, names ending in *bottom*, which signifies a valley or low ground. We have Rowbottom, Rosebottom, Shoebottom, Sidebottom, Ramsbottom, Tarbottom, Winterbottom, Higginbottom, and Shufflebottom. Various conjectures have been made as to the meaning of these names; thus, Winterbottom has been supposed to have been in a cold situation, Shufflebottom has been explained as Shaw-field-bottom, and Higginbottom has been very unreasonably presumed to be a corruption of Ickenbaum. Turn to the Directory and we find the names of Rows, Rose, Shew, Side, Raum, Tarr, Winter, Higgin, and Shuffil. And all the previous list are at once explained as names of places derived from those of their owners."

Let no man hereafter despise the Higgins's, Wiggins's, or any other names ending in gins, they can prove as ancient a descent as any with a Norman prefix.

The Blazon of Episcopacy. By the Rev. W. K. RYLAND BEDFORD. 8vo. (J. Russell Smith).—Mr. Bedford deserves great praise for the labour bestowed upon this Catalogue, which includes, as far as they could be ascertained, not only the undoubted arms, but also those ascribed to every bishop from the Conquest; some of the latter coats are fabulous, having been invented by the heralds of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but, as Mr. Bedford states, even these are useful as supplying blanks left by the absence of more genuine evidence. The authority is given for every one. We should have mentioned that the arms of the sees are also given. Some of our readers may, perhaps, help Mr. Bedford to fill the vacant shields, so that in a new edition so many may not be left blank.

The Power of the Priesthood in Absolution, and a few remarks on Confession, with an Appendix containing Quotations from the most eminent English Divines. By WILLIAM COOKE, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker. 8vo.)—There is no one subject on which Englishmen are more agreed than in disliking a prying into or interference with their private affairs, whether secular or religious, nor anything that they would sooner resent. It is therefore matter of no surprise that the indiscretion of some young clergyman should have alarmed people and induced a general outcry against religious confession and priestly absolution. The length to which some clergymen have gone has shewn that there is but little difference between their views and those of the Romish Church. Yet the English Church has put forth very clear, and it might be thought unmistakable, views upon the subject. In the English Church, confession to the priest is exceptional, and only to be resorted to in cases of doubt or difficulty, and if the sinner on acknowledging his sins declares himself truly repentant, the priest is empowered to declare that God will pardon such a penitent. The clergyman performs a purely ministerial act. Such we conceive the views of the Church to be.

Mr. Cooke appears to have been charged with teaching blasphemy and popery because he advocated confession and absolution, and to clear himself from these charges he has published this pamphlet, in which he first of all states what he believes the doctrine of the Church to be; next he quotes a large number of authorities, rejecting the Laudian divines and the nonjurors, whose views were notorious,

and confining himself mostly to those who are received more widely as teachers. The calm and temperate manner in which he has written the work is most praiseworthy, and we cannot but regret that controversial works are not more frequently written in a similar spirit.

Sermons. By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, M.A., 8vo. (Blackwood and Sons.)—Mr. CAIRD has a very general reputation for eloquence in the pulpit, and has had the honour paid him of being requested by Royalty itself to publish a sermon, to which further homage was rendered by its being preached by numerous ministers of various denominations throughout the land; therefore there must be something about the man or about his style that is attractive. Yet the first glance at this volume would not have commended the sermons to our notice as those of one who was a master of his calling; the first place we touch upon, page 8—9, contains a single sentence of fourteen lines without a break. It contains a beautiful thought, but very few persons in an ordinary congregation could follow the preacher so long. The reader therefore who would peruse this volume for profit must read it with a full determination to keep the thread of the discourse continually in his mind: if he will do this he will be well repaid for his trouble, and find plenty of matter to dwell upon.

Sermons on our relation to the Holy Trinity and to the Church of God. By THOMAS YARD, M.A. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—This little unpretending volume, published by request, contains five plain sermons in accordance with the title, setting forth our duties and responsibilities in consequence of our connection with God and the Church.

Dull Sermons: A Sermon preached in the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin in Oxford, in Lent, 1858, by the Vicar. (Oxford: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—The Vicar of St. Mary's appears to have had some notion that his parishioners considered his preaching dull, and therefore has given them a lecture, in language just the reverse of dull, against the spirit of fault-finding, so common to people in the present day—shewing how unreasonable it is to bring such a charge; and that even St. Paul, whose speech was "contemptible" by his own acknowledgment, might have been considered a dull preacher by the Corinthians, if they had criticised his person and speech.

- At Prior's Lee Hall, Shropshire, the wife of Thomas Ellwood Horton, esq., a son.
- At Mawbey-house, South Lambeth, the wife of James Thorne, esq., a son.
- July 27. At Oak-park, Carlou, the wife of Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., a dau.
- At Doddington, Northumberland, the wife of Charles Rea, esq., a son and heir.
- The wife of Dr. John Irwine Whitty, LL.D., civil and mining engineer, of Upper Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin, and Ricketstown-hall, co. Carlou, a son and heir.
- July 28. The wife of Capt. Wood, R.N., Ellerslie-house, Chichester, a son.
- At Gwysaney, Flintshire, the wife of John Clowes, esq., a son.
- July 29. At Hotham-villa, Putney, Mrs. Levinge Swift, wife of her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Oporto, a son.
- At Huntly-hall, Nairn, the wife of Charles Grant, esq., B.C.S., a dau.
- At Winterdyne, Worcestershire, the wife of Major F. Gresley, a dau.
- July 30. At Heron-court, Rugeley, Staffordshire, the wife of Joseph Robert Whitgreave, esq., a son.
- At Eiderton-lodge, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Harbord, a son.
- At Hawarden, the wife of T. B. Moffat, Esq., M.D., a dau.
- At Bexhill, Sussex, the wife of Octavus John Williamson, esq., barrister-at-law, Gloucester, Hyde-park, a son.
- July 31. At Huish Parsonage, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nankivell, a son.
- At Queen Ann-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Patrick Black, M.D., a dau.
- In Sackville-st., the wife of Thomas Young, esq., a son.
- At Radstock Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Horatio Nelson Ward, a son.
- Aug. 1. At Monks Eleigh, the wife of the Rev. O. E. Raymond, a dau.
- At Oak-hill, the wife of J. P. P. Radcliffe, esq., a son and heir.
- At Grange-hall, near Preston, Lancashire, the wife of Edwards Atkinson, esq., a son and heir.
- At Hawley Parsonage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John J. P. Wyatt, a dau.
- At Hillgrove-house, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of Arthur Dunn, esq., a son.
- Aug. 2. At Wickwar Rectory, Gloucestershire, Lady Georgina M. L. Oakley, a son.
- At Midford-castle, near Bath, the wife of George Nobbins, esq., a dau.
- At Bognor, the wife of Col. Wm. Napier, a son.
- At Fairfax-house, Chiswick, the wife of Alfred Chaworth Lyster, esq., a dau.
- At Sidmouth, the wife of Col. Harvey Mercer, a son.
- At Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Dr. Alexander Halley, a dau.
- Aug. 4. At Grosvenor-st., the Lady Frederick Fitz-Roy, a dau.
- At Regent's-park, Lady Don, a dau.
- At Chamber-hall, Bolton, Lancashire, the wife of Joseph Crook, esq., M.P., a dau.
- At Lowndes-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, a son.
- At Paley-house, Tollington-park, the wife of John Lee, esq., a son.
- Aug. 5. At Stranely-castle, the wife of George Whitelocke Lloyd, esq., a dau.
- At Torquay, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Griffin, a son.
- At Danosfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a son.
- At Blackheath, the wife of G. B. A. Lefroy, esq., a dau.
- At Brent-bridge-house, Hendon, the wife of W. Page T. Phillips, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.
- At Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Dr. Fincham, a dau.
- Aug. 6. At Woodland-house, Dorset, the wife of Montague Williams, esq., a son and heir.
- At the Parsonage, Fyningdales, the wife of the Rev. E. Gambier Pym, a dau.
- At Moseley-hall, Worcestershire, Mrs. W. H. Dawes, a dau.
- At Woodland-castle, Glamorganshire, the wife of Arthur Davies Berrington, esq., a dau.
- At Park-place, Leyton, Mrs. James Hibbert, a son.
- At Puckaster, Niton, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major-Gen. H. T. Tucker, a dau.
- At Mottram-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. James J. Street, a dau.
- Aug. 7. At Courtland-villas, the Mall, Kensington-gardens, the wife of Augustus Braham, esq., a dau.
- At Jerpoint, near Thomas-town, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, the wife of Windham F. Paterson, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 8. At Pitney-house, near Langport, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. L. Shirreff Dudman, a dau.
- At the Rock, South Brent, the wife of Capt. Kuper, R.N., C.B., a dau.
- At the Palace, Hampton-court, Mrs. James Orde, a son.
- Aug. 9. At Birdsall-house, the Lady Middleton, a dau.
- At the Pavilion, Melrose, the wife of H. F. Broadwood, esq., a dau.
- At St. George's-road, Eccleston-sq., the wife of J. Sherwood Westmacott, esq., a dau.
- At Bourne-park, Kent, the wife of Matthew Bell, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 10. At Eaton-sq., the wife of Capt. Augustus Bolton, a dau.
- In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. T. Inglis, R.E., a dau.
- At Lastiford, near Guildford, the wife of Charles Ede, esq., a dau.
- At Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of John Riley, esq., a son.
- Aug. 11. At Hill-house, Bridgwater, the Countess of Cavan, a son.
- At Berrington, Herefordshire, Lady Rodney, a son.
- At Duddingston-house, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Hay, a son.
- At the Waldrons, Croydon, S., the wife of the Rev. H. Revell Reynolds, a son.
- At Upper Tooting, the wife of R. W. Robertson, esq., a son.
- At Hart-st., Bloomsbury-sq., the wife of C. Bloomfield Vining, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 12. At the residence of her father, Philip P. Blyth, esq., the wife of P. G. Vander Byl, esq., a dau.
- At Darby-house, Sunbury, the wife of Charles E. Sidebottom, esq., Commander R.N., a dau.
- At Bromley-common, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. Rawson, a dau.
- At Oakfield-house, Hornsey, Middlesex, the wife of Alexander Grant, esq., a son.
- Aug. 13. At Kensington, the Lady Audley, a dau.
- At Cranborne-lodge, Dorset, the wife of Wm. Douglas, esq., a son.
- At Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, the wife of Wm. Longman, esq., a dau.
- At Beulah-hill, Norwood, the wife of Frederick Horne, esq., son and dau.
- Aug. 14. At Salisbury, Wilts, the wife of Philip P. Cother, esq., a son.
- At the Lawn, Tulse-hill, Mrs. Patrick C. Leckie, a son.
- At Walworth Grange, near Darlington, the wife of H. R. Sykes, esq., a son.
- At Old Crouch Hall, Hornsey, the wife of Edmund Woodthorpe, esq., a son.
- Aug. 15. At South Kensington, Lady Magnay, the wife of Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart., a dau.
- At Lower Tooting, the wife of John George Bonnet, esq., a son.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of Charles S. Whitmore, esq., a son.

At Arlington-house, Turham-green, Lady Troubridge, a dau.

At Northminster, the widow of Sir Matthew Indworth, bart., of Thornton-hall, and Newland-park, Yorkshire, a son.

Aug. 18. At Guildford-st., Russell-sq., the

wife of the Rev. Charles Underwood Dunsen, a dau.

Aug. 17. At Ashcott, near Glastonbury, the wife of H. Lucas Bunt, esq., a dau.

Aug. 18. At Clifton, the wife of Col. Hastings McMurdo, a dau.

Aug. 18. The Hon. Mrs. Seymour Dumas Dumer, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 3. At Toronto, Canada West, Norris Godhard, esq., of the Inspector-General's Department, to Christiana, only dau. of the late Kennet Cameron, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General.

June 15. At Hamilton, Canada West, William C. Stephens, esq., Secretary to the Great Western Railway of Canada, second son of the late Capt. Edward L. Stephens, R.N., sole projector of the South Western Railway and Southampton Docks, to Jessie Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Edward Durham, esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

At Speldhurst, Richard John Streetfield, esq., son of the late Henry Streetfield, esq., of Childingstone, Kent, to Harriette Elizabeth, third dau. of Col. Armytage, late Coldstream Guards.

June 17. At Barrackpore, Geo. O'Brien Carew, Indian Navy, to Harriette Hearsey, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B., commanding the Presidency Division of the Bengal Army.

At Marylebone, the Rev. W. Jones Williams, of Glamorgan-st., Brecon, and Cui-house, Breconshire, to Jane Mary, eldest dau. of the late R. H. Miers, esq., of Ynyspenllwch, Glamorganshire.

At Castle Ashby, the Rev. S. Howlett, B.A., Instructor in Mathematics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, eldest son of S. B. Howlett, esq., of Her Majesty's War Office, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late E. F. Scriven, esq., of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

June 19. At Brighton, Henry G. A. Knox, esq., of Ewton, Henley-on-Thames, only son of the late Rev. H. Carnegie Knox, Vicar of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, to Eliza Ann, third dau. of the late Thos. S. Carter, esq., of Moor-place, Herts.

At Gibraltar, N. C. Mathiasen, esq., Consul for Denmark and Mecklenburgh-Schwerin in that city, to Charlotte Elias, youngest dau. of Edward Braoebridge, esq., of Bella Vista, Gibraltar.

June 22. At St. Paul's, near Newport, Isle of Wight, Henry, son of William Mortimer, esq., of Castlehold, Newport, to Mary Anne, dau. of Hen. How, esq., of Purbrook, Hants, and niece of Wm. How, esq., of Belle Croft.

At St. Luke's chapel, in the cathedral, Norwich, William Pulley, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Honor Anne, eldest dau. of the late Clara Jeffery, esq., of Swaffham, Norfolk.

At Eccles, near Manchester, Charles James, youngest son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, bart., of Claremont, to Anna Margaret, third dau. of William Langton, esq., of the Rookery.

June 23. At Crawford's Hotel, Edinburgh, Jas. Douglas, jun., of Cavers, to Mary Graham Agnew, youngest dau. of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, bart., of Lochaw.

June 26. At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., John Boyes, esq., of Cornwall-terr., Regent's-park, to Emma Marie, eldest dau. of Samuel Harry Asker, esq., of Norwich.

June 28. At Holsworth, the Rev. Chris. Clarkson, M.A., Rector of Holsworth, to Katharine Hannah, relict of Major Hooper, of H.M.'s 86th Regt.

June 29. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, James E. Lawrence, esq., surgeon, of Wandsworth, to Clara Marguerite, dau. of the late W. Freund Le Maître, esq.

July 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev.

Henry Beaufoy Wilder, of Sulham, to Augusta, youngest dau. of Langham Christie, esq., of Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire.

July 5. At Petersburg, Virginia, the Rev. Andrew F. Freeman, son of the late Right Rev. the Bishop of Arkansas, to Susan Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Dunlop, esq.

At Kilwick, Major Wm. Forbes, 77th Regt., unattached, to Maria Emma, eldest dau. of Col. Grimston, of Grimston, Garth, Yorkshire.

July 15. At Medsted, Hants, Falkner J. Minchen, esq., of Annagh, Tipperary, to Margaret Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Adams Baily, esq., of Belmont, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

At Hendon, George, youngest son of Joseph Gilstrap, esq., Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, to Jane Catherine, only dau. of the late John Pothergill, esq., Bishopwearmouth.

At St. James's, Longton, Staffordshire, the Rev. George H. Waldron, of Salisbury-house, Potter's-bar, Middlesex, to Rebecca, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Vale, Rector of Longton.

At Christ Church, Cambridge, the Rev. G. H. Sweeting, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Principal of the Bishop's School, Perth, West Australia, and late domestic chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Grafton, to Ellen, eldest dau. of F. Page, esq., surgeon, Cambridge.

At Doncaster, Robert Heywood McKeand, esq., of Lowton, to Annie, third dau. of Chas. Baker, esq., of Eastfield-house, Doncaster.

July 17. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., Lambert Louis Count d'Arras, of St. Valerie, Picardy, to Louisa Augusta, younger dau. of the late Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, bart., of the Rhydd-court, Worcestershire.

July 19. At Benwell, Northumberland, J. T. Ronaldson, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Isabella Jane, third dau. of Wm. Hawthorn, esq., of Benwell cottage.

At Perth, Robert Cristall, esq., of Inshyra, to Isabella, dau. of John Rattray, esq., of the East and West India Dock Comp.'s Service, London.

July 20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthur Walsh, esq., eldest son of Sir John Walsh, bart., M.P., and Lady Jane Walsh, to the Lady Emily Somerset, dau. of the late and sister to the present Duke of Beaufort.

At St. Luke's, Coleridge J. Kennard, esq., of Chester-terr., Regent's-park, eldest son of John P. Kennard, esq., of Upper Garton, Surrey, to Ellen, only dau. of the late Capt. John W. Rowe, H.E.L.C.S.

At St. James's, Hyde-park, Anthony Temple Tate, esq., of Llanely, to Margaret, widow of T. J. Martham, esq., and fourth dau. of the late Henry Hanson Dearsly, esq., of Shenfield, Essex.

At Leamington, the Rev. John Acton, M.A., of Woodbridge, Dorset, to Eliza Jane, only dau. of the late Watkin Homfray, esq., of Clifton.

At Winchester, the Rev. George Bidding, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, to Mary Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester Coll.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bath, Reginald Hussey, esq., of Nash-court, Marnhall, to Louisa, dau. of the late William Clifton, esq.

At Royston, the Rev. C. W. Burton, Rector of Cliburn, Westmoreland, to Sophia Portia, second

daughters of the late Sir William Pilkington, bart., of Chere.

At Langham, the Rev. E. T. Fellows, son of the late John Fellows, esq., of Eynsford, Kent, to Katherine Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. P. Rippingall, of Langham-hall.

At Hoveton St John, Norfolk, John Francis Partridge, esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. A. Partridge, Rector of Baconsthorpe, to Catharine Mary, only daughter of the Rev. T. J. Blofeld, of Hoveton-house.

At Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks, Capt. Thomas Morse, of the Royal South Gloucester Regt., only son of Thomas Morse, esq., of Ashmead-house, Dursley, Gloucestershire, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur John Goldney, esq., of Buckingham-house, Slough.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. John Strickland, son of the late John Beauchamp Strickland, esq., to Jane Higgs, elder daughter of the late F. B. Hooper, esq., and grand-daughter of George Higgs, esq., of Elm-lodge, Reading, Berks.

At Brighton, Charles Young, esq., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, second son of J. B. Young, esq., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in Belfast College, to Jessie, second daughter of the late Philip Bartlett, esq., of Buckingham.

At St. Pancras, William, only son of William Slark, esq., of Herne Bay, Kent, and Cricklewood, Middlesex, to Eliza, daughter of George Burge, esq., of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and Herne Bay.

At St. John's, Ingrow-cum-Hainworth, the Rev. William Gibbons Mayne, M.A., of St. John's Parsonage, near Kighley, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Fennell, Incumbent of Cross Stone, near Halifax.

At Bushbury, Staffordshire, the Very Rev. W. A. Newman, D.D., of Warfield-lodge, Berks, and late Dean of Capetown, to Clara Anne, elder daughter of Joseph Norton, esq., of Low-hill, Staffordshire.

July 21. At Blo' Norton, the Rev. W. R. Ick, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Goldson, esq., of East Dereham.

At Inverness, George F. Maitland, esq., of Hermand, Mid-Lothian, second son of the late Hon. Thomas Maitland, of Dundrennan, to Jessie, daughter of Alexander Cumming, esq., of Grishernish, and widow of James Cameron, esq.

At Grange, Edward Mott Alderson, late Lieut. in H.M.'s 9th Regt., to Catherine Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Charles Swainson, jun., of Frenchwood, near Preston.

July 22. Capt. Herbert Henderson James, H.E.I.C.S., second son of Gen. James, of Westlawn, Teignmouth, to Gertrude, second daughter of W. H. Place, esq., of Gloucester-villas, Maid-hill.

At Kingsnuypton, C. Malcolm Kennedy, esq., of the Foreign Office, eldest son of Jas. Kennedy, esq., formerly M.P. for Tiverton, and late H.M.'s Judge in the Mixed Court at Havana, to Mary, only daughter of James Tanner, esq., of Kingsnuypton-park.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Hugh Francis Rose, Rector of St. Cross, son of the late Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme, to Isabella Baillie, daughter of the late Patrick Grant, esq., (Cortimonie), some time of the H.E.I.C.S., Madras Establishment.

At St. Mary Magdalen's, Peckham, George N. Collyer, esq., surgeon, of Moretonhamstead, to Susannah Millard, only child of Robert White, esq., of Peckham Rye, Surrey, and niece of the Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Hethersett, the Rev. W. R. Collett, Rector of Hethersett, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Col. Sir George Hoare, Royal Engineers.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Arthur Maitland Sugden, M.A., Curate of St. George's, to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of the late John Kinnersley Hooper, esq., Cambridge-square, Hyde-park.

At St. John's, Richmond, the Rev. Hen. George

Gervase Cutler, B.A., (son of Frank Cutler, esq., of Bordeaux, Captain R.N.) Curate of Mortlake, and late Curate of East Donyland, Essex, to Harriet Anne Dorothea, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Mason, esq., of Richmond-green, Surrey.

At Risby, John Tingey, esq., Little Ellingham-hall, Norfolk, to Sarah Jane Watson, youngest daughter of the late Martin Cottingham, esq., Bury St. Edmund's.

July 23. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, London, Major Wm. Drake Hague, 5th West York Militia, son of the late Barnard Hague, esq., of York, to Frances Eliz., daughter of the late Gen. Hamilton.

At Swanage, Dorsetshire, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Campbell, 46th Regt., to Lilla, sixth daughter of the late Francis Gibbes, esq., of Harewood, near Leeds.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, Edward, eldest son of Edward Purser, esq., of Clapham-park, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Richard Stevens, esq., of Eldon-house, Upper Tulse-hill.

July 24. At Biddlestone, Henry, eldest son of George Whittrave, esq., Moseley-court, Staffordshire, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late Walter Selby, esq., of Biddlestone, Northumberland.

At St. Pancras, Jonathan Crawford Bromhead, esq., of Old Broad-st., London, and of Highgate, to Ellen, second daughter of the late John Lake, esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

July 25. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, John Francis Basset, esq., of Tehidy-park, Cornwall, to the Hon. Emily Vereker, youngest daughter of Viscount Gort.

At the Episcopal Chapel, Trinity, near Edinburgh, the Hon. William Charles Yelverton, Major Royal Artillery, second son of Viscount Avonmore, to Emily Marianne, widow of Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S., and youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S.

At Folkestone, the Rev. G. R. Roberts, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and of the H.E.I.C. College, Addiscombe, to Ann, youngest daughter of George Keys, esq., Folkestone, late of Mitcham, Surrey.

July 27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Augustus F. Bampfylde, only son of Lord Poltimore, to Florence Sarah Wilhelmine, second daughter of R. Hrinley Sheridan, esq., M.P.

At Melcombe Regis, Mr. Francis Avery Ensor, of Melbourne Port, to Fanny Susan Charlotte, daughter of the late Chas. Curme, esq., of Dorchester.

At Ventnor, Wm. Kingender, esq., to Henrietta Jane, youngest daughter of the late Col. Weston, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., of West Horsley, Surrey.

At Eton, the Rev. W. M. Fenn, late Curate of Upton, Bucks, to Grace, youngest daughter of Wm. Evans, esq., of Eton College.

At Dundee, Nelson Rycroft, esq., eldest son of Sir Richard H. C. Rycroft, bart., of Calton, to Juliana, eldest daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, bart., M.P., of Inverquharity.

At Morten-hall, Sir John Marjoribanks, bart., to Charlotte Athole Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Trotter, esq., of Morten-hall.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terr., Edw. S. Woodhouse, esq., to Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of Gen. Sir F. Burgoyne, bart., G.C.B.

At Adwell, Oxon, Wm. Dundas, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Etheldred Mary, only daughter of the late H. Champion Partridge, esq., of Hockham-hall, Norfolk.

At Bonsall, George, son of George Todd, esq., of Stanley-house, Brompton, London, to Clara Eliza, second daughter of John Sellers, esq., of Herbert-lodge, Bonsall, Derbyshire.

July 28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. R. H. Bieknell, of Grotton, Suffolk, to Selina Acton, third daughter of the late Rev. Henry William Rous Birch, Southwold, Suffolk.

At Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, the Rev. Richard Powell, B.A., Curate of Tenterden, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Keal, esq., of Burton-house, Melton Mowbray.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Edward Fitzgerald Pritchard, Royal Marines, sixth son of William Pritchard, esq., of Doctors' Commons, to Lucy, elder surviving dau. of the late Joseph Edgar, esq., Weston-super-Mare.

At Greatford, Lincolnshire, Walter Henry, youngest son of John Chalfont Blackden, esq., of Ford, Northumberland, to Emily Affleck, youngest dau. of Wilkinson Peacock, esq., of Greatford-hall.

July 29. At Deal, the Rev. George Eveleigh Saunders, 1st Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, Rector of Merton, Somersetshire, to Mary Eugenia, younger dau. of the Rev. A. W. Chastfield, Vicar of Much Marcle, Herefordshire.

At Bredfield, Suffolk, Professor A'phonse Mariette, M.A., of King's College, London, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of Robert Knipe Cobbold, esq., of Bredfield-house, Suffolk.

At Pasque, Kincardineshire, the Hon. Charles Henry Rolle Trefusis, eldest son of Lord Clifton and Save, to Harriet Wilamina Stuart, only child of Sir John Suart Forbes, bart., and Lady Harriet Forbes, of Pitligo and Pittergairn.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. John Polehampton, third son of the Rev. Edward Polehampton, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Greenford, Middlesex, to Catherine, only child of Thomas Coleman, esq., of Eastbrook, Dover.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., London, Jean Heinrich Ferdinand, second son of the Baron Koser, Berlin, to Julia Marie, only dau. of the late Very Rev. John Antony Cramer, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Rector Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Dean of Carlisle.

At Secnd. Wilts, the Rev. W. N. Heathcote, Rector of Ditteridge, and son of the Rev. T. Heathcote, of Shaw-hill, to Juliana, dau. of the late W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq., M.P.

At the British Embassy, Brussels, R. Blachford Mansfield, esq., of the Inner Temple, and Weybridge, Surrey, son of the late Rev. John Mansfield, Rector of Rownor, in Hampshire, and Parlington, Yorkshire, to Sophie, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, Ireland.

At Moons, the Rev. A. Coester Master, Rector of Broxwa, Worcester-shire, and sixth son of Col. Master, of Knoles-park, Gloucestershire, to Henrietta, sister of Sir Velters Cornwall, bart., of Moons-court, Herefordshire.

At Putterosso castle, Thomas Fraser Duff, esq., Chief Engineer of the Household of the Viceroy of Egypt, eldest son of Adam Duff, esq., of Woodcot-house and Heathend, Oxfordshire, to Marie Albertine, only dau. of Robert Duff, esq., of Fergus, Kincardineshire, and Culter, Aberdeenshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Higginson, Grenadier Guards, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, to Florence, dau. of the Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitz-Patrick.

At St. Alphage, Greenwich, L. H. J. Hayne, esq., R.N., Royal Hospital, Greenwich, grandson of the Rev. Roger Hayne, late Vicar of Partridge, Essex, to Georgina Charlotte, only dau. of Lieut. Parry, R.N., also of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

At Weymouth, Trenchard R. Bush, M.R.C.S. Eng., fourth son of the Rev. Edw. Parker, late Rector of Stoke-Gifford, Gloucestershire, to Frances Mary Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Clifton, of Tynawry, and Rector of Llanfagan and Llanfrynach, co. Brecon.

At Seaton, the Rev. Edward P. Grant, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Madeline C. Williamson, eldest dau. of John Williamson, esq., Newlands, Scarborough.

At St. Peter's, Hereford, Henry Lewis, esq., of Green Meadow, Glamorganshire, High Sheriff of the co., to Sophia Antoinette Ximenes Gwynne, dau. of the late Col. Gwynne, of Glasbarn-park, Carmarthenshire.

July 21. At Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, Revue Albert Kingsley, esq., of Wootton-under-Edge, only surviving son of Lieut.-Col.

Kingsley, to Louisa, only surviving dau. of the late Daniel Lloyd, esq.

At St. John's Catholic Chapel, Bath, Samuel, eldest son of John Samuel Moorat, esq., of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, to Maria Constance, second dau. of the late Richard Thomas Bateman, esq., of Hartington-hall, Derbyshire.

At Fittleworth, Major-Gen. James Whylock, R.M., of Sidon-house, Mille-end, Portsea, to Lydia Ann, eldest dau. of the late Gastrill Wilkins, esq., of Cosham, Hants, formerly of H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth.

At the Romish Chapel, Spanish-place, London, the Marchese Annibale Paulucci de' Calboli, (Guardia Nobile of the Pope,) to Marianne Jane, second surviving dau. of the late Sir Francis Simpkinson.

At West Wickham, Kent, Horace, eldest son of William Arthur Wilkinson, esq., of Shortlands, Beckenham, to Annie, only dau. of William Dickinson, esq., of Wickham-hall.

Latel. At Walcot, Bath, Alan Cameron Bruce, esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, to Louisa, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. J. H. Slade, 1st Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Gen. Sir John Slade, bart., G.C.H.

At Malta, Simpson Hackett, esq., Capt. 25th Regt., eldest son of Thomas Hackett, esq., of Moor-park, King's County, and Riverstown, co. Tipperary, to Edith Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Bredin, Royal Artillery.

Aug. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. the Hon. R. Charris, son of Earl Wemyss, and brother of Lord Elio, to Lady Margaret Butler, eldest dau. of the Countess of Glengall.

At Townstal, Dartmouth, Capt. Charles Luxmoore Hockin, R.N., to Jane Gloriana, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Stirling, H.M.'s 9th Foot, younger son of the late Sir John Stirling, bart., of Glorat and Renton.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edward Waller Platt, esq., to Mary, only child of Lieut.-Col. Butler, of Liphook, Hants, formerly of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers.

At Reading, the Rev. D. Morgan, B.D., Rector of Aberystwith, Monmouthshire, to Amelia, only child of the late Rev. J. Towison, M.A., Incumbent of Blackford, Somersetshire.

At Balcombe, Sussex, John Wm. Wetherall, esq., lat. Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late Rev. Jo. Wetherall, of Bushton Rectory, Northamptonshire, to Caroline Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Rule Sarel, Rector of Baleon's.

At St. Marylebone, John Thomas Norris, esq., M.P., of Sutton Courtney, Berks, to Selina Victoria von Dadeisen, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. McKenzie, R.N.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Thomas, youngest son of Henry Rogers, esq., of Stagenhos, Herts, to Gertrude Lewis, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Jeremy Hale, of Kings Walden, Herts.

At Stoke, near Clare, Suffolk, James Ollivant Betts, esq., of Burlington-house, St. John's Wood, London, to Elizabeth Emily, youngest dau. of John Henry Jardine, esq., solicitor, and grandson of the late Rev. John Lane, Vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

At Farnham, Surrey, Major Geo. Cecil Henry, Royal Artillery, son of the late Arthur Henry, esq., of Lodge-park, co. Kilbarr, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Morien, and Farnham Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Worsley, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, to Lady Victoria Hare, dau. of Maria, Countess of Listowel, and sister to the present Earl.

At Islington, Robt. Walker, elder son of the late R. W. Dixon, esq., of Wickham Bishop, Essex, to Susan, third dau. of the late Joseph Goodman, esq., of Wilton, Huntingdonshire.

At Southampton, Robert, eldest son of the late Col. Strickland, 25th Regt., to Sarah Anne Wood, widow of Geo. Brain Hill, esq., of Southampton.

At Nuthurst, the Rev. John Ommamney Mc Ca-

rogher, M. A., Demy of Magdalene College, Oxford, and Domestic Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, to Frances, second dau. of Thomas Sanctuary, esq., Springfield, Horsham.

At Tenby, William Hastings Hughes, esq., fourth son of the late John Hughes, M. A., of the Priory, Donnington, Berks, and of Boltons, West Brompton, to Emily Adelaide, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Clark, M. A. Rector of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

Aug. 4. At Waleot, Bath, Wm. David Evans, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Jessie, dau. of the late Col. William Raban, of Beauchamp-lodge, Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire.

At Minchenhampton, the Rev. Wm. Eliot, eldest son of William Eliot, esq., Weymouth, to Barbara, eldest dau. of Charles Robert Baynes, esq., Madras Civil Service.

At Newbury, Berks, Henry William Pinniger, of Westbury, Wilts, solicitor, to Alice, only dau. of Broome Pinniger, esq., of Newbury.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, William Hamilton Richards, esq., Capt. 56th Foot, son of the late John Goddard Richards, esq., of Arriamine, co. Wexford, and Roebuck-house, co. Dublin, to Margaret Isabella, only dau. of the late Brevet-Major S. H. Lawrence, 32nd Regt., and of Belmont, near Cork.

At Hampstead, the Rev. Charles Hall, B. A., Curate of Scopwick and Kirkby-green, to Eleanor, third dau. of the late Paul Francis Pell, esq., Topholme-hall, Wragby, Lincolnshire.

At St. Marylebone, London, Major-Gen. Dyce, Madras Army, to Harriott Charlotte, widow of Captain J. H. Bourdieu, Madras Artillery, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Godfrey Haet, Rector of Idlicote, Warwickshire.

At Church-Brampton, Northamptonshire, John D. Cramer Roberts, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Cramer Roberts, Deputy-Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, to Elizabeth, second and youngest dau. of J. Beasley, esq., of Chapel-Brampton.

At Christ Church, Folkestone, the Rev. Ed. H. Davies, to Isabel Eleanor, youngest dau. of Geo. Johnson, esq., Lisnaroydd, Denbighshire.

At St. Lawrence, Thanet, Kent, Capt. H. T. Howell, of the East Kent Militia, to Phæbe, second dau. of the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, of Cleve, Vicar of St. Lawrence.

Aug. 5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., William Mayd, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Lucy E. Fowler, youngest dau. of the late William Fowler Jones, esq., of Cavendish-sq., and Ashurst-park, Kent.

At Hampstead, William T. Image, esq., M. A. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and Bury St. Edmund's, to Laura Fitz-Gerald, only dau. of Capt. Edward Dyson, Royal East Middlesex Regiment, Upton-grove, Bucks.

At South Elkington, Lincolnshire, Capt. John Falls, 8th (King's) Regiment, to Frances Anne, only dau. of the late John Sooby, esq., of South Elkington.

At St. Saviour's, Edward Wood, eldest son of the late Thos. Wm. Morley, esq., of Harley-st., London, to Eleanor, second dau. of the late Wm. Noble Clay, esq., R. N., of Grosvenor-pl.

At St. Martin-in-the-fields, Thomas Ellerker Lewin, esq., of Southampton-st., Strand, B. A. Cantab., to Mary Ann, dau. of Josiah Spencer, esq., of Bengal-place, New Kent-road.

At Roundhay, Nathaniel Lindley, esq., barrister-at-law, to Sarah Katharine, eldest dau. of the late Edward John Teale, esq., of Leeds.

At B. ston, the Rev. William Henry Johnson, Vicar of Witham-on-the-Hill, only son of the Rev. Robert Henry Johnson, Vicar of Claybrook, and Rector of Lutterworth, to Mary Louisa, second dau. of the late Wm. Garfit, esq.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Legh Richmond Ayre, M. A., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Islington, grandson of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector

of Turvey, Bedfordshire, to Priscilla Martha Victorine, only dau. of Henry Vickers, esq., of Brighthelm.

At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Nicholas T. Garry, M. A., Oxon., of St. Michael's Church, Handsworth, to Marian, third dau. of John Murray, esq., of Oxford-sq., London.

Aug. 6. At Edgbaston, William Ledam, esq., to Merelina Victoria, dau. of Col. Alexander Gordon, R. E., of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Aug. 7. At St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, Anthony Leopold Dähne, esq., of Cambridge-ter., Clapham-road, to Louise Adélaïde, second dau. of Capt. Gustave Delvigne, of Rue des Acacias, Les Ternes, Paris, and niece of Mrs. J. Tieuann, of Elm-cottage, Stockwell-park-road.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, the Rev. Henry C. Stuart, to Eleanor Caroline, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Bevan.

At Bromley, William Henry, youngest son of the late Nicholas Brewer, esq., to Georgiana, youngest dau. of Thomas Haines, esq., R. N., of Truro, Cornwall.

Aug. 9. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edward Henry Cooper, Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, to Charlotte Maria, only dau. of Edward Mills, esq.

At St. James's, Westminster, Fred. Edward Tighe, esq., eldest son of D. Tighe, esq., of Ros-sana, co. Wicklow, to Lady Kathleen Ponsonby, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Bessborough.

Aug. 10. At Clyst St. Mary, Ludorico, fourth son of Henry Porter, esq., of Winslade-house, Devon, to Maria, fourth dau. of the Rev. Prebendary Hole, Rector of Chumleigh.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, London, Capt. Robt. Charles Clipperton, her Majesty's vice-consul, Theodosia, Crimea, late 1st Light Dragoons, B. G. L., to Alice, only dau. of Charles Bell, esq., of Bedford-row, and Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, London.

At Buckfastleigh, Frederick Hendrike, esq., of Kildare-terrace, Hyde-park, to Hortense Campbell, third surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hunter Littler, G. C. B., of Bigadon, near Buckfastleigh, President of the Supreme Council of India, and Deputy Governor of Bengal.

At St. Luke, Cheltenham, the Rev. John Watson Watson, to Susan Ediza, eldest dau. of the late Josias Dunn, esq., Airdfield, Dublin.

At Milborne-port, George Sidney Strobe, esq., of Newham-park, to Mary Hutchings, second dau. of Sir William Coles Medycott, bart., of Ven-house, in the county of Somerset.

At St. Peter's, Croydon, the Rev. C. Pritchard, M. A., F. R. S., to Rosalind, dau. of the late Alex. Campbell, esq., Tunbridge Wells.

At Great Malvern, Col. David Forbes, late of H. M.'s 91st Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Court Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne-hall, in the county of Warwick.

At Manchester, Edwin Henry, youngest son of the late John Galsworthy, esq., of Howley-place, Maids-hill west, London, to Eleanor, dau. of Charles Pennington, esq., of Broughton, Manchester.

At Ulcombe, Kent, George Woodruff Hastings, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Catherine Anna, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Mence, Rector of Ulcombe, Kent.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Edward Algernon Newton, esq., third surviving son of the late John Newton, esq., of Alconbury-house, Huntingdonshire, to Henrietta Frances, eldest dau. of W. N. Peach, esq.

At Streatham, Surrey, W. B. Stott, esq., of Manchester, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Walter S. Stanhope, esq., of Eccleshill-hall, in the county of York.

Aug. 11. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Viscount Grey de Wilton, eldest son of the Earl of Wilton, to Lady Elizabeth Charlotte Louisa Craven, eldest dau. of the Earl of Craven.

At Lewes, Sussex, Robert Wm. Bland Hunt, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant Plymouth Division

Royal Marines Light Infantry, second son of the late Col. Arthur Hunt, Royal Artillery, to Margaret, eldest dau. of John Lewis, esq., of St. Michael's, Lewes.

At Paddington, George Athelstone, second son of Charles Joseph Thrupp, esq., of Twickenham, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Massey, esq., of Maida-hill west.

At Port, Guernsey, Robert Duchesne, esq., M.R.C.S., of Mount-place, London Hospital, to Eliza Maria, dau. of Joseph Gullick, esq., of New Ground-terrace, Guernsey.

At Branshaw, New Forest, Philip Harington, esq., Royal Marines, son of the late Edward Musgrave Harington, esq., Capt. Royal Navy, to Grace, dau. of Charles Hill, esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Derby, Thomas Boden, second son of Robt. Forman, esq., of Abbots-hill, to Susan, second dau. of Francis Shaw, esq.

At St. Jude's, Islington, John Edwards Hill, of Halifax, solicitor, to Phœbe Ann, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Hatton, esq., Stoke Newington-green.

Aug. 12. At Harkwicke, Gloucestershire, Rob. Henry, youngest son of the late Arthur Shakespear, esq., to Octavia, eighth dau. of the late Charles Fenwick, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General in Denmark.

At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Felix Bates, esq., of Claretta-lodge, Woolston, Southampton, to Martha Baker, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Baker, esq., of Calcutta.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, the Rev. Henry Glass Henderson, only son of the late Henry Henderson, esq., of Calcutta, to Emma Gertrude, second dau. of Edmund Coates, esq., of Park-place-villas, Paddington.

At Bradford Abbas, Dorset, John Pennington Legh, esq., of Norbury Booths Hall, Cheshire, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Dawson Legh, to Jane Emily, second dan. of the Rev. Robert Grant, Vicar of Bradford Abbas.

At Guildford, the Rev. Philip Edward George, Rector of Combe Hay, eldest son of Philip George, esq., of Bath, to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Hayton, esq., of Guildford.

At St. James's, Paddington, James, only son of David Hughes, esq., of Torrington-sq., and nephew of Sir James Duke, bart., M.P., to Mary Price, elder dau. of J. W. J. Dawson, esq., of Bedford-sq.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Frederick, youngest son of H. D. Pontifex, esq., of Alwyne-road, Canonbury, to Elizabeth Victoria, youngest dau. of J. Basire, esq., of Huntingdon-st., Barnsbury.

At Newark-on-Trent, the Rev. W. J. Smith, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, second son of Capt. Timothy Smith, H.E.I.C.S., to Isabella Anne, fifth dau. of James Anders, esq., Royal Sherwood Foresters.

At Trinity, Marylebone, Rowland Jones Bateman, barrister-at-law, Fellow of New College, Oxford, second son of the late John Jones Bateman, esq., of Pentre Mawr, Denbighshire, and Portland-place, to Jessy Jane Marianne, eldest dau. of Col. William Buriton, C.B., also of Portland-place.

At Weston Favell, Northamptonshire, Henry Minshull Stockdale, esq., of Mears Ashby Hall, Northamptonshire, Capt. 48th Regt. Northamptonshire Militia, to Sarah Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robt. Hervey Knight, Rector of Weston Favell.

At Cheltenham, Robert Craven Wade, esq., of Clonbraney, co. Meath, Ireland, to Frances S. A., eldest dau. of the late Col. Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., of Ravenscroft, Cheshire.

At Clapham, Arthur Bowdler, eldest son of Arthur S. Hill, esq., of Clapham-park, Surrey, to Fanny, second dau. of J. E. Pember, esq., of Clapham-park, and of the Stock Exchange.

At Abbeyleix, Henry Fitz-George, eldest son of the Hon. George Francis Colley, of Leopardstown, co. Dublin, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest dau. of

the Hon. and Rev. W. Wingfield, Incurment of Abbeyleix, Queen's County.

At Great Dunmow, William Blackborne Clapham, esq., of Great Dunmow, eldest son of the late George Clapham, esq., of Great Baddow, Essex, to Frances Ellen, third dau. of Richard Randall, esq., of Great Dunmow.

At Taney, Gordon James, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles and the Lady Isabella Douglas, of Earisgift, co. Tyrone, to Louisa, fourth dau. of James Turbett, esq., of Owens-town, co. Dublin, and grand-dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. George Gore, Dean of Killala.

At Tottenham, William Prince, eldest son of Mr. W. Plumpton, of Whitechapel-road, London, and Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, to Susannah, eldest dau. of Mr. Richard Bates, of Waltham Abbey, E-sex.

Aug. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Matthew de Vitre, esq., of Moor-hall, Berks, to Caroline, widow of Capt. Barlow, late of H.M.'s 61st Regt., and second dau. of the late Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq., of Kensington.

Aug. 14. At Hackney, David Hall, esq., of Glasgow, to Sophia Needham, eldest dau. of Isaac Sheffield, esq., solicitor, London.

At Maidstone, Peter B. Long, esq., of Ipswich, to Maria, relict of Jona Casley, esq., and youngest dau. of the late John Braddich, of Boughton Mount, Kent.

Aug. 16. At Trinity Church, Bishop's-rd., P. K. McKenna, esq., of Moor-hill, Berks, to Frances Annie, fourth dau. of the late James Reid, esq., of Hampton, Middlesex.

Aug. 17. At Willesden, Henry, eldest son of Henry Derviche Jones, esq., of Soho-sq., to Harriet Louisa, only dau. of W. Norris Franklyn, esq., of Northlands, near Horsham, Sussex.

At Brighton, John Edward, eldest son of Mr. Banister, of Threadneedle-st., city, and South-st., Finsbury, to Catherine, youngest dau. of Mr. Edward Davey, of Black-lion-st., Brighton.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Frederick William Remnant, esq., of Kensington-pk.-gardens and Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Merial Julia, youngest dau. of Henry Waterland Mander, esq., of Ladbroke-sq. and Lincoln's-inn.

At Lower Tooting, Frank Harris, esq., of Gloster-rd., Old Brompton, to Jane, third dau. of Richard Peck, esq., of Tooting, Surrey, and Old Brompton, Middlesex.

At Hackney, Thomas Wyatt Murray, third son of Mr. Thomas Murray, of Uxbridge, to Jane May, only dau. of Mrs. May Lloyd, of Hillingdon-end, Uxbridge.

In the Cathedral at Chichester, Major the Hon. Gilbert Elliott, youngest son of the Earl of Minto, to Katherine Ann, sixth dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.

At Walcot, Bath, William Henry, eldest son of W. H. Saltwell, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., to Sophie Ann Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Francis Bampfylde, Rector of Hemington, Hardington, and Dunkerton, in the county of Somerset.

At St. James's, London, Augustus Thomas Hotham, esq., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Prebendary of Rochester, to Anne Byam, second dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles J. Stapleton.

At Sefton, Capt. Edward Abbott Anderson, second surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Anderson, Staff, Fort Amherst, Chatham, to Martha, only dau. of the late Thomas Birckett, esq., of Walton-on-the-hill, and step-daughter of John Myers, esq., Crosby-house, near Liverpool.

At Richmond, Surrey, Philip Francis, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, dau. of the late G. M. Davidson, esq., of Warmley-house, Gloucestershire.

At the Temple, St. Mary Cray, Kent, Mr. Henry John Guerrier, of Chalrot-villas and Cruiched-friars, to Emma, third dau. of William Joyntson, esq., of the Rookery, St. Mary Cray.

At St. Giles', Camberwell, the Rev. H. B.

Blacket, of Brompton, to Adelaide, youngest dau. of Richard Mills, esq., of the Grove, Camberwell.

Aug. 18. At Twickenham, Edward Archer Wilde, esq., youngest son of Edward Archer Wilde, esq., of Heath-house, Twickenham, to

Mary Penelope, youngest dau. of Edward Harris Donnithorne, esq., of Colne-lodge, Twickenham.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Frederick, second son of George Heritage, esq., solicitor, Furnival's-inn, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late James Pascoe, esq., of Sellinge, Kent.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.

Aug. 6, at Kinmount, aged 40, the Marquis of Queensberry, from the accidental discharge of his gun.

Archibald Douglas, only son of John, the sixth Marquis of Queensberry, by Sarah, third and youngest daughter of James Sholto Douglas, Esq., the representative of a younger branch of the same family, was born in Edinburgh, on the 18th of April, 1818, and was educated at Eton. He entered the army at an early age, as cornet in the Life-Guards, but retired in 1844. In 1847 he was chosen, without opposition, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, whilst bearing the courtesy title of Viscount Drumlanrig, on the retirement of Mr. Hope Johnstone, its present representative, who had previously sat for the county in several successive parliaments. In January, 1853, on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's ministry, Lord Drumlanrig was appointed to the post of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, and made at the same time a member of the Privy Council. His lordship, who was re-chosen in the parliament of 1852, was for some time colonel of the Dumfriesshire militia, and also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dumfries. The latter post, however, he resigned, together with his court appointment, in 1856, on account, it is said, of growing political differences from the late ministry, and (as was stated in the papers at the time) a refusal of Lord Palmerston to recommend her Majesty to revive in his person the English barony of Solway, which was enjoyed for some years by his uncle, the fifth Marquis, (the parent of the Hon. Harriet Duncombe,) but became extinct upon his death without male issue in 1837. His lordship succeeded to the honours of the Marquisate and the other titles only so recently as December, 1856, and he shortly afterwards accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. His lordship arrived in Dumfries, from London, a few days before, to attend to some business. He was in excellent health and spirits. He proceeded home to Kinmount, and on the day of his death went out with his gun for the purpose of shooting rabbits. His lordship was heard by some men working on the grounds to shoot a crow, and they heard afterwards several shots. The last shot they heard was about half-past three o'clock; and about four o'clock the Marquis's cousins, Mr. Johnstone Douglas, of Lockerbie, and that gentleman's brother, who have been residing at Glen Stuart, came to the men and asked if they had seen his lordship, and were directed by them towards

the place where he had been last seen going. The two gentlemen were terribly appalled when, on proceeding a short space further, they perceived the body of his lordship prostrate on the ground, covered with blood. Life was found to be quite extinct, and there was a small shot-wound penetrating from the left breast through the back, in a direction slanting upwards, doubtless the death-wound of the hapless young nobleman. The gun was double-barrelled, and one of the barrels empty; and it is believed that when loading the emptied barrel, the piece had gone off and occasioned the dreadful disaster. Probably his lordship was sitting watching the rabbits coming from their holes, and that it was in this attitude he met with his untimely and violent death. His lordship was well known in the sporting circles, and was most popular in society, both in Scotland, among his tenantry and dependents, and in the fashionable circles of the West-end. His lordship married, in 1840, Caroline Margaret, second daughter of Major-General Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., of Harleyford, Bucks, some time M.P. for Great Marlow, by whom he has left a family of three daughters and also four sons, of whom the eldest, John Sholto, Lord Douglas, succeeds to the title as eighth Marquis. The noble family of Douglas, which has played so conspicuous a part in the annals of Scottish history, is ennobled in the persons of the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Queensberry, and the Earls of Morton and Selkirk. The second Duke of Queensberry, one of the distinguished statesmen of the reign of Queen Anne, obtained from the English crown the Dukedom of Dover.

SIR CHARLES ARNEY HASTINGS, BART.

July 30. In London, aged 66, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart., of Willesley-hall, Derbyshire.

Sir Charles was the second baronet, being the son of the first baronet by the daughter and heir of Thomas Abney, Esq. He was born in 1792, and succeeded his father in 1823, and assumed the additional name of Abney after his paternal grandfather. The late Sir Charles was High-Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1825, and was M.P. for Leicester from 1826 to 1831. We understand that by a deed of settlement executed about 1846, the Blackfordby and Packington estates of Sir Charles pass to the present Marquis of Hastings, and Willesley-hall and estate to the Lady Edith Maud, the Marquis's eldest sister, now wife of Frederick Clifton, Esq.

The manor of Willesley was held in the twelfth century by Michael de Wiveleslie, who, in 1160, granted lands there to John de Yngwardby, of Willesley, whose son William married Albreda, daughter of Michael de Wiveleslie, and obtained that lordship. About 1400 a coheiress, descended from this William de Yngwardby, married John de Abeneay. Willesley continued in the family of Abney until Parnell, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Abney, Esq., conveyed it to her husband, Sir Charles Hastings, Bart., (illegitimate son of Sir Francis Hastings, 10th Earl of Huntingdon), father of the lately deceased Baronet, who died unmarried. About a hundred years ago, William Abney, Esq., of a junior branch of this family, purchased an estate at Measham, Derbyshire, and built Measham hall, which is at present the possession of William Wotton Abney, Esq.—*Local Paper.*

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR C. F. SMITH, K.C.B.

Aug. 11. At Worthing, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers. He was the second son of the late Mr. George Smith, of Burnhall, county of Durham, by the daughter and sole heir of Mr. Richard Mott, of Carlton, Suffolk. He was born at Piercefield, Monmouthshire, in 1786, and entered the Royal Engineers at an early age. He served in 1807 at the capture of the Danish islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and in 1809, at the siege of Fort Bourbon and the capture of Martinique, where he was wounded. He was senior engineer in charge of Cadiz and its environs in the operations connected with the battle of Barrosa in 1811, and commanding engineer at Cadiz prior to, and at the raising of, the siege in the following year. He was subsequently present at the action of Osmá, the battle of Vittoria, the actions of Villa Franca and Tolosa, and at the siege of San Sebastian, in the earlier part of which he acted as commanding engineer. He was afterwards present at the capitulation of Paris, and remained there for some time with the army of occupation. He married in 1821 the daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., of Bristol, and secondly, in 1852, the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Croft. Sir Felix became a lieutenant-general in November, 1851, and colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1856. He received a medal and one clasp for his services at Vittoria and St. Sebastian. In 1814 he was nominated a knight of the order of Charles III., for his services in the defence of Tarifa in 1811. He was commander-in-chief of the military force in Syria, and in 1841 received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and other places in Syria, under Sir R. Stopford, in 1840, where he was severely wounded.

COL JOHN GORDON, OF CLUNY.

Aug. 16. At 4, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, Col. John Gordon, of Cluny.
Col. Gordon, of Cluny, had achieved the

distinction of being the richest commoner in the northern part of the kingdom. The earliest member of the family of whom anything is known was the grandfather of the deceased. This person, Mr. Gordon, was, it is said, attached to the third and fourth Dukes of Gordon, and, according to all accounts, formed the nucleus of the wealth which has now swollen into so large an amount. His habits were of the most penurious description. He saved every penny of his income, and every acquisition was carefully hoarded. A gentleman acquainted with his history and character, speaking of him, observes, "that every shilling he got within his fingers stuck to them." Amassing money, the curator, (as he was called, from his connection with the Spey salmon fishings, &c.) as shrewd men of those times did, embarked in the purchase of property, which, in the then disturbed state of the kingdom, was to be had at low rates. The curator left three sons, the eldest of whom, named Cosmo, after his father's patron, the third Duke of Gordon, succeeded him in the property, and held it for a time. He was not a money-maker, and did not long hold possession of the estate. So far as we can learn, he was not married. He was succeeded by his brother Charles, who also inherited an estate, which, with his other brother, he had purchased in the West Indies, and which still continues in the family. Charles had all the penuriousness, if not all the ability for management, of his father. As he advanced in years the passion for saving became a perfect disease. He declined to move about for fear of incurring expense, and latterly he refused even to get up out of bed, on the ground that he could not afford it. It is told that the Duke of Gordon went to Cluny to bring him across to Gordon Castle, as he was injuring his health by confinement. The old man declined the offer, alleging that he had no servants nor any one to take him across. "Oh," said the duke, "I'll take you over, and it won't cost you a penny." But we believe his grace's well-meant efforts were unsuccessful. At his death Charles left two sons, John and Alexander. John, the elder son, is the gentleman who is just deceased, and who has held the estates for nearly the last fifty years. It is understood that he has died possessed of property worth between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, and was without doubt the richest commoner in Scotland. His father gave him and his brother a good education, and John travelled through Europe, Palestine, and Egypt. He returned in 1805, coming home in the same vessel which brought to England the remains of the immortal Nelson. Mr. Gordon's father died shortly after his return home, when, as eldest son, he succeeded to the landed properties, to the management of which he particularly devoted his time, labouring most assiduously to effect their increase. While most careful in husbanding and making the best of his property, the colonel could hardly, in a proper sense, be said to be a severe landlord. He was faithful to his bargains, and upon the whole his tenantry sat under him

upon easy terms. He had a system of not giving leases, which at first was unpopular, but his tenants held their farms under him from year to year with the fullest confidence, and it was only now and then that a farm was put to the market. A feature in the management of his estates was, that he liked to have about him the old tenantry, seldom parting with any who had occupied his land for any considerable time and were willing to remain on it. Dissatisfied, however, at the returns obtained in the way of interest and dividends, he began to buy property. He first purchased the estate of Shiels, adjoining Cluny. Then he secured the islands of Benbecula and South Uist, in the Hebrides, which cost him about £150,000. Next he bought Midmar, also lying adjacent to Cluny, at between £60,000 and £70,000. All these purchases he made within a comparatively short period. The habits of the deceased were most laborious, as he took a supervision of the entire properties—nearly every receipt for rent, we believe, being signed by his own hand. About thirty years ago he built a splendid addition to the house at Cluny, enveloping the old mansion in a complete new castellated front, the exterior now presenting one of the finest pieces of architecture in the north. The house, however, remains unfinished. About eight years ago he spent a large sum in erecting a splendid new suite of stables, which are believed to be unequalled in that part of the country. The only passion which he gratified, regardless of expense, was his desire to have good horses, of which he always had an excellent stud. He had an inveterate hatred of toll-bars, and would often travel several miles round, and expose his carriage (which he generally drove himself, four-in-hand) to danger and destruction over miserable roads in order to escape the exaction of the toll-keeper. He boasted that he could, and we know that he almost invariably did, travel from Cluny to Slains, a distance of thirty miles, without paying a single toll. In person Colonel Gordon was above the middle size, and of a stout athletic make. He was possessed of a hardy constitution, as may be imagined from the fact that at the time of his death he had attained the age of eighty-four. Deceased was possessed of great intelligence, and was very well bred. In his own house he was most hospitable. We may add that the colonel took a fancy to be in Parliament. He got in, but only sat one year. The thing did not pay, or was too costly; he got into disputes with his law agents, and he abandoned a parliamentary career in disgust. The deceased was never married, but he had two sons and two daughters. Both daughters are dead, one dying young, and the other a few years ago, aged about thirty. The younger son died in November last, at Kinstearie, aged about thirty-six. The eldest son, John, now about forty years old, has for some time, it is understood, been in possession of the estate of Buckie, in this county. It is believed that few, if any, of the valuable estates are entailed, though it is considered probable

that the deceased has now executed an entail with a view of founding a family, and that the bulk, if not the whole property, will revert to his surviving son, who is unmarried.—*Banffshire Journal*.

ANTHONY KING NEWMAN, ESQ.

Aug. 11. At Clarence-street, Greenwich, aged 85, Anthony King Newman, Esq., formerly an eminent bookseller and publisher in Leadenhall-street, and one of the court assistants of the company of stationers. Mr. Newman was originally in the navy, and his father and brother were both eminent in the same honourable profession. See "James's Naval History" for an account of the exploits of his brother, Captain James Newman. When seeking employment in London, accident introduced the late Mr. Newman to Captain William Lane, bookseller and printer, and he shortly after became his partner, and about 1804 his successor in business. The "Minerva Press" was for many years distinguished for its numerous publication of novels, and for the energy with which it supplied amusement to the readers of the circulating libraries. Mr. Newman retired from business a few years since with a handsome competence; and being fond of the element in which he had passed his earlier years, retired first to Gravesend, and then to Greenwich.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 24. At Alice, South Africa, aged 58, the Rev. *Herbert Beaver*, Chaplain of H.M.'s Forces, formerly of Playford and Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

July 1. In France, the Rev. *Hugh S. Hamilton*, Vicar of Garvaghy, and Vicar-General of Dromore.

July 6. Suddenly, at the Rectory-house, Bentham, Yorkshire, the Rev. *John Brodbelt*, Curate of Bentham, Yorkshire.

July 13. At Flushing, near Falmouth, aged 32, the Rev. *Charles Simpson Aitken*, B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, St. John's College, Oxford, Perpetual Curate of Carmenellis (1856), Cornwall.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Cooke*, Rector of Sandy, Bedfordshire.

July 14. In London, aged 33, the Rev. *Thomas Starkie Bence*, B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Thorington (1850), Suffolk.

Aged 57, the Rev. *J. W. Morris*, Perpetual Curate of Ysptyty-Ystwith (1846), Cardiganshire, and Head Master of Ystrad-Meuric Grammar School.

July 16. At Croxton Rectory, aged 71, the Rev. *John Morgan*, LL.B., for twenty-seven years Rector of that parish, and for sixteen years Chaplain in the Royal Navy.

July 18. At Gosport, aged 94, the Rev. *Richard Bingham*, B.A. 1787, B.C.L. 1801, New College, Oxford, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Gosport, and Vicar of Hale Magna, Lincolnshire. He had held the Incumbency of Trinity Church, Gosport, for the long period of sixty-eight years, having been appointed in 1790, and the Vicarage of Great Hale, Lincolnshire, since 1796. The latter is of the value of £810, and falls to the patronage of the Lord Chancellor.

July 23. At Hill-house, Embsay, aged 67, the Rev. *John Pengree Newby*, B.A. 1821, M.A.

1824, St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Enderby-cum-Whetstone (1824), Leicestershire.

July 24. At Cheltenham, aged 77, the Rev. Charles Hare, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

Aged 62, the Rev. Charles Taylor, B.A. 1827, Downing College, Cambridge, V. of Barnby-in-the-Willows (1853), Notts.

At the Parsonage, the Rev. Richard Flint Browne Winslowe M.A., P.C. of Pensnett (1857), Staffordshire. He formerly held the Incumbencies of Newton-le-Willows and High Lane, Cheshire.

July 26. At Calverton Rectory, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Percival, heir presumptive to the earldom of Egmont. The deceased gentleman was born at the Admiralty, in Whitehall, in 1796, and in 1820 was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Pelham, then Bishop of Lincoln. Two years afterwards he was nominated by his brother, the Earl of Egmont, to the rectory of Calverton, near Stoney Stratford, which benefice he held up to the time of his death.

July 28. The Rev. John Fish, B.A., Rector of Thurston (1822), Cheshire.

July 30. At Terrace-house, Southampton, aged 41, the Rev. John Turner, B.A. 1838, M.A. 1844, Balliol College, Oxford, R. of Tiffeld (1853), Northamptonshire.

At Normanby, Lincolnshire, aged 72, the Rev. James Johnson, Rector of Glenthams and Normanby.

July 31. At Paris, the Rev. F. B. Scott, M.A. General and sincere regret was experienced by the inhabitants of Lynn on the receipt of intelligence of the sudden demise of the above-named gentleman, who for several years past had most ably and successfully filled the office of head master of the Lynn Grammar School. He had proceeded, in apparently excellent health, on a vacation trip to Paris, and on Sunday, the 11th ult., he read prayers at Marbois chapel, in charge of Bishop Spencer. On the 15th he went to Versailles. The day was an excessively hot one, and on his returning to Paris in the evening he was attacked with violent fever and inflammation, which lasted several days. When at length the fever was subdued, the prostration which followed was so great as to lead to his death.

Lately, the Rev. John Davies, M.A., Rector of St. Clement (1816), Worcester.

Aged 30, the Rev. Bennett Dugdale Hastings MacAdam, B.A., Curate of Mohill, dio. Ardagh.

Aug. 1. At Encombe-villa, Reading, Berkshire, aged 79, the Rev. William Couclard, B.A. 1802, Balliol College, Oxford, V. of Layston w. Buntingford (1844), Herts.

At Eaton-place, aged 32, the Rev. Robertson Baird, B.A. 1854, Balliol College, Oxford.

Aug. 3. At St. John's College, Cambridge, aged 49, the Rev. George Bainbridge, B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842, B.D. 1849, Fellow of that College.

Aug. 4. At the Church-house, Windsor, the residence of his nephew, aged 78, the Rev. Stephen Hurnard Hawtrey, Vicar of Broadchalk, Wilts, and formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Aug. 6. Aged 61, the Rev. William Owen, Rector of Stratton-on-the-Foss, Somersetshire, and afternoon reader at Whitehall, London, only son of the late Wm. Owen, esq., B.A.

Aug. 7. At Kensington, aged 62, the Rev. George William Lewis, M.A., formerly Curate of the Chapel of Ease, Hamsgate, afterwards Incumbent of St. Peter's, Southwark, and late Vicar of Crib, Derbyshire.

Aug. 9. Aged 85, the Rev. Henry Bawer, B.A. 1806, All Souls, Oxford, and Rector of Bangor.

Aug. 10. Aged 77, the Rev. George W. Onslow, M.A., Rector of Ripley, Surrey.

Aug. 12. At Norwich, aged 81, the Rev. Wm. Ray Clayton, Rector of Great Ryburgh, Norfolk.

At Huntspill Rectory, the Rev. Noel T. Ellison, M.A., Rector of Huntspill, Rural Dean, Rector of Nettlecombe, and Prebendary of Wells, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford.

At Brettenham Rectory, aged 92, the Rev. Samuel Cole, for sixty years the greatly respected Rector of that parish. For his exertions as a Naval Chaplain in suppressing the famous Mutiny of the Nore, in the year 1797, Mr. Cole was rewarded by the presentation to the benefice which he held at the time of his decease. So perfectly did he retain his faculties that within a short period of his death his handwriting was as clear and firm as ever.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 3. At Penang, aged 34, John Alfred Skinley, only son of the late Lieut. John Skinley, R.N., of Alpington.

April 14. At Brisbane, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, aged 28, Thos. Priestley Mitchison, esq., of Ballarat, Victoria.

April 17. At Bathurst, Gambia, West Coast of Africa, aged 31, Thomas Mitchell, esq., R.N., Com. H.M.S. "Dover," of Barkham-terrace, Lambeth.

April 20. At Emerald-hill, Melbourne, Victoria, aged 25, G. A. Wallace, esq., second surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Alex. Wallace, bart., of Lochryan.

April 21. At the Cape of Good Hope, Edward John White, esq., Capt. 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, eldest surviving son of Major-Gen. Michael White, C.B.

May 5. In camp at Sasseeram, aged 53, Andrew Armstrong Barnes, Col. of H.M.'s 6th Regt., (Royal Warwickshire).

May 8. At Secunderabad, East Indies, Fred. William Thompson, esq., Ensign in H.M.'s 1st Royal Regt., only son of the late F. F. Thompson, esq., E.I.C.C.S., and grandson of the late Adam Callander, esq., the younger, of Craigorth, Stirling.

May 10. At Doondiakera, Oude, aged 36, Capt. Thomas Pedder, 7th Hussars.

May 14. In Camp Cranoo, near Etawah, aged 32, Capt. and Adj. Richard Thompson, of the 3rd Bengal Europeans, youngest surviving son of William Thompson, esq., of Wellington-terr., Radipole, near Weymouth.

May 18. At Dacca, Col. William John Thompson, C.B., of the late 12th Bengal N.I., late Deputy Commissary-Gen. of the Bengal Army.

May 23. At the camp, Sasseeram, aged 19, Lieut. Thomas George Poulden, of the Royal Artillery, son of Major R. M. Poulden, late Royal Artillery.

May 25. At Murree, Capt. Henry Alexander Dorin, of the 27th Regt. Native Infantry, and Assistant Commissary-Gen. of the Bengal Army, the eldest and only surviving son of Joseph Alexander Dorin, esq., late Member of the Council of India.

May 26. At Lucknow, aged 19, Hugh Gordon, Ensign H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, eldest son of James Gordon, of Manar, Aberdeenshire.

At Butee, Gorruckpore, Herbert Wm. Irons, H.E.I.C.S., (serving with H.M.'s 15th Light Infantry) eldest son of William J. Irons, D.D., Vicar of Brompton, Middlesex.

May 27. Ann Georgiana, wife of Col. Anthony De Solomé, esq., and fourth dau. of the late George Mortimer, esq., of Fonthill-park, Wilt.

At Madras, aged 26, Adolphus Esq. of the late Major 2nd Madras E. I. L., eldest surviving son of Major G. W. Onslow, Madras Artillery, and grandson of the late Rev. G. W. Onslow, Rector of Ripley, Surrey.

May 29. At San Borja, aged 85, J.

of Anthony De Solomé, esq., and fourth dau. of the late George Mortimer, esq., of Fonthill-park, Wilt.
Esq. of the late Major 2nd Madras E. I. L., eldest surviving son of Major G. W. Onslow, Madras Artillery, and grandson of the late Rev. G. W. Onslow, Rector of Ripley, Surrey.
aged 85, J.

Boussland, the naturalist. M. Boussland was born at Rochelle in 1773.

June 1. At Howrah, near Calcutta, in consequence of injuries received from a railway accident, Capt. Norman William Mainwaring, 73rd Regt. N.I., second surviving son of George Mainwaring, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 3. Killed at Canton, Henry H. Turnbull, esq., M.D., R.N., youngest son of the late John Turnbull, esq., Eyemouth, N.B.

June 6. At Serampore, near Calcutta, of Bengal fever, Isabella, wife of Meredith Townsend, esq., and dau. of John Collingwood, esq., of Brighton.

At sea, on board the steam-ship "Argo," on her passage home from India, from illness contracted in the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, aged 25, Lieut. David Hay, 48th B.N. Infantry, fourth son of the late Rear-Adm. J. Hay, Belton, N.B.

June 8. At Calcutta, aged 41, Fred. Ranken Fraser, esq., youngest son of the late Capt. Alexander Fraser, of the Bengal Artillery.

June 11. At Branch, (on march to Deesa,) of fever and dysentery, aged 22, Ensign Francis Warburton, H.M.'s 89th Regt., youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Warburton, Kill, Ireland.

At Constantia, Cape of Good Hope, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Robert Currey, esq., of Herne-hill, Dulwich, Surrey.

June 13. At Singapore, Chas. Spottiswoode, esq.

June 16. Aged 25, Wyndham Neave, Lieut. 71st Highlanders, whilst leading his men into action at Gwalior; and on 1st of July, at Malligaum, aged 27, Edward Digby Neave, of the Bombay Civil Service, sons of Sir Digby Neave, bart.

June 18. At Allahabad, Lieut. J. E. Copeland, Bengal Cavalry, son of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.

June 22. In Woburn-sq., aged 74, George Bartley, esq., lately of the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden. The death of Mr. George Bartley destroys one more link between the past and present generation of actors. Mr. Bartley was born in 1784, and was among the original actors of the "Honey-moon," when Miss Duncan, afterwards Mrs. Davison, one of the most celebrated actresses of high comedy that ever appeared on the stage, played Juliana, and Elliston was the Duke Aranza. Mr. Bartley quitted the stage in 1853.

June 24. At Bridge Town, Barbadoes, West Indies, Joseph Gilbanks, esq., Deputy Post-master-General.

June 25. At Lisbon, Alexander, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Macnab, Rotheray.

July 1. In Cincinnati, U.S., aged 77, Joseph Clark, esq., formerly of Wetherby. He was a foreign honorary member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and a liberal contributor of specimens to the museum in that city.

July 11. At her residence, Cottage-grove, Southsea, Portsmouth, aged 69, Miss Emma Williams.

July 12. At Hastings, aged 71, Robert Newland, esq., of Kempston-house, Bedford, formerly Capt. in the Royal Horse Artillery.

July 13. At Bayswater, aged 50, Mrs. Jane London, relict of John Claudius London, esq., the author of "The Agricultural Encyclopedia," and other works, who died in 1843. Mrs. London is well-known as the authoress of "The Lady's Flower-garden," and other similar works. Before her marriage, then Miss Webb, she wrote a novel, entitled "The Mansey," in which was a quasi-prophetic account of the steam-plough, which, attracting the attention of Mr. London, led to an acquaintance which resulted in their marriage. Mrs. London enjoyed an annual pension of £100 from the civil list.

At Triplog, aged 75, Joseph Ellis, esq., Rectory Yarn.

July 14. At Plymouth, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Andrews, Mary Anne

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Catharine, relict of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Fellowes, Knt., C.B., &c.

At the Manse of Kilmore, Glen-Urquhart, aged 94, Mrs. Margaret Maccornichie, or Nicolson. The deceased was mother of the Rev. Mr. Maccornichie. She was the granddaughter of Flora, daughter of *Tigheer Dhonutarich*, or the tutor and brother of Lord Macdonald of the day, and was descended from a long line of Nicolson and Macqueens, mentioned by Dr. Johnson in his Tour to the Hebrides. The deceased was also nearly related to the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who received in baptism the name of Fionghal, or Flora, after Mrs. Maccornichie's grandmother. This close affinity brought Miss Nicolson early in life into confidential intercourse with her kinswoman, Mrs. Captain Macdonald of Kingsburgh, but who was to the last spoken of and known under the name of Flora Macdonald,—a name never to be forgotten in history. In the closing scenes of Flora's life, Miss Nicolson attended her, and was a delighted listener to her relative's stores of description concerning Prince Charlie and his wanderings in the Western Islands and Isles. The tokens of regard and gratitude presented by Charles Edward to Flora Macdonald at their final parting, were, by her desire, placed on her person after death, (she died in 1796,) when the body was "laid out" according to the fashion of the day; and she was buried in the sheet in which the Prince had lain at Kingsburgh. After her death the name of Fionghal, or Flora, became a favourite one in the Highlands, and was introduced into many families. With the deceased venerable lady, Mrs. Maccornichie, have perished many interesting personal recollections and traits of past life in the Hebrides.

At the Abbey, Burton-on-Trent, Robt. Thorne-will, esq.

At Parker's-piece, Cambridge, aged 82, Ann, widow of John Eadon, esq.

July 15. At Woodstock, Belfast, aged 59, Fred. Stone, esq., Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs at that port, and formerly Collector of Customs at the port of Poole.

At Streatham, Sir J. Key, bart., City Chamberlain. Sir John first entered the Corporation as Alderman in 1825, being elected in that year for Langbourn Ward. In 1824 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and attained the Mayoralty in 1830. Sir John, being one of the leading supporters of a Reform Bill in the city, was elected to the Mayoralty also in 1831, contrary to the usual practice, as an expression in favour of reform upon the part of the city. In 1853 he was elected City Chamberlain, the emoluments of which office amount to £2,500 per annum.

At Springfield-house, Tuckenhay, Devon, aged 63, Thomas Mudge, esq., merchant.

At his residence, Etwell, aged 65, William Eston, esq.

At his residence, Lansdowne-terr., Hackney, aged 39, Thornton Burton, esq., many years a resident of Rio de Janeiro, and late of Guernsey.

July 16. At Piley, Yorkshire, aged 36, Mary Jane, wife of Wm. S. Corris, esq., M.D.

July 17. At Yeovil, aged 67, Mrs. Ann Westcote, widow of J. B. Westcote, esq., of Coat.

At Duke-st., Edinburgh, John Brown, esq., of Marlee.

At Brixton, aged 82, Ann Frances, widow of Mr. James Gurney, of Norwood, Surrey.

Suddenly, of paralysis, Samuel Astley Dunham, LL.D.

At his residence, Boughton Blean, aged 80, John Ogilvie, esq., Surgeon R.N.

July 18. At Cleve-hill, aged 36, Henry, second son of Daniel Cave, esq., of Cleve-hill, in the county of Gloucester, and Sidbury-mansor, in the county of Devon.

At Savile-lodge, Halifax, aged 65, Agnes Bick-erstaffe, wife of John Rhodes Ralph, esq.

At Castle-house, Barnstaple, aged 54, Capt. W. White, formerly of the North Devon Militia,

and youngest son of the Rev. J. White, Rector of Erith, Kent.

At Linnfield-house, near Edinburgh, James Souter, esq., W.S.

At his residence, Athenaeum-ter., Plymouth, aged 64, Edward Moore, esq., M.D., F.L.S.

In the Cathedral-precincts, Canterbury, Thos. Starr, esq.

At her residence, Gloucester-ter., Caroline, relict of John Bishop, esq., Sanbury-house, Middlesex.

At Overton, Flintshire, aged 60, Marianne, widow of Henry Parker, esq., M.D.

At R-megate, aged 63, David William Partholl, esq.

July 19. At Worthing, aged 76, Gen. T. B. Aymer, Col. of the 45th Regt. He entered the army in 1797. For his services in Egypt he received the gold medal, and for the Peninsula the silver war medal and three clasps. He became Col. of the 45th Regiment in 1856.

At the Abbey, Hexham, aged 84, Wm. Bell, esq., better known by the name of "Captain Bell." He had long held a prominent position among the gentry of the neighbourhood, and his loss will be much felt. "Mr. William Bell had his commission in the Hexham Volunteers, in which corps his father had command before him. In 1798, the exigencies of the times—insurrection in Ireland, and threatened invasion from France—called the Hexham Volunteers into being, when almost every able-bodied man was a soldier of some sort. Mr. Bell, during a long period, held an appointment in the civil service also, having filled the office of postmaster of Hexham in the reign of four sovereigns. Some MSS. of local value will be found amongst his papers. They were the productions of the former Captain Bell, a respectable writer in the periodicals of the day, [the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, &c.] Mr Bell's acts of kindness to the poor were frequent."

Aged 26, Sarah Passfield, third dau. of W. H. Billing, esq., of Hope, Derbyshire, formerly of H.M.'s Customs, London.

Aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Eld Baker, esq., of Buxton-crecent, London, formerly of Margate.

At Birchington-place, Thanet, aged 77, John Friend, esq., Justice of the Peace for the county and Cinque Ports.

At her residence, Clapham New Park, aged 43, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Jas. Friend, esq.

George Rivington, esq., late of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

At Morton-upon-Swale, aged 75, Nancy, wife of Ralph Lidsay, esq., M.A., F.S.A., of Biggin-lodge, Norwood, Surrey.

At his residence, Cothill, near Abingdon, Berkshire, aged 77, William Thompson, esq.

At Jersey, aged 34, Caroline-Aniré, wife of C. D. Russell, esq.

At Bangor, aged 64, Mrs. Eliza Harriet Parker, a relative of Lord Exmouth.

At Russell-lodge, Morning-side, Edinburgh, Mary Wood, dau. of the late John McKirdy, esq., of Birkwood, Lanarkshire.

At Browning's-grove, Framfield, Sussex, aged 54, William Hughes, esq.

At Rainham, near Chatham, Kent, aged 67, Thomas B. Summerfield, esq., late Paymaster of the Invalid Depot, Chatham.

At his house, Gloucester-sq., aged 65, Major-Gen. Charles Ovens, Bombay Army.

July 20. At Ashley-pl., Westminster, Lady Parker. Her ladyship was Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Babington, esq., of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leicester, by the dau. of the Rev. John Maccusay, of Cardross, in the county of Dumfriesshire, N.B., first cousin of Lord Maccusay. The deceased married, in 1829, the Hon. Sir Jam. s. Parker, who was knighted on accepting the office of one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, in 1851, and died in the following year.

At Feltwell, aged 29, Charlotte, wife of the

Rev. J. F. Hinde, and dau. of the late William Nurse, esq., of Feltwell-lodge.

At Russ-cottage, Kells, county Kilkenny, of apoplexy, aged 82, Peter Dunne, esq., for twenty-five years Governor of Her Majesty's City Prison.

In Pallenny-st., Bath, Henry Eugene Shadwell, esq., late of H.M.'s 15th Regiment. He served in Egypt, and was present at the siege of Finishing.

At his residence, Halse, St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, John W. Bristow, esq., formerly of Greenwich.

At Leamington, aged 60, Stephen Major, esq., lately of Quenlon, Derbyshire, formerly of the 68th Rifles, and late of the 13th Infantry; fourth and only surviving son of the late Arthur Major, esq., of Milltown, county Longford.

At Sandoe-cottage, aged 94, Miss Donkin, the last of her branch of the very respectable family of that name, so long resident under the Stanley family at the above place, and sister to the late Bryan Donkin, esq., engineer, of London.

July 21. At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Carleton Belford, youngest son of Sir Belford Fitzroy Wilson, K.C.B., and grandson of the late Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, K.M.T.

At Higher Southernhay, Exeter, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Trefusis, Rector of St. Columb Major, Cornwall.

At her mother's residence, Bays-water, aged 34, Mary, wife of Thomas Chaloner, esq., Capt. R.N., of Gable, Yorkshire.

At Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., aged 65, Mary, wife of John Levien, esq.

Aged 37, John Henry Tuck, esq., of Bisfield, Norfolk.

At Madeley-wood, Shropshire, aged 49, Jane Spencer Ruscombe, wife of John Austine, esq.

At his residence, Clarence-pl., Stockwell, aged 65, William Weedon, esq.

At Upton-hall, near Birkenhead, Elizabeth, wife of William Webster, esq.

At Brentwood, aged 83, Judith, widow of Henry Joslin, esq.

At Radham, aged 32, G. C. Leathes, esq., H.E.L.C.S., eldest son of the Rev. F. Leathes, of the Rectory, Reedham.

At Paris, of typhus fever, John, son of D. G. Cassavetti, esq., of Page-green, Tottenham.

July 22. At Wormbleton Vicarage, Warwickshire, aged 44, Henry Middleton, esq., of Canico, in the Island of Madeira.

At Aberleev, Phillipa, wife of Dr. Rattray, and eldest dau. of Mr. John Moysey, late of Ashprington, Totnes.

At St. Mary's, Chatham, Henry John Stewart, only son of Major H. W. S. Stewart, formerly of the 92nd Regt., and of the Grange, South Oxendon, Essex.

At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Creswell, Vicarage, R-dford, Noitz, aged 76, Ann Kreiss, relict of Francis Benedict Kreiss, late of the 15th Hussars.

At Wye, aged 73, Thomas Burch, esq.

At his residence, Scarbro', Capt. Charles Dale, third son of the late Thos. Dale, esq., shipowner, of North Shields.

At Upper Tooting, aged 74, Leah, wife of Samuel Parish, esq.

At Folkestone, Lieut.-Gen. John Anderson, Madras Army.

At Hammersmith, aged 72, John Power, esq., M.D.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 73, Richard Horil, esq., of Hilldrop-road, Holloway, formerly a Cape merchant.

July 23. At Scarborough, Ann Mellora, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Campbell, formerly Assistant Quarter-Master-Gen. for the Island of Guernsey.

At Liverpool, suddenly, by an attack of apoplexy, aged 74, Charles Hamberston, esq., of Brookfield-house, Fazakerley.

At Bosmont-pl., Edinburgh, Anne Roger,

relict of James Brown, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow University.

At Treasbeare, Clyst Honiton, aged 74, Abraham Smith, esq., for many years a Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Devon.

Aged 59, Elizabeth Wells, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Edward Wells, esq., of Percy-st., Bedford-sq., and Womersh, near Guildford, Surrey.

At Ainslie-pl., Edinburgh, Isabella Ramsay, wife of the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay.

At his residence, Calder-house, near Garstang, Lancashire, aged 74, Charles Holmes, esq., formerly of Orrell-hall, near Wigan.

At Stanley-st., aged 71, Martha, widow of Thos. McRitchie, esq., of the Bower, Maidstone.

At his sister's, Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 21, John Heseleah, youngest son of the late Mr. J. J. Hadley, proprietor of the "Cheltenham Journal."

July 24. In London, aged 46, Charles Danvers Hackett, Mus. Bac., Oxon., son of the late Capt. Philip J. D. Hackett, of the Priory, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire.

At the Terrace, Camberwell, aged 24, Wasey Sterry, esq., of Uppinster, Essex, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

At Moortown, near Leeds, Maria Theresa, wife of John Blackburn, esq., solicitor, and coroner for the borough of Leeds, and sister of Clarkson Stanfield, esq., R.A.

At Whixley-hall, Yorkshire, aged 78, Mr. Robt. Routledge, heretofore a solicitor in the Temple, London.

At Fortswood, near Southampton, aged 84, Ann, relict of the Rev. Bryan Mackey, Rector of Coates, Gloucestershire.

In London, from the effects of an accident, Charles Thomas Thurston, esq., Capt. Royal Navy, of Penal Towers, Merionethshire.

At Scarborough, aged 86, Thomas Teesdale, esq., of Malton.

Aged 79, Henry Barton, esq., Acton-ter., Rock Ferry.

At Wootton, aged 100, Mr. John Copestake. Rhoda, widow of Cleophas Ratliff, esq., of Coventry, and Wood-st., London.

At his residence, Norfolk-villa, Clifton-road East, St. John's-wood, aged 54, Chas. Stone, esq. Emily, wife of William Newton, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

July 25. At Morice-sq., Devonport, aged 79, George Smith Wharton, esq.

At Feignmouth, Charlotte Mary, wife of Samuel Brokensha, esq., of that place, and eldest dau. of the late Francis Cobb, esq., of Margate.

At the Manse of Logic-Perl, Henry David Hill, esq., W.S.

At Dulwich-lodge, aged 68, Benjamin Collier De Horne, esq., late of Faringdon, Berks.

At his residence, the Elsyce, Ravenscourt-park, Hammersmith, aged 55, Capt. H. J. C. Mimar-diere, H.E.L.C.S.

At Craigduh, Fifeshire, Robert Douglas, esq., of Abbey Parks, agent thirty years for the British Linen Company at Dunfermline.

At Chilleomb, near Winchester, aged 59, George Bridger, esq.

At Theford, aged 85, Henry Best, esq.

At Cupar-Fife, W. H. Murray, esq., editor of the "Daily Express."

At Downshire-hill, Hampstead, Caroline Frances, only dau. of the late T. G. Phillips, esq., Albion-st., Hyde-park.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 40, Chas. Chancellor, eldest son of Thomas Chancellor, Kensington, Kingston-on-Thames, and Reading, Berks.

At the residence of his brother, Thomas Smith Tarleton, esq., Thurloe-sq., Brompton, London, aged 47, George Hawkes Gilbert Tarleton, esq.

July 26. At the Rectory, Uppinster, Essex, aged 79, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Rose Holden, M.A., Rector.

At Tor, Torquay, aged 72, Sarah Louisa, relict of David Mapleton, esq., Com. R.N.

At St. George's-place, St. Sidwell's, aged 64, John Dinham Osborn, esq.

At Bollington-cross, near Macclesfield, Margaret, relict of Thomas Brooke, esq., late of Marsden-house, Cheshire, and dau. of the late Edward Turner, esq., of Woodlands, near Manchester.

At Hackney, aged 75, Thomas Smart, esq.

At Ilfracombe, aged 62, the wife of W. Dingley, esq., of Sherborne.

Aged 56, John Beatson, esq., of Rotherhithe. At Oak Alyn, near Wrexham, aged 35, Wm. Saxon, esq., C.E.

At Warrington, aged 67, Mrs. Coxon, widow of Capt. John Crowe Coxon, of Birkenhead.

At her residence, Kensington-gardens-terr., Hyde-park, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy Hutchison, relict of Andrew Kennedy Hutchison, esq., of the same place.

July 27. John Clarke, esq., Clerk to the Central Criminal Court, and Clerk of the Peace for the City of London. He became Clerk to the Central Criminal Court in 1829, to the office of which a salary of £3,000 a-year is attached; but the holder of the office out of that sum has to maintain an efficient staff of subordinate clerks.

At Leigh Vicarage, aged 21, William, third son of the Rev. Thomas May.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Williams, relict of Capt. William.

At Fishguard, Pembroke-shire, Hill J. T. Tomkinson, Capt. Royal Artillery, eldest and only surviving son of Frances and the late Capt. Tomkinson, R.N.

At his residence, Sidney-place, Brixton-hill, aged 64, Joseph Rical, esq., formerly of Union-st., Southwark.

At Effingham-place, Ramsgate, aged 66, John Frederick Courtenay, esq.

At his late residence, Belle-vue, Redland, Bristol, aged 67, James Lyon, esq.

At Bridge-house, South Petherton, John Weston Peters, esq.

July 28. At Bathwick-hill, aged 83, Lieut.-Col. Henry Grove, late of the 29th Light Dragoon Guards, and last surviving son of the late Silvanus Grove, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

Aged 36, Rowland Williams, esq., surgeon, Port Madoc.

At Chester, Mary, second dau. of the late Wm. Turner, esq.

At Haughley, aged 76, Emily, dau. of the late Capt. Prior.

At the Rectory, Gateshead, aged 25, Henry Barton Davies, son of the Rev. Dr. Davies, Rector of Gateshead.

At East-hill, Colchester, aged 70, Wm. Tanner, esq., late of Clapham, Surrey.

At Paris, Emma, wife of Charles Bergeron, esq., and dau. of the late Charles Thomas Haden, esq., of London.

At Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-st., John Colman Davenport, eldest son of John Davenport, esq., Fuxley, Herefordshire.

Aged 18, Ellen, youngest dau. of G. H. Ive, esq., of Tollington-park, and Cornhill.

At Plumstead-common, Mary, wife of William Gate, esq.

July 29. At Paragon-buildings, Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Totty, relict of the Rev. H. Totty, D.D., having survived her husband only seven months.

At his residence, Lansdowne-terr., Cheltenham, Charles C. Hay, esq.

At Torquay, Lieut.-Col. Francis John Griffin, late of the 54th Regt., and Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Canada.

At Bedford-park, Croydon, Surrey, aged 28, Ellen, wife of Edward Pott, esq., and second dau. of Thomas Keen, esq., of the Elms, Croydon.

At Elm Brook Lodge, Weston-road, Bath, aged 77, Isabella, relict of Lionel Lukin, esq.

Aged 32, Thomas Henry Hay, esq., of Hollins, Grosmont.

At Sutton, aged 83, John Dutton, esq.

July 30. At Chicksands Priory, aged 20, Laura

through whose talents and energy the Bank, and Norwich Union Fire Office rose to the position they now hold.

At Marten's-grove, Crayford, Kent, aged 34, Capt. Francis Consable Jackson, of the Stud Department and the late 12th Regt. B.N.I.

At Kenton-cottage, aged 84, Eliza, widow of Philip Furse, esq.

At Mannheim, Duchy of Baden, aged 36, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. von Dawans, and youngest dau. of the late William Le Blanc, esq.

At Sussex-ter., Bridge-road, Hammersmith, aged 71, George Mitchell, late of the Board of Trade, Whitehall.

At Scarborough, aged 76, Wm. Henry Kelly, esq., of Cambridge-villas, Cheltenham.

In London, aged 61, Charles Webb Coleman, esq., formerly of St. Thomas's-hill, Canterbury.

At his residence, St. James's-pl., aged 63, John Webb, esq.

At his residence, Camden-road-villas, Regent's-park, aged 75, William Thomas Luxmoore, esq., formerly of the Albany, Piccadilly.

Aged 20, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Kersey, esq., of Clapham.

Aged 85, Henry Ibbetson, esq., of Chester-ter., Regent's-park.

At Wareside, Herts, aged 79, Anne Charlotte Blathwayt, relict of John Blathwayt, esq., Louth, Lincolnshire.

Aug. 4. Aged 48, Frederick Sims, esq., late of Hubbard's-hall, Harlow.

At Mount Pleasant-ter., aged 69, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Bernard, esq., Capt. 84th regt., and relict of James Bleasby, esq., of Durnford-st., Stonehouse.

At Boulogne-ser-Mer, aged 77, William Henry Temple, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 52nd Regt. and 6th Cacadores.

At Bothal-castle, aged 74, William Sample, esq.

At Herne-hill, Surrey, aged 77, John Bicknell Langton, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 19, Laura Jane, second dau. of the late John Bond Dixon, esq.

At Brighton, aged 23, James Mangual Flocton, esq., only child of the late Thomas Metcalfe Flocton, esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, of Bifrons, Cranford, and Horselydown, London.

At Woburn-sq., London, aged 43, George Cuff, esq., of Fullerswood-pk., St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

At Lancing, Sussex, aged 83, Elizabeth Ann, relict of Sir James Martin Lloyd, bart.

At Birkenhead, aged 81, James Altham Heseltine, esq.

In Dublin, aged 81, Major Charles Burton Meredith, late of Athy, only surviving brother of Sir Edward Newenham Meredith, bart.

Aug. 5. At Dalston, aged 32, William, sixth son of George Filitter, esq., of Trigon-hill, near Wareham, Dorsetshire.

At York, aged 69, Peter Tolson, esq., a native of Leeds, and for many years a highly respectable solicitor at Knarebro'

At Oxford, Francis Pearson Walesby, esq., B.C.L. and M.A., of Lincoln College, Barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Woodstock. Mr. Walesby took his B.A. degree in 1827, having been called to the bar the previous year. Mr. Walesby was formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, and from 1829 to 1834 held the office of Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University. He had also held the office of Public Examiner in Law and Modern History. By his death the Recordership of Woodstock and one of the Proctors'ips of the Chancellor's Court in the University become vacant.

Very suddenly, aged 46, Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Farrant, esq., of Mont-gu-st., Portman-sq. R.I.P.

At Hadspen, Somerset, aged 80, John Crouch, esq.

At the Vicarage, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, aged 27, Emma, youngest dau. of Thomas Whitfield, esq., of Hansay, Sussex.

At Bridport, aged 75, Elizabeth Eliza, relict of Joseph Gundry, esq.

Aug. 6. At Wryndham-pl., Plymouth, Eliza, relict of Richard Gatecombe, esq., after nearly three years of intense suffering. She was the eldest dau. of the late John Hartnoll Moore, esq., and grand-dau. of the late John Russell Moore, esq., of Cadeleigh-court.

At Putney, aged 48, Edward Fawcett, esq., Middle Temple, youngest son of the late Rev. John Fawcett, of Carlisle.

At Brook-vale-cottage, Isle of Man, aged 59, Harriet Tempest, youngest dau. of the late Robert Blakiston, esq., of Bishopwearmouth, and relict of Thomas Gray, esq., of Montrose.

At Catton, Norfolk, the wife of Robert Chamberlin, esq.

At Harrington-st., aged 42, Julia, wife of Rbt. Emery, esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of the Island of Jamaica.

On board the steamship "Tagus," between Cadiz and Lisbon, aged 35, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to the forces, Gibraltar, and dau. of the late Dr. Chambers, K.C.H., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

At Lamb-farm-cottage, Richmond-road, Dalston, aged 70, Edward Wood, esq.

Aug. 7. At Bridlington-quay, Yorkshire, Geo. Holland, esq., of Lyme Regis.

At Fairfield, Torquay, aged 75, Joseph Buckley, esq.

At Villa Maria, Champs Elysées, Paris, aged 47, Demetrius Giovanni Cassavetti, esq., of Page-green, Tottenham.

At Benarth, Carnarvonshire, of scarlet fever, aged 17, William Gamul Edwards, only son of James Edwards, M.D., (late of Chester,) and grandson of R. Main, esq., of Ravensbourne-pk., Kent.

At New Brompton, Chatham, Harriett Emily, wife of Capt. H. L. Cafe, 94th Regt., and dau. of the late John Wilkinson, esq., Purbrook-house, Hants.

At Sumner-pl., Onslow-sq., Brompton, the residence of his sister, aged 59, Edward Peter Halse, esq., of Grove-house, Sutton, Surrey, late of Jewin-resort.

At Roslin-house, Roslin, Thomas Jameson Torrie, esq., advocate.

At his residence, Crosby-house, Chigwell-row, Essex, aged 45, Robert Norman Forster, esq.

At Newington-place, Kennington, suddenly, aged 65, Esther, wife of Edward Evans, esq., surgeon, &c., late of Stone's-end, Southwark.

At Brecon, aged 82, Pleasant, last surviving child of John Powell, esq., surgeon, of Brecon, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. John Powell, Rector of Cantreff, Breconshire.

At the residence of her son, Henry Townshend, esq., J.P., at Stoney-Stanton, aged 69, Mary, relict of H. Townshend, esq., of Aston Piamville.

At the Oaks, Ambleside, aged 21, Arthur, eldest son of Benjamin Hopkinson, esq.

At Consall-hall, Staffordshire, aged 16, Knightley Herbert, second son of Charles Scrgison Smith, esq.

James Stuart Dobson, esq., of Harlow, Essex.

Aug. 8. At Castle-Howard, Yorkshire, Georgiana, Countess of Carlisle. The Earl of Carlisle and Lady Dover were with their venerated mother at her death. The deceased Countess was eldest dau. of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born on the 12th of July, 1783. By her marriage with George, sixth and late Earl of Carlisle, she had issue a numerous family, eleven sons and daughters still living—namely, the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. William George Howard, the Hon. Edward Howard, the Hon. Charles W. Howard, Lady Elizabeth Grey, the Hon. Henry Howard, and Lady Mary Labouchere. By the demise of the Countess the members of the above noble family are placed in mourning; also those

of the Earl and Countess Granville, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquess and Marchioness of Stafford, Viscount Cliden, &c.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Eliza, wife of the Rev. T. S. Green.

Ann, wife of George Pratt, esq., of Fort Pitt, Chatham.

Aged 70, William Assheton, of Downham-hall, Lancashire.

John Frederic Smith, esq., of the Angel Hotel, Islington.

At Iveresk, Edinburgh, Major-Gen. William Bolden Dundas, C.B., R.A.

At his residence, Brighton-road, Croydon, aged 33, Frederic, youngest surviving son of the late Thomas Russell, esq., of New-lane, Croydon.

At Cottage-grove, Peckham, aged 79, B. J. T. Nightingale, esq.

Aug. 9. At Hendon-place, Middlesex, the Hon. Mary Abbott, eldest dau. of the late Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

At Northumberland-st., Edinburgh, William Robert Baillie, esq., W.S.

At Warwick-t., Pimlico, aged 27, Edward Reynell Pogson, esq., late of the 55th Regt. N.L., and seventh son of the late Col. Wrenhall Robert Pogson, of the Bengal army.

At Assembly-row, Mile-end, of disease of the heart, aged 48, T. Llewellyn, esq., M.R.C.S. Eng.

At his residence, Orchard-st., Portman-sq., aged 54, Alfred Robinson, esq.

At Stanstead Vicarage, Herts, aged 81, William Kent Thomas, esq., late of Sewardstone, Essex.

At his residence, Finsbury, aged 75, George Cowdery, esq.

Aged 48, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Abraham Jas. Clarke, Cleveland-house, Highbury New Park, and only dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Goswell-road.

Aug. 10. At Northaller-ton, aged 96, Isabella Ellen, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Walker, formerly Vicar of the above place, and previously of Tilehurst, Berks.

Aged 75, Robert John Coulman, esq., of Wadsworth-hall, near Doncaster. Mr. Coulman qualified as a West Riding magistrate on the 3rd of July, 1843. He had been also deputy-chairman of the Doncaster Board of Guardians, and a commissioner for the assessed and Land taxes.

At Woodburn, St. Andrew's, James Gibson, esq., wood-merchant.

Aged 49, Jno. Shaw Drinkald, esq., of Wisborough-green, Su-sex.

At Hastings, Ralph Wardlaw, youngest son of the late Rev. James Spence, A.M., of Aberdeen, N.B., and Newport, I.W.

Aged 61, Henry Scougall, esq., Rugeley, Staffordshire.

At Hinckley, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of John Ward, esq.

At Norwood, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Crawford Mollison, esq., of Grove-ter., St. John's-wood.

Aged 62, Frances, wife of G. Paterson, esq., of Poyle-house, near Colnbrook, and dau. of Thomas Barnard, of the Madras Civil Service.

At her residence, Finchley New-road, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Samuel Chambers, esq.

At Ogbourne St. George, Wilts, Philippina, wife of F. A. Carrington, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, barrister-at-law, and only child of the late John Banning, esq., of the former place.

Aug. 11. At the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Sheppard, esq., Promefield-house, near Frome, aged 78, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Snesde, of Ludlow, and widow of Joseph Thomas Brown, esq., of Whitford-house, Bath.

At Folkestone, aged 36, Jno. Richardson Chester, esq., of Staple-inn, solicitor.

At the residence of her son-in-law, T. Hosken Harper, esq., Davenham-hall, Cheshire, aged 81, Anna Maria Webster, widow of James Agnew Webster, of Ashfield, co. Longford, Ireland, and sister of the late Sir Henry Brooke, bart., of Colebrook-park, co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

At the baths of Homburg, aged 66, Isaac Geo. Currie, esq.

At his residence, Denmark-hill, Surrey, aged 71, John Paynter, esq.

At Charles Cooke's, esq., Mecklenburgh-sq., aged 80, John Parrather, esq., late of the Island of Jamaica.

At East-st., Brighton, aged 85, Joseph Searle, esq., solicitor, for many years of Fetter-lane, London.

At Dudmaston, Bridgnorth, aged 70, William Wolryche Whitmore, esq.

At his residence, Gloucester-st., Queen-sq., aged 77, Patrick Crowe, esq. R.I.P.

Aug. 12. At the residence of John Purkis, esq., Sturmer-hall, Essex, aged 61, Thomas Parkinson, esq., Skinner-st.

At his residence, Willow Edge, near Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 51, Jeremiah Dyson, esq.

At Doveleys, Derbyshire, Mary Emily, wife of Thomas Heywood, jun., esq., of Hope-end, Herefordshire.

At his residence, Grove-road, Stamford-hill, aged 70, John Yearldy.

At Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, Adelaide Caroline, wife of Charles Botten, jun., esq.

Mary, wife of J. Sergeant, esq., of Middle-hill, Box, Wilts.

At Brighton, aged 53, Miss Sarah Waugh, of Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq.

At her residence, Westfield-grange, Westerham, aged 80, Dorothy Frances, widow of John Wenham Lewis, esq.

At Brighton, aged 58, Winchcombe Hen. Savile Hartley, esq.

At Lambridge-pl., Bath, aged 80, Miss Elizabeth Godden.

Aged 52, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Slacke, esq., M.D., Slacke-hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Aged 52, John Grimes Boden, esq., of Grove-terrace, Derby.

At Derby, Ann, wife of Henry Francis Gisborne, esq.

Aug. 13. At Kentish-town, aged 80, John March, esq., R.N.

At Ipswich, aged 16, James Firmin Manning, eldest son of James Manning, late of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

At Bideford, North Devon, aged 67, William Callon, esq.

At Deal, aged 71, Mrs. Wilkinson, of Highbury New Park, Stoke Newington, relict of W. Wilkinson, Coleman-st., city.

At his house, at Great Stanmore, Middlesex, suddenly, aged 54, Mr. Francis King.

Aug. 14. At Hastings, aged 60, Wm. Davis, esq., formerly of the Mint, Calcutta.

At Brighton, aged 69, Capt. John Molesworth, R.N.

At Wimbledon, aged 43, Francis Wansey, esq., only surviving son of William Wansey, esq., of Bognor.

At Hardwicke-house, Ham-common, aged 70, Jane Caroline, widow of John Lewis Cox, esq.

At his residence, Prospect-pl., aged 66, Thos. Rose, esq.

At his residence, Grafton-st., Bond-st., aged 84, Robert Parrather, esq.

At the Elms, Hampstead-heathe, aged 79, John Hodgson, esq.

At Moor-park, near Farnham, Surrey, while on a visit to his friend Dr. Lane, aged 69, George Combe, esq., of Melville-st., Edinburgh.

Aged 54, John Ranson, shipowner, Sunderland.

At Waterbury, aged 65, Mrs. Mary Frances Lancaster, second dau. of the late Alderman Lucas.

Aug. 15. Aged 55, Philip Richardson Peck, esq., of Temple Combe, Somerset, and Cornish-hall, Denbigh.

At Blundston-house, the residence of Fred. Paull, esq., Williams Sandom, esq., Rear-Adm. of the Red.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Charles Prince, esq., forty-eight years a medical practitioner of that place.

At his residence, South-pl., Stoke Newington, aged 93, Jas. Ewbank, esq., formerly Accountant-General of the Excise.

At Rimesgat, Su-anna, wife of Rich. Haughton, esq., formerly of West Wickham, Kent.

At Martley Rectory, near Worcester, aged 13, Annie, eldest child of the Rev. Thomas Arundell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith.

At Brunswick-pl., Blackheath, aged 37, Mr. Henry Binney.

At his residence, Albert-sq., Clapham-road, aged 71, Henry Moore, esq., late of Harp-lane, Tower-st., London.

Rachel, third dau. of the late John Bache, esq., of Chesterton, Shropshire.

Aug. 16. At Stockwell-common, Surrey, aged 70, Henry Grace, esq., Magistrate for the county of Surrey.

At Kensington-park-terr., Hannah Maria, wife of Joseph Scott, esq., and only surviving child of the late Capt. Thomas Sheppard, of Waterford.

At Upper Gloucester-pl., Regent's-park, aged 80, Jane, widow of William Atkinson, esq., of Silvermere, Surrey.

At Southernhay, aged 69, Miss Charlotte Vavasour, dau. of the late Walter Vavasour, esq., of Heath, near Wakefield.

At Davlish, aged 88, Charles Knighton, esq., Commander R. N.

At his residence, Belcomb, Bradford, Wilts, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. John William Yerbury, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

Aug. 17. At Marsden-cottage, near South Shields, the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roxby, aged 62, Thomas Forsyth, esq., shipbuilder, of South Shields, and Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham.

At his residence, Woolhatch, Reigate, aged 73, William Price, esq.

Aug. 18. Suddenly, at Broadgate-house, Pilton, near Barnstaple, Mary Jane, wife of F. R. Lee, esq., R. A.

Aug. 18. Aged 28, Sophia, wife of Wm. T. Marr, of Eltham-green, Eltham, Kent.

Aged 78, Rebecca, relict of John Travis, esq.

At Varandah-house, Shepherd's-bush, aged 66, Sarah, wife of John Watson.

At Dafen, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Emily Jane, wife of Rowland Maclaran.

Aug. 20. At Kernock, Torquay, Isabella, dau. of Archibald Smith, esq.

In London, aged 13, Mary Joanna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. W. Carr, of Southborough.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July 10 .	703	137	143	164	36	1191	721	749	1470
" 24 .	678	121	140	156	37	1132	804	851	1655
" 31 .	694	139	167	130	31	1161	877	780	1651
August 7 .	703	147	146	170	34	1200	795	758	1553
" 14 .	653	147	160	144	43	1147	787	709	1496
" 21 .	614	136	148	161	40	1112	812	846	1518

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ending Aug. 14.	45	1	30	6	27	6	32	2	44	6	44	2
	45	2	31	3	28	3	35	4	46	7	43	11

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 23.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	5,018
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	24,500
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Calves	283
Lamb		Pigs	750

COAL-MARKET, Aug. 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 49*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24 to August 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	62	71	60	29. 91	fair, cl. rain	8	64	73	59	30. 33	cloudy, fair
25	65	74	60	29. 89	rain.	9	68	73	63	30. 23	fair.
26	63	70	60	29. 69	do.	10	64	77	60	30. 01	rain, cloudy
27	56	68	59	29. 57	fair	11	68	80	67	29. 99	fair, rain, cl.
28	58	69	57	29. 54	cl. hy. rain	12	71	84	68	29. 95	do.
29	57	69	59	29. 99	do. do. do. cl.	13	64	77	63	29. 96	rain.
30	60	78	58	30. 05	fair	14	60	73	64	29. 89	do. cloudy
31	61	73	60	30. 09	do.	15	61	70	70	29. 99	cloudy
Au. 1	62	75	56	30. 12	do.	16	62	74	68	30. 04	do.
2	62	71	59	30. 25	do.	17	67	80	69	27. 80	rain
3	61	71	60	30. 02	do.	18	65	74	66	27. 72	do. cloudy
4	69	76	62	30. 89	cl. rain, cl.	19	69	75	66	27. 67	do.
5	65	73	62	30. 94	fair.	21	62	69	57	27. 83	heavy rain.
6	62	74	59	30. 01	rain, cl. fair	22	59	58	60	27. 78	fair, slight rain
7	62	72	60	30. 33	cloudy, fair	23	60	69	60	27. 90	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. £1,000.
24	96½	96½	96½	225		23 pm.		
26	95½	96½	95½	225		26 pm.	19 pm.	101
27	95½	96½	96½	227		23 pm.		100½
28	95½	96½	96½	226	217	25 pm.	18 pm.	
29	95½	96½	96½	224	219	22 pm.	19 pm.	100½
30	96½	96½	96½	226	219½	25 pm.	15 pm.	100½
31	96½	96½	96½	227	219½	39 pm.	19 pm.	
Au. 2	96	96½	96½	226½		35 pm.	16 pm.	100½
3	96	96½	96½	227	220	39 pm.		100½
4	96½	96½	96½	225½	217	35 pm.		100½
5	96½	97	96½			34 pm.	19 pm.	100½
6	96½	96½	97	227	220	23 pm.	15 pm.	
7	96½	97½	96½	226		33 pm.		
9	96½	97½	96½	227		36 pm.	19 pm.	
10	96½	97	97½	227	217	32 pm.	15 pm.	
11	96½	97½	97	228		35 pm.	15 pm.	
12	96½	97	97½	228		35 pm.		
13	96½	97	97	228		31 pm.	18 pm.	100½
14	96½	97	97	226½	219			100½
16	96½	97	96½	228		30 pm.		100½
17	96½	97	97	227		33 pm.		
18	96½	96½	97	227½		30 pm.	18 pm.	
19	96½	97½	97	227½		33 pm.		100½
20	96½	97½	97½	227½		31 pm.	10 pm.	
21	96½	97½	97½	228		25 pm.	15 pm.	
23	96½	97½	97½	228½	218	25 pm.	15 pm.	100½

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1858.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"*Belted Will.*"—A few days ago, as old James Walker, the parish clerk, was digging a grave in the burial-ground attached to Brampton Old Church, he came upon the sidestone of a "through" or altar-tomb, imbedded in the soil, at a depth of about fifteen inches from the surface. Upon the stone were carved the arms of the De Multons, the Dacres, and the Howards quartered with the Dacres; and near the place where it was found there was also discovered a spur of the period

"When mailed moss-troopers rode the hill,
And bugles blew for Belted Will."

It will be remembered that it was by the marriage of the heiress of Thomas de Multon, Margaret de Multon, who was carried off in the night-time from Warwick Castle by Ralph de Dacre, to whom she had been betrothed, that Naworth passed to the family of Dacre; and it was by the marriage of the heiress of the Dacres that it subsequently passed to Lord William Howard. Lord Carlisle, who is now staying at Naworth, has examined the stone, and has expressed his belief that it has marked the grave of Belted Will, and he intends to make further excavations as soon as he obtains the consent of the Vicar. Naworth Castle is in the parish of Brampton, and it seems not at all unlikely that the parish church would be selected as the burial-place of Lord William Howard. He died at Naworth in the year 1640, during the ravages of the plague, and if, as has been alleged, he fell a victim to that fearful disease, he would, as is usual in such cases, be buried in his clothes; this may account for the finding of the spur near the place of the supposed interment.—*Local paper*, Sept. 11.

The Kalends.—The inhabitants of Bromyard give the name of the Kalends to a long narrow footpath, enclosed with high walls, leading to their churchyard. A path with a similar name leads to the church of Bredon. Is this word a mere provincialism, or what is its meaning? Mr. Gutch says,—"May it not be derived from *Calenda*, rural chapters or conventions of the clergy, so called because formerly held on the kalends of every month, as being the road to the church or place where these meetings were held? Or can it derive its name from *calcea*, a paved or trodden path? In parts of Herefordshire the name is 'scallenge,' and is conjectured to be a corruption of *scallage*, from *scalagium*. *Scalus* was sometimes used for *stallus*, in the sense of a seat; hence perhaps may have been derived *scalagium*."

Cock-loft; origin of the word.—Antony Wood, in using this word, writes *cockle-loft*; which would seem to point to the origin of the name from cockle, or darnel; the cock-loft of a barn being the place where the inferior products of the field were kept.

Dr. Bruce and the ancient practice of Smoking.—The learned doctor, in his amusing "Paper of Tobacco," inserted in the *GENT. MAG.* for July 1857, (pp. 78, 79,) ventures to assert that "no traces of the practice of smoking present themselves in classic authors." If he will look into the preceding number of *GENT. MAG.* (pp. 707, 8,) he will find enough to convince him, I think, that he is in error. The Roman name for a smoking-pipe was "*infundibulum*," and the substances which the ancients are known to have smoked are sword-grass, colt's-foot, dried cow-dung, and realgar. Lord Bacon recommends the smoking of dried colt's-foot, and it appears to me not improbable that it has been smoked in this country from time immemorial.

"Grub-street," origin of the term, as applied to an author.—The "Weekly Oracle" for April, 1735, gives a suggestion as to this phrase that I have never seen mentioned in any work of more recent date.

"One very remarkable writer lived there, and that was John Fox, who composed the 'Book of Martyrs,' or 'Acts and Monuments' &c, and it is very probable the saying might take rise from him, the papists often calling him by way of contempt, the '*Grub-street* author,' and his work the '*Grub-street* writings.'"

Daniel De Foe, the younger.—In the list of city merchants given in "The Universal Pocket Companion" for 1741, mention is made of "De Foe, Daniel, Merchant, Thread-needle Street." Was this a son of the novelist, who died some eight or ten years before? and if so, is it known what was the nature of his business, and what ultimately became of him? HENRY J. RILEY.

King Edgar and Apple-Pie.—Leonard Welsted, in his poem intitled "Apple-Pye," asserts that King Edgar was the first who used quinces and cream with apple-pie. This can hardly be taken literally, as quinces, in all probability, were not known here in those days: but I am curious to know whether there is any foundation for the assertion. PIE CRUST.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 227.)

THE second type is represented, not by drawings and sculptures alone, but by several real examples. To that at Canterbury we have already alluded; it is figured in Stothard's "Monuments." Another specimen is in the collection at Goodrich Court, engraved by Skelton in the fine work illustrative of that collection. A third is in the Tower of London. A fourth was found by Dr. Hefner in the excavations at Tannenberg, and has been carefully figured in his account of that find. Compare our woodcuts, Nos. 41 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465). See also Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., where many examples will be found. A variety of this type has the top flattened. Good illustrations occur on folio 217 of Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., and fol. 37 of 19, B, xv. In some of these helms the ocularium is barred; as in the effigy of Kroneberg, 1372 (woodcut, No. 11), and that given by Hefner, pl. 22, A.D. 1374.

The single-cleft helm is more characteristic of the next century, but is found in a few monuments of the present. It appears on the tomb of Erbach, 1387, a dated example (Hefner, pl. 125); on the seal of Robert III. of Scotland, 1390; and in the subjects given by Hefner, pl. 35 and 106, A.D. 1401 and 1407.

The greater portion of the helms noticed above are

without perforations for breathing in the lower part, as may be seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 10 and 24. Other specimens have holes made on the right side; the left remaining smooth, in order that the lance of the antagonist, who in the tilt passed on that side, might glide off freely. The helm of the Black Prince, that in the Tower, and the one found at Tannenbergh, are of this fashion. In the first, the perforations represent the outline of a crown; in the second, of a fleur-de-lis; in the third, they form an irregular cluster. Other helms, again, have breathing-holes on both sides, as in the real example at Goodrich Court and the sculptured representations on Hefner's 106th plate.

The material of the helms was of some variety. The greater part were of iron or steel, and these were occasionally gilt. In the Inventory of the Armour of Louis Hutin, 1316, we find: "ij. heaumes d'acier. Item, v. autres heaumes, dont li uns est dorez." Leather was also used in their construction. Over a knightly monument in the church of Kreglingen-on-the-Tauber, of about 1380, still remains a helm of this period, made of cuir-bouilli. It is engraved in Hefner's *Trachten*, pl. 68. In the same plate is figured the sculptured representation of a helm, which the learned author of this most useful volume describes as being of mixed leather and metal; the metal forming the front portion, while the back is of cuir-bouilli. We have already noticed that Chaucer speaks of brass as a material for the knightly helm:—

"His helm of latoun bright."—*Tale of Sire Thopas*.

The appendages to the helms of this period are of several kinds, not all of them clear in their purpose. Of these, the streaming drapery found in some early monuments of the age is the most perplexing; and of many opinions given as to its origin and intent, none appear satisfactory; the less so, as they are not vouched by any cotemporary evidence. An early example of this adjunct is offered by the seal of Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son and heir of Crouchback. A fine impression will be found among the Select Seals at the British Museum. It again appears in the seals of Robert, Count of Flanders, 1305-22, and of Gerhard, Duke of Bavaria; casts of which are in the Syden-

ham Collection. It occurs twice on the monument of Aymer de Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49); in one place appended to the visored bassinet, in the other to the wide-rimmed *chapel-de-fer*. Compare also the figures from Roy. MS., 14, E, iii., engraved in Strutt's "Sports." The staple seen at the summit of the helm figured in our woodcut, No. 35, appears to be for the purpose of affixing a drapery of this kind.

About 1340 we find the helm provided with a mantling of moderate proportions, which, covering the top and back of the headpiece, terminates at the neck of the wearer. A good example occurs in the monument of De Ingham, 1343 (Stothard, pl. 66). It is well shewn in the subject here given (No. 36), from the Hastings brass, 1347. And compare our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 2 (ib., p. 11), 5 (ib., p. 465) and 24, dating from 1349 to 1393. Of these mantlings, many are plain; some are heraldically figured, as may be seen in numerous examples of the *Meliadus* manuscript, Add. MS., 12,228; and others are richly embroidered in a scroll-pattern, as in the seal of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 365. They often terminated in a tassel, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 43 and 37, and the edges were occasionally slittered in a fantastic manner, as shewn in Hefner's plate 146, and our engraving, No. 49.

From many passages of the ancient Romances we learn that it was the practice of the knight who engaged in a tournament to wear over his armour some article of female attire contributed by his lady-love: a sleeve, a mantle, a kerchief. A curious page of the "Romance of Perceforest" tells us that at the end of a tournament "the ladies had so freely bestowed their apparel, that the greater part of them had left their heads without covering of any sort; their hair, more yellow than fine gold, streaming over their shoulders. Their gowns were without sleeves, for they had given all to the knights to bedeck themselves—sleeves, mantles, kerchiefs, hoods, surcoats. When at length they observed how scantily they were attired, they were greatly ashamed, but when each one discovered that her neighbour was in as bad a plight as herself, then all began to laugh and make merry at the adventure¹." In the "Morte

¹ Vol. i. fol. 155^o.



Arthur," the Lady of Ascalot and Sir Lancelot hold this dialogue:—

"Sith I of thee ne may have more,
As thou art hardy knight and free,
In the tournament that thou wold bear
Some sign of mine that men might see!

"Lady, thy sleeve thou shalt off sheer,
I wol it take for love of thee:
So did I never no lady's ere
But one, that most hath loved me."

It is from these tokens (*faveurs*) that the wreaths and mantlings of the helms are derived, according to the belief of some writers. Menestrier and St. Palaye are of this opinion: their works may be consulted for further details on the subject.

Heraldic Crests come into use during this century; for the first quarter but sparingly; in the second more abundantly: in the latter half of the period they were universal, and when fancy became exhausted in their design, extravagance was largely taxed to supply fresh novelties. Early examples of the crest are contributed by the seals of Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of Crouchback; of the Count of Hagenau, 1304; and of John, King of Bohemia, 1314. The devices of these are a wyvern, a *fleur-de-lis* and a wing. In 1316 the Inventory of Louis X. has the entry:—"Item, une fleur de lys d'argent doré, à mettre sus le haume le Roy." In 1318 the effigy of Rudolf von Thierstein, and in 1323 the tomb of De Valence, supply early sculptural examples; the latter monument being further curious from exhibiting the crest affixed to the visored bassinet and to the wide-rimmed helmet (Hefner, pl. 41; Stothard, pl. 49). In 1328, the French king proceeding to the field of Cassel, had a heaume "à tout une couronne, et la fleur de lis dessus^k." The first two seals of Edward III. are without crest, but on subsequent ones a lion surmounts the royal casque. The first Scottish king who on his great seal wears this ornament is Robert II., 1371—1390. The figure here too is a lion (engraved by Laing, p. 8). See also our woodcuts, Nos. 36, 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 41, 5 (ib.,

^k *Chron. de St. Denis*, vol. v. p. 317.

p. 465), 10, 11, 2 (ib., p. 11), 43 and 37 (here given), ranging from 1347 to 1400.

One of the most useful authorities on this point that can be consulted by the student or the artist is the Meliadus manuscript, Add. MS., 12,228; for the examples, numerous, varied and fanciful, have the further advantage of being richly coloured and gilt. They are, thus, far preferable to the illustrations contributed by seals, and indeed place before us crests, knights and conflicts with a truthfulness like that of life. The old fan-crests of the thirteenth century are not altogether discarded: they appear among the miniatures of Sloane MS., 346, of about 1325, in the Louterell Psalter (*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi.), and on the seal of the Graf von Geldern, 1343. Horns, too, which were worn on the helms of the preceding age, are continued in the present, and in Germany appear to have been in especial favour. They were in some cases painted with the heraldic bearings of the wearer, as in the monument of a knight of the family of Linden, where linden leaves are figured upon them (Hefner, pl. 156). The effigy of Bickenbach, 1354 (Hefner, pl. 103), is a similar instance. In other cases they are without any device upon them, as in the Meliadus manuscript, where some are gilt, others painted black. Compare the examples given by Hefner in his plates 15, 22 and 125. The seal of William, first Earl of Douglas, c. 1356, has for crest a plume of feathers¹. Plumes thus employed must be carefully distinguished from those which in the *cinque cento* period formed so splendid an adornment of the knightly casque.

Though usually affixed to the helm, the crest occasionally surmounts the bassinet. We have already noted the example furnished by the monument of De Valence in Westminster Abbey: the Meliadus codex contributes further illustration of this usage. On the Valence tomb appears also a figure in which the broad-rimmed "iron-hat" shews the remains of a crest which has crowned it.

The materials of the crest were of several varieties. An achievement of the Hohenlohe family in the church of Kreglingen still retains three crests of this century. They

¹ Laing's Scottish Seals, No. 237.



Brass of Sir Nicholas Dagworth, Blakling, Norfolk 1401.

No. 37.

are thus described by Hefner:—"The crest which surmounts the helm in the centre represents a Crowned Unicorn, and is made of moulded leather (*gepresstem Leder*), very light and delicately worked. The head is kept erect by means of a slender iron bar placed inside. The crests on each side are without helms, much bent and shrunk by time^m." The crest of the Black Prince is not, however, of cuir-bouilli, but of cloth. Stothard thus describes it:—"The chapeau and leopard upon it appear to be formed of cloth, covered with a white composition. The leopard is gilt and the cap painted red; the facing white, with ermine spots, the inside lined with velvetⁿ." A previous extract from the Inventory of Louis Hutin has shewn us that gilded silver was also employed for the ornament "à mettre sus le haume le Roy." Parchment, used for tournament helms in the thirteenth century, was no doubt applied to the same purpose in the present. To the evidence of the Windsor Tournament^o we may add that of the curious Roll of Expenses of John of Brabant in 1292-3, edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Burt; where, among other articles provided for a tournament, we have:—

"Item, pro vj. pellibus parcameni ad cristas faciendas, xvij*d*.

"Item, pro castonibus et clavis ad testeras et cristas, ijs."

Crests were occasionally made the subjects of especial grants from the crown. Thus, in 1333 Edward the Third accorded to the Earl of Salisbury the privilege of bearing "our crest of the Eagle:"—"Concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, W(illielmo) de Monte-acuto, Tymbriam nostram de Aquila^p." What was better, a fat manor was sometimes added, "to keep up the honour of the crest." The manor of Wodeton is thus conferred in the 13th Edw. III. :—"Et, ut honorem dictæ Tymbricæ posset decentius conservare, concesserimus ei ut manerium de Wodeton, &c. remaneant prefato comiti et heredibus suis in perpetuum^q." The Crested Helms are named by the French chroniclers of the day, "heumes et timbres couronnés;" as in the passage of Froissart, quoted on a previous page^r.

Among the many strange fancies of the middle ages, there

^m *Trachten*, pt. 2, pl. 68.

ⁿ Stothard's *Monuments*, where both crest and cap are figured.

^o *Archæologia*, xvii. 305.

^p Rot. Pat., 9 Edw. III.

^q Rot. Vasc., 13 Edw. III.

^r Vol. cciv. p. 13.

is none more eccentric than that of the knight's placing his cap of velvet and ermine on the top of his iron helm, surmounting the whole with his family lion, dragon or hippogriff. A good example of the "cap of maintenance" is found in the figure from the Hastings brass, representing Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 1347 (woodcut, No. 36). It occurs on late seals of Edward III., and on the seal of Robert II. of Scotland. The effigy of a knight of the Hillary family at Walsall contributes a good illustration in sculpture. In the Meliadus manuscript, already often cited, coloured specimens will be found; and, as we have before noticed, at Canterbury is still to be seen the real "chapeau" which once belonged to the Black Prince^a.

Towards the close of the century appeared another adornment of the helm—the Wreath, which soon attained a great prominence in the herald's science. The Meliadus manuscript again stands us in good stead, contributing a very early example of this appendage^t. It represents wreathed draperies of two colours, exactly as we see them arranged in the seals and heraldic paintings of the present day. Another early instance is that furnished by the brass of Sir John Harsick, *dated* 1384; figured by Cotman, and again in Boutell's "Brasses of England." The wreath is formed in the same manner as before. See also our woodcut, No. 37.

The *Corona Triumphalis* of classic times—the Laurel Wreath, is occasionally found in this century. When King John of Portugal had defeated in battle King John of Castille, writes Froissart, he was much extolled and honoured by the Portuguese for his brilliant victory, and was received by the people of Lisbon in great glory and triumph, the Crown of laurel upon his head, as was the ancient custom of kings when one monarch had vanquished another in battle^u. The laurel wreath is represented on the brow of an Italian knight in his sculptured monument in the church of S. Dominico at Naples. The effigy, late in the century, is figured by Hefner, pl. 33.

Crowns, as a decoration, being common to the helm and

^a The chapeau is also represented in the effigy on the tomb of the Prince.

^t Folio 213. The wreath was probably

derived from the turban of the Oriental nations.

^u Vol. ii. p. 463.

helmets, it will be desirable to reserve till a future page our notice of this ornament.

We have already seen that the great heaume was placed over the bassinet, to equip the knight for war. This usage is noticed in the Romance of Guy of Warwick:—

“An helm he had upon his heved^{*} set,
And ther-under a thick basnet.”

It is again illustrated by the picture of Sir Geoffrey Louterell, engraved by Carter, and in the *Monumenta Vetusta*, vol. vi.

When not in action, the knight occasionally carried his helm slung at his back, so as to be readily donned should occasion require it. Illustration of this practice may be found among the miniatures of the Meliadus MS., where the knight, armed cap-a-pie and mounted on his destrier, wears the camailed bassinet, while his helm, furnished with mantling and crest, is carried behind his shoulder.

In monuments of the thirteenth century we see that the knights sometimes employed a chain, in order to recover the helm if struck off in combat; this chain being made fast to a cord or belt which passed round the waist. In the fourteenth century this expedient was much extended: chains were attached to the helm, the sword, the dagger, and sometimes even to the scabbard; and the breast-armor, being now of a rigid material, the staples, in lieu of being fastened to a waist-belt, were fixed upon the pectoral. The helm-chain terminated in a T bolt, which, being passed through the horizontal cleft of a cruciform opening, fell to the bottom of the upright cleft, and obtained a secure hold. See woodcuts, Nos. 10 and 11. The sword-chain was variously attached to the hilt; in some instances by means of a ring, which ran loosely over the grip. See woodcuts, Nos. 10 and 14. The number of chains varied according to the caprice of the wearer. Some knights had as many as four; others three, two, and some only one. And there was similar diversity in the employment of them: one knight would have his single chain affixed to his helm; another preferred to link it to his sword (woodcuts, Nos. 23 and 14); and so of the rest. Examples of

* Head.

the single chain are found in our engravings, Nos. 23, 14, and 11, dating from about 1330 to 1370. See also the figure of Seinsheim, 1360 (Hefner, pl. 46). For the two chains, see our woodcuts, Nos. 15 and 16, the brass of Wenemaer (Archæol. Journ., vii. 287), the statue of Blanch-front (Stothard, pl. 71), and the figures given in Hefner's work, pls. 15, 24, 133 and 55. Three chains appear in the curious effigy at Walsall, before noticed, in that of Sachsenhausen (Hefner, pl. 59), and in our woodcuts, Nos. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592) and 10. The four chains occur on the effigy of the Graf von Orlamünde, *c.* 1360 (Hefner, pl. 146). The chain attached to the sword-hilt frequently appears on the seals of this century; among others, on those of Edward III. and Richard II. At the excavations of the castle of Tannenberg, Drs. Hefner and Wolf had the good fortune to find a real example of the sword-chain. It is of iron, and has been figured on plate 9 of the narrative of this interesting exploration[†].

The chains were fixed to the breastplate sometimes by plain staples, as in woodcuts, Nos. 15 and 16; but in other instances an ornamental character is given to the attachment. Bosses in the form of lion-masks appear in the Sandwich effigy (woodcut, No. 9, vol. cciv. p. 592): in that of Northwood (woodcut, No. 23) we have a rosette. Kroneberg (woodcut, No. 11) has a crown, probably in allusion to his name. The crown, however, is found in the statue of Sachsenhausen (Hefner, pl. 133).

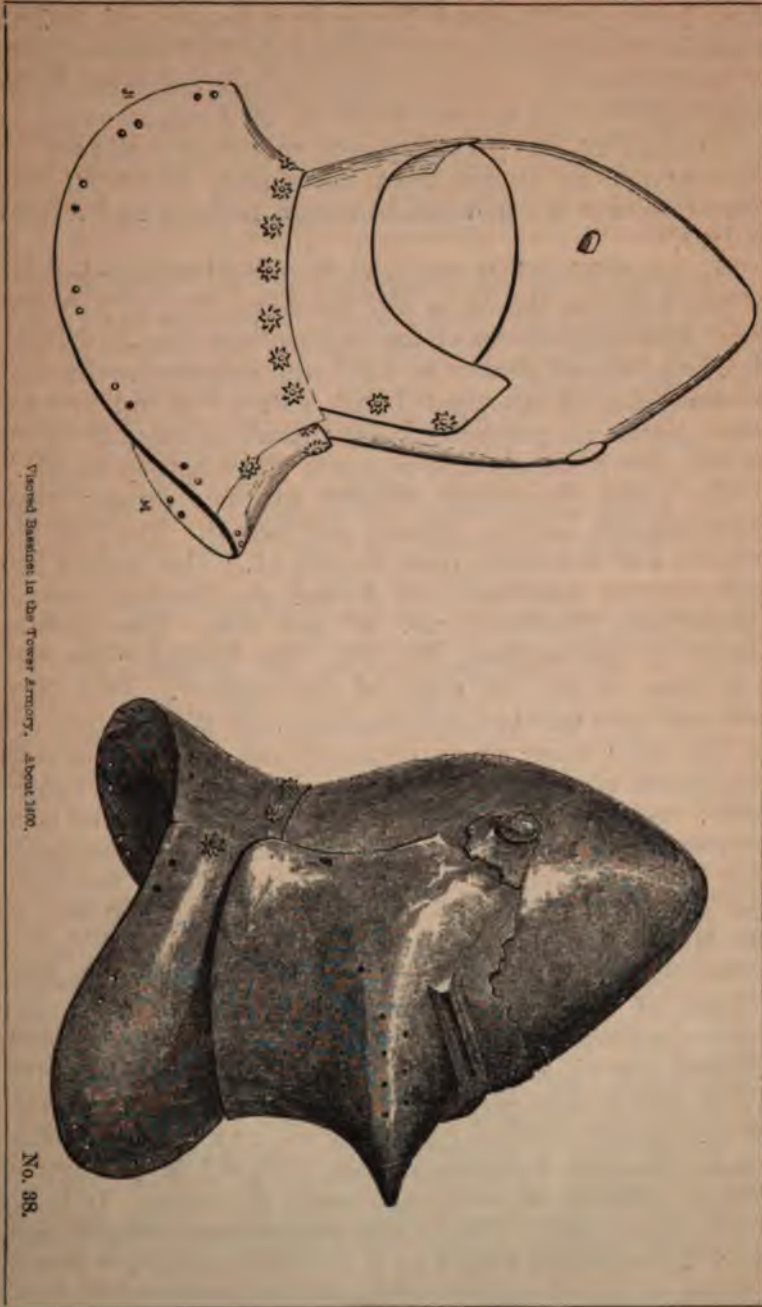
The HELMETS of the fourteenth century are of several kinds, composed chiefly of a mixture of iron-plate and chain-mail. In the early years of this age we find a skull-cap with chain-mail gorget (cmail), fashioned like the head-defences of the Asiatics of the present day: that is, having the mail permanently fixed to the plate cap—not, as in the later bassinet, temporarily attached by lace and staples. This kind of helmet was of course without visor. Examples of it occur in the effigy of De Ryther, 1308 (Hollis, pt. ii.); in those of Du Bois, 1311, and Whatton, 1325 (Stothard, pl. 57 and 52); in the knightly monument at Aldridge, Staffordshire, *c.* 1320; in our engraving, No. 46, from Roy. MS. 16, G, vi., *c.* 1330, and in a figure

[†] *Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen.*

of Strutt's "Dress and Habits," pl. 100. In the manuscript named above, the skull-caps are sometimes gilt, sometimes painted red: in the latter case we may suppose them to have been covered with leather or cloth.

The Visored Bassinet with Camail was of three parts: the skull-piece, which now, instead of being hemispherical, was brought lower over the sides and back of the head, so as to present a face-opening something in the form of a door; the visor, which turning on side-pivots, might be removed at pleasure, thus allowing the helm to be added to the knight's defences; and the camail, which had a band of metal with perforations, so that, the staples of the steel-cap passing through the openings, a lace or wire might be drawn through the staples, the two parts being thus made secure. See woodcut, No. 33. The bassinet, with its visor attached, and turning on the side pivots, is very clearly shewn in the figure from the Hastings brass (woodcut, No. 20); and compare Nos. 42 and 46. The bassinet with removable visor is here seen in a real specimen, of the close of this century, preserved in the Tower Armory. The bolt in front passes through a hole in the helmet, and is pressed forward by a spring inside, so that when the visor is lowered over the face, the bolt shoots out over its upper edge and holds it firmly down. This example is further useful as shewing us the construction of a class of head-pieces often found in the monumental brasses of the next century; and we thus learn that such head-pieces are in fact nothing more than the old-fashioned bassinet from which the visor has been removed, in order to shew us the face of the person commemorated. In this example, the gorget of plate is substituted for that of chain-mail. The second view of the bassinet shews us the visor fixed.

The camailed bassinet from which the visor has been removed appears in our woodcuts, Nos. 23, 12, 13, 10 and 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11), from about 1330 to 1375, and in many more of the last quarter of the century. In our engraving, No. 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465), is seen a knight who, wearied with the combat, retires to the tents for refreshment, to which end he has taken off his helm and is discussing a bumper of wine in his visorless bassinet. Froissart has a passage closely illustrating this scene. In a contest near the Castle of Lourdes, the knights fought for more than



Visired Basinet in the Tower Armory. About 1400.

No. 38.

three hours : " Et quand il y en avoit aucuns qui étoient outrés ou si mal menés que ils ne se pouvoient plus soutenir, et foulés jusques à la grosse haleine, tout bellement ils se départoient et s'en alloient seoir sur un fossé, ou en-mi le pré, et ôtoient leurs bassinets et se rafreschissoient ; et puis, quand ils étoient bien rafreshchis, ils remettoient leurs bassinets et s'en venoient encore recommencer à combattre²."

The visored bassinet was sometimes used for war instead of the helm, as shewn in our woodcuts, Nos. 42, 46 and 41. And in the Rules of the Order of the Star, instituted by King John of France in 1351, the knights are directed to wear a brooch ornamented with a star ; " et en l'armeure pour guerre, ils porteront le dit fremail en leur camail, ou en leur cote à armer, ou là où il leur plaira apparemment²."

The visors themselves differed in their forms : they were angular, convex, globose and beaked. The first are seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 46 and 41. The convex appear on the monument of Aymer de Valence and of Blanchfront (Stothard, pls. 49 and 72). The globose occurs in our woodcut, No. 20. The beaked visor does not come in till the close of the century. This form seems to have met two requirements : by the enlargement of the visor more air is obtained, and by its acuteness the thrust of an adverse weapon is more readily turned aside. Several real helmets of this construction have been preserved : two are in the Tower, another is in the Goodrich Court Collection, (Skelton, vol. i. pl. 14), a fourth in the Armory of the Castle of Coburg (Heideloff, " Mon. of the Middle Ages"), another in the possession of Dr. Hefner (*Trachten*, pl. 50), and a sixth in the Arsenal at Venice (Journ. of Archæol. Association, vol. viii. pl. 23). For various representations of the beaked visor, see Cotton MS. Claudius, B, vi., and Strutt's *Horda*, iii. pl. 28 ; Harl. MS., 1,319, and *Archæologia*, vol. xx. ; Harl. MS., 4,411 ; statuette of St. George at Dijon (*Archæol.*, vol. xxv.) ; bas-relief at Lucca (Kerrich Collections, Add. MS., 6,728) ; effigy of Frosch (Hefner, pl. 49) ; the seals of Antony, Duke of Lotharingia, and of John, Duke of Burgundy (Wailly, vol. ii.) ; the miniature copied on p. 160 of Planché's " British

² Vol. ii. p. 389, A.D. 1388.

² *Recueil des Ordonnances*, t. 2.

Costume;" and our woodcuts, Nos. 38 and 11. In the last example the visor hinges at the forehead; and both this method and the movement by side pivots will be found among the illustrations named above. The beaked visors are usually perforated for breathing, on the right side only.

Froissart gives the name of "carnet" to the visor of the bassinet:—"Si estreignirent leurs plates, et avalèrent les carnets^b de leurs bacinets, et restreignirent les sangles de leurs chevaux." (vol. ii. p. 709).

Occasionally the bassinet was worn in battle without visor. See our woodcut, No. 42, from Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., and the figure from Sloane MS., 346 (woodcut, No. 17). Froissart again comes to our aid:—"Messire Jean Chandos," he tells us, "ne porta oncques point de visiere^c."

The arrangement of the bassinet with its flexible camail, as represented in the knightly monuments of this time, offers most curious resemblance to the head-defences of the Assyrians, as may be seen by reference to plates 17 and 18 of Layard's "Monuments of Nineveh."

The bassinet was usually of a conical form, as in our engravings, Nos. 23, 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), 20, 13, 2 (ib., p. 11), and others of this age, ranging from 1330 to the end of the century. The "round bassinet" occurs in our woodcut, No. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), and in the Ash Church monument figured by Stothard (pl. 61). In the Inventory of the Armour of Louis X. we have: "Item, ij. bacinez roons." The conical kind is sometimes surmounted by an ornamental finial, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 19 and 42, and in the effigies of Daubernoun, John of Eltham, and Blanchfront (Stothard, pls. 60, 55 and 71). The plate portion of the defence is often brought very low over the sides and back of the head, as in the monument of De Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49), and in the figures engraved in our Nos. 23, 41, 20 and 12, dating from 1330 to 1360. The relic found in the castle of Tannenberg is of the same fashion (Hefner, pl. 149). Burnished bassinets are mentioned in documents of this age. The Inventory of the Effects of Piers Gaveston in 1313 has: "Item, en un sak, un bacenet burny od surcils" (*Fœdera*, ii. 203). The Bohun Inventory in 1322 has both burnished and leather-covered bassinets:

^b From the Latin *crena*. The French *créneau*, *carneau*, are from the same source.

^c Vol. i. p. 601.

xxxij. bassinettes, les garnes de poil, laque boumail" (*Archæol. Journ.* vii. 117, p. 347). The *Chronique de St. Denis* tells us that the King of France, arriving for the battle of Crécy, put on a "bacinnet couvert de blanc cuir." The Inventory of Dover Castle in 1344 notices also the leather covers: "xxxij. basinetz couverts de corne de veteri factura" (*Archæol. Journ.* vii. 333). A Dover Inventory of 1351 mentions *bacinet bassinetz*: "xxxij. basinetz tinez ove umbres" (*Ibid.*, p. 374).

We have already noticed that the bassinet was worn beneath the helm: it also appears occasionally surmounted by the wide-rimmed casque, as in the example from the Hastings brass, 1347 (woodcut, No. 18). Real specimens are of the greatest rarity: the one found at Tannenberg in Germany has been mentioned at an earlier page: another is in the Tower collection; and a third, with the visor attached, is preserved at Warwick Castle. This last is engraved in Grosé's "*Ancient Armour*," pl. 42.

The Bill of Etienne de la Fontaine, silversmith to the King of France in 1352, affords us some curious particulars of the garniture of a royal bassinet at this time:—"Pour faire et forger la garnison d'un Bacinet, c'est assavoir xxxv. vervelles, xii. bocetes pour le fronteau, tout d'or de touche, et une couronne d'or pour mettre sur icelui bacinet, dont les fleurons sont de feuilles d'espine, et le cercle diapré de fleur de lys. Et pour faire forger la couroye à fermer ledit bacinet, dont les clous sont de bousseaux et de croisettes esmaillées de France." The vervelles are the staples: the bosses for the frontal are seen, though of a plain character, in our woodcut, No. 31. The crown is clearly shewn to consist of two parts, the band or "circle," and the leaves which surmount it. The ornaments of both seem to be of a sacred character, the lily, and the leaves forming a crown of thorn. Crosses constitute the decoration of another portion of the garniture.

Crowns and coronets appear as an embellishment of the military casque in the second quarter of the century: they are worn by kings, barons and simple knights, and are placed as well upon the bassinet and broad-rimmed *chapel-de-fer* as upon the more dignified helm. Examples occur

* Vol. v. p. 317.

† These *umbres*, like the *surcils* above, were probably the visors.

‡ Ducauge, v. *Bacinetum*.

in our woodcuts, Nos. 34, 46 and 47, *c.* 1330; on the effigy of Prince John of Eltham, 1334; in our engraving, No. 49; on the statue of the Black Prince (woodcut, No. 2, vol. cciv. p. 11); on the seal of Sir William Nevile, *knight*, 1390 (Laing, p. 107); and on the monument of a knight of the Freville family, *c.* 1400, in the church of Tamworth. The coronet worn upon a wide-rimmed helmet may be seen in the Romance of Meliadus, Add. MS., 12,228, fol. 231. The crown seems to have a punning signification in the monument of Kroneberg (woodcut, No. 11).

The "Circle," sometimes a narrow fillet of gold ornamented only with chasing, sometimes a broad band of gold covered with the richest gems, is found throughout this age; increasing in splendour as the century advances. We have a good series in the sculpture of De Valence, the brass at Gosberton, the figure at Tewkesbury, and the effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley (all engraved by Stothard), the last example being of the most superb construction. The pages of the chronicler and the poet contribute their testimony to the richness of this knightly decoration. In 1385, Froissart tells us, "le roi de Castille avoit un chevalier de son hôtel qui portoit le bassinet du roi, auquel avoit un cercle d'or ouvragé sus de pierres précieuses, qui bien valoient vingt mille francs; et le devoit le roi porter ce jour et s'en devoit armer" (vol. ii. p. 433). This passage entirely disposes of the question as to whether these jewelled ornaments were merely for ceremonial occasions or to be carried into the hot strife of battle. In the Romance of Guy of Warwick we read that Sir Guy

"Hasted him to ride full fast:
Upon his head his helm he cast.
A circle of gold thereon stood:
The emperor had none so good.
About the circle, for the nonce,
Were set many precious stones."

And again:—

"An helm he had of mickle might,
With a secle (circle) of gold that shone bright,
With precious stones on rawe.
In front stood a carbuncle stone:
As bright as any sun it shone,
That gleameth under shaw."

(To be continued.)

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WALTER DE MERTON,
FOUNDER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CHAPTER III.

THE COMPLETION OF HIS FOUNDATION.

THE main documents to which we must refer as exhibiting the progress of the founder's mind in the perfecting of his institution are the successive statutory documents which he issued or approved, viz.:

1. A.D. 1264. The earliest extant statutes with royal charter.
2. 1270. The second body of statutes, *tempore pacis*, with royal seal.
3. 1274. Ratification by founder and King Edward I., after final settlement in Oxford.
4. 1276. The ordinations of Archbishop Kilwardby, approved by the founder; and his confirmation, March 13, 1275-6.

The subsidiary documents are the following:—

Deed of assignment, printed p. 9.

1262. License from Richard, Earl of Gloucester.

1264. License from Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester.

1265. Grant from prior of St. Frideswide of house west of college gate.

1265-6. Epiphany, grant of advowson of St. John's, Oxford.

1266, Aug. 30. Royal charter *de claudendo plac. in Oxon.*

— Sept. 7. Royal charter giving advowson of St. Peter's for impropriation.

1266. Sale by Jacob, son of Mosey the Jew, of London, of house near college gate.

1267, Sept. 3. Royal charter for bringing water from the Cherwell "ad locum scolarium Oxon," transcribed by Kilner.

1275. Confirmation by Archbishop Peckham and provincial synod at Reading.

1276. Confirmation by Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln.

1280. Confirmation by Pope Nic. III.

1284. Archbishop Peckham's injunctions, entitled *Interpretatio Statutorum*.

1340. The statutes of Peterhouse, Cambridge, remodelled by Bishop Montague of Ely, "secundam regulam Mertonensem."

It is readily seen from these documents that there was a steady progress during the decad 1264-74, towards—

1. The concentration of the institution in Oxford.
2. The full development of its literary and religious objects.

The statutes of 1264 exhibit to us an institution divided in

locality, the head with the æconomical and ecclesiastical part of the body living in one place, in the country; the academical in another, where its academical functions could be effectively pursued.

That this academical place was Oxford I feel no doubt, though the statutes do not tie the scholars to the Oxford schools, but only give it the preference implied by its being the only place of study specified "in scholis degentium Oxon aut alibi ubi studium vigere contigerit."

The academical portion consisted of twenty scholars, the ecclesiastical of two or three *ministri altaris*, the æconomical of the serving and farming brethren, who seem to be covered by the general name of *fratres*, which occurs in all the early designations of the college, even when "minister" is omitted.

I have stated my reasons for thinking that the scholars were occupying a hall in Oxford previously to 1264. I assume this to be certain from the period of the first charter in that year. Very soon after, we find the founder acquiring property in the city, and on the present site of the college. In 1265 he obtains a grant from the prior of St. Frideswide of the house standing to the westward of the present gateway. In the very beginning of 1265-6 he obtained the rectory of St. John Baptist, which gave him command of the ground and some houses immediately adjoining the church. In the ensuing August he obtained the king's license *de claudendo placeam*, which gave him command over the whole space between the church and the city walls.

On September 7 he got the king's grant of a far more important boon,—important enough of itself to have decided him in attaching his college to Oxford,—the gift of the advowson and rectory of St. Peter's-in-the-East, with a view to its impropriation. This gift, when completed by the act of impropriation following the death of the last rector, Bogo de St. Clare, the king's uncle, in 1284, placed the college in possession of the whole parish of Holywell, and of the tithes of Wolvercot. In this year, too, he bought of Jacob, son of Mosey, a London Jew, another house, fronting the street of St. John Bapt.

Had the founder not already succeeded in acquiring an ample footing by this time within the walls, I conclude he would have turned his attention to the Holywell manor as the more desirable site.

But we can have little doubt but that in 1267 he was possessor of a tract reaching from the church of St. John up to the city wall on the east, and bounded by the same on the south; of the greater part, in short, of what forms the College gardens*: for on Sept. 3 he acquired from his royal patron a privilege which implies a most fixed purpose as to the ultimate location of his scholars.

* Completed by a further grant from Edward II., March 20, 1309.

This privilege is conveyed by a license empowering him to cut a canal from some point in the Cherwell above Holywell Church through the precincts of St. John's Hospital, now Magdalen College, and passing outside the East-gate, near the barton^b of St. Frideswide, to enter through the city wall, and so through the present garden by the college, "ad emundationes curiæ suæ," with outlet through the city wall near the 'domus' of St. Frideswide.

The settlement of the academical branch of this institution must then be considered as completed by this date; the concentration of the branches still tarried.

In 1270 the founder issued his statutes afresh for the purpose of ratifying in time of peace the disposition of his estates which he had made "tempore turbationis Angliæ," and for the sake of adding newly acquired property and increasing the numbers of his scholars, but he does not mention any change of locality.

This was reserved till 1274, when he obtained a charter from the young king ratifying all his gifts of land, with the latest additions, and his previous *regula*, or statutes, and transferring the seat of his domus from Malden to the site in Oxford, "ubi perpetuo scholares meos moraturos esse decerno."

In 1274, then, Oxford beheld the first perfected corporation of secular scholars established within her academical and municipal precincts, provided with all needful powers and ratifications from the authorities of Church and State, and destined to enter upon a course of great literary and religious benefit,—a course to be prolonged far beyond the life of its then eminent rivals, the established houses of Regulars in Oxford, and destined, too, to be the parent of a succession of similar institutions.

The question what was the exact position which the founder designed the institution to fill is a very interesting one. It will be best answered by looking at the state of the university, of the Church, and of learning in his time, and will perhaps never be perfectly answered until the condition of the times is more fully brought to light.

In the first half of the thirteenth century, in spite of the unsettledness of the times, the weakness of the government, and the corruptions of the Church, the Oxford schools were producing great men, and exercising a large influence both in the Church and the world of letters^c.

The first efforts of the new order of friars were directed to the two ancient universities as important seats of influence. The Dominicans and Franciscans both established themselves in Oxford and Cambridge in 1221, very soon after their introduction into England, and opened schools which were taught by most able readers, and became great centres of attraction.

^b This barton, or grange, is still standing at the entrance of Christ Church meadow from Rose-lane.

^c See A. Wood's Annals under the years 1221, 1227 and 1228.

The lately published letters of Adam de Marisco, who was one of the ablest of the early readers in Oxford^a, exhibit a most instructive view of the vast amount of influence, ecclesiastical and political, which followed from the academical success of the friars. In one (No. 242) we find him introducing "honorabilem virum Walterum de Merton," then about to seek subdeacon's orders at the hands of Bishop Grossete, to a brother friar who was probably about the bishop's person.

One glance at the accompanying table, shewing the Oxford institutions of that century, will prove how zealously the religious orders struggled to plant themselves in the university, and what vast vantage-ground they had secured by their activity:—

INSTITUTIONS OF OXFORD—THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Founded.

727. Priory of St. Frideswide, ultimately Benedictine.
1129. Abbey of Osney, Augustinian Canons; founded by Robert D'Oily, and including, in 1149, his uncle's foundation of Canons of the Church of St. George-in-the-Castle.
1221. Franciscans, established in St. Ebbe's.
Dominicans, established in the Jewry, St. Edward's Parish, removed forty years later to the island near Littlegate, now called the Friars.
1233. St. John's Hospital, refounded by Henry III. on site of Magdalen College.
1252. Augustinian Friars, or Eremites, on site of Wadham College. Confirmed by Henry III. and Bogo the Rector of St. Peter's, 1268-9. Mentioned in University statute, *circa* 1267, as taking part in disputations.
1254. (Within ten years of arrival in England), Carmelite, or White Friars, in parish of St. George-in-the-Castle: transferred to Beaumont Palace 1313, by Edward II.
1262. (Five years after arrival), Friars de Pœnitentia, or de Sacco; without the West-gate, till suppression of the order in 1309, when the site was given to the Franciscans. They addicted themselves to learning like the other orders.
1271. Gloucester Hall, adopted by a general chapter of the Benedictine order as a seminary for younger members. A house on or near this site had belonged to Winchcombe Abbey as early as 1149. Vid. Dug. Mon., Abb. Winch.
1281. Cistercian Abbey of Rewley, refounded by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. Created by his father Richard King of the Romans some years earlier. Called in the Cistercian Annals "Studium Oxoniæ."
1290. Durham College, founded by the Prior of Durham as a seminary for novices: enlarged 1333, by Bishop Bury of Durham.
1291. The Brethren of the Holy Trinity, established by Edmund,

^a In the *Monumenta Franciscana*, edited by Rev. J. S. Brewer.

Earl of Cornwall, at the East-gate, for the sake of academical benefits to their novices. See A. Wood's "Annals."

Add to these:—

1249. The bequest* to the University by William of Durham for the maintenance of four poor Masters of Arts, out of which bequest University College has grown.

1282. The endowment of poor scholars and first settlement under statutes by Dervorguilla de Balliol.

The Crossed, or Crutched Friars, who were removed to the neighbourhood of the East-gate, in St. Peter's parish, were first settled near South-gate, probably in this century. They were a very small foundation, perhaps of no scholastic importance.

Bishop Kennett, in his "Parochial Antiquities," p. 214, bears his testimony to the fact that the Religious had by custom schools in Oxford for the benefit of their houses, which schools commonly bore the name of their owners. He mentions particularly Dorchester, Eynsham, St. Frideswide, Littlemore, Oseney, Studley. Two schools, called St. Patrick's, were given to St. Frideswide's Priory by Master John, son of Hamo, a mercer, about 1255, and the Civil Law School in St. Edward's parish also belonged to the Priory. See Dugd. Mon., Priory of St. Frid.

In Cambridge, we learn from Dean Peacock, in his Appendix to Observations to University Statutes, 1841, that the four chief orders of Friars, Carmelites, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians, were all established in the thirteenth century, and wielded a powerful influence within the University.

The statutes continually deal with them, assign them their place in University processions, limit the number of their incepting graduates, and betray the same jealousy of their activity and influence as the statutes of Paris and of Oxford.

Besides the Friars, the Priory of Barnwell and other smaller religious houses, now merged in St. John's and other colleges, exercised large influence in University matters.

Our founder's purpose I conceive to have been to secure for his own order in the Church, for the secular priesthood, the academical benefits which the religious orders were so largely enjoying, and to this end I think all his provisions are found to be consistently framed.

He borrowed from the monastic institutions the idea of an aggregate body living by common rule, under a common head,

* In the year 1249 Matthew of Paris records that the Cistercians obtained the privilege "exercere scolas Universitatum." The ground for seeking it was "ne forent contemptui predicatoribus, minoribus, et secularibus litteratis, præcipue legistis et decretalibus." He adds that they provided themselves noble abodes at Paris and elsewhere, "ubi scolæ vignerunt;" and further, that cloister religion was much out of vogue, and St. Benedict's rule of forsaking study of literature well-nigh forgotten. He might have added that the more recent and more stringent rules of St. Francis and St. Dominic to the same effect were equally forgotten by their early followers.

provided with all things needful for a corporate and perpetual life, fed by its secured endowments, fenced from all external interference, except that of its lawful patron; but after borrowing thus much, he differenced his institution by giving his beneficiaries quite a distinct employment, and keeping them free from all those perpetual obligations which constituted the essence of the religious life.

His beneficiaries are from the first designated as "scolares in scholis degentes," their employment was study, not what was technically called the religious life, either the "claustralis religio" of the older orders, as Matt. Paris calls it (A.D. 1249,) or the newly introduced "religio" of St. Francis and St. Dominic. He forbade his scholars ever to take vows, they were to keep themselves free of every other institution, to enter no one else's *obsequium*. He looked forward to their going forth to labour *in sæculo*, and acquiring preferment and property, "si quis in uberrimam fortunam devenit." Study being the function of the inmates of his house, their time was not to be taken up by ritual or ceremonial duties, for which special chaplains were appointed; neither was it to be bestowed on any handicrafts, as in some monastic orders. Voluntary poverty was not enjoined, though poor circumstances were a qualification for a fellowship. No austerity was required, though contentment with simple fare was enforced as a duty, and the system of enlarging the number of inmates according to the means of the house was framed to keep the allowance to each at the very moderate rate which the founder fixed.

The proofs of the founder's design to benefit the Church through a better-educated secular priesthood, are to be found, not in the letter of the statutes, but in the tenor of their provisions, especially as to studies, in the direct averments of some of the subsidiary documents, in the fact of his providing Church patronage as part of his system, and in the readiness of prelates and chapters to grant him impropriations of the rectorial endowments of the Church.

The statutes, like many a document set forth by a man thoroughly possessed with a leading idea, never expressly set forth that idea. "In honorem Divini nominis," "in profectum ecclesiæ," "pro utilitate ecclesiasti regiminis," are the wide phrases of the statutes conveying his general purpose, which is much more closely described by his patrons in their grants and confirmations.

Thus his feudal lord in 1262 describes the object of the Malden House as "ad sustentationem clericorum in scholis degentium et in studio salubriter in iis applicantium, quos in domo Domini veluti columnas, et fulcimenta speramus Domino largiter profecturos."

In 1275-6 Archbishop Kilwardby grants his confirmation to the completed foundation, describing its object as that of producing by education in arts, canon law, and theology, a "copia doctorum qui velut stellæ in perpetuas eternitates mansuri valeant ad justitiam plurimos erudire."

The bishops at the synod of Reading, 1279, grant their confir-

mation in terms equally significant, and Pope Nicolas III. in 1280, in his Bull of ratification, expresses his value for the institution: "Quod per viros litterarum scientia redimitos fides Catholica robur suscipit et ecclesia multipliciter decoratur."

We may add to this a series of testimonials, lay and clerical, to the fact that the college did bear good fruit to the Church, in the very way intended; for early in the reign of Edward III., when the college was moving the court of Rome for the impropriation of the rectory of Emildon, it armed itself with recommendations from the king, archbishop, and bishop of Durham. The king designates the college as a "Promptuarium ad dandam scientiam Salutis plebi ejus a quo educti sunt hactenus viri perfecti, quorum doctrinâ longè latèque Ecclesiam pervenit spiritualis gratia multiplicis." See Rymer's *Fæd.*, tom. iv. 1330.

Bishop Beaumont, 1330, testifies "quod totam Ecclesiam Anglicanam fructuosis operibus et doctrinis perlustravit."

After another century's experience, we find a still stronger testimonial to its having borne the fruit intended, and that from a monarch who was a watchful observer of educational institutions, and had just then appointed a member of the Merton family both by kin and by education, Henry Sever, as the provost of his new college of Eton. In a writ (penes Coll. Mert.) of the 22nd of his reign, 1444, bearing the authority of Parliament, and enrolled in the Exchequer, he exempts the college property from taxation on the ground of its great services: "Quod plurimæ columnæ sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ fuerunt educatæ omni generi scientiarum ac virtutum fulgentes et totum Christianismum per eorum scripta illustrantes. . . . Nos volentes inopiæ tam celebris collegii, quod regnum nostrum, immo totam Ecclesiam in ejus alumpnis ita insigniter decoravit, in aliquo subvenire, ne (quod absit) Coll. illud, cujus sancta statuta, ceremoniæ, ac religiosus sociorum convictus, in aliis regni nostri utriusque Universitatis Collegiis mutativè, velud imago parentis in Prole relucet." There are many other passages as strongly declaring the founder's intention to make his institution serviceable "ad profectum Ecclesiæ," which shew both that its literary functions were subservient to that object, and that the charitable consideration, both towards his own kindred and towards the poor and unaided scholar, though ever present to his mind, were all subordinated to the main end of benefiting the Church by erecting a nursery for her parochial priesthood in the bosom of the University.

(To be continued.)

PEDIGREE OF WALTER DE MERTON'S COLLATERALS.

(Taken chiefly from three Returns of the Founder's Kin, made about ten years after his death, penes Coll. Mert.)

N.B. Six coheirs found at the *Inquisitio*

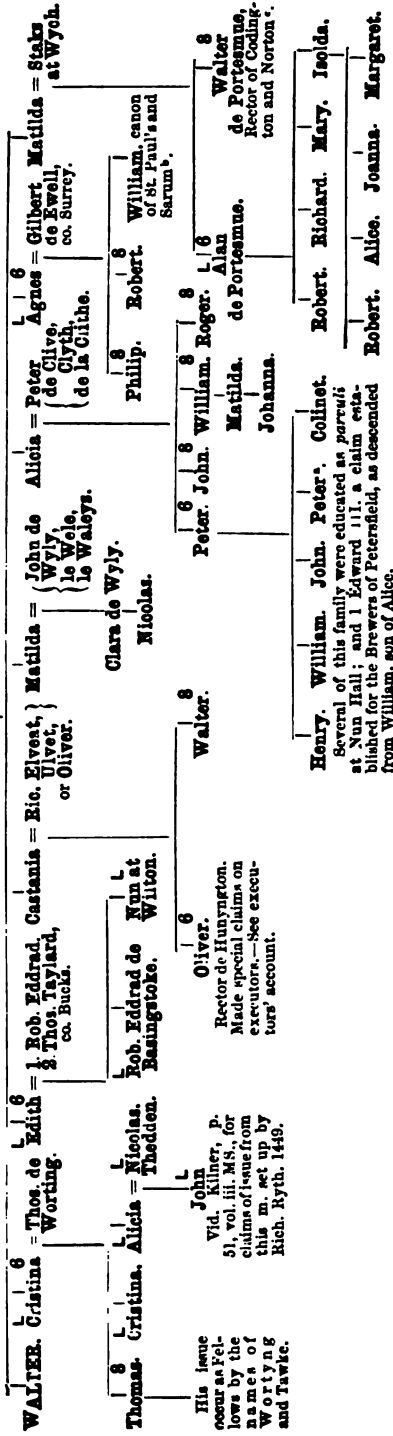
Post Mortem, marked 6.

The first eight *scoteres*, marked 8.

Legatees marked L.

(1.)

William = Cristina Fitz Oliver.
Inherited house at Basingstoke from her uncle, John Fitz-Ace.



^a 2 Edw. III. renounces his claim on Coll. for pension of 5 mks. : *dimmodo et in altiora eisenit*.
^b The principal executor and large legatee. Rector of Braunton on his uncle's resignation.
^c Some of this family probably bore the name of Cotington.

Besides those named here, there were others called nieces and nephews:—

EDITH, married to Thomas de la Dune, with a portion of 100 marks, given by her uncle. See Kilner, vol. i. MS. App.

PHILIP DE DERTFORD, a legatee, called *sepos*.

ROBERT FITZ NIGEMILL, or FITZ N'KALE, married a niece. See WILL.

(12.)

CHARTAYNE, or KYNCHMYLLIE.

Margaret Pile Oliver | William Gilmourne de Kynchmylla.

(status of founder's
mother.)

Hugo, | Thomas, | William, | Richard Bishop, | Emma, | Christiana de Kwell
status de la | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* |
 Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla |
 Thomas, | William, | Richard Bishop, | Emma, | Christiana de Kwell
 passed on *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* |
 Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla |
 probably by will of Richard | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* |
 left to founder's will for | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* |
 resulting in *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* |
 Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla |

Will. Job Gilmourne | Mad. Juliana.

Thom

(13.)

Walter Pile Oliver | Emma

(founder's
grandfather)

Robert Pile Oliver |

(founder's mother.)

John de Gilmour | Alicia. | Gilda | Matilda.

John

Robert. | Dominicus | John | William | Alicia. | Joanna
status de la | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* | *status de la* |
 Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla | Kynchmylla |
 of this stock came Dominicus 2d, Volungo, Volungo, Volungo, Volungo, Volungo
 Edward III, Henry VI, and Edward IV.

STUDIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION*.

It has been the misfortune of Mr. Sanford to be forestalled in the publication of many of his most interesting and important historical discoveries by writers who have made a much better use of the materials than will easily be made again. In the cases at least of Mr. Carlyle's "Cromwell" and Mr. Forster's "Grand Remonstrance"—which Mr. Sanford especially refers to—the public, probably, have been the gainers of two delightful and decisive works by the circumstances which have hindered the results of Mr. Sanford's investigations from being published earlier. From the unassuming explanations of his Preface, we learn that the author had, by patient labour and research in reference to Cromwell's letters and speeches, arrived at the true view of the great Protector's character before Mr. Carlyle triumphantly proclaimed it to the world; and that he had, moreover, become thoroughly acquainted with the D'Ewes' Journal before Mr. Forster had dug from it the materials of his charming Essay. In spite, however, of the serious abatements which were made in Mr. Sanford's store of unpublished facts by these productions, there remained enough of them to justify the putting forth of his present work, and to enrich with abundant originality the great mass of information which is contained in these studies and illustrations of the Great Rebellion.

The fact that Mr. Sanford has been for many years a painstaking student in this field of historical enquiry, will, whilst it enhances the value of his evidence concerning the characters and aims of the chief personages who were pitted against each other in the contest that his book refers to, prepare the reader to expect that this evidence will, in all important particulars, confirm the conclusions on the subject which have been arrived at by other independent investigations. And such an expectation will be amply borne out by Mr. Sanford's volume. Every page of it, with hardly an exception, adds new testimony to the triumphant vindications which have been already made of the great men who stood foremost on the popular side, both in council and in camp, throughout the long-continued strife between the people and the king.

"The descendants of the English Cavaliers"—he tells us, in a sentence in which the spirit of his work is indicated—"may with reason be proud of the gallant self-devotion of their ancestors, who perilled their own lives and fortunes, equally with the welfare of their country, in the service of princes wholly unworthy of the sacrifice; but they, on the other hand, have no reason to be ashamed who trace their descent from those Puritan gentlemen who, unsupported by the strong impulse of royal favour and personal devotion, and with little permanent countenance from the shifting passions of a multitude, broke through every tie of individual comfort, and family, and private considerations; cast aside for the time their own natural tastes and sympathies; exposed themselves to imputations of disloyalty with men because they would not be disloyal to God; and through disappointment and success, victory and treachery, high power and utter prostration, unwaveringly preserved the principles of their 'good old cause,' leaving to succeeding generations, who have reaped the harvest which they sowed with their sorrows and their blood, to do justice to their motives, if they refuse to consecrate their names."

In two preliminary sections of his "Studies and Illustrations," Mr. Sanford

* "Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion. By John Langton Sanford, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law." (London: John W. Parker and Son.)

dwells at some length on the policy of the Tudors and the first Stuart, and the relations between the people and the crown during their reigns, and on the growth and character of that Puritanism which gave so much of its energy to the victorious party in the great rebellion that ensued. In his survey of our history under the Tudors, it is their cautious and discreet appreciation of the spirit of the people they were dealing with—rather than a lesser bias towards arbitrary rule—that distinguishes them from their successors of the Stuart line.

“The Tudors,” we are told, “avoided all collision with popular prejudices, and as much as possible abstained from violations of the form of the constitution. They preferred making the nation itself an instrument in the carrying out of their most arbitrary proceedings. They preferred, as a general rule, acts of parliament to acts in council. They struck at individuals, and not at laws or institutions.”

In confirmation of this it will be remembered how Henry the Eighth retracted and apologized before the resistance which his attempt at illegal taxation had aroused; and how Elizabeth, towards the close of her noble reign, by a graceful concession on the subject of monopolies, soothed down the angry opposition of the Parliament to sentiments of gratitude and joy. “That my grants should be grievous to my people,” was a part of the Queen’s wise and dignified reply to an address of thanks from the House of Commons, “and oppressions to be privileged by our patents, our kingly dignity forbids it. Yea, when I heard it, I could give no rest to my thoughts until I had reformed it.” Very different was the tone assumed by James in less than three years afterwards. In a message to the House, he told them, “he had no purpose to impeach their privileges; but *since they derived all matters of privilege from him, and by his grant, he expected they should not be turned against him*, and that by the law the House ought not to meddle with returns, being all made into the Chancery, and to be corrected or reformed by that court only, into which they are returned.” Against this unpalatable declaration the House of Commons protested in emphatic terms. In an able and important state-paper they represented to his Majesty that his claims were derogatory to the dignity, and liberty, and authority of Parliament, and to the rights and liberties of all the subjects of his realm; and furthermore—in reference to the general measures of his government—they declared that their own privileges and the liberties of the people had been more universally and dangerously impugned during that first Parliament of his than ever before since Parliaments began. From the time of this offensive and impolitic message from the King, until the commencement of the civil war in his successor’s reign, public discontents continued to increase, and the redress of grievances was struggled for in sterner mood by every House of Commons which the monarchs were constrained by their necessities to call.

It was the conviction of James that the Puritans were “a sect insufferable in any well-governed commonwealth.” In spite, however, of this conviction, and of the King’s insolence and dogmatism at the Hampton Court conferences, and even of the persecution that he set on foot against them, the Puritans increased in numbers and in influence, and soon became as much distinguished by their zeal for civil liberty as by their religious earnestness. In his description and defence of them, Mr. Sanford has succeeded on the whole, by the help of trustworthy authorities, in clearing away the more repulsive features of the character which has been pertinaciously assigned to them by the misrepresentations of party. He makes them more amiable, without abating anything of the high and resolute virtue on

which their claims to admiration indefeasibly rest. In vindicating them from the charge of being "so uplifted by a sense of their own personal dignity as to be unable to bear any superior," he has, we think, very satisfactorily pointed out the moving principle of this memorable body of men:—

"Assuredly," he tells us, "there is no idea more essentially characteristic of Puritanism than that of one great authority for human action. That there is such a thing as truth and right, and that it has its authoritative expression upon earth, is a conception in itself suggestive of subordination and government, and which broadly distinguishes Puritanism from the chaotic theories of modern democracy. In this idea the Stuarts, had they been wise and upright rulers, would have perceived a valuable ally to their administration. What was implied, however, in this Puritan respect for authority was *good* government—a righteous handling of the sceptre entrusted by God. They had no respect for government except as the earthly symbol of God's supreme authority, and no government could stand in that relation to them which did the work of the Lord negligently. They bent before the throne of God and His divinely constituted tribunals on earth, but they had no reverence for standards of authority which were warped from the divine pattern by the selfish passions and tyranny of princes. They 'feared God and honoured the king' in a higher sense than that in which the Cavalier devoted his life and fortunes to any inheritor of the royal title indiscriminately, however unworthy he might personally be."

Statesmen, animated by this devout sentiment and struggling for invaluable rights, were hard antagonists for kings like the first James and the first Charles. The absolute power which these monarchs claimed wanted all the characteristics which might have made despotism tolerable, and it was attempted to be wielded by men whose own personal failings could scarcely fail to make oppression more unpalatable. The coarse arrogance and scandalous debaucheries of the father were as repulsive as the ingrained craft and falsehood of the son. If Elizabeth—as a living writer tells us—"bequeathed to her successors a regal inheritance rotting to its very core," it was not for successors like these to freshen and restore it. How contemptible and odious James had, even in the earlier years of his reign, rendered himself, we learn from a despatch of the French Ambassador of the time:—

"Consider," he says, "for pity's sake, what must be the state and condition of a prince whom the preachers publicly from the pulpit assail; whom the comedians of the metropolis bring upon the stage; whose wife attends these representations in order to enjoy the laugh against her husband; whom the Parliament braves and despises; and who is universally hated by the whole people."

Within as short a period from the commencement of his own kingly rule, Charles had "snapped like bands of tow the ancient statutes of the land," violated some of the dearest rights of his subjects, broken solemn compacts, and brought his own word to be a worthless bubble no man could put trust in.

The "Studies and Illustrations" which are now published embrace most of the great incidents of the Rebellion down to the thanksgiving which was ordered by Parliament for the victory on Long-Marston Moor. From the first page of his volume to the last Mr. Sanford writes with that strong sympathy with those who were struggling in the people's cause which seems to be more and more justified by the results of new investigations. Without being an enthusiastic, or, generally, even an eloquent, chronicler of the memorable events by which the downfall of the King was brought about, it is evident that his painstaking labours of reflection and research have made him as unqualified an admirer and advocate of the popular chieftains in the contest as any of the writers who have dealt with this

important portion of our history. He has a full and deep conviction that the resistance was, in all its stages, justified by the oppressions or duplicity of the King; and this feeling manifests itself without reserve in all his narratives. In this respect the sternest enemy of Charles would wish for nothing more outspoken. But, whilst Mr. Sanford is as downright in his exposure of the King's tyrannical proceedings as any of those heroic Puritans were whom he delights to honour, his statements of facts are collected from the trustworthiest sources, and tested, on all considerable occasions, by comparison of the most credible authorities. In his account of the measures which had most to do in weaning the affections of the nation from the King and urging the quarrel on to the extreme of civil war,—as in his account of the baneful influence of Buckingham over the Prince's mind, the duplicity in the matter of the Spanish match, and the disgraceful expeditions afterwards against Spain and France;—or in his account of the petty insolence and anger of the King towards his earlier Parliaments, of the illegal means which Charles resorted to in order to raise supplies, and the heartless cruelty by which these depredations on the people were enforced;—or in his record of the King's subterfuges to prevent the passing of the Petition of Right, and his scandalous violations of it after it had at last received his full and regular assent;—or in his brief but touching notice of the King's unconstitutional vengeance on the "vipers," as he called them, who had been foremost in the opposition to him in the House of Commons;—or in his ample survey of the proceedings connected with the impeachment of Lord Strafford, and of the royal plot to save the minister from a well-earned fate;—or, indeed, in his exposition of any of the memorable circumstances which come within the scope of his work, it is clear that he has spared no pains in seeking for the truth, and never wilfully disguised the truth that he has found.

Amongst the weightier contents of his volume, Mr. Sanford has interspersed a few well-conceived characters of men who were "the chiefs in the eloquent war" which ended in an actual appeal to arms. Foremost, by every title, among these is Sir John Eliot, who is called by Mr. Hallam "the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty which that time produced." Mr. Sanford says of him:—

"The leader of the popular party in the Parliament of 1628-9 was Sir John Eliot, one of the many great men contributed by the west of England to this period of the national history. With talents of the highest order, Eliot combined much simple dignity of manner. Warm feelings, under the control of a severely-trained judgment, were blended in him with an almost stern sincerity and earnestness of purpose, which inspired his political associates with a deferential respect equal to their admiration and love. Himself disinterested in a high degree, he seemed to have, along with this quality, an instinctive perception of the existence of meaner and lower motives in others who passed with the world at large for disinterested patriots. A firm and unwavering friend, he was also without reproach in his domestic relations. He was not a mere politician; but he had enriched his mind with the lore of antiquity, especially such as rose to the height of his own lofty ideas. Constitutional history, and the higher grades of literature, held equal sway in his tastes. He possessed the power of concentrating the results of his reading upon any subject with great effect; and this faculty renders his speeches richer in illustrative allusion than those of most of his contemporaries. In his religious opinions he must be classed among the Puritans; and among that section of them who have been called Doctrinal Puritans. A strong opponent of Arminianism, he was Erastian in his ideas of Church government, and was rather an enemy to the introduction of new doctrines and ceremonies than an advocate of a change in the constitution of the Church of England. It only remains to be said that he was a complete master of the system of parliamentary tactics, and was second to no one in the management of the business of the House."

His malignant treatment of this great man is one of the blackest spots on Charles's memory. Not contented with destroying the patriot's life by the slow torture of a foul imprisonment, he wreaked his vengeance on the dead body of his victim. When his son petitioned the King for permission to carry the remains of his father into Cornwall, that they might be buried there, the King's answer was, "Lett Sir John Eliot's body be buried in the church of that parishe where he dyed." Well has it been said by Mr. Forster—in reference to this barbarous reply—"A paltry piece of heartless spite on the lifeless body of a man, appropriately closes a series of unavailing attempts to reduce his living soul."

Second only to Eliot in the splendour of his abilities, and second to no man in the extent and importance of his parliamentary labours in the popular cause, was John Pym. His judgment, daring, and address, made him of all men fittest for the post of patriotic leader in those perilous times. Mr. Sanford's summary of his character is in these words:—

"In his public motives, as high-minded as Eliot, the character of John Pym, the son of a Somersetshire squire, presents, in some points, a striking contrast to that of his political associate. Eliot was naturally of an impetuous and fiery disposition, and his speeches have all the warmth in accordance with such a temperament. Pym was, in general, of a more equable and cautious disposition; and the kindness of his demeanour, and his agreeable social qualities, attracted to the cause of which he was the advocate many who would have shrunk from the sterner appeals of Eliot. At the same time, on great public occasions, there was a grave dignity in his bearing, which seemed to his contemporaries to represent fitly the public body of which he was so distinguished a member. In power of application to the most onerous and distasteful tasks, Pym stands unrivalled; and he surpasses all in the wonderful mastery which he obtained over a mass of seemingly disconnected details, and in the clear and vigorous manner in which he extracted the kernel of the matter from the dry husk of irrelevant circumstances in which it might be wrapped up. Equalling any antiquary in the minuteness and laboriousness of his examination of facts, he never sank under the weight of his own acquisitions; but, clothing them in simple but striking language, raised them, in their application, into the higher regions of broad and general principles. His eloquence, inferior to Eliot's in richness of illustration, and wanting his fervour of expression, was superior in natural ease and accommodation to the minds of a mixed audience. Of an essentially constructive mind, he never fell down and worshipped the idols of his own creation, and always kept the opinions and feelings of others before his eyes. Less severe than Eliot in his judgment on the follies of the world around him, he had less of his instinctive recognition of baser motives, but he had greater acquired knowledge of men. The conduct of Pym would appear to have been more subject to the influence of worldly motives than that of Eliot; but it would be difficult to find an instance in which such influences were less open to blame. Thus, in the course of his political career, Pym associated with men, and employed instruments, from an acquaintance with whom, and from the use of which, Eliot's keen sensibilities would probably have shrunk; but it has never yet been shewn that in his intercourse with the one, or in his employment of the other, he outstepped the limits of moral principle."

But of Mr. Pym the reader hears much more in that section on "Strafford and Pym" which is probably, on the whole, the most interesting department of Mr. Sanford's volume. In his description of the old chapel in which the Long Parliament assembled, and of the seats which the leading members usually filled,—which occurs in this section,—Mr. Sanford has indeed been anticipated by the graphic pen of Mr. Forster, in his recent Essay on "The Grand Remonstrance;" but new and attractive information on other, hardly less important, proceedings of that Parliament, appears to have been found abundantly in D'Ewes' Journal. It was not to be mistaken that the House had met together in a resolute mood, in which decisive measures would be tried. Earliest amongst these, after the completion of formal business, was the first movement in the impeachment of the Earl of

Strafford—a proceeding which has been justly described by Mr. Hallam as “a master-stroke of that policy which is fittest for revolutions.” When, years before, Wentworth had gone over to the King’s side, Pym’s parting words to him had been, “*Though you leave us now, I will never leave you while your head is upon your shoulders.*” After a long interval, in which they had been beyond comparison the prime sustainers of the causes they respectively adhered to, Pym’s time at last had come. It was by the instigation of his eloquence that the House unanimously voted an accusation of high treason against Strafford, and he it was, as the appointed spokesman of the Commons, who proceeded, at the head of three hundred members, to impeach the Earl at the bar of the House of Lords. Mr. Sanford’s outline of the proceedings on the subsequent trial is singularly clear and full, and in some considerable particulars it corrects, on the authority of the Journal of D’Ewes, opinions which have hitherto been entertained. Thus, in relation to Pym’s participation in the Act of Attainder, we have this important passage:—

“Mr. Forster, in his valuable ‘Life of Pym,’ has dwelt very forcibly on the peculiar merits of that statesman in preferring an enactment to a judgment. The reasons he there adduces are in themselves full of weight, and no doubt had their influence in the decision arrived at on this point by the majority of the House of Commons. But in this majority it appears from the ‘Journal’ of D’Ewes that Pym is not to be reckoned. Strode and Hampden also would seem to have been in favour of demanding judgment from the Lords, instead of proceeding by bill of attainder. With their known conviction of the guilt of Wentworth, and their earnest desire to procure his condemnation, these men could scarcely have taken this view unless they had believed that a conviction was probable in the judicial form: the cause of the opponents of Strafford, therefore, is by no means identified with the legislative form which the prosecution ultimately assumed.”

Again, on a motion to have the bill of attainder read a second time, D’Ewes tells us:—“Mr. Pym would *not* have the bill read, but to go the other way, because this is the safer, to shew that we and the Lords are reconciled and not severed, and so we shall proceed the more speedily by demanding judgment.” Mr. Sanford supposes that the circumstance of Pym *supporting several of the propositions in the separate clauses of the bill* may have given rise to the erroneous notion that he was in fact favourable to that mode of proceeding. On this point, and indeed on the whole of the important measures on which Strafford’s fate depended, including the King’s futile plots and plans to save him, Mr. Sanford’s pages will be found full of well-arranged and deeply-interesting information.

Cromwell, of course, is not forgotten in these illustrations of a rebellion in which he ultimately played so unapproached a part. To write a life of Oliver Cromwell was the original design of Mr. Sanford’s studies, and in the form of such a work his matter was in the first instance shaped. A long section of the present volume is devoted to the Protector’s early life, and puts the reader in possession of the chief results of Mr. Sanford’s investigations into Cromwell’s personal history down to the period of the meeting of the Long Parliament. From the date of that event—through sections dealing respectively with the subjects of “Parliamentary Royalism,” “The Earl of Essex,” and “Long-Marston Moor,”—our glimpses of him become more and more frequent, until he begins to grow into the great conspicuous figure of the troubled scene. It was his fortune to be, as he himself described it, “suddenly preferred and lifted up from lesser trusts to greater.” It was at an early period of the wars in which his elevation was so rapid that he received—originally, as Mr. Sanford appears

to have ascertained, as a designation applying to himself solely—that name of *Ironsides* which was afterwards extended to the regiment he had been sagacious enough to raise of “such men as had the fear of God before them, as made some conscience of what they did.” In the pages before us we see something of the prowess of those memorable soldiers, of whom it may well be said, as of Miles Standish’s little troop in Mr. Longfellow’s recent poem,—

“Giants in heart they were, who believed in God and the Bible!”

That belief was the common inspiration both of general and men. In a letter written to describe the defeat of Goring’s army at Langport, we find Cromwell saying:—

“I can say this of Naseby, that when I saw the enemy draw up, and march in gallant order towards us, and we a company of poor ignorant men, to seek how to order our battle, the general having commanded me to order all the horse, I could not [riding alone about my business] but smile out to God in praises, in assurance of victory, because God would, by things that are not, bring to nought things that are, of which I had great assurance, and God did it.”

Consistently enough, he adds to the declaration of this invincible faith:—
“Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord, and declare the wonders that He doth for the children of men!”

Mr. Sanford’s account of the battle of Long-Marston Moor bears ample witness to his diligent study both of the localities and details of that memorable engagement. His animated description, aided by a map of the movements before and after, and a plan of the battle itself, presents us with a far clearer and more lively conception of the actual conflict than it is at all usual to obtain from written narratives of military operations. The loss to the royal cause on this fatal field was terrible: besides the whole of their ordnance, ammunition, and baggage, with “about a hundred colours and ten thousand arms,” the King’s army left amongst their dead nearly two thousand men of gentle birth. With an anecdote concerning one of these, which does honour to the kindness of heart of Cromwell, we must conclude our brief and hurried notice of Mr. Sanford’s interesting volume:—

“Another name,” he tells us, “which we find in the lists of the officers killed on the king’s side, is ‘Master Towneley, of Towneley, a Lancashire Papist;’ and, connected with this death, a family tradition has been handed down, seemingly on good authority, which deserves recital. ‘Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, married Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in Lancashire, esquire, who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor. During the engagement she was with her father at Knaresborough, where she heard of her husband’s fate, and came upon the field the next morning in order to search for his body, while the attendants of the camp were stripping and burying the dead. Here she was accosted by a general officer, to whom she told her melancholy story. He heard her with great tenderness, but earnestly desired her to leave a place where, besides the distress of witnessing such a scene, she might probably be insulted. She complied, and he called a trooper who took her *en croup*. On her way to Knaresborough, she inquired of the man the name of the officer to whose civility she had been indebted, and learned that it was Lieutenant-General Cromwell.’”

ALBUM DE VILLARD DE HONNECOURT*.

THE book thus designated by its editor is a parchment manuscript of the size termed in England octavo, filled with drawings of figures, buildings, machines, and masonic devices. It appears to have been employed as a sketch-book, in which its owner inserted from time to time drawings of the objects that interested him during his travels, or embodying the suggestions of his imagination. These he dedicates to the service of posterity in a short inscription on the first leaf, in which he salutes his future readers, and begs all those who labour at the different works described in his pages to pray for his soul, and hold him in grateful remembrance.

The volume is stitched in six quires, and appears to have originally contained at least 108 pages, of which, however, forty-two are missing. The drawings are made on both sides the leaf, in the sheets that remain: they are, with one exception, in outline, and appear to have been sketched with black chalk, and afterwards traced over with a pen and ink. Many of them are accompanied by a short explanatory notice. This curious and unique manuscript, which is now in the Imperial Library at Paris, was brought from the Abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés at the Revolution, and was made known to the world for the first time by Willemin, who copied some of the drawings in his *Monuments Français Inédits*. But the real nature and value of its contents were discovered by M. Jules Quicherat, Professor of Archaeology at the Ecole des Chartes at Paris. He, in 1849, published in the sixth volume of the *Revue Archéologique* an admirable series of essays, in which he fully analysed the manuscript, explaining and interpreting it in so masterly a manner, as left very little for future commentators to supply.

The nature of the publication in which this work was contained unfortunately admitted only of a few woodcuts, traced from the original, as specimens. But these, in aid of the written descriptions, were sufficient to attract the attention of archeologists and artists to the book, and, amongst others, of M. Lassus, the architect to whom, in conjunction with Viollet le Duc and Albert le Noir, the revival of mediæval architecture and construction in France is principally due, and whose premature death in the past year has robbed his country of one of the brightest ornaments of her artistic world.

Lassus resolved to publish a complete facsimile of this precious record of mediæval art. In 1851 accurate tracings were made for him, and soon after engraved. But the preparation of the essays and descriptions with which he intended to illustrate his favourite author, occupied much longer time. Drawings of still existing edifices of Honnecourt's period had to be obtained, for comparison with Honnecourt's own sketches of the same, memoranda were to be collected, theories to be formed, and all this work to be carried on by a man of the highest eminence in his profession, and constantly employed therein.

* *Album de Villard de Honnecourt, Architecte du XIII^e Siècle; Manuscrit publié en Fac-Simile, Annoté, précédé de Considérations sur la Renaissance de l'Art Français au XIX^e Siècle, et suivi d'un Glossaire, par J. B. A. LASSUS, Architecte de Notre-Dame de Paris, de la Sainte-Chapelle, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, &c. Ouvrage mis au jour, après la mort de M. Lassus et conformément à ses Manuscrits, par ALFRED DARCEL.* (Paris: Imprimerie Impériale. 1858.)

No wonder, therefore, that after his death his manuscript preparations were found in an imperfect and unfinished state. Edited by his friend Alfred Darcel, the "Album of Villard de Honnecourt" is now presented to the world in a conscientious and exact facsimile, illustrated by the copious notes of the enthusiastic and admiring Lassus, in which for the most part he has adopted the views of M. Quicherat as far as they go, to the merit and soundness of which he has honourably testified.

By an ingenious collation of the written notices in the manuscript, Quicherat was enabled to prove that its author styled himself "Wilars" or "Vilars de Honnecourt;" that he was a Picard of the district of Cambrai, and that he lived between the years 1241 and 1250; also that he was an architect, and probably directed the works of the east end of the cathedral of Cambrai. He travelled in Hungary and elsewhere, and his editor endeavours to shew that the church of St. Elisabeth at Cassovia, erected about 1250, was one of his design. That he was an artist of high merit, the numerous figures, single and in groups, which fill the greater part of his pages, abundantly demonstrate. Not merely human figures, but animals, birds, and insects, are sketched, many of them certainly studied from nature. He gives plans of churches, combinations of masonry, furniture, sketches of buildings in rude perspective, and, lastly, a set of drawings apparently copied from the working drawings of Rheims Cathedral, in which, amongst others, there is a pair of elevations, external and internal, of one severly of the choir, in the same manner as we now illustrate such buildings, accompanied by the necessary sections of mouldings and details of construction. These architectural drawings offer the most instructive records of mediæval practice that have ever been published.

The set of plates appropriated to practical masonry and geometry are full of the most curious and often puerile devices conceivable; and the same may be said of the "method of portraiture," of which the author is evidently extremely proud, but which must be seen to be estimated. Suffice it to say, that the results of this method produce figures so characteristically mediæval in their attitudes and aspect, that we must suppose such artifices to have been often employed.

The author sketches machines wherever he meets with them. Amongst these we find a perpetual motion, gimbals, a saw-mill, and a machine to cut off the heads of piles under water, with several other devices, which are thus proved to be of greater antiquity than has been generally assigned to them. Many symbols and diagrams are employed, the interpretation of which will test the abilities of modern freemasonry. We are enabled to state that an English edition of this work, accompanied by the original plates, is in preparation under the direction of Professor Willis.

This is the more necessary, because a considerable space in the Paris edition is occupied by matters relating to artistic views and controversies of an entirely French character, and foreign to the illustration of the manuscript of which we have endeavoured to give a description, but which, consisting as it does of drawings only, must be seen and examined to be thoroughly appreciated.

SAMUEL MARSDEN*.

SAMUEL MARSDEN was born in the year 1764, at Horsforth, a village in the neighbourhood of Leeds. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1793 went out as Second Chaplain to New South Wales. The settlement was at this time in the sixth year of its existence, and in some respects in promising circumstances. The distresses which had harassed it so much since 1790 were fast being removed. The labours of the settlers had at length begun to take effect, and the once sterile lands about Sydney Cove were now productive enough to allow of corn being sold to the government stores. Farms were established at Paramatta, and passage-boats might be seen plying between that town and Sydney. Everything in the temporal affairs of the colony, in fact, shewed signs of progress, forming, in this particular, a melancholy contrast to its moral condition, than which nothing could well be more deplorable. The community was corrupt almost beyond expression. There was scarcely a sort or degree of vice of which it did not furnish examples; and its fate, according to all human judgment, was inevitably cast for a constantly accelerating deterioration. Between the convict portion of the population there was gathering strength a powerful party feeling, of which the bad effects were daily more evident. All the labourers and menials of the colony were felons. By their more fortunate companions who had been emancipated and obtained grants of land, these men were uniformly treated with the greatest consideration and good-fellowship, and they, in their turn, entered with much more heartiness into the service of these masters than into that of other employers. The result was, that the emancipated convicts, having a better command of assistance than any other people in the settlement, soon became a prosperous class; and, as a natural consequence, acquired an importance which the utter debasement of their characters made especially dangerous. The civil and military servants of the government appear to have taken no pains to counteract this evil influence by upholding a higher standard of morality. They were, indeed, no better than their neighbours. Even those occupying superior stations were rather the means of encouraging than of checking the prevailing depravity. The grossest fraudulence, brutality, profanity, and licentiousness obtained universally. If there were any individual members of the society who had not bowed the knee to Baal, they had not courage to raise a voice against the general ungodliness. A prospect more truly hopeless than that which presented itself to Mr. Marsden when he arrived at his post cannot be imagined. He was, however, precisely the man for the place. He was a good man and hated sin, but he was just as little to be depressed at sight of the seemingly overwhelming tide of evil which he had to encounter, as he was to be carried away by it. A more sensitive man might have sunk down in despair and horror; he was not sensitive, and was abundantly sanguine. A still more useful quality than his sanguineness was, perhaps, his great courage. He had no idea of any other fear save the fear of God; per-

* "Memoirs of the Life and Labours of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, of Paramatta, Senior Chaplain of New South Wales; and of his early connexion with the Missions of New Zealand and Tahiti. Edited by the Rev. J. B. Marsden, M.A." (London: The Religious Tract Society.)

sonal risk was a thing he never thought of. In commencing his crusade against the vice of the colony, the odds against him and the ferocity of the people he had to deal with seem never to have entered for a moment into his account. He was just as decided and unreserved in reproving sin as though the public feeling had been all on his side and his position had been as free from danger as in some quiet English parish. The retirement of the Senior Chaplain, which took place almost immediately after his own arrival, made his situation all the more responsible and arduous. Besides adding largely to his pastoral duties, it left him to fight all his battles single-handed. He seems, however, to have been one of those men who stand firmest when they stand alone.

Almost as soon as he was established in the settlement, Mr. Marsden was appointed a magistrate. Such a blending of sacred and secular vocations as the appointment in his case involved is certainly not desirable; and, as far as he personally was concerned, the office brought nothing but trouble. There can be no question, however, of the purity of the motive which induced him to acquiesce in the appointment; and to the colony his acceptance of it was an unmixed advantage, although one of the kind of advantages of which the extent is not quickly to be recognised. The courts of judicature in New South Wales formed no exception to the general corruptness of the settlement. The justice administered was of the most uncertain kind, and the relative proportions of punishments to crimes a matter never considered. Offenders were either allowed to pass without any penalty at all, or received sentences of which the barbarity was a disgrace to a society professing civilization. The introduction of a thoroughly humane, honest, and fearless man into the magistracy, was, under the circumstances, to be regarded as a public blessing; but the amount of annoyance it entailed upon the individual introduced was hardly to be calculated. Mr. Marsden was constantly at issue with his brother-magistrates, and even with the Governor himself. In accepting the appointment, he had, with his constitutional hopefulness, no doubt depended upon effecting a rapid reformation in the judicial system; he had reckoned upon at once inspiring the magistrates with a deeper sense of their responsibilities, and truer and purer ideas of justice. He soon found, however, that this could only be looked for as a work of time; that the rock was not to be worn away with a few drops of water. But the unflinching integrity of his own conduct, and his steadily maintained warfare against iniquity, in whatever shape or person he discovered it, were not wholly without their influence; and even in the hatred he incurred there was an infusion of respect.

In 1807 Mr. Marsden paid a visit to England, where he remained more than a year. Amongst the many important concerns which occupied him during this visit, not the least important were those bearing upon the welfare of New South Wales. The Colonial Office encouraged him to give them his suggestions respecting the colony, although they do not seem to have paid much heed to his advice;—a neglect which, albeit it is perfectly characteristic of the species, is to be regretted. Mr. Marsden had studied the affairs of the settlement with intense and steady interest, he had had very unusual opportunities of observation for fourteen years, and he had meditated upon what he had observed with all the power of a very strong and clear intellect. His recommendations certainly had peculiar claims to attention. In his communications with the Colonial Office he lauded the practice of remitting the sentences of well-conducted convicts,

and of granting them portions of land, but he warmly reprobated the proposal to admit such men to the magisterial bench. He strongly urged the desirability of allowing the wives of convicts to accompany their husbands into banishment; but, above all, he entreated that some suitable accommodations should be provided for the female convicts, who were exposed to the most dangerous temptations and privations, in consequence of there being no proper building to receive them upon their arrival at the settlement.

Upon this last matter, as also upon that of admitting convicts to the magistracy, Mr. Marsden felt with intense earnestness. It was his earnestness upon these two points, indeed, which brought him the persecutions with which he was pursued during so many years of his subsequent career.

When he returned to the colony, General Macquarie had succeeded to the governorship. To the exertions of this governor the colony was largely indebted. In the twelve years during which he was at the head of its affairs it made great advancement. Public buildings were erected, and roads constructed, and discovery pushed into the interior of the country. During this period free emigration became, also, more common, although the popular prejudice in England against emigration to a penal settlement was still only giving way very slowly. Even as late as 1820 the Home Government had continued to offer a free passage and liberal grants of land, beside the assistance of convict-servants, to all free emigrants; but, in spite of this, at the close of General Macquarie's administration, three-fourths of the 29,783 souls of which the white population of the colony consisted, were prisoners or emancipated convicts. Up to 1821 the cost of the colony to the British treasury had been enormous; and, notwithstanding the vast progress it had made by that time, it was still far from paying its own expenses. Wool was the only article of its produce which was available in a foreign market, and the number of sheep in its possession in 1821 was no more than 250,000. However, long before that date its peculiar advantages for rearing sheep were fully known. When Mr. Marsden came to England in 1807, he had brought some wool over with him, and had had it manufactured at Leeds, where it was pronounced equal, if not superior, to the wool of France and Saxony.

One prominent feature in General Macquarie's system of management was his extensive patronage of the convicts. It was a favourite theory of his that a man's former life ought to be forgotten as soon as he set foot in the settlement. It was not long after he assumed the government before emancipated convicts began to be appointed to important public situations,—amongst others, to the magistracy. Such proceedings at once excited Mr. Marsden's indignation. It was a policy he had long foreseen and deprecated. He represented to the Governor that men who had been themselves punished for infringements of the law could not, without glaring violation of propriety, be chosen as its administrators; and besides, some of the men promoted were known to be men of grossly vicious lives. He refused to be associated with these magistrates, and tendered the resignation of his magisterial appointment. The resignation was not accepted; but his conduct had not only raised him up a powerful body of inveterate enemies in the persons of the new magistrates, and their friends and followers, but it had excited a very strong feeling of ill-will in the mind of the Governor. General Macquarie seems fully to have perceived the Senior Chaplain's useful and excellent qualities, and would no doubt have been a very firm friend to him if the latter could have approved of all his plans

and seconded all his measures. But he was not a man who could patiently endure opposition; and Mr. Marsden soon began to experience the unpleasant effects of his resentment. One annoyance he had to bear was some rather paltry meddling in clerical affairs. The Governor took upon himself to dictate to the junior clergy in the matter of conducting the services, and even endeavoured to abridge Mr. Marsden's personal independence in the pulpit, going to such lengths at one time, when his interference was resisted, as to threaten the senior chaplain with a court-martial. Another mode which the Governor adopted to signify his displeasure must have wounded Mr. Marsden particularly. The Governor had made the attempt to establish a farm and reformatory school at Paramatta for the aborigines, but, although he had consulted with Mr. Marsden respecting the project, and although the establishment was in Mr. Marsden's own parish, his name was omitted from the committee of management. Mr. Marsden's benevolence would have led him to take peculiar interest in such a scheme, and his co-operation would have been singularly valuable. It is not to be presumed, however, that his participation in the undertaking would have saved it from turning out a failure. In fact, with all his philanthropy, he himself appears always to have regarded efforts for the civilization and evangelization of the native Australians as somewhat forlorn hopes. He was willing and anxious to make every trial, and we find him often exerting himself on their behalf; but he does not seem ever to have anticipated very important achievements in the way of elevation. His own private experiments were very discouraging. He had brought up one native boy from early infancy, in his own house and amongst his own family, but the child could never be cured of his savage propensities, nor won to confidence or affection, and at last he ran away.

Mr. Marsden was now again to draw upon himself the enmity of General Macquarie; and this time he offended not against the Governor only, but more or less against every one concerned in the affairs of the colony. The case was this. In the latter part of the year 1814 he had written an official letter to the Governor respecting the female convicts, whose condition in regard to suitable accommodation was still the same as it had been six years before. In this letter he entered at large into the evils to which these unfortunate creatures were subject from the carelessness and indifference of authorities, and made an energetic appeal that some steps should be taken to improve their situation. The Governor returned a courteous answer to the letter, but took no notice of its contents. Mr. Marsden waited patiently for a year-and-a-half, and then transmitted a copy of his own letter, together with the Governor's reply, to the government in England; the results of which course were that the state of the female convicts received the attention of a committee of the House of Commons, and that Mr. Marsden's letter was published in their report. But previously to this, a communication to the Governor from England had made known at Sydney what the senior chaplain had done, and a perfect storm of animosity burst upon his devoted head. He was regarded as a public enemy, who had been plotting to bring the Colonial Government into discredit with that at home. He was set upon from all sides; and as if their assaults upon his personal character were not sufficient vent for their fury, his persecutors extended their attacks to the South Sea missionaries, whose reputations they were well aware were dearer to him than his own. The accusations at length became of so serious a kind, that he was obliged to have recourse to legal measures for the defence of him-

self and his friends. The result of the proceedings instituted was entirely in his favour, which, considering the position in which he stood in the colony, is a convincing proof that the charges must have been as false as they were malevolent; for, certainly, if there had been the slightest excuse for unfavourable verdicts, it would have been eagerly enough seized upon. Yet this vindication of his character seems to have had little influence in relieving him from his troubles. His foes were not to be silenced, and, in fact, the greatest injury of all he received was still to come. The libels of the "Sydney Gazette" were harassing, but they had not power to crush him. A much more alarming matter was an official despatch from the Governor to Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary in England, laden with heavy imputations against him, both in his public and private character; and imputations which were particularly cruel and unjust, and particularly difficult to confute. Positive falsehood is much easier to be dealt with than distortion of fact. Some of the Governor's representations, however, went far to disprove themselves from their incompatibility; and, as it turned out, the despatch defeated its own purpose, if its purpose was, as it would seem, the annihilation of the obnoxious chaplain. The statements contained in the communication were of such a nature that Lord Bathurst was induced to send over a commissioner to make a minute investigation of the affairs of the colony; and his investigation led to Mr. Marsden's being triumphantly cleared from every discreditable charge. He received, subsequently, an increase of salary, in consideration of his "long, laborious, and praiseworthy exertions in behalf of religion and morality." Not, however, that he was now *to live happily all the rest of his life*. It was impossible for a man like he was to go through the world without making enemies, especially such a world as New South Wales at that time. The more earnestly he strove and laboured in the cause of righteousness and truth, the greater was the enmity with which he was regarded, and the greater the virulence with which he was maligned. Accordingly, it is not long after the date of the letter which conveys the official recognition of his probity and usefulness, that we find him publishing "An Answer to certain Calumnies." But upon the subject of these later attacks it is not necessary for us to enter.

General Macquarie retired from office in 1821, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Brisbane. The administration of the latter marks an important era in the history of Australia. It was then first began to set towards the shores of Botany Bay that powerful stream of free emigration which was so completely to revolutionize the colony. The effect of this influx upon the moral and social condition of the community was like that produced by a current of fresh air upon a mephitic atmosphere. The prevailing depravity gave way before the purer element introduced; and New South Wales ceased to be in character, as it ere long ceased to be in fact, a *criminal* settlement. Its political advancement was no less remarkable. Even before 1823 we discern symptoms of a change in the public spirit. The despotic authority of the Governor began to excite discontent; and in 1824 a local council was appointed to assist him in conducting the affairs of the colony. In 1829 a legislative council was formed, which passed an act for establishing trial by jury. Meanwhile, towns sprang up rapidly in the interior, and before 1830 a signal sign of progress was manifested in the appearance of steam-boats.

Sir Thomas Brisbane had returned to England in 1825, and was succeeded by Sir Ralph Darling, who, in his turn, was succeeded, in 1831, by

Sir Richard Bourke. Sir Richard Bourke made for himself an enduring reputation in the colony, and during his term of authority it made giant strides. It was during his governorship that a permanent settlement was effected in Victoria. More than one unsuccessful attempt had been made to form a settlement in that province, before the brothers Henty, from Van Diemen's Land, established, in 1834, a whaling station at Port Phillip. Their lead was followed with spirit. John Batman, a New South Wales colonist, established himself there the next year; and a very few months after his arrival, a company from Van Diemen's Land settled upon the ground on which stands the present town of Melbourne. Before 1837, the colony had increased so greatly as to make the right of possession a matter of anxious dispute between Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Sir Richard Bourke settled the controversy, and took formal possession of it for the latter, of which it remained a dependency until the year 1851. Before 1837 also was commenced the colonization of South Australia. The establishment of these settlements was productive of immense advantage to the colony at Sydney. Another incalculable benefit it received not long after in the virtual abolition of transportation to its coasts.

When Sydney was erected into a bishopric, Mr. Marsden's friends indulged a very natural expectation that he would be appointed the first bishop. It was Dr. Broughton, however, who received the appointment; and nothing better proves the genuine disinterestedness and humility of Mr. Marsden's character than the demeanour he exhibited upon the occasion, and throughout his intercourse with the Bishop; it clearly shewed that it was not the hope of temporal honour which had inspired the long labours of his indefatigable life. This life was now rapidly drawing to its close. In the summer of 1837 Mr. Marsden completed his seventy-third year; and this was the last summer he was to see on earth. The last months of his life were spent quietly and happily in his own parish of Paramatta, and in the month of May, 1838, he died. As has been the case with many another good man, the services he had rendered began to be acknowledged as soon as he had passed out of the reach of acknowledgments. The proposal to raise a monument to his memory was met with enthusiasm; and this feeling appears to have been something more than a transient turn of popular caprice. New South Wales seemed to see that she had lost a friend, and a friend who had been well tried.

Mr. Marsden was buried in Paramatta Church, and more than sixty carriages, we are told, followed his remains to the grave. Such a funeral procession is suggestive. Sixty years before, and the project of founding a penal settlement in Australia was regarded as too wild for any reasonable person to countenance: the country was pronounced an unfit place of habitation even for felons. Less than fifty years before, and the produce of the sterile lands around Sydney Cove was actually insufficient to supply the necessities of the thousand miserable beings who had been exiled to its shores. The privations of these unhappy wretches were only to be equalled by their pollution. And now, in 1838, the stone-built streets of Sydney were thronged with vehicles, of which the carriages of the opulent formed a conspicuous part; it was no uncommon thing for individuals of the town to have sums of £20,000, in hard cash, ready for investment; and private companies would send out £100,000. The limits of the old colony were yearly being pushed farther and farther; and new colonies had sprung up, whose vigorous infancy would have put to shame the early growth of the first settlement. But even this prosperity sinks into comparative insignifi-

cance when we glance beyond 1838, at the Australia of our own day,—the unvisionary El Dorado of modern times,—the wealthiest dependency of the wealthiest power of the world.

In his connection with New South Wales, it is most frequently a stern, unyielding side of Mr. Marsden's character that is exhibited; but in his connection with New Zealand, although his courage and inflexible steadiness of purpose are no less conspicuous, he appears in a more winning aspect. It is not our present purpose to dwell at length upon the history of his labours in this latter sphere; but the most meagre outline of his career requires that it should be indicated. We do not know the precise time that he began to turn his thoughts towards New Zealand, but at an early period of his residence in New South Wales he seems to have become impressed with a very high opinion of the Maori character, and to have indulged hopes of an important work to be achieved in that nation. When in England in 1808, he consulted with the Church Missionary Society upon the project of a mission to the island; and in consequence of his advice, the Society was induced to enter upon the undertaking, and sent out two lay missionaries, who embarked in the same vessel in which he himself returned to Sydney. A circumstance happened during the voyage which tended greatly to further his views with regard to the mission, which, indeed, almost looked like an interposition of Providence on its behalf. Mr. Marsden observed amongst the ship's crew a young man differing widely in appearance from all the rest of the seamen. The man was in frightfully ill health, and it seemed scarcely probable that he would live to reach his destination. The benevolent chaplain was struck with pity, and entered into conversation with him, when it transpired that the stranger was a New Zealand chief, who, having been seized with a passion for roaming, had engaged himself as a common sailor in an English vessel, and had been some time in England. He had been infamously ill-treated, however, and was now on his way back to his own country. Mr. Marsden shewed every attention to the unfortunate sufferer during the voyage, and, when they arrived at Sydney, kept him at his own house for six months. The young chief, Duaterra, was keenly sensitive to all the kindness he received; and at length went back to New Zealand, restored in health, and the devoted friend of Mr. Marsden, and of missionaries in general. The two missionaries who had been sent out by the Society had been detained from various causes so long at Sydney, that they did not reach New Zealand until after Duaterra's return; and even when they did arrive there, their stay was very brief; they merely shewed themselves in the country, and then returned to Sydney. They returned to New Zealand, however, in 1814, and this time Mr. Marsden himself accompanied them. It was not very long before Mr. Marsden and his party presented themselves to the Maories that an English vessel had been seized and burned upon their coast, and every soul on board slaughtered, and, as it was currently believed, eaten:—not a very assuring retrospect! But Mr. Marsden entertained no fear as to his own reception, and intrusted himself as calmly to the fierce cannibal tribes as though he was as confident of their intentions towards him as of his own towards them. His intrepidity was, indeed, amazing. At the time of his landing on the island, there was a grand war raging between the people of the Bay of Islands and the people of Wangaroa. As the commencement of his Christian work in the country, Mr. Marsden determined to negotiate a peace. His friend, Duaterra, belonged to the Bay of Islands, and so he had good hopes in that quarter;

but with the Wangaroans it was different. He resolved, however, to make the attempt; and accordingly one evening, having supped with Shunghie, the great Bay of Islands' chief and Duaterra's uncle, he walked to the hostile encampment. He was courteously received, and very attentively listened to whilst he explained the objects for which he had come to New Zealand, and represented how much the restoration of peace would contribute to the welfare of the nation generally. He spent the night in the camp, and before departing in the morning gave all the chiefs an invitation to breakfast on board his vessel. To this breakfast the Bay of Islands' chieftains were also invited, and it finished with a round of hand-shaking amongst the belligerents, and a mutual agreement to forget old grudges; and so the peace was concluded.

Shunghie was a man of majestic person, and of considerable intellectual power, but of an ambitious and cruel disposition. In 1820 he visited England, and was introduced to George the Fourth, who presented him with a sword and some costly firearms. This visit was unfortunate in its effects upon his character. "There is but one king in England," he said; "there shall be only one king in New Zealand!" and in pursuance of this determination, he had no sooner returned to the Bay of Islands than he began to make war, and fought a bloody battle with a neighbouring chief, amusing himself, after the engagement, by cutting off the heads of no fewer than sixteen captives with the injudicious present he had received from *his cousin of England*. Shunghie, however, did not realize his dream of sole monarchy. Mr. Marsden had also entertained a hope of seeing the tribes of New Zealand united under one head, but he found the plan impracticable. Other hopes and anticipations he had formed for this people, for whom he had conceived so strange an affection, were likewise destined never to be fulfilled. The vision of a grand, independent Maori nation, which should set an example of Christianity and civilization, received its final blow, four years after his death, when New Zealand was formally annexed to the English crown. Yet, far as what has been actually accomplished in New Zealand falls short of what he had fondly pictured, there has been much achieved; and if he could have lived until the present time, he would doubtless have found great consolation, under the destruction of his more brilliant expectations, in listening to the service of his beloved Church performed by two regularly ordained Maori ministers.

During Mr. Marsden's lifetime the work of evangelization in New Zealand went on with varying success. Duaterra's early death was a great loss; but, on the whole, the result of the undertaking was satisfactory. Mr. Marsden's own interest in the mission never faltered. Seven times he visited the Bay of Islands; and his last visit was made within a twelvemonth of his death. In fact, the more age and infirmity increased upon him, the closer seems to have grown the bond which bound him to New Zealand. "The people in the colony are becoming too fine for me," he remarked a few months before his death: "I am too old to preach to them, but I can talk to the New Zealanders."

And this affection was fully returned by the objects of it. Whatever they might be to others, his beloved Maories were always gentle and tractable with him. More than once did the savage Shunghie disband his warriors on the eve of war in deference to his remonstrances. During his last visit he was borne about upon a litter by the natives wherever he wished to go, and they would come from long distances for the sake of seeing him. On one occasion a chief had sat for several hours in mute and

absorbed examination of his venerable friend's features, and on being last mildly chidden for what seemed a rudeness, he replied, "Let alone; let me take a last look; I shall never see him again." The answer was touching, and conveys a good idea of the kind of regard in which was held.

LINES ORIGINALLY WRITTEN FOR THE LADIES' CHARITABLE
BAZAAR AT PENZANCE, A.D. 1828.

WHAT! in this wonder-working age,
When upside down all things are turning;
When steam the rapid car conveys,
And lamps without their oil are burning;

When led by Davy's guardian blaze
With safety through the fire we walk;
And Lithographs to our amaze,
Can make the very stones to talk;

Shall Charity alone be far
Amid these wonders left behind?
If you will enter this Bazaar,
She deals with magic too, you'll find.

Around the tables, gaily spread,
See all that Fancy can bestow;
Of sparkling stars and roses red,
And pictures fair, a splendid show!

Wave but a gold or silver wand,—
That filigree shall thatch a cottage;
Obedient to the same command
That urn becomes a mess of pottage.

That silken cushion stuffed with bran
Shall be a basket full of bread:
And what appears a cooling fan
Shall as a blanket warm a bed.

The parasol shall form a ceiling
To shelter from the wind and rain;
Yon butterfly shall speed with healing
Upon its wings to sotten pain.

That vase is full of balm and honey,
Transparent though it seem to be:
The empty purse shall pour out money:—
Those chains shall set a pris'ner free.

These glitt'ring gauds, to outward sense,
Of idle toys which seem a store,
Touch'd by thy wand, Benevolence,
Are food and raiment for the poor.

Here Charity, in pious aid,
Her loving duties to fulfil,
Makes Luxury her helping maid,
And Labour work with magic skill.

C. V. LE GRICE.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE KNIGHTS
TEMPLARS.

No. V.

A FILE of documents, thirty-seven in number, formerly in the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer, but now in the Exchequer department at Carlton Ride, and marked "7258, J. P. R.," gives some curious information as to one part of the proceedings against the Templars, viz., an inquiry into debts that were owing to them; it is indorsed "Inquisitiones de Debitis que debebantur Templariis ad Natale Domini anno primo, retornate in crastino Clausi Pasche anno secundo [Edward II.]," and consists of twenty-one writs directing a minute inquiry into any debts due to the Order, and of sixteen returns of the inquisitions held in obedience thereto.

The writs are (with one exception—No. 4) all of the same nature, and it is therefore unnecessary to print more than a single specimen of them; the same may be said of eight of the returns, which (like No. 2) merely state that no debts were owing to the Brethren, or any of them, in the bailiwicks from which they proceed; but the remaining returns will well repay examination. The chief points will be noticed as we come to them in turn, and we shall also print the names of the jurors who framed the inquisitions where nothing was found owing, as possibly useful contributions to genealogy and county history.

The first document on the file is the following writ, addressed to the sheriff of Worcester, and bearing date Dec. 31, 1308 (No. 1). That official^a is strictly charged to make a most diligent inquiry, as well within liberties as without, in his bailiwick, as to debts owing to the Master and Brethren of the Militia of the Temple, or any of them, with all the circumstances of by whom and how, and when and on what account, such debts were incurred; to gather in the said debts as far as possible, and in particular to forbid any payment of them to the Brethren, or to any one on their behalf; and to give a distinct and open account of what he has done in the premises to the Treasurer (Walter Reynolds, bishop of Worcester^b) at the Exchequer on the morrow of the Easter term then next ensuing, as usual bringing the writ with him.

"No. 1. WRIT—WORCESTER.

"*Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti Wygornie, salutem. Ex certis causis tibi precipimus firmiter quo poterimus injungendo quod visis presentibus circumspecte inquiras et diligenter modis et viis omnibus quibus melius videris expedire, tam infra libertatem quam extra, in balliva tua, quot et que debita debebantur Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia, vel eorum alicui, in eadem balliva tua, ad fest[um] Natalis Domini anno regni nostri primo vel postea, et a quo vel quibus, et cui et ex qua causa, et a quo tempore, et qualiter et quo modo. Et hujusmodi debita capias in manum nostram omnibus et singulis predictae ballive tue, quem vel quos debitores Fratrum predictorum esse inveneris dictum ex*

^a His name does not appear in this document; but from a Memorandum in the Rageman-bag at the Chapter-house (to be hereafter printed), it is probable that it was Robert de Bokenhale. The names of ten other sheriffs are given in the same document (April and May, 1308), and as such officers frequently held their counties for several years together, we may reasonably conclude that we have in that list the names of the sheriffs in the spring of 1309, when these inquisitions were taken.

^b Afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor.

parte nostra duntaxat exhibendo nequis eorum alicui ipsorum Fratrum, vel alicui alii nomine eorum in inde aliquid exhibere eo quod nobis satisfacere poterit ullo modo donec aliud inde duxerimus vel mandum. Et constare facias distincte et aperte Th no streo apud Westmonasterium in crastino Clausi Pasche qualiter et quomodo fueris exiens hec predicta. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc

“ generali patre W. Wygornie Episcopo Thesaurario nostro, apud Westmonasterium xxij. die Decembris anno regni nostri secundo.”

The sheriff's return is the following unsatisfactory one of “no effects;” so that the inquiry so far is profuse to the royal exchequer:—

“No. 2. RETURN—WORCESTER.

“Inquisitio capta eorum Vicecomite Wygornie de quibuscumque debitis que debebantur Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia, vel eorum alicui, in comitatu Wygornie, ad festum Natalis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo vel post ea, per sacramentum Johannis de Walsued, Johannis Lenynch, Johannis le Fremar, Johannis Wyth, Roberti filii Ricardi Aleyn, Johannis de Baxco de Elmlepe, Walteri Blanchard, Ricardi Andrew, Ricardi Pippard, Thomas de la Shawe, Ricardi Wybbe, et Willemi Gallyene.

“Qui dicunt, per sacramentum eorum, quod non fuit aliquis in comitatu Wygornie die Natalis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo nec postea, qui Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia, nec alicui eorum, aliquid debitum debet, nec adhuc debet.

“In cuius rei testimonium hinc Inquisitioni predicti juratores sigilla sua apposerunt.”

Nos. 3, 6, 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 31 to 37 are writs similar to No. 1^d, but No. 4 is a writ of different purport. It seems that Richard Damory, the sheriff of Oxford and Berks, had neglected to make any return, and this brings down upon him the following marked expression of the royal surprise and displeasure, which bears date March 1, 1309:—

“No. 4. WRIT—OXFORD and BERKS.

“Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti Oxonie et Berks salutem. Cum nuper certis de causis capi preceperimus in manum nostram omnes terras et tenementa et omnia bona et catalla Magistri et Fratrum Milicie Templi in Anglia in comitatu predictos, et jam datum sit nobis intelligi quod iidem Magister et Fratres habuerunt in baliva tua, tam pecuniam, jocalia, quam alia diversa bona et catalla que pretextu precepti nostri predicti in manum nostram nullatenus erant capta, de quo miramur plurimum et movemur. Nos preceptum nostrum executioni plenarie demandari volentes tibi firmiter injungendo precipimus quod non omittas propter aliquam libertatem de balliva tua quin eam ingrediaris, et per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, de pecunia, jocalibus, et aliis bonis hujusmodi inquiras diligentius veritatem, et ea omnia in quorumcunque manibus inventa fuerint sine dilatione capiatis in manum nostram, et salvo custodiatis donec aliud inde tibi preceperimus. Et quid inde feceritis constare facias Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario nostro, apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Clausi Pasche super profferum tuum distincte et aperte. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve.

“Teste W. Wygornie Episcopo, Thesaurario nostro, apud Westmonasterium, primo die Marci anno regni nostri secundo.”

Thus urged, Richard Damory holds his court on the Saturday in Easter week at Maydenheth, and forthwith he discovers much that the king

^c Sic.

^d In all probability writs were issued to each sheriff, but we have only those for Worcester, Oxford and Berks, Somerset and Dorset, Hereford, Cornwall, Bedford and Bucks, Rutland, Gloucester, Notts and Derby, Northumberland, Devon, Northampton, Warwick and Leicester, Westmoreland, Wilts, Southampton, Surrey and Sussex, Kent, London and Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk.

^e Sic.

^f Sic.

wanted, viz., "money, jewels, and other goods and chattels." Two of the jurors own themselves indebted to the preceptor of Bustleham^s to the amount of £7 for horses and sheep; other parties are returned as owing him money for a horse, oxen and calves; and the prior of Hurle^b, a debtor to the amount of £6 6s. 4d., is found also the custodian of not only a sum of money, but of a cup of mazer with silver foot, some household stuff, and some pieces of armour, which had been intrusted to him by the preceptor before the preceding Christmas; but these the sheriff, probably fearing the censure of Holy Church, prudently leaves in his hands:—

"No. 5. RETURN—OXFORD and BERKS.

"*Inquisitio capta coram Ricardo Damory, Vicecomite Berks, apud Maydeneheth, die Sabbati in septimana Pasche, anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo, auctoritate cujusdam brevis Domini Regis sibi directi ad inquirendum quot et que debita debebantur Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia vel eorum, infra ballivam suam, ad festum Natalis Domini anno regni Regis predicti primo, et etiam de aliis diversis bonis et cattallis ipsorum Magistri et Fratrum pretextu aliorum mand[atorum] Domini Regis in manu ipsius nondum captorum¹, per sacramentum Gilberti Saddok, Johannis ar, Johannis atte Hoo, Willelmi atte Halle, Roberti de Shorteford, Ade de la Garderobe, Johannis de Babelham, Ade de Bynham, Johannis Rye, Ricardi de Iwhurst, Johannis le Ken, et Stephani atte Felde,*

"*Qui dicunt, per sacramentum suum, quod Gilbertus Saddok et Stephanus atte Felde tenentur Fratri Thome de Wohop, nuper preceptori de Bustleham, tam pro equis quam pro ovibus ab eodem emptis ante dictum fest[um] Natalis Domini in septem libris sterlingorum, de quibus nihil adhuc est solutum.*

"*Item Johannes de Hurle tenetur eidem pro uno equo eodem ante dictum festum in quatuor solidis sterlingorum, de quibus nihil adhuc est solutum.*

"*Item Walterus et Matildis mater ejusdem Walteri tenentur eidem pro sex bobus et tribus juvenicis emptis ab eodem ante dictum festum in quatuor solidis sterlingorum, de quibus nihil adhuc est solutum.*

"*Dicunt etiam quod in custodia Radulphi de Hurle sunt undecim marce ariis predicti Fratris Thome, quas idem Frater Thomas eidem Radulpho ante dictum festum Natalis Domini tradidit custodiendas.*

"*Dicunt etiam quod Prior de Hurle qui nunc est tenetur eidem Fratri Thome, tam pro ovibus quam pro aliis minutis rebus ab eodem ante dictum festum emptis, in novem marcis sex solidis et quatuor denariis, de quibus nihil adhuc est solutum.*

"*Dicunt etiam quod est in custodia dicti Prioris unus ciphus de mazoero cum pede argenteo, precii dimidie marce. Item, in custodia ejusdem Prioris, j. pelvis rotundus cum lotorio, precii xvj^d. Item una cista L. nga¹, precii ij^s. Item, in custodia ejusdem, j. [ga]mbeyson, j. haube[rg]eon et quissins, j. par cirotecarum de Baleyne, ij. gorges de plate, et j. spe . . . uirs (?) pro lectis, que omnia predicta fuerunt predicti Fratris Thome, et per ipsum, ante festum predictum, liberata predicto Priori custodienda, et in custodia ejusdem adhuc existunt. Et ulterius nihil inquirere possunt.*

"*In cujus rei testimonium predicti juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum apud Maydeneheth, die et anno supradictis.*"

No. 8 is a return of "nothing owing" in his bailiwick, from an inquisition taken at Bodmin before Thomas de la Hide, on Easter-eve (March 29), 1309, by the following twelve jurors:—Ralph de Penwore, Roger de Treglozenon, Hugh de Tregwezen, Henry de Dynan, Richard de Treworthanek, Richard de Bakelli, William de Wruscoke, Morice de Penhirghard, Walter Paen, Luke de Trenant, William de Talglihy, and Laurence de Maynde.

The sheriff of Hereford makes a return (No. 9) which states that Thomas de Tolnos (or Tulus), the preceptor of Upleden^a, had granted a loan of 10s. to Roger de la Stone; and had sold cattle to Walter Caperon,

^s Or Bisham, afterwards known as the last resting-place of "King-making Warwick." See Extent, pp. 213, 245.

^b Hurle is near Bisham, and is mentioned in connection with it in the Rot. Hund.

⁴ Edw. I., vol. i. p. 17.

¹ Sic.

¹ Sic.

^a Extent, p. 195.

Sloughtre p.," dated March 25, 1309. The jurors' names are—Walter Ruf, John le Bel, Hugh le Blount, Stephen de Stowe, Richard de Sloughtre, William Medcroft, Peter Godefray, William Andreu, Hugh de la Bolde, William Basset, Richard Waufot, and Richard de Cheltenham.

We have next the return of Walter de Mullesworth, the sheriff of Bedford and Bucks (No. 15), by which we learn that Hugh de Stocton had had the manor of Milbroke leased to him for life by the Grand Master, and had by his direction received from Thomas Totte, the preceptor of Dynnesle⁹, some live stock valued at 62s., viz., four oxen at 8s., two plough oxen and four cows at 5s. each; but Hugh's executors had either restored the cattle or paid for them; on the other hand, Peter de Crofte, of Huntingdonshire, had had four oxen from the same preceptor, and had paid nothing for them; they were apparently prime cattle, as they are valued at 60s., or 15s. each, a much higher value than we elsewhere meet in these accounts. Christiana Scot owed the preceptor 20d. for draget; and John de Crofte had received from him twenty quarters of the same mixed grain, valued at 26s. 8d.; the Grand Master also had delivered from the manor of Stocton, and had had conveyed to the house of Robert de Wauton, twenty quarters more, but whether either of these quantities had been paid for the jurors profess their inability to discover. The one had been delivered at Michaelmas, the other at Christmas, in the preceding year, and, but that there is a manifest error in the account, there would appear to have been a remarkable fall in the price of grain in the interval, as the draget for which John has to account is valued at but 1s. 5d. per quarter, while that taken to the house of Robert is said to be worth 2s. 2d.

"No. 15. RETURN—BEDFORD.

"Inquisitio capta apud Bedford, die Martis in septimana Pasche, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo, coram Waltero de Mullesworth, Vicecomite Bedfordie et Bucks, quot et que debita debebantur Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia, vel eorum alicui, in eadem balliva, ad festum Natalis Domini anno regni predicti Domini Regis primo vel postea, et a quo vel a quibus, et cui et ex qua causa, et a quo tempore, et qualiter et quo modo, per Johannem Druel, militem, Rogerum Peyure, militem, Alanum de Wylie, Gilbertum de Stepingle, Johannem Godefrey, Hugonem Fouke, Johannem Saletyel, Johannem de Bernake, Willelmum Brutoun, Hugonem le Sweyn, Gilbertum de Sl . . . penho, Henricum Sutorem, Willelmum le Berd, Hugonem de Deneby, Johannem le Child, Robertum de Sancto Georgio, Johannem Alolf, Galfridum de Bosco, Henricum de Ripa, Nicholaum . . . honte, Robertum Herun, Reginaldum Hering, Simonem de Hynewyk, Robertum Gymis, Radolphum Abel, Willelmum Alsey, Florem clericum de Kayshe, Johannem de Clynton, Willelmum de Holme, Rogerum le Deen, Willelmum Laurence, Johannem du Lound, Henricum Rolt, Rogerum de Wanyle, Robertum le Wolfe, Reginaldum Rad, Robertum Ocheleye, Ricardum Stevenes, Simonem de Kent, Willelmum Francoys, Legerum Brouneye, Galfridum Templar, Thomam le Moleward, Thomam Serjaunt, Johannem Brotoun, Willelmum Le Dipere, Johannem Nichol, Radolphus⁸ de Eyworth, et Henricum filium Magistri Henrici,

"Qui dicunt, per sacramentum suum, quod Hugo de Stocton cepit aliquo tempore de Magistro Milicie Templi in Anglia manerium suum de Milbroke ad firmam toto tempore vite ipsius Hugonis, cum quatuor bobus ejusdem Magistri, precii cujuslibet viij⁸.; duo affros, precii cujuslibet v⁸.; quatuor vaccas, precii cujuslibet v⁸.; quos quidem boves, affros, [et] vaccas, post obitum predicti Hugonis executores sui predicto Magistro . . . restaurare, vel eorum precium sibi solvere. Summa predictorum bonum, affrorum, et vaccarum, lxij⁸. Item dicunt quod catalla predicta debentur Fratri Thome Totti, quondam preceptorum de Dynnesle, ex assignatione predicti Magistri.

⁸ The hundred of Slaughter, in Gloucestershire, given by Henry III. to the abbey of Fecamp, in exchange for manors on the Sussex coast.

⁹ See Extent, p. 172.

⁸ Sic.

feast of the Annunciation, by the oaths of Robert de Stanedish, John de Ros, John de Northwych, William le Bowyar, Audoen de Wyndesor, John Florye, William de Elmor, Walter de Hardepyrre, Galfrid le Cotiler, Reginald le Besterno (?), Philip le Taillur, and Walter de Bernwod.

No. 23, the return from Northumberland, is rather a narrative than a return of anything that could be of profit to the exchequer. It states that on the day of the general seizure (Jan. 10, 1308), Robert de Sandun, then sheriff, and John de Schefeld, came to the preceptory of Thorneton², and took possession of all the goods of the Templars, and that there were then no debts found owing to the Order. On Saturday, the eve of the Assumption (August 24), Adam de Egescrif took an inquisition, which remains in his hands under the seals of the jurors; but Robert de Sandun would seem to have anticipated him, for he is stated to have taken from Thorneton thirty stone of wool, of the price of 4s. the stone; 116 lambs, of the price of 7½d. each; and further, to have "appropriated" the milk of 116 sheep, the price of such milk being 2½d. for each sheep:—

"No. 23. RETURN—NORTHUMBERLAND.

"Enquisitio capta apud Hertbourne, coram Vicecomite, die Jovis in festo Sancti Gudberti³, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo, per Robertum de Wotton, Ricardum de Oggel, Thomam de Sandun, Willelmum de Sandun, Ricardum clericum de Angerton, Rogerum Dunkan, Johannem de Insula, Willelmum Welle, Rogerum Haldan, Willelmum filium Rogeri de Thropphil, Johannem Morel, Johannem Bercarius de Angerton,

"Qui dicunt, per sacramentum, quod die Mercurii proxime post Epyfanyam, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, Robertus de Sandun, tunc Vicecomes Northumbrie, et Johannes de Schefeld, venerunt apud Thorneton, et ceperunt omnia bona in saysina Templariorum inventa, per indenturam inter predictos Johannem et Robertum factam, qui dicunt etiam quod nulla debita in tempore in brevi contento, nec post, predictis Magistro nec Fratribus ullo modo debebantur.

"Dicunt etiam quod Adam de Egescrif, die Sabbati in vigilia Assumptionis² Marye, anno supradicto, cepit quandam inquisitionem de omnimodis bonis mobilibus et immobilibus dictos Templarios qualitercumque tangentibus, et inquisitionem illam penes se habet sub sigilla juratorum per quos capta fuit inquisitio.

"Dicunt etiam quod Robertus de Sandun cepit de manerio Templariorum de Thorneton xxx. petras lane, precii cujuslibet petre iiiij⁴.

"Item dicunt quod dictus Robertus de Sandun cepit de dicto manerio c. et xvj. angnos⁵, precii cujuslibet angni⁵ vij⁴. ob., anno supradicto.

"Item dicunt quod dictus Robertus de Sandun cepit approvamentum anno supradicto de lacte c. et xvj. ovium, precii lacte cujuslibet ij⁴. ob."

No. 25 is a return of "nothing owing" in Devonshire, from an inquisition taken at Exeter on the 2nd of April, by the oaths of Simon de Vogeshille, William Percehay, John de Cleyhangre, Richard de Wermore, Philip de Wodelond, William Scribi, Thomas de Wodeborn, Nicholas de Templecomb, Roger Knotte de Natecote, Henry de Boleworth, Richard de Terdeslesworth, Philip de Stouorde (?), Richard de la Heghen, Roger de Hele, John Bischof, and Robert atte Mulle.

The Buckinghamshire jurors' return (No. 27) states that they know of no debts, except that Richard le Hurlere, of Wycombe, owed Michael de Baskerville, the preceptor of London, the sum of £4 8s. for cows bought at the manor of the Order at Wycombe^b, but that sum the said Richard had paid to Gilbert de Holm, the sheriff, for the king's use.

² See Extent, pp. 133, 134.

³ Probably a clerical error for "Cudberti," i. e. March 20.

⁴ Sic.

⁵ Sic.

^b See Extent, p. 95.

"No. 27. RETURN—BUCKS.

"Inquisitio capta apud Aylsbury, die Mercurii proxima post diem Dominicam in Ramis Palmaram, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo, coram Waltero de Molsworthe, Vicecomite Bedfordie et Bucks, quot et que debita debebantur Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia, vel eorum alicui, in eadem balliva, ad festum Natalis Domini, anno regni predicti Domini Regis primo vel postea et a quo vel a quibus, et cui et ex qua causa, et a quo tempore, et qualiter et quomodo per Robertum Marneyon, Johannem le Bakere, Hugonem Pilsedy, Willelmum Atte hithe, Gregorium le Barleur, Willelmum Fabrum, Thomam Radde, Robertum Fabrum Andream B. . . n, Thomam le Warenner, Benedictum Casyere, et Willelmum le Casyere Petrum de Ch. . . neaus, Walterum Attecelere, Willelmum Gerneys, Johannem Cubeley Willelmum Wybestan, Willelmum Dolelyn, Robertum le Brut, Radulphum de Kyne bell, et Nicholaum Godwynne.

"Qui dicunt, per sacramentum suum, quod neminem sciunt in predicta balliva qualem denarium seu aliquod aliud debitum debebat predictis die tempore et anni preactis Magistro et Fratribus, nec alicui eorum, preter quemdam Ricardum le Hurler de Wyeumbe, qui quidem Ricardus, tempore prescripto, debebat Fratri Michaeli de Baskeryill Templario, tunc temporis Preceptori Londonie, quatuor libras et octo solidos pro vacuis ab eodem Fratre Michaeli emptis apud Wyeumbe, ad manerium dieti Magistri, die videlicet in vigilia Sancti Thome Apostoli, anno predicti Domini Regis nunc primo, quos quidem quatuor libras et octo solidos idem Ricardus le Hurlere solvit Gilberto de Holm, tunc Vicecomiti Bucks, ad opus Domini Regis, die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli proximo sequens.

"In cuius rei testimonium predicti xxj. juratores isti Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposerunt."

In No. 29, the return for Leicester, we find that Thomas de Bertevill owes Thomas de Walkyngton, the preceptor of Rotheley^c, £10 for 200 sheep bought of him; and John le Palmer is also his debtor to the amount of 12 marks for "a certain tithe" at Grimeston, bought of him.

"No. 29. RETURN—LEICESTER.

"Inquisitio quot et que debita debebantur Magistro et Fratribus Milicie Templi in Anglia, vel alicui eorum, in comitatu Leycestrie, ad festum Natalis Domini, anno regni Regis Edwardi primo vel postea, et a quo vel a quibus, et cui et ex qua causa, et a quo tempore, et qualiter et quomodo, per breve Domini Regis coram Ricardo de Herthull Vicecomite Leycestrie, facta apud Leycestriam, die Mercurii in crastino Annunciationis beate Marie, anno regni ejusdem Domini Regis secundo, et per sacramentum Willelmi Touke de Kirkeby, Roberti le Porter de Melton, Ricardi Repyn de Ketilby, Thome le Irreys de Barwe, Thome le Eyr de eadem, Rogeri Routhorn de Mounsoel, Ricardi le Carpenter de Rotheleye, Roberti Faucons de eadem, Johannis de Norton, Willelmi Bayhous de Louseby, Simonis de Jortz, et Adami de Large, juratorum.

"Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod Thomas de Berteville de Loughteburgh debebat Fratri Thome de Walkyngton, Preceptori de Rotheley, ad festum Natalis Domini anno regni ejusdem Domini Regis primo, decem libras pro cc. bidentibus; prefato Preceptore emptis.

"Dicunt etiam quod Johannes le Palmere de Grimeston debebat eidem Preceptore ad diem predictum, duodecim marcas pro quadam decima apud Grimeston a prefato Preceptore emptis.

"In cuius rei testimonium predicti juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposerunt."

Our last return (No. 30) is that for Warwickshire, and it affords our only record of what was doubtless a grand and expensive ceremonial in its day; one, too, which the Order it would seem could afford to perform on credit; for it tells us that John atte Mersch owes to Thomas Totty, the preceptor of Baleshale^d, the sum of 60s. (at least as many pounds now), for the obit of his brother William.

^c See Extent, p. 176.

^d Ibid., p. 179.

"No. 30. RETURN—WARWICK.

"Enquisitio quot et que debita debebantur Magistro et Fratibus Milicie Templi in Anglia, vel alicui eorum, in comitatu Warwici, ad festum Natalis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi primo vel postea, et a quo vel a quibus, et cui et ex causa, et a quo tempore, et qualiter et quomodo, per breve Domini Regis, coram Ricardo de Herthull, Vicecomite Warwici, facta apud Warwicum die Sabbati proximo ante festum Annunciationis beate Marie, anno regni ejusdem Domini Regis secundo, et per sacramentum Rogeri de Cruddesdale, Thome de Colehull, Willelmi Sprinke, Walteri atte Hull de Cokton, Everardi de Hatton, Johannis le Monner de Cokton, Willelmi atte Hull de eadem, Ricardi In. (?) de Stodleye, Radulphi Hondekyn de Cokton, Galfridi le Mareschal de Shireburne, Henrici Agar de Hampton, et Willelmi H . . pyn de Schireburne, juratorum,

"Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod Johannes atte Mersch de Schireburne debebat Fratri Thome Totty, Preceptori de Baleshale, ad festum Natalis Domini, anno regni ejusdem Domini Regis primo, sex decem solidos pro obitu Willelmi atte Mersch, fratris sui.

"In cujus rei testimonium predicti juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt."

These returns, few and imperfect as they are, will be valuable to all who conceive that the Templars fell rather by their wealth than by their vices. We see them, even on hostile testimony, in a far fairer light than their successful rivals exhibit themselves in, in their own Extent. The poverty-stricken Hospitallers confess themselves beggars and borrowers, and wasters of the property committed to their charge; they cut down the woods, rack their tenants, and bribe the judges*; while the Templars lend money even to a prince of the blood as well as to meaner men; are evidently forbearing with their tenants and others indebted to them; let their receivers and bailiffs quit their employment in their debt; part with their grain, their flax, and their flocks and herds without insisting on prompt payment; and, unlike the Hospitallers, throughout present the appearance of having been well to do in the world.

WORCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

SUPERSTITION ON THE DEATH OF GREAT MEN.

A superstition prevails among the lower classes of many parts of Worcestershire, that when storms, heavy rains, or other elemental strifes, take place at the death of a great man, the spirit of the storm will not be appeased till the moment of burial. This superstition gained great strength on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, when, after some weeks of heavy rain, and one of the highest floods ever known in this country, the skies began to clear, and both rain and flood abated. The storms which have been noticed to take place at the time of the death of many great men known to

our history, may have had something to do with the formation of this curious notion in the minds of the vulgar. It was a common observation hereabout in the week before the interment of his Grace, "Oh, the rain won't give over till the Duke is buried."

WEATHER SAYINGS.

A Saturday's change, and a Sunday's full, Once in seven years is once too soon.

If the moon changes on a Sunday, there will be a flood before the month is out.

Look at the weathercock on St. Thomas's day, at twelve o'clock, and see which way the wind is, and there it will stick for the next quarter.

* See the Extent, *passim*; or the notice of the work in GENT. MAG., June, 1857.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

MAPS OF LONDON, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

FAITHORNE.

MR. URBAN,—In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November, 1855, I gave a general account of the map of Aggas, in reference to the condition of London in the sixteenth century. It was the first document of the kind that had come down to us; it formed, therefore, an era in the ichnography of the metropolis, presenting us its features at a great epoch in the history of our country, when it appeared to make a start towards that material progress which has since rendered it so remarkable. At the conclusion of the sixteenth century (1593), Norden, a surveyor by profession, and a diligent topographer, published a map of London and Westminster, in illustration of a general account of Middlesex. It is very neatly executed, but on a very small scale, and adds nothing very material to our knowledge, beyond that given by Aggas's map, except in some curious details of Westminster, by which the draining-dykes of St. James's Park and some ancient water-courses are laid down. From this period we have no survey of the metropolis which can be well called original, until that made by Faithorne, nearly a century after that of Aggas. It is to the map of Faithorne I shall direct particular attention, but before I do so, must cast a glance over those documents which now began for the first time to speak authoritatively respecting the increase of London and the danger to be expected therefrom, a cry that has subsisted to our time.

Various causes might be assigned to account for the evident increase of population, and consequently of buildings, in London in the sixteenth century. But the lord mayor and aldermen, in a petition to the queen in council, asserted that the increase was caused by the influx of foreigners and others from all parts of the kingdom, and predicted the most dangerous consequences if not remedied. Thereby her Majesty, in 1580, issued a royal proclamation, wherein it was forbidden to erect any new buildings within three miles of the city gates; and only one family was allowed to be in one house. This was somewhat sweeping, for the circuit included several villages, among others that of Islington, at that time a rural solitude, famous for dairies and syllabubs, a cockney resort, and a sanatorium for the sick citizens.

The proclamation was powerless, or nearly so; accordingly in the 35th of Elizabeth an act of Parliament was passed to enforce the provisions it embodied by stricter measures. It confirmed the decrees of the proclamation, that no new building should be erected "within three miles of the city gates," and also "that no one should divide a house into several habitations for divers families." It forbade the inclosing of the common lands and fields by hedge or ditch within the distance above mentioned, "to the let or hindrance of the trayning or mustering of souldiers, or of walking for recreation, comfort, and health of her majestie's people, or the laudable exercise of shooting, where there hath been usual exercise of shooting, and marks have been there sett." It made, however, some exemptions in favour of mariners or shipwrights building by the river side,

which is worth noting, as it will be seen hereafter that London extended itself much more rapidly by the banks of the Thames than at any other points, due no doubt to this exemption, and the loophole it afforded for evading the act. The act was to endure for seven years, and to the end of the ensuing Parliament.

That this act failed of its purpose there can be little doubt, for on the 22nd of June, 1602, another proclamation was issued, with more stringent provisions. It commences in the precise terms employed in that of 1580, and speaks of the neglect of former edicts. It directs that houses built in defiance of previous acts and proclamations should be pulled down, and the timber given to the poor of the parish in which the offence was committed. All shops and sheds built in the seven years past are to be pulled down, and tenements divided into several habitations are to have their inmates turned out, and offenders to be made answerable to the Star Chamber. This was one of the last acts of Elizabeth's reign, but her successor, King James, on July 11, the following year, issued a proclamation to the same effect. It was a season of infection, and it complains that one of the "chiefest occasions of the great plague and mortality" was caused by "idle, indigent, and dissolute persons," and the "pestering of them in small and strait rooms."

Like all the others, this appears to have been ineffectual, for only four years afterwards, on Oct. 12, 1607, another appeared, declaring emphatically that unless by special license "there shalbe *no more new buildings* in or neere the sayde city of London." It is remarkable, however, that "two miles of the citie gates" is the limit specified, which is one mile less than in previous edicts; the other provisions are much the same as those which formerly appeared. Of the value of this authoritative declaration the succeeding year shews in another proclamation, dated July 25, 1608, complaining of the evasions through the "neglect of officers and justices," and the "covetous desire of gain." Seven years now pass over before we hear any more attempts by authority to arrest the inevitable law of progress. But in 1615 a proclamation, dated July 16, appeared, which in its composition is remarkable, and was doubtless by the hand of James himself. It says, "Our citie of London is become the greatest, or next the greatest citie of the Christian world, it is more than time that there be an *utter cessation* of further new buildings;" "this," it says, "shalbe the furthest and utmost period and end of them." It commends the recent paving of Smithfield, bringing the new stream into the west part of the city and suburbs, the pesthouse, Sutton's hospital, Britane's Burse, the re-edifying of Algate, Hicks' Hall, &c., but it speaks in great determination of putting a stop to further increase, and no one is to expect licenses again. Exactly fifteen years now pass away in silence, when we find Charles I., on July 16, 1630, issuing a proclamation to the same intent as those that went before it. His troubled reign does not give us another on the subject; and with this I shall at present close the account of proclamations, although even under the protectorate they did not cease to endeavour to repress, by the same vain and ineffectual efforts, that which depends on laws far higher than the edicts of princes. But I must now proceed to consider the map of Faithorne, published or dated 1658, just two centuries ago, and within two years, a century after Aggas's map of 1560.

Faithorne is well known as an engraver of merit in the seventeenth century. His productions are sought for by collectors, but his map of London is so rare, that until lately but one copy was known to be extant,

and that in the imperial library at Paris. Pepys, who was a great London collector, and often speaks of Faithorne, singularly enough never speaks of the map, nor is it found in his collections at Cambridge. To what are we to attribute this singular rarity? Various hypotheses present themselves. Faithorne was a royalist, was taken prisoner at the sacking of Basing-house, and became an exile. On his return times were troubled, and the very year of the publication of his map peculiarly so, by the death of the Protector. A few years later occurred that terrible calamity, the great fire, in which might have perished not only the plates, but nearly all the existing copies of the map. We must look to this circumstance to account for a fact so remarkable as the utter disappearance of this work.

It must be, therefore, a fact of great interest to all London collectors, and to all indeed who interest themselves in the history of the metropolis, that the map of Faithorne should have at length been republished, a *facsimile* having been made from a copy that a year or two since found its way into the hands of Messrs. Evans, printsellers, by whom it is again given to the world. Of the *facsimile* it is needless to say more than that it is extremely faithful and well executed, the best merit of such a work.

The map is of large size, measuring 5ft. 11in. by 2ft. 11in., and is composed of four separate sheets. The title, which is wanting in Messrs. Evans's copy, is supplied from that in the Bibliothèque Impériale; it runs thus: "An exact delineation of the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs thereof; together with y^e Burrough of Southwark, and all y^e thoroughfares, highwaies, streetes, lanes, and common allies with y^e same. Composed by a scale, and ichnographically described by Richard Newcourt, of Somerton, in the countie of Somerett, gentleman.—W. Faithorne, sculpsit."

Of Richard Newcourt, the author of this survey, nothing is known, unless he be the same person as the writer of the *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum, &c.*, which Chalmers in his "Biographical Dictionary" has with great plausibility suggested. He died at a very advanced age in 1716, and there is nothing to render it improbable.

Like Aggas's, this also is a *view* map, and in some sort a representation of the metropolis. It appears, however, to be more conventional. The churches are for the most part represented by a square tower, and in the public buildings generally, though some are more accurate than others, a careful examination clearly proves that less attention has been paid to this matter than in the earlier survey. This can easily be tested by a reference to Hollar's Views, and other authorities.

The principal interest in the map is its historical value on the increase of the metropolis during a century of most momentous events in our social and political system. I have pointed out the several proclamations, commencing in 1580, twenty years after Aggas's survey, to suppress further buildings in the metropolis. Poor old Stow is quite melancholy, and occasionally irate at the encroachments on the common lands, by which the "ancient citizens" are deprived of their means of recreation; he and the proclamations tell the same tale. Let us see how London increased during the century which lapsed between Aggas's survey and the map of Faithorne, in spite of acts of Parliament and royal edicts.

Covent-garden has ceased to deserve its name, for its limits are circumscribed, as we now have the area so-called. From the Strand upwards the whole space is occupied by streets as far as Long-acre on the north, Drury-lane on the east, and St. Martin's-lane on the west, all fields in Aggas's survey. Drury-lane, then a road across fields from the Strand to

Holborn, with only a few buildings at its junction with the latter, now appears a compact mass of buildings, as well as the whole space between it and Holborn, formerly known as Hiket's Fields, of which the present square called *Lincoln's-Inn-fields* is a relic. Holborn is now a continuous street to *Tottenham-court-road*, at the corner of which are a few tenements, the commencement of *Oxford-street*. *St. Giles's Fields*, south of the hospital church and precincts, mark the site of the districts now known under the name of *Seven Dials* and *St. Giles's* of squalid renown. *St. Martin's-lane* is the most western boundary of this part of London, the few houses beyond it are detached dwellings. At the junction, however, of the *Haymarket* and *Piccadilly*, are a number of scattered houses pursuing the line of *Windmill-street* to *Oxford-street*. On the western side stands the windmill from which it derives its name. These dwellings were doubtless of a mean character, and there are a few old houses still remaining which may date as far back as this map. Hence, westward all are fields, and *Marylebone-street*, which now branches off from *Coventry-street*, is but a relic of the country lane which connected London with the then distant village of that name.

Pall-Mall exhibits a few houses on the site of the present opera-house. On the left is the wall of the park, on the right a double row of trees, where the game of *Pall-mall* was played, which has left its name in the present street. The avenue terminates at *Berkshire-house*, immediately opposite *St. James's Palace*, with extensive enclosures reaching half-way to *Piccadilly*. A little further west the map terminates with *Buckingham-house* and the stream of *Tybourn-brook* running across the fields, now *Green Park*. The park of *St. James* remains much in the same state as before, and is in fact nothing more than a large field intersected by draining ditches. Next to *Buckingham house* is *Tart-hall*, with large gardens in the rear, and a number of detached dwellings along the side of the park towards the abbey. A few houses with gardens placed beyond the water-course of *College-street*, the outlet of *Tybourn-brook* bounded on one side by "*Zuttle fields*," and we are at the extremity of London on this point, and all the buildings beyond that water-course are an addition since the map of *Aggas*.

Let us now return to Holborn until we reach *Gray's-Inn-lane*. From the latter street to *Fleet-brook* the greatest change has taken place during the century. The *Hatton estate* of *Ely-house* has been partly converted into streets, and it may here be stated that the heirs of this property were frequently fined for violating the Act of Parliament and the royal edict against new buildings. Proceeding further, although *Clerkenwell* is still the extremity of London, yet streets have closed up about it in a remarkable manner, and the space between *Fleet-brook* and *Smithfield* is, near *Holborn-bridge*, a densely packed mass, since so notorious for crime and squalor. *Turnmill-street* on one side has gardens at the back of its houses leading down to the *Fleet*, which stream the map shews to be fenced in on both sides with palings. Between *Clerkenwell* and the precincts of the *Charterhouse* there is the closely built *St. John-street*, which, however, goes no further than the limits of the *Sutton*'s charity, now known by a narrow street called *Wilderness-row*, named of the plantation which here terminated the *Carthusian* property. Passing through this thoroughfare to *Goswell-street*, and continuing eastwards by *Old-street-road*, we perambulate the northern boundary of the metropolis as represented by new streets. *Old-street* is built on, on both sides, as far as *Bunhill-fields*, and

from the fact that a very large mass of these old estates, the whole, without exception, has disappeared within the century. Wander- ing among these ruins, a few years ago, we should find many houses belonging to the aristocracy of the seventeenth century, but they are rapidly disappearing, and the streets of St. James and Prince Rupert, and their dwell- ings, are the property of the past generation.

St. James's is, as we are about to see, not that with Moorfields, now planted with rows of trees, the gardens which still walk to grassy turf to the numerous cottages of St. James's. There are, however, some enclosures: there is the great St. James's and Aggle's meadows are still there, and increased in number, and just beyond them an enclosure with a house in the middle apartment, a garden, and a walk. There are now no new streets, or alterations, or signs of any importance, and we reach Bishopsgate-street, and the first houses, but the old general course of the Old-liveried-street, and the old gardens, and a deep, dark street stretches to the river's mouth. Here there is a termination, showing no increase, except perhaps the flower-banking together of the houses.

Eastward of this the gardens there are the first indications of the ab- sorption of the Spa-fields. Close to Spa-square, the site of the hospital of St. Mary, which has named the district, a large enclosure is made for an artificial park, or place of exercise for the trained bands. From hence a deep, dark avenue into Whitechapel, now known as Petticoat-lane. In the space indicated by the street and Mountfirth, now also taking its name, rising up to the old city walls, are spacious gardens and some large mansions; one of the latter was but a few years ago, standing, into a spacious courtyard in front, and the exterior showing many signs of elaborate decoration, but so completely was it hidden and cut off from the city, that even as it is, that no passer-by would have suspected its existence. Still further east there is the avenue called Black-lane, with a row of houses, some mansions and halls, all arranged in a row. A street connects it with Petticoat-lane, and some pleasing grounds and other enclosures, chiefly gardens, filling the intermediate space, which since has become one of the finest of London's neighbourhoods.

Houses on both sides the road to the Eastern Liberties are continued con- siderably beyond Whitechapel Church, encroaching upon Mile-end-green, which now set down as one of the walks for the amusement of riders, and where exercise with the bow and long been pursued. The same shallow gives us the reflections of it. A windmill, just beyond the houses on the south side, whose site it is, has been cut far off the present London hospital, marks the boundary of the metropolis, and St. Shoney is a village quite by itself, and having a hamlet still detached. The Moles has divided up quite to the old walls, and a narrow street, nearer to the water side, houses have been built round about St. Katharine's hospital, and Wapping has extended itself in tortuous lanes, since removed by excava- tions for the Docks. A long street by the river side has reached to Lincolns Creeke; the tower for marking lanes shown on the map, which has given its name to the district.

On the south side of the Thames the metropolis progressed very slowly in comparison; and it was not until the present century that its dimensions have so enormously expanded. This is easily accounted for. A large portion of it is beneath a high water mark, and it is represented in the six- teenth and seventeenth centuries a large tract of swampy meadows, inter- secting by ditches and many natural water-courses, which, strange to say,

have been kept uncovered even up to the last few years, although used as sewers by the inhabitants, and filthy to the last degree. The extension has, considering the circumstances, nevertheless been very considerable. Not only has the neighbourhood of the bridge become very densely packed, but the water side, which terminates exactly opposite the tower in Aggas's map, now extends itself away beyond Rotherhithe church. In general, the dwellings are very thickly crowded together as far as Horsley-down. The map indicates a large space as "Horsydown," with an avenue of trees upon it, a place for grazing horses, which has thus given it its denomination. Adjoining it is an "artillery yard," which has left its name in Artillery-street. From this point eastward the houses chiefly occupy the water side and are built on the river wall.

Bermondsey-street terminates in the remains of the abbey, which is surrounded by gardens. The street now called Long-lane, leading from it to St. George's church in the borough, is as yet merely a country lane, and Kent-street, though well built for a considerable length, has spacious gardens behind its houses and fields all around. From St. George's church the road southwards is built on both sides to St. George's Fields, where is a windmill, doubtless the identical one that, according to Justice Shallow, he and Falstaff once lay all night. (2 Hen. IV., act 3, sc. 2.) Bank-side has stretched itself towards Lambeth; the houses, however, end nearly at the site of Waterloo-bridge by a windmill on the water side. This was the condition of London just two hundred years ago.

In examining carefully the execution of the map, one must come to the conclusion that in accuracy of detail it falls very short of that of Aggas. Very much more is mere convention in the map of Faithorne than in the previous survey; and some obvious inaccuracies, such as placing a row of houses outside the tower ditch, completely encircling the fortress, and faulty delineation of many public buildings, might favour the supposition that it was executed while he was in exile.

As an interesting document connected with the past history of the metropolis, the republication is a most valuable addition to our local history, and cannot be too highly prized. I. G. WALLER.

BASQUE POPULAR POETRY.

MR. URBAN,—Every one has read, in a book entitled "The Bible in Spain," &c., by that entertaining writer George Borrow, the following passage:—"It will, perhaps, here be asked whether the Basques do not possess popular poetry like most other nations, however small and inconsiderable. They have certainly no lack of songs, ballads, and stanzas, but of a character by no means entitled to the appellation of poetry," &c. Finding that judgment rather severe, I have attempted, during these last few years, to vindicate the poetical genius of the Basques, so boldly called

in question. I published the result of my researches in a volume which was kindly received in this country, as well as in the Pyrenees^b; but having since revisited these mountains, I have made a new harvest, which I hope I shall be able to present soon to the public. In the meanwhile allow me to offer you one of these reliques of ancient popular poetry, which can match with the *Altabiscarraco Cantua*^c, now universally acknowledged as a gem of that kind:—

^b *Le Pays Basque, sa Population, sa Langue, sa Littérature et sa Musique.* (London and Edinburgh: Williams and Norgate, 1857. 1 vol. 8vo.)
^c See *Le Pays Basque, etc.*, pp. 233-250.

* London: John Murray, 1848, 8vo., vol. ii. ch. xix. p. 393.

ABARCAREN CANTUA.

(BASA NAFARTARRA.)

"Belzunce Abarcari,
Erreque handiari,
Agur eta berri:
Galde du Irunarrac
Eguitaz lasterrac,
Han baitu Moroa
Beharrez khoroa.

"—Abarcae Belzunceri,
Guduco lehoinari,
Esker eta berri:
EZ-t' ekhia mendietan
Hijارانen bietan
Non ez-ten Moroa
Izaten eloa.

"Erreque berehala
Escaldun bil dabila,
Erraiten di la:
'Et-aya da oldartu,
Irunan nahi sarthu:
EZ-ta egoteric,
Hel oro utciric.'

"Elhurra da Belaten,
Bideric ez ikhouston,
Lanhoec ematen;
Arranoac ikharez,
Oro egoten hotzez.
Abarca ez beldur,
Ez lagunac uzkur.

"Moroc ustez nihor
Etzitekien ethor,
Eguin zuten leihor.
Oni' aseric janhariz,
Beroturic edariz,
Argaz alde huntan
Oro zauden lotan.

"Goiz aldia zelaric,
Nihon gabe horiric,
Ez argui, ez kheric,

Escalduna da sortzen,
Sarraskiz ablatzen.
Moro harritua
Egon hondatua.

"Zembat dire agueri
Emanac ihesari,
U'rlan igueri?
Mendico aldapetan
Erreka bazterretan
Othe da batere?
—Ez itzalic ere."

Now to which battle does the foregoing song refer? Who is the Abarca mentioned in it? Surely Don Sancho II., king of Navarre, who lived at the beginning of the tenth century, and who gained two victories over the Moors: the first in 907, near Pamplona, which they were besieging; the second at Junquera, where there is

ABARCA'S SONG.

(LOW NAVARRESE DIALECT.)

Belsunce (brings) to Abarca,
The great king,
Salutation and tidings:
The Pampelonese bers
'You: to come quickly,
Because the Moor has arrived
Who would seize the crown.

—Abarca (returns) to Belzunce,
The lion of the battle,
Thanks and tidings:
The sun upon the mountains
Shall not set twice
Before the Moor shall be
Exterminated.

The king thereupon
Goes to collect the Basques,
Telling them:
'The enemy has become bold,
He would enter Pamplona:
There is no time to lose,
Leave all and come.'

The snow is on Velate⁴,
They can discover no road,
All is covered in mist;
The eagles are shivering,
All is detained by the cold.
Abarca is not frightened,
His companions do not draw back.

The Moors thinking that none
Could approach them,
Pitched their camp.
Well fed with meats
And warmed with beverages,
On this side of the Arga⁵
They were asleep.

Towards the break of the day,
Ere the dawn had lighted the horizon,
Where was nowhere seen either light or
smoke,
Then the Basque springs forth,
And rushes onwards with noise.
The Moor frightened
Remains there overwhelmed.

How many did there appear
Saving themselves by flight,
Or swimming across the waters?
On the slopes of the mountain
Or on the banks of the rivulet
Was there any one?
—No! not a shadow!

a spot called in Basque *larrana Mauru*, which means "field of the Moors'." Then, can one believe that the song is contemporaneous with the event? It would be rash to affirm it. On the other side, the abbé Inchauspe, to whom I am indebted for that piece of poetry, and who is, with H. H. Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte,

⁴ A mountain peak overhanging the valley of Uizama, in the *merindad* of Pamplona, on the way going from Almandoz to Lanz.

⁵ A river of Navarre, rising in the valley of Bastan. Pamplona lies on its right bank. According to Traggia, this river was in old times called *Arago*, and in Basque, with the article put at the end, *Aragoa*, which in course of time became by contraction *Arga*. St. Eulogius, in his letter to Wileind, bishop of Pamplona, calls it

Arago, a name borne by two other rivers in the same country. (*Diccionario geográfico-histórico de España*, por la real Academia de la Historia, seccion 1. tomo 1. p. 98, col. 2. Madrid, 1802. 4to.)

⁶ Joseph de Metz, *Annales del Reyno de Navarra*, lib. viii. cap. 1. § 2; cap. iv. § 4; vol. 1. pp. 343—348, 375—383. (En Pamplona, 1766, folio.)

the most competent judge in such matters, does not hesitate to pronounce it genuine. In the face of such an authority, I cannot but say that it is old; but I would not undertake to say that it was not composed with a view of testifying to the antiquity of the Belsunce family, although they had no occasion for it ^b.

Having shewn what the Basque trumpet could do, I will put it aside, and take the rural pipe which succeeded to it. Listen to the shepherd's song: perhaps you will

M A I T E N E N A.

(ZUBERTARRA.)

" Celuco izarren bidia
Nie banaki,
Chuchen nichan ene maitia
Niro khausi.
Hours gabe enaite ni
Heben bici.

" Haritz gazte bat en' aihotzac
Trencaturic,
Halahala ene bihotzac
Colpaturic
Herroac oro datu hillie,
Eihaturic.

" Ahal balitz, ene beguia
Cerraturic,
Izan ene maitiarena
Arguituric,
Ezar nezake odol guzia
Iehouric.

" Zeren beitzen lili orenen
Ederrera,
Bai eta ere bihotzaren
Maitenena.
Haren dateke ene azken
Hasperena.

Bordeaux, Sept. 21, 1858.

agree with me that its notes, although translated into a foreign language and deprived of the advantage of measure and rhyme, are not inferior to those which we are accustomed to admire. I have already published the *Maitenena* in the part of my book which I may term the minstrelsy of the Basque border ¹; I give it now from a transcript which the abbé Inchauspe took from recitation, in his native country, the fine valley of Soule, where it is popular:—

THE MOST LOVED OF THE WELL-BELOVED.

(SOULETIN DIALECT.)

If but the road to the stars of heaven
I did but know,
Straight thither would I go to find
My beloved one.
Without her can I no longer myself
Live here.

Like as a young oak which my axe
Has siruck,
So my heart
Wounded
Has all its roots dead,
Withered.

If it could be that, by my eyes
Being closed to the light,
Those of my well beloved
Could again receive light,
I would willingly my life's blood
Pour out.

For as she was of all flowers
The most lovely,
So was she of all heart-loved
The most loved.
For her shall be my last
Breath.

I am, &c., FRANCISQUE-MICHEL.

NOTES ON THE BARBERINI INSCRIPTION AT ROME, ON THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.

MR. URBAN,—The two triumphs which it seems pretty certain Claudius held for double victories in our island,—the first A.D. 44, for his own simulated subjugation, the second seven years later, A.D. 51, when, after so many years of glorious resistance, the undaunted hero Caractacus was brought prisoner to Rome,—have much confused all who have attempted to fix an exact date to this important stone, and to restore the missing words, without attending to this twofold celebration; referring, in fact, coins to the one which can only belong to the other. It was this

which led the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Akerman, to question, at the meeting of the Numismatic Society, March 11th, 1857, in a letter published in the "Literary Gazette" of that year, p. 241, the reading which Mr. John Hogg gave of it, and his own personal observation of the stone, in a long memoir to the Royal Society of Literature, vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 245—285. The late Mr. Cullemore endeavoured to correct Mr. Akerman's mistake by referring the coin, on which Mr. Akerman relied for a differing date, not to any victory in Britain, but solely to an extension of the boundaries of the eternal city by enlarging the Pomerium. That this must have been so, the coin itself, which has on the reverse a triumphal

^a This very year this learned clergyman has published *Le Verbe Basque*, 1 vol. 4to., on which the Institute of France has bestowed a prize of philology.

^b We find a knight of this name as far back as the thirteenth century. See *Histoire de la Guerre de Navarre*, &c., by Guillaume Anelier, Paris edition, p. 472.

¹ See p. 284.

arch, with the inscription DE BRITANNIS, evidently proves; when we refer to a passage in Ptolemy's "Life of Rhenus," in which he says no person had the right to extend the *Pomerium*, unless he had taken away some part of an enemy's country in war, and consequently, by extending the bounds of the empire, had gained also the privilege of extending those of the city. It seems, therefore, highly probable that the above legend on the coin was placed as a warrant, or voucher of right, to enlarge the city bounds by his conquest of Britain. If we are to trust Avianus Claudius, (lib. xiii. c. 14,) it was the Aventine hill which Claudius thus brought within the city, which superstition regarded as holy, and tradition venerated as devoted to Rhenus, who had here holden his auguries in opposition to his more fortunate brother.

It is more difficult to fix the exact date of the stone, whether to the first or second triumph; of which it may be here incidentally mentioned, that of the first we have very full particulars in Suetonius (Claud. 17). It seems the senate had decreed the Emperor simply triumphal decorations, which he thought somewhat beneath the imperial dignity,—for this meaning only can be attributed to the words, "*lexiorem majestati principis titulum arbitratore*," and he determined, therefore, to deserve the *actual* triumph: and to this point of imperial etiquette we may, upon the authority of this historian, attribute the subjugation of our island under the Roman dominion: "*potissimum Britanniam elegit neque tentatum ulli post Divam Juliam ex tua immultataeva ob non redditos transfugas*." Claudius therefore embarked at Ostia, but a strong wind and nearly a double shipwreck, disgusted him with a sea voyage; he landed therefore at Marseilles, and took the land journey to Gesoriacum, (Boulogne.) The result is, "*ac sine ullo praelio aut sanguine intra paucissimos dies parte insule in deditonem recepto, sexto, quam profectus erat, mense Romam rediit, triumphavitque maximo apparatu*."

Of the second triumph we have no account in either Suetonius or Dio Cassius, but we may have lost it in the missing ninth and tenth books of his Annals, which, as treating of these periods of British annals, is of incalculable detriment to our early history; unless we admit the apparent doubt of this writer. Annals xii. 36, and Histor. iii. 45, may be admitted to record it: "*capto per dolium rege Caractago, instruxi-se triumphum Claudii Cæsaris videlatur*."

If any affirmative proof may be allowed

from the recorded facts, we should add the drizzling to Rome our brave Caractagus and his family, to be exhibited chains at the victor's chariot, when a triumphal pomp passed through the street and the crowd of exulting and barbaric citizens to the Capitol: the merit of a few years' conquest, and Claudius' own love spectacle, evinced in his earlier triumph may readily be supposed to have urged such ceremony on this more important occasion.

To ascertain, however, the exact date the stone, and to weigh the various restorations that have been proposed, it will best to consult the stone itself; and the latest as well as the most correct representation is given by Mr. Fairholt, Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua* vol. v. p. 2, where we have an engraving of the stone; the excellence of Mr. Fairholt as a draughtsman, and the importance evidently and justly attributes to the stone and a correct restoration, for so essential fact in British history, vouch for his accuracy in both. Mr. Fairholt describes as follows:—

"It was found in 1451, near the Salaria Pala in the Corso, where the arch is supposed to have stood. The inscription is deeply cut in the marble for the reception of bronze letters, and the holes by which they were fastened can be detected the hollows of each letter. Only one half of the inscription is anent the first half of each line throughout, and that is again cut horizontally *postically* through the inscription, so that the ancient part is really two long slabs joined; the remainder is a conjectural restoration in stone."

We must suppose the conjectural part follows the ancient portion by having the letters impressed deeply into the stone as Mr. Fairholt says,—

"That from the absence of a drawing it does not seem to have been clear to the commentators whether the first or second half of the stone original, or whether the original portion is lost and the whole recut."

This latter opinion was entertained by Mr. Hogg, in his paper already mentioned the Trans. Roy. Lit. Society, and seems still to be so, for in a letter in answer Mr. Beale Post, in the "Literary Gazette," Aug. 11, 1858, his words are speaking of Orelli's copy:—

"In it the *true* Barberini inscription is accurately given, and which he, I believe, for I have not his work at hand, says he had seen in the Barberini Collection at Rome."

Evidently by his italics separating a *true* inscription from the one he had discovered walled into an inclosure of the Barberini gardens upon the supposed authority Orelli. But in this Mr. Hogg deceives himself. Orelli published his learned

lection of *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae* in 1828, and it would be astonishing if at so recent a date the *original* of such an important inscription should exist in Rome, and in the Barberini collection, which has long since been distributed throughout Europe, and should only have been seen by the learned Swiss author. What Orelli says after giving the inscription as restored by Fabretti, No. 714 (vol. i. p. 176), and at variance with all other readings, is—

“Romae. Quae minoribus literis excusa vides supplementa sunt Fabretti (pp. 728, 446), non omni reprehensione libera.”

And the *drawing* made by Mr. Fairholt must destroy any doubt as to the antiquity of his first two slabs; for an objection made by Mr. Hogg in his longer Essay, that the fractures of the stone are too straight and regular, as seen in Mr. Fairholt's drawing, may be fully met by the supposition that when inserted in the triumphal arch it was originally composed of three separate vertical pieces; on which supposition the loss of the third would the more readily suggest itself.

Admitting, therefore, the genuineness of the first two portions, it must follow, according to Mr. Fairholt's correct expression, “that it really is a closely-packed square inscription;” and therefore that all suggestions and restorations that do not conform to this figure must be erroneous. On the same supposition no doubt can exist as to the consular date *V.* on the first two slabs, and the pronomen *Imp.* following, which must be supplied in accordance.

Those inscriptions which we must therefore reject for the verbosity of their restoration are the entire series adduced by Mr. Hogg, and that last attempted by Mr. Beale Post, and Fabretti's as given by Orelli, No. 715, cannot be admitted for the same reason. After all, the restoration exhibited in the first attempt, as drawn by Mr. Fairholt, seems the least likely to objection. Mr. Hogg thinks Donati's editor and Mr. Sig. Ganges de Gozzi, from whom Nardini took it, followed out the original and treated it as a square, which yet the number of words in some of his lines does not allow. Mr. Hogg conjectures this restoration was made by Leonardo Augustini, who in the beginning of the last century had the planning of the Barberini grounds.

We assume, therefore, the reading this Italian has given to be the most probable; it will be only necessary to prove his dates. A passage from Mr. Hogg's first treatise (*Roy. Soc. Lit. Trans.*, vol. iii. p. 266) gives some such general information on

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the Roman mode of dating, that we shall transcribe it, particularly a note of Rumarus to a passage of Dion Cassius:—

“Anno tribunitiæ Potestatis Imperatorum numerantur non a calendis Januariis neque a quarto ante idem Decembres quominus suum tribuni piebes inire solebant sed a die quo susceperunt imperium vel tribunitiæ potestate sunt potiti.”

He continues: secondly, as to the year in which Claudius entered upon his fifth consulship; and he considers consul *designatus* equal to consul *electus*; and at p. 627 he quotes an inscription (Gruter, 300, fig. 1), to prove what he strongly insists on, that *Trib. Pot. IX.* and *Cos. V.* can never stand together, for here the year of Rome is also given:—

TV. CLAVDIO CAESARE. AVG. GERMAN. V.
Ser. CORNELIO ORFITO COS.
P. R. O. ANN. D. CCC. IIII.

Now after Jan. 24, the day of Claudius' accession, of the year *post Romam conditam* 804, A.D. 51, Claudius was *Consul V.* complete, and would there have entered upon *Trib. Pot. XI.*

As to the date by the Imperator title, Mr. Hogg thinks this is very indefinite:—

“The title, cognomen, or surname of Imperator was conferred upon a victorious general, though in the time of the Empire principally upon the Emperor alone. Dion Cassius tells us that Claudius was surnamed Emperor *several times* during the war in Britain, but that it was contrary to the custom of his country, which did not permit the taking of that title more than once in the same war. (Lib. ix. c. 21.) A reference to the Commentary on the Second Book of the *Fasti Ag. Onofrio Pancinio* will shew that Claudius assumed the title of Imperator five times: IMP. XVII.—XXI. in A.D. 50; and this assumption was in consequence of the success of his army under Ostorius in Britain. But it must be confessed that the forms Imp. xxii. and Imp. xxiv. are of much less importance to Chronology than the two preceding, those relating to *Trib. potest.* and *Coss.*, and are by no means to be relied on with the same degree of certainty, yet they nevertheless afford some proof of the year of the empire in which any great war may have been sustained.”

The best synchronical statement of the differing modes is furnished by Clinton's industry in his *Fasti Romani*, and we extract the portions of the three years principally interesting on this question, which would strongly corroborate Mr. Hogg's *Imp. Potest. XI.*:—

“A.D. 43 (796). Ti. Claud. Cæsar Aug. III., L. Vitellus II. (Dio 60, 17, 21.) Claudii 3, from viii. Kal. Feb. Trib. potest. 3. Expedition into Britain. Claudian passed over himself in his third consulship (Dio 60, 19).

“*Coins* apud Eckhel., tom. vi. p. 240, 1. Ti. Claud. Cæsar Aug. p. m. tr. p. iii.; Imp. v. pæce Augustæ.

“A.D. 44. (797). Claudii 4 from viii. Kal. Feb. Trib. pot. 4. Return of Claudius. *Coins* in Eckel vi. p. 240, 1. Tib. Claud. Cæsar Aug. p. m. Tr. p. iii. imper. recept.

the same way as the other specimens, and the same result was obtained. The same result was obtained from the same specimen, and the same result was obtained from the same specimen.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE next annual meeting took place at Rugby, the most fitting site of the most important work of the West, and the meeting was held in the Hall of the Rugby School, the most fitting place of the West of England. The meeting was held at Rugby, the most fitting place of the West of England. The meeting was held at Rugby, the most fitting place of the West of England.

There were many interesting papers at Rugby, and the meeting was held in the Hall of the Rugby School, the most fitting place of the West of England. The meeting was held at Rugby, the most fitting place of the West of England.

As a preliminary to the meeting, a series of papers were given on the morning of the 10th, and the meeting was held in the Hall of the Rugby School, the most fitting place of the West of England.

mented; and among them were the following:—St. Asaph Cathedral; Rhuddlan Castle, and the neighbouring Dominican Priory; Conway Castle and town; Flint Castle, Dyserth Castle, Ewloa Castle; Offa's Dyke and the Gop, an enormous beacon tumulus on the mountain above its northern termination; Holywell (the famous well and chapel); Basingwerk Abbey, the Franciscan Convent of Pant-Asa; the Maen-Achwynfan, one of the finest sculptural crosses in the kingdom; Downing House and library, (Lord Feilding's); Mostyn Hall and library, (Lord Mostyn's); Bodrhyddan Hall and armoury, (Mr. Shipley Conway's); besides numerous churches, earthworks, &c.

Col. Morgan at Golden Grove, a fine old mansion of the Jacobean period, and Lord Feilding at Downing, as well as the Bishop at his palace, gave most hospitable entertainment to the members of the excursions. The great treasures of the Pennant library at Downing, containing all the celebrated antiquary's MS. collections, and the valuable MSS. and printed books in the Mostyn library, were what seemed to constitute the most unusual objects of attention seen by the members. Everything was thrown open and shewn in person by their noble owners with the greatest kindness and judgment.

Among the papers read at the evening meetings the most important were the following:—"On the Sculptured Crosses of Scotland, and their value as compared with Welsh Crosses," by Mr. Stewart, the Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; "On the early Stone Monuments and other Antiquarian Remains of Brittany," by Mr. Barnwell, Secretary of the Association; "On the Boundaries of Carmarthenshire," by Mr. T. O. Morgan; "On Anglo-Saxon Interments compared with early Interments in Wales," by Mr. T. Wright; "On the Life

of St. Germanus," by Miss Williams; "On Offa's Dyke," by Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge; "On Early inscribed Stones bearing Ogham characters in Wales," by Mr. Longueville Jones, &c.

Some of the principal points ascertained by the meeting were the following:—that the Scotch crosses (not those of Iona) have no equivalents in Wales as to ornamentation and iconography; that no similarity has hitherto been discovered in respect of ornamentation between the sepulchral chambers of Brittany and those of Wales, although such a similarity does exist between the former and those of Ireland; that numerous early inscribed stones exist in Wales bearing Ogham characters the same as in Ireland, and that they are decipherable by means of the Ogham alphabet determined by Professor Graves; that the *alignements* of stones existing at Carnac and in other parts of Brittany have no equivalents in the United Kingdom, *hitherto discovered*. It is also nearly certain that there are no MSS. in *Welsh* of earlier date than the twelfth century; and that the Triads, together with other adjuncts of what is popularly known as the Bardic system, have no date capable of proof before the sixteenth century, whereas much is to be traced to a recent period when antiquarian and philological analysis had no existence. Considerable progress was made at this meeting in determining data for the better observation of Roman works, stations, roads, mines, &c., within the Principality; and it appeared that the general survey of Roman Wales (*Britannia Secunda*) was going on satisfactorily.

Before the meeting broke up it was decided that the Association should assemble for 1859 at Cardigan, and the Lord Bishop of St. David's was declared President-elect, to come into office on that occasion.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 30.—The first Annual General Meeting of this Society was held at Canterbury, under the presidency of the Marquess Camden, K.G., and was very numerously attended by the *élite* of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the county, beside very many from other districts, who unite with them in respectful regard for the "corner-stone of English history." Special trains were provided, on both the South Eastern and North Kent Railways, at a reduced charge, and these and other modes of conveyance poured such a concourse of

visitors into the ancient city as is not often seen there. Among those present were the Marquess Camden, K.G., with the Ladies Frances and Caroline Pratt; the Countess of Abergavenny, with the Hon. Ralph Nevill, Lady Caroline Nevill, and the Hon. T. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., and Lady Augusta Mostyn; the Earl Stanhope, P.S.A.; the Earl and Countess of Darnley; Earl Amherst; Lady Mansel and the two Misses Mansel; the Hon. Misses Boscawen; the Hon. Jas. and Mrs. Byng; the Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. and Lady

it must not be forgotten that every energy will be requisite in all our members to bring the Society into that state of permanent prosperity and usefulness which we hope it will in succeeding years attain."

The existing Council was re-elected, John Bruce, Esq., V.P.A.S., being substituted for Albert Way, Esq., who had retired. Forty new members were also elected, two auditors were appointed, and the Hon. J. M. O. Byng was proposed and elected one of the vice-presidents.

The noble President then enumerated the papers that had been received or promised, but said that as most of the company were doubtless anxious to go over the cathedral, under the able guidance of the Rev. Professor Stanley, he should only desire one to be read. Among the papers mentioned were an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Professor Stanley; a paper by Mr. Foss, on the Collar of SS.; one by Mr. Willement, on the Mural Paintings in Faversham Church; one by Mr. Hussey, on the place of Cassar's Landing; others relative to Maidstone, by the Rev. Beale Post; one by Mr. Wykeham Martin, M.P., on an original letter of William of Wykeham; and others on a variety of Kentish subjects by the Rev. Hon. Secretary.

Major Munn accordingly read a paper, by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., "On the Saxon Antiquities recently discovered at Wye, at Faversham, and at Westwell, in Kent," which was of a highly interesting character. Among the relics lately discovered and saved by the exertions of Mr. Gibbs was a beautiful fibula, which, like many similar objects found in Kent, was of a superior kind to those found in other parts of the kingdom, thus affording evidence of the superior wealth and refinement of the Kentish Saxons. Among the most striking of the recent discoveries were portions of the sumptuous harness of a horse, which had probably been buried with the body of its master—an old custom among Teutonic tribes. Particular attention was called to a remarkably fine specimen of a drinking-glass in use among the Saxons. These vessels from their shape might fitly be termed "tumblers," as the most globular among them, when filled, must be emptied before they could be replaced on the table. This was characteristic of those habits of drinking which prevailed among Teutonic nations, and which unfortunately had descended to our own times. These drinking vessels were not unfrequently discovered in this country, and one of them had been seen in use at a harvest-home, while another had been made by a lady to do duty for a sugar-basin. Some of the sepulchral re-

mains found at Wye were Roman. This was not an unusual circumstance, as the Saxons frequently chose the burial-places of their predecessors for their own interments. The paper concluded with a well-merited compliment to the Hon. Secretary for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the Society and the cause of archaeology.

Before departing for the cathedral, the company passed votes of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Guildhall, to the Dean and Chapter, and to the Railway Company, and also bestowed some time on the examination of the objects exhibited, which included several rubbings of brasses, and a variety of Saxon relics found by the Rev. L. B. Larking at the side of a perfect skeleton in an excavation on Wye Downs; a Saxon drinking-glass, found at Westwell, May, 1858, (fine specimen); gold ornaments from different parts of the county, (some of these, found in the excavation of the East Kent Railway, near Faversham, were of great beauty, and were exhibited by Mr. W. Gibbs, of Faversham); a seal of Richard of Dover, the successor of Thomas Becket; the silver seal of the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the autograph of William of Wykeham; a number of Anglo-Saxon and other charters, down to the time of Edward IV., and the Surrenden Charter, or grant of Surrenden to the Dering family. There was in one of the cases a most curious mediæval armillary ring, consisting of eight rings, one within the other, each having a portion of the following sentence:—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ryches be un- | 5. Love wil |
| 2. stable and bevy | 6. ever last til |
| 3. Wyll de kay | 7. Death dryve |
| 4. bui faythfull | 8. It away. |

The Cathedral.—*Professor A. P. Stanley.*—The company then proceeded to the cathedral, through which the Rev. Professor Stanley, author of the "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," was announced to conduct them. The Rev. gentleman, accompanied by the Very Rev. the Dean, first took his stand in the chapter-house, the company well filling the room. After a brief description of the chapter-house itself, and calling attention to the work of restoration now going on there, he conducted the company first to a position in the cloisters, where they could realize the rush of the monks into the cathedral when the knights were in pursuit of Becket, and thence went into the "Martyrdom" itself. Mr. Stanley traced the course taken by the Archbishop from the palace, when he was obliged, by the urgent entreaties of the monks, to take refuge in the cathedral.

Half-carried, half-drawn, the Archbishop was borne along the northern and eastern cloisters, crying out, "Let me go—do not drag me," until at last the door of the lower north transept of the cathedral was reached, when the monks from within, who had been disturbed at their vespers, cried, "Come in, come in, and let us die together." The Archbishop refused, saying, "Go and finish the service; so long as you remain in the entrance I shall not come in." The monks immediately fell back a few paces—Becket entered the cathedral, the door was closed and barred, and he was in the act of resisting the solicitations of those about him to move into the choir for safety, when a loud knocking was made by the frightened monks without. He immediately darted back, calling aloud as he went, "Away, you cowards: by virtue of your obedience I command you not to shut the door—the church must not be turned into a castle." With his own hands he eventually unfastened the door, and drew the excluded monks into the building, exclaiming, "Come in, come in—faster, faster!" The Professor having passed into the cathedral by the same door through which Becket entered, the company collected in the "Martyrdom," when he observed that this spot, which ever since the year 1170 had been called the "Martyrdom," had a very different appearance then from that which it now presented. At that time the architecture was entirely Norman, and great changes had since taken place in the arrangement. The Deans' Chapel, then called the Chapel of St. Benedict, was rather smaller than at present, and there was another chapel above it, called the Chapel of St. Blaise. St. Michael's Chapel, in the south transept, still presented a similar arrangement. Between the walls there stood a pillar supporting a gallery, which probably communicated with the Chapel of St. Blaise. There were two flights of steps, one in the same place where the present flight existed, and one in the corner opposite the door. When Becket entered he was met by the monks coming down the latter flight of steps from the altar, where service had been going on. Immediately afterwards they perceived the knights following him, and they all fled except four, who renewed their entreaties that he would escape; and they persuaded him to go up the stairs for the purpose of secreting himself in the roof; but the object of the Archbishop was to seat himself in the patriarchal chair, in which he and all his predecessors from time immemorial had been enthroned. He had reached the fourth

step when the knights entered. At this time of the year (the 29th of December) the days were short, and in the twilight (the pillar above described being in the way) the knights did not at first see him. Reginald Fitzurse shouted out, "Where is the traitor?" When Becket did not reply, he asked, "Where is the Archbishop?" and Becket replied, "Here am I; no traitor, but the archbishop and priest of God—what do you wish?" He had but one monk with him, for the others had made their escape. The knights at first attempted to carry him out, in order to avoid committing sacrilege, which they evidently considered a greater crime than murder. The Archbishop clung to the pillar, and successfully resisted their efforts. In the struggle he used some violent language to Fitzurse, who drew his sword and struck him. The others also fell upon him, and the last blow, which was upon the head, and laid bare the scalp, was given by Richard le Bret, with such force that the sword snapped in two on the marble pavement. The Archbishop fell on the spot occupied by the stone near the wall, which is pointed out to visitors, and from which a square piece has been cut, according to tradition, for transmission to Rome. Certain it is that the pope sent legates to procure relics of the murder, in order to the Archbishop's canonization, and they were to bring away the handkerchief stained with blood, which is yet preserved at Rome, with the stone on which the brains were scattered. The Professor had seen the handkerchief at the church of Sta. Maria Maggiore, at Rome; and whether the stone now on the spot was there at the time of the murder or not, at all events its position exactly accorded with that of a tall man falling from the pillar, as had been described. A small wooden altar was erected some years afterwards against the adjoining wall, and this probably caused the rumour of St. Thomas having fallen by the high altar, the only "altar" which was thought of at that time. The morning after the murder, the knights having sent word to say that if the body were not taken away they would drag it through the town, the monks buried it in the crypt, where it remained for fifty years. The Rev. gentleman then slightly alluded to other topics of interest in the "Martyrdom," to the tomb of Archbishop Peckham (*temp.* Henry III. and Edward I.), and that of Wareham, Crammer's predecessor, who died at St. Stephen's, and to the Deans' Chapel, where the deans are buried.

Professor Stanley next proceeded to the

crypt, and having taken his stand in the circular portion, resumed his narrative. He regretted that Professor Willis was not present to describe the alterations which had been made in this part of the cathedral. Time did not allow him (Professor Stanley) to enter into architectural details, and he must, therefore, content himself with referring his hearers to Professor Willis' book. The first part of the crypt was, however, in much the same state now as on the night of the murder. There always did exist a crypt in the cathedral, and it was remarkable as being the earliest crypt in England. The Saxon cathedral built here by St. Augustine was modelled from the old church of St. Peter at Rome, and the crypt was thus a direct imitation of the catacombs at Rome, in which the early Christians took refuge from their persecutors. The body of St. Thomas Becket was buried behind the Chapel of the Virgin, very much in the spot where he (the speaker) was standing. A shrine was built in the first instance with apertures through which the coffin containing the body might be seen, and hither for fifty years the pilgrims flocked. Here also was the scene of the penance of Henry II., who on this spot received 300 lashes or more from the monks. The circular portion of the crypt was built to support Trinity Chapel, in which the shrine of the Archbishop was placed, as nearly as possible over the spot where his body was buried.

The company next assembled on the steps leading to the choir, where the Professor pointed out the various monuments in the aisles. The south transept now presented the same arrangement of steps as in the north transept on the night of the murder, and St. Michael's Chapel the same arrangement of a smaller chapel above as then existed in the Chapel of St. Benedict.

Proceeding into the choir, the Professor called attention to the monuments severally, entering into highly interesting historical details. He then passed into Trinity Chapel, and indicated the spot where the shrine of St. Thomas was placed—immediately in the centre of the platform. Some idea of its appearance might be obtained by looking at the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, which was the only shrine now existing in England. Here the pilgrims came and ranged themselves before the shrine, and on some of the flag-stones might be seen marks of the places where they must have knelt. The only contemporary representation of the shrine in existence was in one of the adjoining windows. The Arch-

bishop was there represented as looking out upon one of the patients who came to be cured. All the designs in these windows represented supposed miraculous cures. The first historical personage buried here after St. Thomas Becket was Edward the Black Prince, whose will existed, and from that will every particular of the tomb itself might be verified. The Professor described the various memorials of the Black Prince, and the remaining tombs in the chapel, including that of Henry IV., who was the only king that had been brought to Canterbury for sepulture.

The company then proceeded outside the cathedral, to what was formerly the great quadrangle or court of the monastery, where Mr. Stanley concluded his interesting address. In closing his remarks the Professor said he did not know why the Dean or Archdeacon Harrison should not rather than himself have undertaken the duty which had that day devolved upon him, but the request having been made to him, he could not resist the pleasure of renewing, though for so short a time, his associations with scenes which he had always regarded with so deep an interest. He would now "break his wand" and resign it to the Dean for all future occasions.

The Marquess Camden felt sure he should anticipate the wish of every one present in proposing their heartiest thanks to Professor Stanley for the very eloquent address he had so kindly delivered. He had said that he would break his wand, but he (the Marquess) was sure the Dean would be happy to receive it unbroken. In conveying their thanks to Professor Stanley, they could not avoid expressing their regret that he was no longer an inhabitant of the county of Kent.

The Very Rev. the Dean, in the name of the company, tendered his hearty thanks to Mr. Stanley, and expressed a hope that he would, on many more occasions of the sort, be pleased to conduct them to see the beauties of the glorious cathedral.

St. Augustine's Monastery and College.—On leaving the cathedral, some made for the ancient church of St. Martin, under the guidance of the Rev. Canon Chesshyre, others viewed the gates and walls, conducted by Frank Masters, Esq.; but St. Augustine's, as might be expected, drew the greater number, not only from the interest attached to the unique restoration of the ancient monastery, and its rescue from base and degrading purposes, and re-dedication to the service of the Church and the glory of God, but also

from the fact that the prime mover in the great work, the noble-hearted Churchman who seized the idea of the excellent Edward Coleridge, of Eton, and gave it life and resiliency, was announced to be the *cicerone* of the party.

Having taken up his position on the terrace on the north side of the quadrangle, in front of the students' dormitory, Mr. Beresford-Hope first treated of the history of the abbey, and then proceeded to describe the process of restoration, and the present condition of the building. St. Augustine, who arrived here in 596, and whose first convert was Ethelbert, King of Kent, founded here, without the city, the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul for the sepulture of the abbots and kings, intramural interment being then, as it had under a recent enactment become, illegal. In the course of time the abbey gradually assumed the name of its founder, and as it increased in opulence, it stood for some time in opposition to the cathedral, both in the grandeur of its ornaments and the number of monks who inhabited it. It was the eighth archbishop of Canterbury who first gave up being buried here and chose the cathedral. Mr. Beresford-Hope pointed out the site of the great abbey church, which had all the attributes of a cathedral, of Ethelbert's Tower, of the great refectory, &c., &c. A few years ago certain foundations of the refectory were in existence, by which means the crypt was accurately restored. An accurate gauge was then obtained of the apartment above, and thus the whole building was raised on the plan of the old one, and now formed the library of the college, the windows in the new library being copied from those of Mayfield Palace, in Sussex, a building about contemporary with the gateway.

Mr. Beresford-Hope then led the way round the various buildings, describing each in its turn. In the course of his remarks he referred in highly complimentary terms to the ability of Mr. Butterfield, under whose direction the restorations were made. One side of the quadrangle, appropriated to the students' dormitory, was original, and was a worthy monument of Mr. Butterfield's genius. The pavement was remarkable as containing encaustic tiles which were an exact copy of some found in the crypt. Though this portion of the building stood on fresh ground, there was doubtless in former times a range of buildings parallel to it, though at a greater distance. The principal mass of the western side, including the great gateway, the hall, and kitchen beneath, and the chapel, were either untouched, or

restored so closely as to render them objects of archaeological interest. Further to the south on the west side came the warden's lodge and the fellows' buildings, which were perfectly new constructions, but built in strict architectural harmony with the older portions. In its present aspect the whole building resembled one of the colleges of the Universities—and these were a class of buildings which in their general distribution had a family likeness to the ancient monasteries: in the one, as in the other, the church or chapel, the refectory, the library, and the various lodgings, composed the different buildings, which were usually grouped round one or more quadrangles. Besides, in the imperfect state of commerce then existing the monasteries were compelled to have great storehouses, brewhouses, &c., not from habits of excess, but because modern facilities of purchase did not then exist. Of the chapel, (standing over a crypt which itself was on the ground-level,) which was originally the "guest chapel," some portion was original, including the western triplet in the Early English style. In devoting it to its actual destination it was made about half as long again as it originally had been, and in building the rest the middle style of Gothic, which was well known to be the most perfect style, had been adopted. All this was Mr. Butterfield's work. The stained glass was executed by Mr. Willement, a member of the Society,—who might be claimed as a "man of Kent." The stalls, in two ranges on each side, recalled the arrangements of college chapels and cathedral choirs. The pavement under the altar was a literal copy of that under the high altar of Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, which, although the abbey itself was in a very ruinous condition, still existed. Passing to the college hall adjoining, which stood at the top of the same stone staircase as the chapel, Mr. Beresford-Hope remarked that this was originally the refectory for the guests. The roof was original, and in other respects the appearance of the hall was so little changed, that in this they had an actual specimen of the dining-hall of an abbey or the house of a great lord, which were much alike at that day. It had been converted into a tavern, and miserably disfigured, but indications remained by which the windows were accurately restored. Proceeding to the ruins of an external wall, which was formerly the internal wall of the north aisle of the nave of the abbey church, Mr. Beresford-Hope said that this was a palace in the time of Charles I., and here it was that he first met his queen, Henrietta-Maria. She

was married abroad by proxy, as was the custom then and now with crowned heads; she made her progress and met the king here, and this was the first palace that ill-fated sovereign of ours ever occupied in England. The style of this fragment was early Norman, and no doubt closely resembled the original nave of the cathedral as built by Lanfranc. Passing the ruins of Ethelbert's Tower, which formed one of the side towers of the nave of the abbey church, and proceeding through the library, where, as he remarked, there was still room on the shelves for the contributions of friends, Mr. Beresford-Hope entered the crypt of the old refectory, now used by the students for their workshops—a knowledge of carpenters' work being very useful for a missionary. The crypt had been exactly restored, with the exception that the groins had been filled in with red brick, in order to give a little warmth of colour. Before separating, the company proceeded to inspect the students' dormitories, which were remarkable for their neatness and convenience, and finished by perambulating the ancient boundaries of the monastery.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, in the course of his interesting explanations of the wonderful restoration of the monastery, exhibited an encaustic tile, forming a sundial, found near St. Ethelbert's Tower. It was encased in an oak frame carved from a beam of the ancient Chequers Inn, and was presented to the college by Mr. Pout.

St. Martin's Church.—A large number of the company (as well those who had, as those who had not seen St. Augustine's) went to contemplate the cradle of Christianity in these islands, St. Martin's parish church.

Mr. Chesshyre pointed out the number of Roman bricks in many parts of the church, the walls of the chancel being almost entirely of such—the tomb of Queen Bertha in the recess on one side of the chancel, the baptismal font of King Ethelbert, &c. The church is now in excellent condition, thanks alike to the liberality and the good taste of a member of the Society, the Hon. Daniel Finch: its lich-gate, its plain nave and chancel, with the pointed roof and low square tower, overgrown with ivy, and its commanding position above the city, all obtained special notice from the party. Indeed, few could look on this gem of a church without a glorious recollection of the triumph of early Christianity over the mind of a heathen king, and a grateful sense of that revived piety of modern times which inspired the restorers of this exquisite building.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCV.

The Castle, City Gates, and Walls.—

A third party of sight-seers put themselves under the guidance of Mr. F. Masters, and inspected the ruins of the castle, of which only the keep remains. The immense strength of the edifice, the part of the old moat still remaining on the southern side, the loopholes on the ground and first floors, (like those of Rochester Castle,) the windows on the second and third floors, (also like those at Rochester,) were all lucidly pointed out by the guide, although the smell of gas from the works of the company which has obtained possession of the precincts of the castle, did not contribute much to the company's enjoyment of Mr. Masters' remarks. From the castle the party went to inspect the remains of the old walls and city gates, which run from Dane John to Northgate almost without break; not, however, forgetting a glance at the Russian gun just placed in the park beneath. The portions of the walls which shew patches of Roman brickwork were carefully marked. Westgate, of course, occupied a considerable share of attention. Built by Archbishop Sudbury in the reign of Richard II., and the only one of the six city gates which still remains, its noble appearance between two lofty round towers erected in the river, its battlements, machicolations, and portcullis, were much admired by the strangers.

The Cathedral Service.—The pleasant way in which both Professor Stanley and Mr. Beresford-Hope treated their respective subjects so beguiled the time as to interfere with one of the arrangements of the day, for when the latter gentleman had concluded, his auditors found, to their disappointment, that they were too late for the afternoon service at 3 o'clock; nevertheless, the cathedral was at that hour crowded by a fashionable congregation. The music performed was as follows:—Chants, Hayes and Turle's Purcell; service, Tallis in D; anthem, "I will sing of Thy power, O God." (Greene.)

The Pilgrims' Inn.—In spite of the variety of other attractions, a number of ladies and gentlemen, at different periods of the afternoon, found leisure to call on Mr. Pout or Mr. Wood, in the High-street, with a view to inspect the famous Chequers Inn, mentioned in Chaucer as the resting-place of the pilgrims who came to visit the shrine of St. Thomas Becket:—

"And specially from every shire's end
Of Engla-land to Canterbury they wend;
The holy blissful martyr for to seek
That them hath holpen when that they were
sick."

The gentlemen in whose possession is this

curious relic of the past were most obliging in leaving their business every few minutes to conduct their visitors over the famous sleeping-room of the pilgrims. It is, however, best to be content with the view of the exterior, which remains as it always was, for the modern furniture of an auctioneer's warehouse is a hindrance to completely realising its ancient features. The Chequers was built in the form of a quadrangle, with an open courtyard: the suites of rooms projected in front over each other, and were supported by pillars forming a colonnade. The vaulted cellars under Mr. Wood's shop were found to be perfect, and in the same condition as in Chaucer's time.

The Dinner.—At half-past four the large room of the Music-hall, St. Margaret's, was opened, and was immediately filled with hungry diners. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Usher, of the Freemasons' Tavern; but though the quality of the viands was excellent, the supply was very far short of the demand. The splendid fruit with which the tables were enriched was presented by the Earl of Abergavenny, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. J. Whatman, and Sir Norton Knatchbull.

The Marquess Camden was in the chair, wearing the riband and star of the Garter. The company numbered upwards of 300.

After the cloths had been removed, the Chairman gave "The Queen." His lordship remarked that Mr. Beresford-Hope and Mr. Stanley had shewn them that day the scenes of departed monarchical glories—the tombs of great British kings and potentates—but they might be well content with their modern English Queen, a pattern to her sex and to other sovereigns. Probably he was the first man in England who could venture to propose the health of her Majesty under a new title of honour—as Queen of India.

After the health of "The Prince Consort, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," the Chairman proposed the health of "His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury," coupling the toast with the name of the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison,— remarking that his Grace, though unable to be present, felt great interest in the society.

The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison returned thanks on behalf of the Archbishop, his brethren, and himself. He was sure it would have given his Grace great satisfaction to have been present among them that day; to have seen the interest taken by such numbers of members in the proceedings of the Society; and how it promised to be one more effectual bond of

union between the clergy and laity of his diocese. The cordial co-operation of these two classes, which composed the Church, they all of them felt to be their privilege, their strength, and their happiness. There was much, in the several duties devolving upon the clergy, to cause them anxiety and trouble; and it was most refreshing to receive from time to time evidence that their labours had not been in vain. He was, beyond doubt, expressing the sentiments of many of the clergy when he said that it was a refreshment to them from time to time to do as they had done that day—to come to the metropolitan city, to meet their brethren from all parts of the diocese, refresh themselves with the recollections of past times, and so gather fresh strength for the duties of the future. They were connected by their office with a large number of most interesting edifices, sprinkled all over the country—the ancient parish churches of the land; and they had not only a great interest in preserving them in their integrity, and repairing whatever had fallen to decay through the lapse of time, but they also derived great encouragement from the spirit shewn in respect of them, not only of repairing what needed reparation, but also of the good will and good sense by which the restoration might be most happily carried on; so that the new should be in harmony with the old. He had the satisfaction—and he spoke in the presence of many of the clergy of his own archdeaconry—of saying that he could point from parish to parish where the work of restoration was being, or had been, happily carried on; nor would he be withheld by the presence of the noble Lord in the chair from expressing his satisfaction at one of those parishes, which shewed, in the present state of its church, the munificence and good taste which he possessed. One word more before he sat down. The restorations and improvements were carried on so constantly and rapidly, that sometimes the public chroniclers could hardly keep pace with them. He had happened to send an official Guide of the South-Eastern Railway to his friend Mr. Stanley, who said that he had been studying it on his journey, and it mentioned a circumstance which he (the speaker) would repeat, because it shewed that official Guides were not always infallible authorities. There was a church, it was stated, of very picturesque exterior, but the interior beauty of which was utterly destroyed by its ornaments. In it were to be seen images of Fame and Justice, more suitable to a Grecian temple than a Christian church. The official Guide spoke of all these as still in existence; but he was

happy to be able to inform all archaeologists, as he had informed Mr. Stanley, that, though the Guide had only appeared a few months ago, the images of Fame and Justice had long disappeared. He need not say that, though from the parish church in question the representations of Fame and Justice had been banished, the church was none the worse; and he felt assured that the work of restoration, on the soundest principles of archaeology, would continue to make progress through the country.

Sir Norton Knatchbull proposed "The Army and Navy of England." Many years had now elapsed since our navy had been engaged in battle, but they still preserved those floating bulwarks, keeping watch and ward, like their own Kentish cliffs, over this island of the brave and free. If the occasion should present itself, they would again awaken their dormant thunder, and maintain the supremacy of their country on every sea. Throughout the long and arduous struggle in India, in which their army was now engaged, it had displayed the same high qualities which had ever distinguished it. Various opinions had been expressed by the British public, as it was termed, as to the manner in which that struggle should be carried on—some crying "Kill, kill," and others, "Spare, spare." But, speaking as he did to an assemblage of enlightened English men and English women, he would say that no so-called British public had a right to interfere between the British soldier and the lawful execution of his duty. The British soldier, they might be assured, would do nothing inconsistent with either justice or mercy. He was one who feared his God, who honoured his Queen, and who had the Bible for a guide. In the discharge of his duty the soldier would not be unmindful of the precepts of that blessed book, and in the contest in which he was engaged he would carry out that merciful justice which was due to the outraged honour of an insulted country.

Col. Stanton and Admiral Marsham having briefly returned thanks, the Chairman called on Mr. Beresford-Hope to propose the health of the Dean and Chapter.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., said,—“I am sorry to begin, my lord, with an act of insubordination, and to dissent from the Chairman as to my fitness to undertake this task. At the meeting this morning at the Guildhall, the Dean called us a 'very grateful Society indeed,' because we returned thanks to the Chapter for kindness not yet shewn. But there is no doubt now that those thanks are due, after the way in which the Chapter have

received us, and after the lucid and excellent description of the cathedral by one whom, though unconnected now officially with it, we must ever connect with the cathedral of Canterbury. Great service has been done, my lord, by this Chapter in the restoration, and in the manner of the restoration, of this cathedral. The Chapter have restored lapses and supplied defects; they have renovated the edifice with a judicious taste; they have brought it back to its old condition, but they have not made it 'spick-and-span-new,' like a railway-station. People deserve praise who execute such works by their own trouble, at their own expense, and from motives of affectionate piety. Those, too, who first set the example of church restoration deserve most high praise. Now Chapters are everywhere restoring their cathedrals, and giving a practical answer to the charges of selfishness brought against them. But twenty-five years ago, when this spirit of renovation had not yet been excited, this Chapter restored their cathedral at a cost of tens of thousands of pounds. You have seen that cathedral to-day,—you have seen the order and decency with which it is kept. One canon only survives, I believe, who witnessed the beginning of the restorations,—but as new men came in, there was no mutability in the spirit of the body. What was begun by Dean Percy has been carried on by Dean Bagot, Dean Lyall, and now by Dean Alford. I feel a peculiar pleasure in proposing this toast, because the cathedral chapter has had for many years most friendly relations with the college of St. Augustine, and their friendliness has been the better appreciated because that college has not been in any way connected with the cathedral. When St. Augustine's College was first founded, people said—'Of course you'll put it in connexion with the cathedral; of course the Chapter will have a voice in it.' To which we replied—'Of course we will *not* put it in connection with the cathedral; of course the Chapter will *not* have a voice in it.' We said this, because the Chapter had its own work to do, which it was doing well, but that the college was a cognate institution, not an identical one, having its own work of a parallel nature; therefore, we decided, let it stand on its own basis, and the cathedral stand on its. The members of the Society will be but blind and cold archaeologists if they have regard only to matters of bricks and glass, and to the external *minutia* of their science, without appreciating its deeper meaning. The restorations of Christ Church, Canterbury, have not been

undertaken in order that it may be visited by the sight-seers of a week-day, and the archaeologists every three years; but because it is connected with the most famous scenes of English history. It brings before us the missionaries and the kings of the Heptarchy; it is the scene of the labours of Lanfranc and of Anselm, of the struggle between Henry and Becket; the burial-place of Edward the Black Prince and of Harry of Lancaster; and there are many other memorable events with which it is associated; therefore we honour the cathedral, and we respect its custodians, whose singleness of purpose and liberality are a pattern to all other Chapters. I have much pleasure in proposing 'The health of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, with thanks for their welcome.'

The Dean of Canterbury rose to reply, and said,—“My Lord Marquis, ladies, and gentlemen, I am sorry it has not devolved on some older member of the Chapter than myself to return you thanks for the very kind manner in which you have received our health. I am, in fact, the youngest member of our body; for that member who is actually younger than myself was among you long before I came to Canterbury. But, as the task devolves on me, in consequence of my office, I willingly accept it. I can assure you that the scene which we have witnessed to-day in our venerable cathedral has given us infinite pleasure, while it has suggested some remarkable contrasts. When we compare the complaints in the pages of Gostling and contemporary writers, of the non-appreciation of the Gothic style, with the eager enthusiasm of the vast body of intelligent pilgrims who have assembled in it to-day; when we remember that in his forlorn plea for the building he is obliged to appeal to the fact that the eyes of the negroes accompanying the rich planters who sometimes visited it, sparkled with pleasure on entering the nave, we may well conclude that public opinion has much changed since that day. We all know the verdict of the age of Pope, and Swift, and Bolingbroke, on antiquarian researches. It is pithily comprised in the epigram—

‘Give me the thing that’s pretty, odd, and new :
All ugly, old, odd things, I leave to you.’

I may say, by the way, that we seem to have inherited not only their legacy to others, but their wish for themselves also. The brilliant assembly of our fair friends around us may serve to shew that every gem is not an antique; that it is not ‘ugly, old, odd things’ alone of which archaeologists are in quest at their meet-

ings. But, ladies and gentlemen, it was very soon afterwards found out, that these ‘ugly, old, odd things’ had in them some beauty, and were worth imitating. And so the next generation shewed that they had discovered that the ‘child is father of the man.’ But they did not go on to the sequel of the quotation, of which I will presently speak. They began by child’s play, in Gothic imitation. Then was the age of Strawberry Hill, and Lee Priory; of painted windows outside with no windows inside to correspond; of elaborate toys and costly shams, of which the only successors now are the roughest pasteboard castles which serve as spill-boxes on the mantel-pieces of furnished lodgings. Neither Horace Walpole nor Sir Egerton Brydges—(A voice: ‘Nor Mr. Barry,’)—were aware that, *because* the child *is* father of the man, ‘our days must be bound each to each by natural piety;’ that subsequent ages must not imitate, but be founded upon, former ones; that a much more serious task is before the archaeologist than any mere imitation can fulfil. It was the somewhat exaggerated boast of Canning, when speaking, in a strain of high eloquence, of the intended establishment of the empire of Brazil, that ‘he had called the new world into existence, to right the balance of the old.’ Yours, ladies and gentlemen, is the converse task,—and I say this in no spirit of rhetorical exaggeration, but in sober earnest,—your task is to call the old world into existence to right the balance of the new. Already we see the scale, so long unworthily held the lightest, descending to us rich with ample treasures of precious information; already art begins to be looked on as never before; already history is written, and history is read, as it never was read or written before. We can read on the volumes, which the descending scale brings to us, the names of Hallam and Milman, Arnold and Grote, Stanhope and Merivale, Froude and Stanley, Campbell and Foss; men who have written history, not for this or that political purpose, not to serve the opinions of this or that Ministry of the day, but as founded on research, and aiming at truth. And I hardly need remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that in this archaeological revival not even the minutest researches are to be despised. From the hill where we ourselves seem to be standing, we must not only strain our eyes after the distant mountains of classic antiquity, but must examine with all care the important though less interesting level which separates us from them. How do we know, till we have descended and ascertained, whether that

far-off spark which we see be the glittering dome of a palace, or the light in the window of a cottage? whether that uncertain cloud which hangs over another portion of the plain be the dust of an advancing army, or the smoke of some powerful mart of commerce? Nothing in these researches is trifling. Every age, in every feature, has that which every other age may learn from—may learn modesty, soberness, wisdom, thankfulness, earnestness, charity. And as for ourselves, ladies and gentlemen, we feel it our mission to keep well and faithfully, warily and wisely, the great fortress of history and devotion which has been entrusted to our care, to teach our fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen that the uses of cathedrals have not passed away. For as the gallant officer who spoke for the army would bear me out, though it may not be requisite that every soldier at every time should be kept at the very highest regulation pattern, yet it is requisite that *some* be so kept, and always so kept. And it is even thus in the Church. We who have no distracting cares of parochial duty, are set here for a pattern, in a church which is to be a pattern,—which is to shew the full measure and full intent of associated praise and prayer, and exhortation and doctrine. Give us your good wishes, that we may be always found earnest and able for this our duty; that whether we live (as you heard to-day) under an Archbishop who performed the questionable work of dividing the Bible into chapters, or (as now) under a Commission which is performing, if well done, the better work of dividing the Chapter into Bibles, we may not lose heart nor courage, nor elasticity of action, to fit the wants and duties of the day in which we live. And, more, give us your pious prayers also, that, when we stand with you where all must stand, we may, by God's help, be found to have been, in this our important work, good and faithful servants."

The Rev. Professor Stanley said he wished the toast he was about to propose had been placed in other hands, being, as it was, the toast of all others most essential to the fortune and prospects of the day. But he felt at least this advantage, that—to use an almost Irish expression—he was both inside and outside of it. On the one hand, he had now no connexion with the county of Kent, yet, on the other hand, he felt that he could never sever himself from it. He had found the greatest pleasure in shewing over the cathedral so large an assemblage as had honoured him with their presence that morning; and he rejoiced if

any knowledge that he had acquired during his stay in Canterbury had been productive of instruction or amusement to the members of the Society. For his own part, he always looked to the period of his stay in the city as in an enchanted land, where he had passed years of the greatest happiness. The subject of his toast was, "Success to the Kent Archaeological Society." This called upon him to say what were the great peculiarities of archaeology in the present day. His friend the Dean had, indeed, anticipated the greater part of what he had intended to say; and he had spoken to them so ably and so eloquently, that he could scarcely hope to be able to add anything to it; but he desired to lay before them the province now opened to them. In a peculiar sense, then, archaeology might be said to be a general science,—a science which had been diffused throughout the whole community. This was peculiar to the times in which they lived. They went back to former ages, and found an utter absence of any considerable reverence for the things of antiquity; and the opposite tendency of the present day seemed as though it had been specially called out to counteract the other influences which were at work,—the influences of railroads, and telegraphs, and all the other effects of a rapidly-increased commerce. They were, in truth, immense changes, irresistible and inevitable, whose effect, unless counteracted by an opposite spirit, would be to destroy and sweep from the face of the land every vestige of antiquity. But that opposite tendency had been called into existence; it was proved by the universal desire shewn for the study of archaeology. If they looked back to the middle ages, of which their cathedral was a monument, it was impossible to help reflecting how much more advantageously the study might have been followed then than now, if any desire for it had been felt; and he sometimes could hardly forgive the great Lanfranc for having been such a destroyer of the relics of antiquity. If but the same spirit had inspired him, as inspired men now with a reverence for things of the past, might not the remains of the old cathedral founded by St. Augustine have been still in existence? and from them one could have formed some idea of what that first early Christian church at Rome was like. Then, when he remembered that the lower north transept of the cathedral, the scene of the Martyrdom, had been entirely altered, he could not but reflect how much light the histories of that event might have received could they of the present generation have

seen the transept in the same condition as it was in at the time of the murder. Now, however, the time was come when a better spirit prevailed. It had grown up, as he said, at the very moment when but for it every relic of antiquity would have disappeared. The bane and the antidote had grown side by side; and in this way they might be able to hand down to future generations the gifts and inheritances they had received from generations of old. And it was impossible not to feel how specially important a field of labour the Kent Archaeological Society had opened before it. Of all counties, Kent was the most historically interesting; it was the very corner-stone of English history, and particularly of English ecclesiastical history; and they might be the means of explaining many of their hitherto obscure points.

Lord Stanhope (President of the Society of Antiquaries) returned thanks. He said he hoped the idea would not be entertained that from any feeling of jealousy he was unable sincerely to congratulate them on the success which had attended the day's proceedings. On the contrary, he felt that the path of archaeology was wide enough for many to travel on it, and he and his Society heartily welcomed all who were disposed to become fellow-labourers. He thought he had just cause to congratulate them on their first meeting. It would not, indeed, become him to speak on behalf of so many as he saw there assembled; but if he might judge of the feelings of all by what he had heard from the many with whom he had spoken, he would venture to say that the proceedings had been a great enjoyment to all who had taken a part in them. It would have been, in truth, no common delight to any one—and how much more to antiquaries and archaeologists—to see the many points of historical interest with which the venerable city of Canterbury abounded, from the magnificent pile of Christ Church to the blooming lime trees of the Dane John. He had said that in the day's proceedings all had found great enjoyment; and he did not think he need exclude those, the better part of the company, who had honoured them with their presence in such numbers. No doubt many, if not all of them, had hitherto looked upon the study of antiquity as dry and repulsive,—fit perhaps for the library of their grand-papas, but wholly destitute of interest for themselves. He could not but hope that for the future they would connect the study with a day agreeably passed—when the bright and beautiful sunshine beamed on many objects beautiful and noble in themselves, but yet more beautiful and

more noble in their recollections; a day when events long gone by, but whose influence they yet felt, were explained in so lucid a manner, that their remembrance could be no longer matter of difficulty to the simplest understanding. If such were the feelings of the ladies, he would venture to add one word more, and say the best proof they could give that he had rightly interpreted them would be by honouring them with their company on the next occasion. He could not but think, too, that their enjoyment had been of the most profitable description. They could not but derive many a useful lesson from those silent witnesses of the past—silent as they had been for centuries, and now first taught to reveal the great truths they contained. One of the most important of those lessons was the beneficial influence of the Christian faith upon the history of the English nation. Who could stand unmoved by the baptismal font of Ethelbert? who could not feel all his chivalry aroused within him when standing at the tomb of the very flower of chivalry, the Black Prince? These were subjects of lasting glory: they awoke in the heart that contemplated them feelings that were an honour to human nature; and they were, he thought, well fitted to diminish the desire of unwise alteration or rash improvement which was seen in the present day. Upon these grounds he very much rejoiced at the success which had been achieved that day. It furnished also another ground on which men of all political and religious opinions might meet in harmony, and proved that however numerous the points of difference among men, they were not so many as the points of agreement. He must, in conclusion, beg permission to propose the health of their noble President.

The Chairman briefly returned thanks.

Sir Walter James proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury," and passed a warm eulogium on municipal institutions in general.

The Mayor (T. N. Wightwick, Esq.) said: "In the name of the Corporation of Canterbury, I beg to offer you our grateful thanks for the compliment which has been paid to us by the Kent Archaeological Society. My lord, gentlemen who have preceded me have been pleased to speak in eulogistic terms of the city of Canterbury, of the facilities it offers for archaeological research. It is, as we all know, a matter of congratulation to us to hear the locality which we inhabit spoken of in commendatory language. For, my lord, as there is a pride of ancestry, so there is a pride of place. And I am sure I shall

be forgiven, as a citizen of Canterbury, for entertaining feelings of pride that we can offer in this our city attractions which can invite the attention and command the special attendance of such a scientific assembly as those now gathered around these boards. My lord, whilst we exult that Canterbury is rich in legendary lore—whilst we glory that within a small circle of this very spot we can offer specimens of a bygone age, illustrative of almost all that your inquiring minds have, in the investigation of your science, as yet discovered, of themselves tending to bear testimony to the utility of your institution,—we must not and we do not forget that we are, in a measure, indebted to your Society for revealing to us their existence, enabling us, as it were, on the very threshold of our houses to hold converse with the past, and affording to us a daily lesson for our guidance and our profit. It is not for me, my lord, at this late hour to occupy your time. I will content myself with assuring you how thoroughly you may rely on our hearty co-operation—of our earnest desire to do all in our power to assist in your praiseworthy endeavours. And if, my lord, we can hereafter lay claim to the smallest portion of the benefit, which we feel convinced you will achieve, we shall be amply rewarded for our exertions."

The Dean of Canterbury proposed "The Ladies," in a most graceful speech, but unhappily he was but indistinctly heard, owing to the confusion caused by the discovery suddenly made that the hour for the starting of the special trains was close at hand, and the great body of those present being obliged to retire at once. There was also an awkward pause when he had concluded, as Sir Walter Stirling, who should have replied, had gone off with the rest.

At length the Rev. L. B. Larking returned thanks. He said,—“My lord and gentlemen—We seem to be in a dilemma. Those ladies whom we have just heartily cheered are so bashful that they fear to commission any of the numerous young bachelors about us to return thanks to you for the honour you have done them, and the task falls upon a veteran. I assume it willingly enough, though it would have come better from some of you younger ones. We are, indeed, thankful for the presence and the influence of those fair faces which we have just seen beaming round us, and only regret that the train has parted us so soon, before they could hear from our own lips what we feel towards them; for, ladies and gentlemen, archaeologists as we are, we venerate the

treatment given to the fair sex by our aboriginal ancestors. *We* demean ourselves towards them as *they* did—we give them the honour which is their due, as *they* did. Of the ancient Briton it is beautifully sung by the poet:—

‘He made no rubied lip or sparkling eye
The shrine and God of his idolatry,
But proudly bending to a just control,
Bowed in obeisance to the female soul,
And deemed some effluence of the Omniscient
mind
In woman’s beauteous image lay enshrined,
With inspiration on her bosom hung,
And flowed in heavenly wisdom from her
tongue;
Famed among warrior chiefs the crown she
wore,

—and rank’d in fame
Bonduca’s with Caractacus’s name.’

Even so; we love to honour them, and to bow to their influence. In their name I thank you for this union of sentiment—may it ever be so with us, and may we in our Society ever meet the kind and fascinating patronage which they have given us.”

The noble President, in proposing the health of “The Visitors,” said that the pressure of time compelled him to put two toasts into one, and ask them to drink the health of their Hon. Secretary, with thanks to him for what he had accomplished, in conjunction with that of “The Visitors.”

The Rev. L. B. Larking replied:—“The noble lord has remarked to you that he has been compelled to make something like an Irish bull, in coupling my name with the visitors, in his kind anxiety to propose thanks to myself at the hurried moment of parting. Most warmly do I thank you, my lord, and all of you, ladies and gentlemen, for the way in which the proposal has been received. I had thought that my office was merely to be your pen—and a pretty slovenly one, too; I fear that my tongue will be little better, for I am all unused to public speaking, yet your kindness compels me to make an effort. It is not yet twelve months since I received an intimation that Kent was incapable of forming an independent Archaeological Society. When I look round the room this day, and then turn back to that little party of eleven which met, on the 19th of September last, in a small room at Mereworth Castle, under the kind patronage of the noble host and hostess, dear and honoured friends, if I may be permitted so to call them, whose absence we all this day regret—when I turn back to that little party of eleven, and compare it with the six hundred that we number this day, and see, as we have just seen, all the aristocracy of our county, the venerable heads of the Church, the clergy,

and the learning of the county, and the galaxy of beauty that has graced and encouraged us,—*there*, I say, is the answer to the imputation that Kent cannot form an independent Archaeological Society. It has been all done in ten months, for that is the entire period of our existence. Under such influence, those who live to see the return of another year will assuredly witness our six hundred swelled into a thousand; and although the noble lord has kindly ascribed much to myself, I feel that it is more than my due. To his active and influential superintendence—to the powerful, the effective, the fascinating patronage we have received, as I have just detailed—to yourselves, not to me, is our wondrous success due. With this spirit still animating you, again I say, that next year you will number a thousand. Assuredly you have risen as one man to resist the attack made on your independence, and by a mighty effort have secured it. You have proved yourselves true sons of your unconquered county. Yes, Kent is 'Invicta' still. I thank you from my heart."

"Thanks to the Local Committee and Mr. Foss," was proposed by the Chairman, who referred to the excellent way in which all the arrangements of the day had been made.

Mr. Foss briefly acknowledged the toast, saying that many valuable suggestions had

been voluntarily made to him by different members of the Society, and to those rather than to his services the thanks of the assembly were due.

The meeting then broke up.

Evening party at the Deanery.—The Dean and Mrs. Alford having invited the members and their friends who remained in the city to an evening party at the Deanery, a large number assembled there about eight o'clock. The company were agreeably occupied for an hour in walking through the beautiful grounds, and listening to madrigals, part-songs, and glees, exquisitely performed by professional singers, and then adjourned to the drawing-room, where refreshments were served, and glees and catches, and a leisurely inspection of many of the relics exhibited in the Guildhall in the morning, and of some beautiful photographs of the cathedral, by Mr. J. Cruttenden, of Maidstone, made the hours pass but too quickly. As an appropriate means of concluding the day, the Dean led a party into the cathedral when the moon was well up, and just as all were absorbed in the witchery of the scene, voices were heard swelling along the aisles, chanting Luther's hymn: it was the Dean and Precentor, determined to send their party home with reminiscences of sights and sounds not easily to be forgotten.

MEDIEVAL LEADEN BADGES, &c.

THE medieval leaden signs, badges, *crepundia*, or by whatever name or names they may be called, which have been repeatedly noticed in our columns, were the cause of an action-at-law tried at Guildford on the 5th of August, Mr. Eastwood being the plain-tiff, and the proprietors of the "Athenæum" the defendants. We regret that Mr. Eastwood should have felt it necessary to take this step to vindicate his character and the genuineness of his property, because it could not be supposed that the editor of the "Athenæum" had any personal feeling whatever in the matter; and the result, in any way, could hardly be expected to be perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time, we regret that Mr. Cuming should have published his opinions before he had taken the precaution to consult those persons equally well qualified as himself to speak upon a subject involving many difficulties and requiring the most minute and careful investigation.

The question not only affected Mr. Eastwood as a tradesman, but it was of moment also to the archaeologist. It does not appear that the objects condemned so unequivocally by Mr. Cuming were ever exhibited to the Association of which he is one of the secretaries, or that Mr. Eastwood or any one else was ever invited to hear the objections brought against the remarkable collection, and the charges, by implication, against the owner himself, as he believed. If the "signs," as they were termed, were really recent fabrications, it would have been Mr. Eastwood's interest to have helped to detect the forgers; and a private committee would probably have come to some conclusion more agreeable to all parties than the verdict of a jury on such a case. The judge directed the jury to find for the defendants; but at the same time it was announced that the plaintiff's good character stood unimpeached.

But the archaeologist naturally wishes

to know how the character of the leadén "signs" is affected by the evidence brought forward at the trial. It appeared then, by the witnesses examined, that the whole of the objects were found by the workmen employed in excavating the new dock at Shadwell, at intervals during the last twelve months: that they were brought, in the first place, by two persons, named Smith and Eaton, who, as *shore-rakers*, gained their livelihood by raking the shores of the Thames, and by attending excavations to collect and buy old metal, bones, and such things. These two men sold their purchases first of all to Mr. Edwards, who sold them to Mr. Eastwood, a dealer in coins and antiquities, at very high prices; prices, indeed, that would seem fabulously high, were it not notorious that such persons do at times make large sums of money by discoveries of antiquities. So far as we could learn, about 1,100 of these leadén relics were found, not 12,000, as stated in the printed report. This was the evidence as regards their discovery; and, remarkable and curious as it may seem to some, there is nothing in it opposed to credibility, unless it can be shewn that some accomplished *falsarius* used these shore-rakers as accomplices for fraud. But if this be imagined, then there arises the difficulty of meeting the questions, "What did he copy from?" and "Did he know of the published pilgrims' signs?" If he knew of them, it is most improbable he would ever have made *such* forgeries; if he did not know of them, the improbability is quite as great, because some of them bear a certain analogy without being imitations, and especially some which we have only recently examined. Mr. Cuming points out the process adopted for their fabrication; but will he undertake to make some specimens, or get them made? One has already been imitated, and the imitation was detected instantly.

In addition to the testimony mentioned above, Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Chaffers, the Rev. Thos. Hugo, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. Cureton, and others, appeared as testimony for

the genuineness of the relics. Mr. R. Smith said he believed them to be of the latter part of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century: that while at first he was disposed to attach but little importance to them, he had, upon inspecting the bulk, recognised some as analogous to the more decisive pilgrims' signs which he had published, as, for instance, the ampullas and bells; that, though he should not term them pilgrims' signs, especially on account of their comparative late date, yet some of them might be degraded types of, or possibly even veritable, pilgrims' signs; and many had a very palpable religious character, which antiquaries may, probably, some day be able to explain and illustrate: some were probably in the same category as other low works of old art which hardly admitted of explanation.

Mr. Fairholt and Mr. Hugo agreed with Mr. Roach Smith, except that the former said he should be disposed to date them at a still somewhat later period. But yet more important for the plaintiff and his property, we consider, was the evidence of Mr. Chaffers and Mr. Cureton, both of whom have had very extensive experience in the sale and purchase of coins and antiquities. On the other hand, the cross-examination shewed that some of the reasons alleged for believing the leadén signs spurious, are extremely weak. If they are of the late date contended for, the asserted anachronisms in the costume of some of the figures are not to be wondered at; the fact of their having been plunged into acid, if it be a fact, may not be inconsistent with their genuineness, for we have often heard of antiquities having been immersed in acid by the finders and others to clean them. But if Mr. Cuming be in possession of any information in support of his assertions, he is now imperatively called upon to produce it. The real question for the antiquary is, are the objects false, as Mr. Cuming states, or genuine, as Mr. Eastwood and others maintain?

As the devil loves apple-dumplings.—This is a not uncommon saying, but to all appearance a very silly one. About a century and a quarter ago it was the custom to give the students of certain colleges at Oxford,—Hart Hall for example—Oxford men will forgive the apparent misnomer,—nothing but apple-dumplings for their dinner on fast-days;

every Friday, for example. The flesh rebelling against such unsubstantial diet, a proverbial saying may have thence arose to the effect that the devil was no lover of apple-dumplings. That the students complained bitterly of Dr. Newton's apple-dumplings, there is no doubt, printed authority being still in existence to that effect.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

C. F. ALLEN. *Det danske Sprog Historisk Hordagdommed Slesvig eller Slesvig-Jylland. Med fire Sprogkart.* (Kjöbenhavn. 1858.)

The History of the Danish Language in the Duchy of Slesvig, or South Jutland. With four Language-maps. (Svo. Cheap-ingenhaven. Vol. I., pp. 57., 462. 1857.; Vol. II., pp. 11., 766., 1858.)

"The Danish Question," "Denmark and the Danes," "The German Bond across Slesvig," or by whatever name this long dispute has been or will be popularly known, still remains a European, and particularly a British question. It regards interests of the highest importance, both historical and political, and is the key to much which has taken place of late years in Germany and the North. No wonder, then, that every contribution to its scientific or folk-like explanation should be eagerly looked for and command general attention. This is the case even with momentary and flimsy pamphlets; but it is particularly applicable to scholarly and patient research—to works which take their place in the first rank of modern historical literature. And the present is a book of this kind. Many years ago (in 1848) Professor Allen, of the University of Cheap-ingenhaven, published his famous sketch, "On the language and Characteristic of the people in the Duchy of Sleswick, or South Jutland." We quote from the title of the English translation published about the same time, (London, pp. 162, 8vo.) This has now expanded into these two volumes, of more than 1,200 pages.

The subject, then, is of primary importance, and it is undoubtedly our duty to place an outline of its arguments and results before our countrymen. But we almost shrink from the task: first, because the details are almost endless, but so bound up with each other and so curious or striking as almost to defy compression; secondly, because the labour is so full of painful interest,—it fills the reader with profound melancholy. The spectacle of a gallant, and free, and intelligent Northern population, for upwards of 400 years exposed to dragonades, trampled under foot by an endless and relentless German invasion, reduced to serfage on its own soil, forbidden to speak its own mother-tongue, compelled to live and die, to be baptized and buried, under the instruction of a whole *gendarmerie* of foreign priests, and

scribes, and lawyers and civilians, whose language they could not comprehend, and at last driven or tempted into rebellion against their own land and lawful king, in defence of this very same usurpation,—is indeed insupportable and pitiable.

How, then, shall we treat the subject? Shall we write essays on each chapter, or gradually unfold the contents of each? We prefer the latter: but we shall study briefly.

Our author commences with the oldest times, opens the oldest annals, appeals to the oldest monuments and traditions, shews us rune-stones, and stone-rings, and grave-mounds (bows, barrows), and proclaims, what we all knew, that from the very beginning of history South Jutland (or Slesvig) has always been a Danish land, inhabited by Danish clans, speaking Danish dialects, and that its southern limit—the Eider—always has been, and always must be, as long as the state exists, the southern border of the Danish kingdom. Charlemagne accepted the same fact and the same limit, ("Hemming—*mox pacem cum imperatore faciens, Egdoram fluvium accepit regni terminum.*"—*Adam. Brem. Hist. Eccl.*) The great earth-works or lines of ramparts, the Kurvirke and the Dannevirke, were thrown up to defend the same natural mark. King Alfred tells us that in his time Hedeby (now called Slesvig) was a Danish town; and every author, native and foreign, Icelandic and Teutonic, down to the Slesvig-Holstein lie-makers, has always said the same thing.

But German attempts at conquest or Germanization also date from the beginning. Charles the Great failed in 811; in 1061 Archbishop Adelbert, of Bremen, was foiled by King Svend Estridson in his efforts to inflict German priests on the province. This was further counteracted by the erection of an archbishopate at Lund, for the whole Scandinavian North. The country remained Danish. The celebrated Jutland law, in old Danish, was issued by King Waldemar the Victorious, in 1241, and was the legal code for North and South Jutland, and Fyn, with the Ilands, and all the principal towns in South Jutland received "rights" and "customs" in Old-Danish, or in Latin mixed with Danish technical terms. In the fifteenth century, the Holsten counts would insist on the country being a dependency of Holsten—for German impudence is no modern thing. But a cloud

of witnesses, archbishop, bishops, abbots, knights, yeomen, peasants, mayors, magistrates and burghers, testified on oath that it had always been a part of the Danish kingdom, speaking the Danish tongue, and subject to the Danish law.

A new era opened for this unfortunate province in 1386. In that year the Danish kingdom was exposed to ruin by an act of the Danish crown itself; Queen Margaret invested Count Gerhard of Holsten with South Jutland as a fief. Now commenced that series of misfortunes and changes which have since desolated the duchy. German nobles swarmed over the border, seizing all the best lands, and introducing the German feudal system. The free peasants sunk into serfs, villeins, *adscripta gleba*. Thousands of German colonists were everywhere introduced. The Danish language was banished from all the higher circles. Latin and German (Low-German, Saxon) became the language, more and more, of the pulpit, the school, and the bar. The German Hanse Towns everywhere played the tyrant, monopolising and subjugating all Scandinavia, but especially its most southern province. The various laws of the Duchy were translated into Saxon (Low-German) for the use and benefit of the German nobles, and bailiffs, and immigrants, and then the use of the Danish originals was prohibited. At last, when this could not succeed, attempts were made to carry on all legislation in Latin!

But the German Reformation set its seal on this gigantic crusade against Northern freedom and folk-speech. All the Reformers were Germans. Their mission was to teach the faith in the mother-tongue; but by a strange concatenation of events the Reformation in Slesvig became the signal for a war to the knife against the language of the inhabitants. The Evangelical priests all studied in German Universities; German civilians came in by shoals. Of thirteen general superintendents (a kind of bastard bishops) ten were Germans. Slesvig became united, in ecclesiastical as in civil and legal affairs, with Holsten. The Church ordinances and services, and Bible and Psalms, became employed in Saxon (where Latin was not continued), and the population were reduced to despair. All the schools and higher seminaries were in German; there was not one single academy in which a Slesviger could obtain instruction in his mother-tongue. The old Frisian dialect, that noble half-Scandinavian remnant of mighty forefathers, shared the same fate as the Danish—it was trampled down in favour of German.

The sixteenth century opens out to us

a new spectacle. High-German appears as a great tyrannical linguistic and political propaganda. The rich and harmonious, and simple and artless, Saxon (Low-German) was looked down upon as a *patois*, only fit for farmers and serving-men. The harsh and fictitious (grammar-made) High-German was proclaimed as the only orthodox language of all Germany,—by the great mass of whose inhabitants it was neither spoken nor understood. From this period commences a new series of violences and usurpations. What was not Danish in South Jutland was Saxon. But the High-German rapidly treated the Saxon as it had the Danish—it declared war against it. Laws, Bible, Church-services, Psalms, everything were now transformed into High-German. The high-born now said "Vy!" to the language of their own countrymen. Friesland, and Dane, and Saxon were all compelled to learn High-German. And this system continued almost down to this day.

All this mystery is partly explained by other contemporaneous causes: the mutual enmities of the Northern lands, fomented by the rival German States; the treacherous intrigues of the German dukes in South Jutland with the Swedish sovereigns; the successive German kings and queens of Denmark itself, with their endless army of German hangers-on and courtiers; the gradual union in many administrative branches of Slesvig with Holsten; the German University in Kiel for both the German and Danish Duchy, and so on.

At last we come to the strange phenomenon that a Slesviger could be regarded, and in some cases could call himself, a *Holstener from Slesvig!* And this, in the fulness of time, ripens into the modern fabulous *Slesvig-Holsten*.

But, after all this, what is the condition of South Jutland at this moment? It is, that the mass of the inhabitants still speak their own Danish mother-tongue. This is not only testified by the most unexceptionable evidence, even of Germans, but we can witness to the same fact from personal experience and examination during repeated visits to this Danish province. The duchy already, now that the reign of terror has passed, supports four Danish newspapers and a very large book-literature. In Angeln all now read Danish books who can get them.

Our space forbids us to continue. *Manum de tabulâ*. In spite of the attractive nature of the chapters, we cannot go into details; if we were once to begin, we could never stop. One thing we can assure our readers, that there never was a more exciting list of infamies, and crimes, and

jesuitry,—even to the destruction of hundreds of volumes of troublesome minutes and documents, and the open infraction of royal commands by the German officials, than is here unrolled before us. We have 1,200 pages, not of declamation, but of facts, extracts, original papers, protocols, evidences of every kind and colour, in hundreds of cases from exclusively German and *High-German* sources. Professor Allen throughout preserves his philosophical equanimity. Only now and then we can, as it were, hear his voice tremble, see a blush crimson his cheek, a tear start, or his hand shake. Everywhere he carries his reader with him. He is impartial, just, bold. He calls down no anathemas; he only demands and states the rights of his countrymen. This work has evidently cost him years of patient labour: it is an inexhaustible mine of the most valuable information. Among the highly remarkable chapters are the pages 675—752 of the second volume, on the Frisic, Saxon and Danish dialects in South Jutland, with a great number of curious specimens of the folk-speech from all parts of the country. This is really a boon to the linguist.

And it is in the teeth of all this that Slesvig-Holsten adventurers imposed on the Evangelical Alliance the most unblushing falsehoods relative to the oppression of German congregations in South Jutland; the fact being that *Danish* parishes are now allowed an *alternate* service in their own tongue. And in spite of all this was it that Mr. Ward had the boldness to forward to Lord Clarendon his untoward Slesvig-Holsten manifesto, full of injuries and insults to the Danish people. But if our public men will not enquire for themselves, they cannot complain if they are made cats'-paws of by the designing and unprincipled.

Professor Allen's work has been translated into German, and we hope that many of our readers will be able to give it a candid perusal, either in Danish or in the German version; they will not repeat their trouble. At every step they will find fresh materials for reflection, and a whole harvest of historical incident. A compressed edition, in English, would doubtless be acceptable to the intelligent classes in our own country. It affords a curious parallel to the attempts of William of Normandy and his successors to make our own people speak Norman-French, and of the equally astounding failure to uproot the ancient mother-tongue. We still speak "English," as 1,000 years ago, although a little Latinised, like as the South Jutlanders still speak "Danish," although a little Saxonised. S.

Ragnarok. Frise i Relief af H. FREUND. Tegnet af H. OLRIK. Med Forklaring af Professor N. HÖYEN. Fra Kunstforeningen i Kjöbenhavn til dens medlemmer. 1857.

Ragnarok, (the Twilight of the Gods). A Frieze in Relief by H. FREUND. Drawn (on stone) by H. OLRIK. With Explanatory Text by Prof. N. HÖYEN. From the Art-Union of Cheapinghaven to its members. For the year 1857, (published in 1858). Largest elephant folio, 5 plates, with 8 pages text, small folio.

A HOT dispute raged in the beginning of this century whether the Northern mythology was or was not suited for the pencil of the artist or the chisel of the sculptor. England has hitherto done but little towards answering the doubt, but a reply has been given by the artists of Scandinavia. While theorists were in debate, the genius of the North asserted its rights, and important steps in this direction have been taken by a number of talented men, including such names as Fogelberg, Thorvaldsen, Bissen, Constantin Hansen, Blommér, and many more. The ice is now broken. Every day renders us more familiar with the ideas and gigantic god-world of our forefathers, so distinguished from the classical fables by deep symbolism, purity, manly strength, and chastity of imagination. We may therefore hope for a new era in art, in proportion as the popular mind is impregnated with the high thoughts inspired by these ancient reminiscences, and in the same ratio as simplicity, feeling, boldness, and what may be called nationalized imagination, take the place of the pettinesses, and prettinesses, and tame mannerisms which so often usurp the name of art.

One of the earliest champions in this noble field was the late Herman Freund, a Danish sculptor, who gained so many laurels during his residence in Rome. In 1821 a Society in Cheapinghaven offered prizes for the best drawings of subjects in Northern mythology. Among the more remarkable pieces produced hereby was a sketch for a relief on Mimer and Balder inquiring of the Nornas (Fates), and two figures of Odin (Woden), one of which, afterwards cast in bronze, was so beautiful as to call forth the spontaneous and loudly-expressed admiration of Thorvaldsen.

Encouraged by this success, Freund projected a still greater work, the whole range of the Northern gods. But room and circumstances compelled him to limit himself to a section of this great task, to "*Ragnarok, the Twilight or Ruin of the Mighty Ones*" (the Northern gods). Freund preferred to sketch on clay rather than on

paper, and in 1826 sent home to Denmark his remarkable frieze model on this subject, which has since been carefully preserved in the studio of Prof. Bissen. When this was afterwards sculptured in marble for Christiansborg Palace by other hands than his own, a change of apartment and other reasons caused a number of alterations to be made. The original sketch of Freund was therefore eagerly wished for by all real students of art, and it is this which has now been accomplished and is now before us. Its execution by Olrik is excellent, and I need not add that the text is distinguished by all that taste and research for which Prof. Höyen is so famous.

Freund had not such resources as we. The study of the Old-Norse and Icelandic Eddas and Sagas was then confined to a few linguists and students. Translations were few and not always correct or poetical in tone, often in crabbed Latin, and thus inaccessible to the general reader. He therefore principally relied on Oehlensläger's "Gods of the North," and Finn Magnussen's translation of the "Older Edda." This will account for some minor imperfections, while the classical rather than Gothic treatment which frequently displays itself is a natural result partly of the legends being so often in some degree parallel, and partly from his residence in Italy, the centre of classical art. We must also remember that this great work was only, so to speak, a rough and unfinished sketch, and that had time been allowed him he would in many cases have removed small inaccuracies and added beautiful touches. But even as it is, this is one of the most remarkable attempts in this branch of sculpture, and will hand down Freund's name with distinction to posterity.

We will now rapidly point out the heads of the "march divine." We first are greeted by the mystical beginning and end of all things in these antique traditions, the Fates, the Well of Urda, with the three Nornas, winged. Urd, the Past, sits as Saga (the goddess of history), inscribing the march of things on her golden tablets; Skuld, the Future, is sunk in dreams of what is to come; Verdande, a noble figure, stands as the ever-present Now, and holds the heavenly balance, in whose scales the cause of the Ases sinks, and bodes a mighty ruin. They are followed by three of Odin's maidens, who hear and proclaim the overhanging destiny. Near at hand is Sif, the wife of Thor, in all the melancholy of patient suffering. Close by we see Odin's throne (Hlidskialf), but it is empty; the gold combed Cock

has wakened him to distant exploit. Frigga, his spouse, is at its left, Freia, the Love-goddess, at its right, careless of her bower-maidens and of Hermod. But her brother Frey is speeding forward on his golden Boar, followed by Loder and Hæner, and by Skade the huntress. Quickly press forward the Einheries, the champions of the gods, from the gates of Walhalla, led on by Stærkodder, the mighty on foot; but careering on they are attended by the lovely amazons of the sky, the Walkyries, all radiant with beauty and glittering wings.

We are thus led to the great battlefield, the plain Vigrid. On the other side, by the bridge of the gods (the Rainbow), Heimdall sounds his horn, signal to gods and men. The great serpent (Midgards-worm) rushes on, crushing Heimdall's mother. Thor's car is empty; he is in the strife, as is Odin, against the Hell-Wolf. But the silent Vidar is at hand to avenge him, attended by a crowd of other gods and attributes.

We now come to the Giant-land. The Vaner-folk are in rebellion, only partly kept back by Niord. Passing a group of peaceful Vane-nymphs, we are among all the horrors of the Frost-giants, who are now hastening to attack the Ases, and whose brute force is used and led on by the Satan of the North, the false and malignant Loke.

Lastly, we have the approach of the victorious Fire-king, Muspel, who has just landed from the mystic ship (here winged) Naglfar, while his negro-visaged men are galloping and swarming on, with fiery torches and flaming kettles, and every machine of burning. But a new heaven and a new earth is at hand, under the mighty sceptre and purer reign of a greater than Odin. All-Father, throned on a world and drawn by symbolical griffins (the antique seraphim), comes gloriously onward, circled and garlanded by Victories and shining planets.

Some of these ideas are most exquisitely treated. We would only point out the charming group of the Nornas, of Frey, the light and elegant Walkyries in such contrast with the burly and massive Starkodder, Thor's goat-drawn car, the noble figure of Heimdall, that heavenly warder, Niord, the Vane-king, quite a picture of youthful vigour and elegant horsemanship, some of the brutal giant figures, and the comic element here introduced of the tiny Swart-elves, little fellows (Brownies, or Fairy-boys, or Lilliputians) gambolling about in all the wildness of untamed nature. Mark, particularly, the little fellow tumbled off the giant fireplace, the giant-

girl picking up a heap of the small people in her apron as playthings, &c. The never-seen Fire-monarch covered by his mystical mantle and reclining on a sledge drawn by fiery dragons, is most splendid. The last figure, All-Father, is also very fine.

But we have done. Those who are interested in high art will not fail to procure a copy of this beautiful frieze. It is at once a guide and a beacon, and will suggest many ideas to all who are able to follow the line of symbolical creation and illustration here entered upon: for every true artist is a creative poet! S.

MR. BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

To the *Historical Library* the additions for each of the last four months has been a volume of *Pepys' Diary and Correspondence*, which is now complete, and even the possessors of the original quartos will be glad to have this handsome edition, illustrated as it is with portraits and enriched with so many notes. Being stereotyped, it may now be considered to have attained its permanent form, and we recommend all who have not a copy to secure one forthwith, and should any of our readers not have read it, to read without delay a work that will give them a better knowledge of the state of England for the ten years succeeding the Restoration than any other work we are acquainted with.

The fifth volume of Humboldt's *Cosmos* is the only addition to the *Scientific Library*. It treats of the size, form, density, and magnetism of the earth, and of volcanoes, their number, nature, and distribution; the translators have added an index.

To the *Standard Library* but one volume has been added, *Lord King's Life and Letters of John Locke*, with extracts from his Journals and Common-Place Books—an exceedingly interesting work, rendered more interesting still by the noble editor's notes and appendix. In the appendix are some notes on domestic and foreign affairs of the first Lord King, Lord Chancellor to George II., a monarch who appears to have found out the secret of "Wife Taming" long before our facetious friend *Punch* suggested the application of Mr. Rarey's system to the fair sex, as the following extract from these "notes" will shew:—

"On this occasion he (Sir Robert Walpole) let me into several secrets relating to

the king and queen,—that the king constantly wrote to her by every opportunity long letters of two or three sheets, being generally of all his actions; what he did every day even to minute things, and particularly of his amours; what women he admired and used; and that the queen, to continue him in a disposition to do what she desired, returned as long letters, and approved even of his amours, and of the women he used; not scrupling to say that she was but one woman, and an old woman, and that he might love more and younger women, and she was very willing he should have the best of them. By which means, and a perfect subserviency to his will, she effected whatsoever she desired; without which, it was impossible to keep him within any bounds."

The *Illustrated Library* now numbers more than fifty volumes, suitable for readers of every description. The idler may take up the new volume, Leigh Hunt's fascinating *Book for a Corner*, and while away an hour in company of Shensstone, De Foe, Le Sage, Mrs. Inchbald, or Thomas Amory, and moralise with Sir Roger de Coverley, or travel with Marco Polo. The more solid reader may find the second volume of Mr. Rose's elegant translation of *Ariosto* better suited to his taste.

Private Thoughts upon Religion and upon a Christian Life: to which is added, The Necessity and Advantage of Frequent Communion. By WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, D.D. (London: Washbourne and Co.)—Of Bishop Beveridge's "Private Thoughts" nothing need be said, its praise is in all the Churches; but this particular edition has the recommendation of being very neatly printed and bound, and that it contains nothing but the author's composition, except a short sketch of Bp. Beveridge's life and writings. In this latter we observe some slight inaccuracies,—Bp. Ken's name is spelt Kena, and Bp. Henchman's, Hinchman, and the Society to which the worthy bishop left part of his estate was that for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a Society which he had helped to establish; nor is it correct to say that only few of his works were published during his lifetime, for all his principal works were published under his own directions; but the "Private Thoughts," "Thesaurus," and some other English works, were not published till after his decease.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

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

AUG. 20.

The Atlantic Telegraph was made use of at 5 o'clock P.M., to inquire respecting the collision of two ships off Newfoundland, and at 7.30 an answer was received from the Colony.

The first message sent through the wires was from her Majesty the Queen to the President of the United States, and was as follows:—

"From her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to his Excellency the President of the United States.—The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the greatest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now already connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States."

To which the President made the following reply:—

"The President of the United States to her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain. Washington City.—The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the skill, science, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by a conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic telegraph, under the blessing of heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law, throughout the world. In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, and that its

communications shall be held sacred in passing to the place of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

JAMES BUCHANAN."

SEP. 27.

China.—The war with China has been brought to a close by the Emperor agreeing to a treaty, of which the following is an outline. Similar treaties have been entered into with France and the United States. The treaty was signed at Tientsin, June 26th, 1858:—

Art. 1. Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the supplementary treaty.

Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of ambassadors at the courts of Peking and St. James.

Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family and suite at Peking, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

Art. 4. Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the minister, and the employment by him of special couriers.

Art. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or some high officer, to transact business with the British Minister, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.

Art. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position, as regards the Chinese local authorities, is determined.

Art. 8. The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from the consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn by the consul and the local autho-

rities. No passes to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

Art. 10. British merchant-ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yangtsz.).

Art. 11. In addition to the present ports others are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

Art. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevalent among the people.

Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. 14. The hire of boats for the transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. If any smuggling takes place, the offender to be punished according to law.

Art. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary according to the laws of Great Britain.

Art. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

Art. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

Art. 19. If any British merchant-vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavour to capture and punish the offenders, and to recover the stolen property.

Art. 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port.

Art. 21. Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up.

Art. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects, or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

Art. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese at Hong Kong must be recovered in Courts of Justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or

personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British consul, are to see justice done between the parties.

Art. 24. British subjects shall pay on all merchandise exported the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

Art. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. 26. The tariff fixed by the Treaty of Nankin, to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers.

Art. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of ten years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. 28. It is agreed that within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese collector of duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade, shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai.

Art. 29. Regulates the amount of tonnage dues.

Art. 30. The master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues or other fees.

Art. 31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

Art. 32. The consuls and superintendents of Customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light ships, as occasion may demand.

Art. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorized Chinese bankers, either in syce,

or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

Art. 34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

Art. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out, after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

Art. 36. The Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard a British merchant-ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the Custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

Art. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the Consul twenty-four hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the Superintendent of Customs within a further period of twenty-four hours; omission to comply with this rule within forty-eight hours punishable by a fine of fifty taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed two hundred taels.

Art. 38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the Superintendent of Customs, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. 39. British merchants must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

Art. 40. No trans-shipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods trans-shipped.

Art. 41. The Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.

Art. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

Art. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article, such as tea, shall be fixed.

Art. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration.

Art. 45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may re-import their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty.

Art. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

Art. 49. All penalties or confiscations under the Treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.

Art. 50. All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. The provision is to apply to the present Treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. 51. The character "P" (barbarian) not to be applied to the British Government or to British subjects in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

Art. 52. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese forts, and to receive every facility for procuring necessities, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

Art. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Govern-

ment shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

Art. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and loss sustained in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the other Articles of the treaty.

56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.

Separate Article provides that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tung.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full.

AUG. 27.

High priced Wines.—In consequence of the disease *oidium* attacking the grapes from which port wine is made, choice va-

rieties of that article have reached most extravagant prices. The cellar of Mr. A. B. Cook, a lunatic, sold this day, contained the following items. Some "very superior dry port" (Thompson and Croft, 1840) realized £6 10s. to £6 17s. 6d. per dozen, being at the rate of at least half-a-guinea per bottle. Three "magnums" of very superior (1834) port fetched 27s. per magnum, (13s. 6d. per bottle), and two others of the same fine vintage, 23s. A dozen of "very superior" port, of the vintage of 1830, (the well-known "Goliah" wine), realized £11, or nearly a guinea per bottle. Some dry port (1827), bottled in 1829, realized from £9 10s. to £10 per dozen. Some port of the date of 1820 (Thompson and Croft) realized from £10 to £11 10s. per dozen. A dozen of "remarkably dry" port (Kopke's Roriz, 1820) was knocked down at £12, exactly £1 per bottle; and seven bottles of Trueman's (1820) port were eagerly bought by some "thirsty soul" at the rate of £14 14s. per dozen. Some of the "Emperor's" (1820) fine dry port fetched as much as £16 per dozen, and some magnums of dry port of Quarles Harris, bottled in 1823 by Dr. Chaffey, Master of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, were knocked down at 70s. to 71s. per magnum, or 35s. per bottle. There was also a small quantity of Scott's Chateau Lafitte (1834), and this realized from £7 to £8 per dozen.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

June 26. Sir Henry Huntley, knt., to be Consul at Louisa.

Aug. 30. Frederick Hughes, esq., late Captain 7th Madras Cavalry, to be a Knight of the United Kingdom.

Sept. 2. Lord Stanley to be Secretary of State for India.

John W. Fisher, esq., received the honour of Knighthood.

Sept. 3. Lord Bloomfield, K.C.B., to be G.C.B. James Douglas, esq., to be Governor of British Columbia, and Matthew Baillie Begbie, esq., to be Judge in the said Colony.

Sept. 6. Richard Madox Bromley, esq., to be K.C.B.

Thomas Tassell Grant, esq., to be K.C.B. James Ormiston McWilliam, esq., M.D., to be C.B.

Sept. 7. Peter Fairburn, esq., Mayor of Leeds, received the honour of Knighthood.

Sept. 21. THE NEW COUNCIL OF INDIA:—

Elected by East India Company.
Charles Mills, esq.; John Shepherd, esq.; Sir James Weir Hogg, bart.; Elliot Macnaghten,

esq.; Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq.; William Joseph Eastwick, esq.; Henry Thoby Prinsep, esq.

Appointed by her Majesty.

Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery; Sir Fred. Currie, bart.; Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, bart.; Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B.; Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B.; John Pollard Willoughby, esq.; William A. butnot, esq.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and Henry James Baillie, esq., to be Under-Secretaries, and James C. Melville, esq., Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for India.

Rear-Admiral Robert Gordon to be Deputy Master, Trinity House.

Patrick Colquhoun, esq., to be Judge, Ionian Islands.

Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, esq., to be *Attaché*, Berlin.

Henry Gazebrook, esq., to be Treasurer of the Worcester County Courts.

BIRTHS.

- June 29. At Hong Kong, the wife of the Hon. Henry Tudor Davies, a son.
- July 11. At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Prendergast, a dau.
- July 19. At Herschel, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Frederick F. Ruthrford, esq., a son.
- Aug. 14. At Ramsgate, the wife of T. R. Bennett, esq., of Stoke Newington-green, a son and dau.
- Aug. 15. At Fitzroy-park, Highgate, Mrs. Matthew Warton, a son.
- Aug. 17. At Marnhall Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Robert Bruce Kennard, a son.
- At Highwood-cottage, Finchley, the wife of Coventry Patmore, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 18. The wife of the Rev. Thomas Gott Livingston, M.A., Precentor of Carlisle, a dau.
- At the Parsonage, Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. D. Trinder, a son.
- At the Baths of Lucca, the wife of Alexander Macbean, esq., her Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, a son.
- Aug. 19. At Southfield-house, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of the Rev. C. P. Longland, a dau.
- At Vernon-house, Spring-grove, Hounslow, W., Mrs. Frederick Wilmott, a dau.
- At Alexandria, Egypt, Mrs. J. F. Ogilvie, a dau.
- At Finsingley-park, near Bawtry, the wife of Robert J. Bentley, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 20. At Cosgrove Priory, Stony Stratford, the wife of Francis Thirby, a son.
- At Thurland-castle, Lancashire, the wife of North Burton, esq., a son.
- At Johnston-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Capt. Hargreaves, of the 2nd Staffordshire Militia, a dau.
- At Chesham-pl., London, Mrs. C. W. Grenfell, a son.
- At the Priory, Norwich, the wife of Mr. Harrod, F.S.A., Aylsham, a son.
- Aug. 21. At Frewin-hall, Oxford, the wife of G. R. Wyatt, esq., a dau.
- At East-hill, Dunsford, Mrs. Langham Dale, a son.
- At Youlston-park, Lady Chichester, a dau.
- At Long-champs, Marseilles, the wife of Thos. Black, esq., Commander P. and O.S.N. Co's S.S. "Euxine," a dau.
- Aug. 22. At the Abbey, Woodbridge, the wife of Charles Austin, esq., of Brandeston-hall, Suffolk, a son.
- At Gilling Parsonage, Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Lovick Astley Cooper, a son.
- At Goldbro'-hall, the Hon. Mrs. James Lascelles, a son.
- Aug. 23. At Springfield, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the wife of Col. Hennell, a son.
- At Bor'o' Green-house, Wrotham, Mrs. Walter Monckton, a son.
- At Wretham-hall, the wife of Laurence Birch, esq., a dau.
- At Hemmingsstone Rectory, Suffolk, the residence of her father, the Rev. Thomas Brown, the wife of the Ven. Robert Henry Cobbold, late Archdeacon of Ningpo, a son.
- Aug. 24. At Vinter's, Maidstone, the wife of James Whitman, esq., M.P., a dau.
- At Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a dau.
- At Elizabeth-castle, Jersey, the wife of Charles W. Wilson, esq., Royal Artillery, a son.
- The wife of J. B. Prest, esq., of Broomhall-park, Sheffield, a son.
- Aug. 25. At Regent-ter., Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of H. P. Allison, esq., surgeon, a son.
- At Chester-sq., the wife of Col. Steele, Coldstream Guards, a son.
- At Worthing, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Townshend Wilson, a dau.
- At Ramsey-lodge, the wife of Edward Ashbee, esq., South-hall, Ramsey, Essex, a dau.
- At Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., the wife of J. Bonsor, esq., a dau.
- At Langford Vicarage, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Addington, a son.
- Aug. 26. At Castle Fraser, Mrs. Rbt. Drummond, a dau.
- Aug. 27. D'Ouchy, the wife of Henry White, esq., of Prince's-house, Prince's-gate, a son.
- At Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turnor, a dau.
- At Totleydale, Derbyshire, the wife of John James Wheat, esq., a son.
- In Milner-sq., Islington, the wife of A. J. Montefiore, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 28. At Pen-y-vaniana, near Exeter, the wife of J. P. Bear, esq., a dau.
- At Lowndes-st., the wife of John Handcock Townshend, esq., a dau.
- At Bruntsfield-house, Edinburgh, the wife of George Baillie, jun., esq., of Mellerstain, a son.
- At Roath-castle, near Cardiff, the wife of Fred. R. Greenhill, esq., a dau.
- Aug. 29. At Adelaide-st., Kingstown, the wife of George Ribton Crampton, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.
- At Portland-pl., Brighton, the wife of Major M. H. Dowbiggin, a dau.
- At Hatton, near Warwick, the wife of John T. Arkwright, esq., a dau.
- At Harkwick-lodge, Chepstow, the wife of A. B. Savery, esq., a dau.
- At the Parsonage, Temple Guitinz, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Du Pré, a dau.
- Aug. 30. At Stone-house, Donnybrook, Dublin, the wife of Frank White, esq., of Charnwood-cottage, Loughborough, a son.
- At St. Alban's-house, Highgate-rise, the wife of William Wright, esq., a son.
- At Grove-ter., Pckham, the wife of Dr. Blomfield, F.R.C.S., a dau.
- Aug. 31. At Norfolk-villas, Bayswater, the wife of Henry W. P. Pennington, esq., a son.
- Sept. 1. At Wentworth Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, a dau.
- Sept. 2. At Holne Chase, near Ashburton, the widow of Major Coker, Biicester-house, Oxfordshire, a dau.
- At Scarthingwell-hall, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Costable Maxwell, a son.
- At Harefield-house, Upton, Cheshire, the wife of Wm. Inman, esq., a son.
- At Blackdales, Large, Ayrshire, the wife of Hugh M. Lang, esq., a son.
- At Parkfield, the house of her father, Henry Cox, esq., the wife of James Lor', esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a dau.
- Sept. 3. At South Audley-st., London, Lady Burghersh, a son.
- At Bracklyn-castle, Westmeath, Mrs. Fetherstonhangh, a son.
- At Trunkwell-house, near Reading, the wife of Richard Edmonds, esq., a dau.
- Sept. 4. At Seagry Vicarage, Chippenham, the wife of the Rev. C. Hill Awdry, a dau.
- The wife of Samuel Laing, esq., of Hordle Manor, Hampshire, a son.
- At the Copp, near Chester, the wife of C. L. Ommamney Davis, esq., a son.
- Sept. 5. At Chance-lor-house, Tunbridge Wells, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.

At Chislehurst, the wife of T. B. Stow, esq., a son.

At Bradwall-hall, Mrs. Latham, a son.

At Adelaide-road-north, Finchley-road, the wife of Henry Thomas Cole, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Montpellier, south of France, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Lawson, of Manchester, a dau.

At Appleton-hall, Warrington, the wife of R. A. Cross, esq., M.F., a son.

Sept. 6. At Chilton-super-Polden-hill, near Bridgwater, the wife of John Carver, a son and heir.

At Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, the wife of Thomas Matthew Gisborne, esq., a dau.

At Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of James Edward Pollock, M.D., a son.

At Sparrows Herne-house, Bushey, Herts, the wife of the Rev. R. T. Branson, a dau.

At Kimberly-terrace, Great Yarmouth, the wife of David Falcke, esq., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of C. H. Chambers, esq., R.M.L.I., a dau.

Sept. 7. At Lariggan, the wife of Walter Borlase, esq., a son.

At Chetwynd-lodge, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Fisher, a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Nugent Chichester, a son.

Sept. 8. At the Lodge, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. James Pulling, D.D., a son.

At Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Joseph B. Blackett, esq., a son.

At Bodington Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Fisher, a dau.

At Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, Mrs. Anstruther, a son.

Sept. 9. At Kington St. Michael, near Chippenham, Wilts, the wife of Hugh Clutterbuck, esq., a son.

At Ormesby-hall, Cleveland, the wife of Capt. Forbes Macbean, 92nd Highlanders, a dau.

At Craigmaddie, Stirlingshire, the wife of J. Speirs Black, esq., of Craigmaddie, a son.

At Greenlaw Castle, Douglas, N.B., the residence of James Hosack, esq., the wife of Fred. Marrable, esq., of Eldon-road, Kensington, a son.

At Ealing, the wife of Henry Devereux Davenport, esq., a dau.

At Coles-hill, Warwickshire, the wife of Major W. L. Merewether, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Beswick, Depot Battalion, a son.

At Shire-hall, Hendon, the wife of Thomas Spalding, esq., a dau.

Sept. 10. At Kensington-lodge, Addison-road, the wife of Edward Instone, esq., a dau.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Thos. Acland Lawford, esq., a son.

At Essendene, Caterham, Surrey, the wife of G. H. Drew, esq., a dau.

At Oak-house, Enfield, the wife of Samuel S. Millar, esq., a son.

Sept. 11. At Barton-hill-house, the wife of Wm. Scawin, jun., esq., a son.

At Hartsneath, Flintshire, the wife of Edward Beavan, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Hertford, the wife of Allan Douglas Mackay, esq., M.B., Oxon., a dau.

The wife of Joseph Keech Aston, esq., barrister-at-law, St. George's-sq., Belgravia South, a son.

Sept. 12. At Bathurst-st., Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of William Augustus Ford, esq., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Major-Gen. W. Freke Williams, K.H., a son.

At Swansea, the wife of Compton Smith, esq., of Melcombe-pl., Dorset-sq., a dau.

At Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., the wife of Capt. W. D. Grant, 50th Regt., Madras Army, a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Harbord Harbord, a dau.

Sept. 13. At Brighton, the wife of Col. Kemeys Tynnt, M.P., a son.

The wife of Charles Miller, esq., of Anstey Manor, Hants, a son.

At her town residence, Thornbury-park, Stoke Newington-common, Middlesex, the wife of Lewis Woolf, esq., of Ferry-bridge, Yorkshire, a son.

At Worcester, the wife of Capt. Huskisson, Royal Marines (Light Infantry), a son.

Sept. 14. At Throley-house, near Faversham, the wife of W. Augustus Munn, esq., a son.

At Malvern, the wife of George Christian, esq., a son.

At Blake-hall, Essex, Mrs. Robert Capel Cure, a dau.

At the Paddock, Canterbury, the wife of Wm. Henry Furley, esq., a son.

Sept. 15. At Langham-house, Twickenham, the wife of George Crabbe, esq., a dau.

Sept. 16. At the Uplands, East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.

At Cardington, Bedfordshire, the wife of A. Mellon, esq., a dau.

Sept. 17. At Much Hadham, Herts, the wife of Thomas Mott, esq., a son.

At Abboisford, Mrs. Hope Scott, a dau.

Sept. 18. At Whittington-hall, the wife of John Clerk, esq., a dau.

At Caehill-house, Kent, the wife of William Baring Bingham, esq., a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. At Silver Acres, Anderson's Bay, New Zealand, John Borton, esq., of Maerawhenua, Waitanga, to Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of S. F. Every, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Sir Henry Every, bart., of Egginton-hall, Derbyshire. At the same time, William Henry Valpy, esq., of The Forbury, Durdin, to Penelope Caroline, youngest dau. of S. F. Every, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Sir Henry Every, bart., of Egginton-hall, Derbyshire.

June 24. At Kurrachee, Charles James Merriman, esq., Bombay Engineers, son of John Merriman, esq., of Kensington, Middlesex, and of the Priory, Marlborough, Wilts, to Eugenia Sybilla, dau. of the late Col. Bulkeley, Bombay Army.

July 22. At Quebec, W. H. W. Hawtayne, esq., Capt. 39th Foot, only son of the late Vene-

rable John Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay, to Julia, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Healey, esq., of her Majesty's 32nd Foot.

Aug. 10. Charles Swaffield, Capt. of the 31st Regt., eldest son of R. H. Swaffield, esq., of Westdown-lodge, Dorset, to Augusta, only dau. of E. Cocker, esq., of Carew, Pembroke.

Aug. 12. At Hemmingford, Canada East, the Venerable Henry Martyn Lower, M.A., Archdeacon of Newfundiand, to Alice Mary Fulford, only dau. of the Bishop of Montreal.

At Gibraltar, John Forrest, esq., M.D., C.B., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, to Emma, dau. of the late George H. Jenkin, esq., and niece to Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Fergusson, K.C.B., Governor of Gibraltar.

Aug. 14. At Dublin, the Rev. J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D., of Geneva, to Francis Char-

lotte, third dau. of the late Rev. John Hardy, of Killkullen, co. Kildare.

Aug. 16. At Dublin, Sir William Mackenzie, bart., of Coull, to Agnes, second dau. of Ross Thompson Smyth, esq., of Ardmore, co. Londonderry.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, Robert Josiah Pead, esq., of Great George-st., Westminster, to Emma Victoria, third dau. of Robert Meekins, esq., of Glashule-house, co. Dublin.

Aug. 17. At Ashmore, in the county of Dorset, George Dominicus Wyndham, esq., of Henstead-lodge, near Southampton, to Frances, second dau. of the Rev. John Exley Adams, Rector of Ashmore.

At Hursley, Thomas Cooke Trench, esq., of Millicent, co. Kildare, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir William Heathcote, bart., M.P., of Hursley-park, Hants.

At Clapham, near Worthing, the Rev. Henry Browne, late Rector of Kimble, Bucks, to Jane, dau. of the late W. Blandin, esq., Clapham.

At Tenterden, Mr. William Johnson, of Conduit-st., Westbourne-ter., London, to Horatia Nelson, second dau. of the Rev. Philip Ward, of Tenterden Vicarage, Kent.

At Clifton, Joseph Seymour Metford, esq., of Clifton, to Emily Frances, only dau. of the late William Killigrew Wait, esq.

At Altyre, Morayshire, Edward, only son of George Wood, esq., of Hanger-hill, Middlesex, and Culmington, Salop, to Isabella Annie, only dau. of the late Col. J. P. Boileau, Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Great Dunmow, Essex, Henry Wilson Hodson, esq., of Burton-on-Trent, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edward Swinborne Philbrick, esq., of Great Dunmow.

At Tettenhall, Staffordshire, James Prior, esq., of Sudstone-hall, Claverley, Salop, to Mary Hannah, youngest dau. of Thomas Glover, esq., of Tettenhall, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. John Glover, Incumbent of Claverley.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Edinburgh, Gibson Stott, Capt. 92nd Regt. of Highlanders, to Anna Maria Macdonell, elder dau. of the late Col. Macdonell, H.E.I.C.S., Morrar-house, Inverness-shire.

Aug. 18. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, the Rev. Jackson Mason, eldest son of the Rev. William Mason, Vicar of Normanton, Yorkshire, to Eleonora Gertrude, youngest dau. of John Hammond, esq., bailiff, of Jersey.

Lemon Hart Michael, son of J. Michael, esq., of Southfield-lodge, Wandsworth, Surrey, to Adelaide Mathilde, dau. of Henry Leveaux, esq., of Tranmere, Cheshire.

At Kirby Wiske, Capt. Thomas Hill, fourth son of the late Richard Hill, esq., of Thornton, to Frances Miriam, dau. of the late Thomas Walker, esq., of Maunby-hall, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire.

At Hanwell, Stewart Jolly Auld, esq., of Rajapore, in the Bengal Presidency, to Sophia, sixth dau. of Thomas Haffenden, esq., of Hanwell.

At Walton-le-dale, John, second son of William Bashall, esq., of Farington-lodge, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Richard Bashall, esq., of Lostock-house, Lancashire.

At Pembroke, William Venables, esq., son of the late L. J. Venables, esq., of Wood-hill, near Oswestry, Shropshire, to Augusta Mary, eldest dau. of John Adams, esq., of Hollyland, near Pembroke.

Aug. 19. At St. James's, Bury St. Edmund's, Louis, second son of John Lewis Mallet, esq., to Frances Helen, fourth dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew.

At Thrumpton, George Berry, esq., of the Park, Nottingham, to Catherine, dau. of the late E. Massey, esq.

At Enfield, Capt. Walter Aston Fox Strangways, Royal Horse Artillery, second son of the Rev. H. F. Strangways, Rector of Rewe, to

Harriet Elizabeth, second dau. of John Edward Buller, esq., of Chase-lodge, Enfield.

At Paddington, the Rev. T. J. Wyld, Rector of North Wraxall, Wilts, to Sarah, relict of the Rev. H. James, late Rector of Lytchett Maltravers, Dorsetshire, and dau. of the late Robert Wells Eyles, esq., of Brickwood-house, Croydon.

At St. Saviour's, Maida-hill, Paddington, Chas. Edward Davis, esq., of Bath, to Selina Anne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Howarth, of the 39th Bengal N.I., and grand-dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Wells Fast, also of the Bengal Army.

At Trinity Chapel, Ayr, William Bagenal Brewster, late Capt. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, only son of the Right Hon. A. Brewster, to Georviana Hay, dau. of James Campbell, esq., of Craigie, Ayrshire.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, Edward Lynch Blossie, Major of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regt., youngest son of Sir Robert Lynch Blossie, bart., to Louisa Eliza Grace, widow of the Rev. Edward Illingworth, of Edgbaston.

At Datchet, Bucks, Frederick William, youngest son of the late Adam Bird, esq., surgeon, of West Stockwith, Notts, to Harriett Eliza, dau. of William Adams, esq., of Datchet; also, at the same time, William Goodman Johnson, of Windsor, to Sophia Fanny, younger dau. of William Adams, esq.

At St. James's, G. H. W. Walker, son of the late Major Walker, of Livington, to Julia Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. C. E. Twyford, of Trotton, Sussex.

At Tenby, Capt. Montagu Barton, 85th King's Light Infantry, to Sarah, second dau. of F. C. Travers Smyth, esq., of Tenby, South Wales.

Aug. 21. At St. Pancras, John Foakes, esq., of Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., London, eldest son of the late John Foakes, esq., of the Rectory-house, Mitcham, Surrey, to Bessie Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Turner, esq., of Haverstock-hill.

At Aston, Warwickshire, Thomas Gregory Foster, esq., of Lincoln's-inn and the Temple, barrister-at-law, to Sophie, youngest dau. of John Ailday, esq., of Warneford-house, Birmingham.

Aug. 23. At Edinburgh, John Dunn, esq., of Westbourne-ter., London, to Alice M. C. Kingston, only dau. of the late Benj. Kingston, esq., and step-dau. of Col. Phipps, K.H., Berrywood, Southampton, Hants.

Aug. 24. At Brighton, Henry Holroyd, esq., barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, to Louisa Fanny, dau. of the late Edward Gordon, esq., of Madras.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Sir David Dundas, bart., Dunira, Perthshire, to Lady Lucy Anne Pelham, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Chichester.

At St. Mary's, Leekhampton, near Cheltenham, William Travers Forbes Jackson, esq., Lieut. R.N., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. A. Cosby Jackson, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of Thos. Fishburn, esq., and Dep.-Lieut. North Riding.

At Plymouth, W. Luscombe, esq., to Sarah, second dau. of Adm. Monday, and widow of W. Oakes, esq., of Hatch-court, Somerset.

At Truro, Capt. John P. Luce, R.N., second son of Thomas Luce, esq., M.P., Malinsbury, to Clara, widow of John Abernethy Warburton, esq.

Aug. 25. At Wimborne Minster, Thomas Henry Evans, esq., second surviving son of Thomas Browne Evans, esq., of Dean-house, Oxon, and Tuddenham, Norfolk, to Mary Louise, eldest dau. of Sir David Cunyghame, bart., of Milneraig, N.B., and Malshanger, Hants.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, the Rev. John T. Nicholson, B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Rector of Aller, Somerset, to Mary Jane, only dau. of Capt. Masters, R.N., of Ryde.

At Mischam, Surrey, the Rev. Chas. Stephenson, M.A., eldest son of Charles Stephenson, esq., of Crofton, to Ellen, third dau. of William Newton, esq., of Tamworth-lodge, Mischam.

At Shortwood, Somerset, the Hon. Edwin De Leon, U.S. Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Egypt and its dependencies, to Ellen Mary, youngest dau. of the late James Nowlan, esq., of Rathcar, Dublin.

At Alverstone, Anglesea, Hants, Lieut.-Col. James Villiers, unattached, to Lucy Elizabeth Drummond, youngest dau. of Francis H. Davies, esq., and the Lady Clementina Davies.

At All Saints', St. John's-wood, Charles Edw. Pollock, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, Master of the Rolls of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Aug. 26. At St. Michael's, Toxteth-pk., Liverpool, Francis Sharp Powell, esq., M.P. for Wig-n, of Bellingham-lodge, Wigan, and Horton-hall, Bradford, to Annie, second dau. of Matthew Gregson, esq., of Toxteth-park, Liverpool.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. Henry Armytage, late Coldstream Guards, to Frances Sarah, dau. of the late William Brandling, esq., of Lowesforth-house, Northumberland.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Thomas C. Fletcher, esq., of Lothbury, London, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Adams, esq., of Lewes, Su-sex.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, John Tucker, esq., Sandiacre, Derbyshire, to Clara Mary, second dau. of George Simons, esq., the Park, Nottingham.

At Drumley-house, Arthur P. Stancomb, esq., of the Woodlands, Trowbridge, Wilts, to Agnes, eldest dau. of John Hill, esq., Drumley-house, Ayrshire.

Aug. 28. At Millbrook, Southampton, Henry Stanley Robert Pearce, esq., of Southampton, banker, to Emily, only dau. of the late W. Hicks, esq., late of Amesbury, Wilts.

Aug. 31. At Plymouth, Edward Allen, esq., of Stowl-rd-lodge, Ivy Bridge, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Pitts, esq., Plymouth.

At Lytton Cheney, Dorset, Franklin Thomas, eldest son of Franklin Alepert, esq., of Camberwell, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Robert Knight.

At Daventry, Lake Young, esq., of Kettering, Northamptonshire, to Sarah Frances, only dau. of Abraham Hely Hutchinson Lattey, esq., of Daventry.

At Mancetter, Geo. Henry Wakefield, esq., of Liverpool, son of the late Edw. Wm. Wakefield, esq., of Birklands, near Kendal, to Susan, dau. of Stafford Stratton Baxter, esq., of Mancetter-moor, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

At Chawton, Hants, the Rev. Frederic Preyman, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vicar of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, eldest son of the Rev. G. T. Preyman, Chancellor of Lincoln, to Georgina Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edw. Knight, esq., of Chawton-house, Hants, and Godmersham-park, Kent.

At Stamford, the Rev. Mark Garfit, M.A., Rector of Stretton, Rutland, to Frances, widow of J. L. Snubury, esq., of Cambridge, and second dau. of T. H. Jackson, esq., of Stamford.

Latly. At Croft, near Darlington, Henry Chaytor, esq., of Whitton-castle, youngest son of the late Sir William Chaytor, bart., to Caroline, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Baker, R.N.

Sept. 1. At Bexhill, Sussex, E. M. Thomson, esq., of Culverden-grove, Tunbridge Wells, to Edith Frances, only surviving child of the late Henry Thwaits, esq., of Providence-house, Hastings, and grand-dau. of the late Sir James Williams, of The Gothic, Highgate-hill.

At Addington, Surrey, A. Shoemith, esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Walker, esq., of Addington.

At Oporto, by the British Consul, and afterwards at the English Church, Richard Power Dagge, esq., to Frances Swift, eldest dau. of A. Canning, esq.

Sept. 2. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Hon. Gustavus R. Hamilton Russell, only son of Viscount Boyne, to Lady Katherine Frances Scott, third dau. of the late Earl of Eldon.

At Bath, Edward Payson, second son of H. O. Wills, esq., to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Channing Pearce, esq., of Bradford-on-Avon, and grand-dau. of the late Wm. Stancomb, esq., of Trowbridge.

At Upper Clatford, Andover, Edward, youngest son of Henry King, esq., to Kate Sarah Dowling, only child of the late Mr. G. J. Pounry, of Upper Clatford.

At Oswestry, Salop, Edward, son of John Sinclair, esq., Hartshill, Warwickshire, to Mary Esther, youngest dau. of the late John Edwards, esq., surg-on, Oswestry.

At Preston, Lancashire, Thomas Mass, only son of Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, esq., of West Cliff, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Robert Brown, esq., of Winkley-sq., Preston.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Matthew Morris, surgeon, River-ter. north, to Harriet Ellen, dau. of the Rev. James Hayes, Vicar of Wyuburny, Cheshire.

Sept. 4. At St. John's, Paddington, Samuel Cowan, esq., of Kingston, Upper Canada, to Katherine Annabel, second dau. of Hugh Alex. Emerson, esq., of Southwick-st., Hyde-park-sq., ex-Solicitor-General of Newfoundland.

At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Chas. Goodall, esq., of Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, to Juliana, widow of Edward C. Griffiths, esq., of Lansdowne-pl., Brighton.

At Christ Church, Forest-hill, Henry Cobbet, esq., of Walton-upon-Thames, and Aaskville-st., Piccadilly, to Fanny, only dau. of John Sharman, esq., Soles, Norfolk.

Sept. 6. At Newcastle, George Washington Harris, esq., of London, to Mary Catherine, only child of Robert Wallace, esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Dover, William, son of the late W. D'Arcy, esq., of Necara-castle, Fernagh, Ireland, to Louisa, dau. of the late J. H. Cockburn, esq., Royal Horse Artillery.

At Withington, Capt. Arthur Hunt, Military Train, Knight of the Legion of Honour, eldest son of the late Col. Arthur Hunt, Royal Artillery, to Sarah Jane, second dau. of Nicholas Earle, esq., of Mablefield-house, near Manchester.

Charles R. H. Wessel, esq., son of John F. Wessel, esq., Hanover, Germany, to Jane, widow of John Luttrell, esq., of Westbourne-ter. race.

Sept. 7. At Hanworth, Middlesex, Joseph Wm. Chitty, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, second son of Thomas Chitty, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Clara Jessie, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Pollock.

At Taunton, Henry James Alford, esq., surgeon of Vivary-lodge, Taunton, to Matilda, dau. of the late Edward Mickelthwait, esq., R.N.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Henry, son of William Pott, esq., of Wallington-house, Surrey, to Constance Mary, second dau. of John P. Pearson, esq.; also, the Rev. T. Ayscough Smith, son of Ayscough Smith, esq., of Leesthorpe-hall, to Etzel Anna, third dau. of John P. Pearson, esq.

At Shildon, Henry Hird Forster, esq., only son of the late William John Forster, esq., of Tyne-mouth, grandson of the late Henry Scott, esq., brother of Lord Chancellor Eldon and Lord Stowell, to Mary Scott, third dau. of the Rev. James Manley, M.A., Incumbent of Shildon.

At Hayes, William R. Lane, Assistant-Surgeon, Grenadier Guards, to Julia, eldest dau. of E. Shackle, esq., of Botwell-house, Hayes, Middlesex.

At Fulham, Henry J. Latter, esq., of Bronicy, Kent, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Charles Northcote, esq., of Stanstead-lodge, Sydenham.

At the District Church of St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Henry Knight, of Bucklersbury and Edmonton, solicitor, to Emma Roberts, of Rendlesham-house, Avenue-road, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Roberts, of Chester.

At Kimbolton, Hunts, the Rev. T. L. Lingham, B.A., Curate of Hertingfordbury, Herts, to Emily, eldest dau. of William Hensman, esq., Kimbolton.

Sept. 8. At Clifton, the Rev. Charles G. Baskerville, B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Penitentiary, Bath, to Eben Spencer, second dau. of the late William Singer Parsons, esq., of Wellington, Somersetshire, and grand-dau. of the late Jeremiah Dewdney Parsons, esq., of Crocombe, in the same county.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Pimlico, Edward W. Cuning, esq., Captain 78th Cameron Highlanders, to Julia, second dau. of Ferguson Thomas Coxworthy, esq., Deputy-Commissionary-General to her Majesty's Forces.

At Ilfracombe, Henry R. Foquett, of Ilfracombe, surgeon, only son of Col. H. Foquett, late Commandant of 2nd Assam L.I., to Fanny P. Soward, second dau. of the late J. J. Hooper, and widow of J. Turton Soward.

At East Bergholt, Robert, eldest son of Thomas Partridge, esq., of Aldham-hall, Suffolk, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Everett, esq., of Churchford-hall, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk.

Sept. 9. At Cloutarf, the Rev. Ambrose Sneyd Cave Browne Cave, third son of the late John R. C. B. Cave, bart., of Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, to Caroline Mary Anne Elizabeth Saurin, eldest dau. of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Drogheda.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Henry Robinson, esq., Assistant-Commissionary-General, to Laura Jessie, third dau. of the Rev. John Chas. Lucena, M.A., of Lareham, Surrey, Vicar of Anslay, Warwickshire.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., George Peak, of Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hodgson Fowler, Vicar of Rolleston, Notts.

At Charles' Church, William Bromham, esq., of Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead, to Susan, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Hunt, esq., of Shorton, Paighton.

At Leiston, Suffolk, Royner, fourth son of the late Harcourt Runnacles, esq., of Harwich, to Mary, second dau. of Lewis O. Cottingham, esq., of Leiston-hall, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

At Slinfield, Sussex, Major Drewe, of the Depot Battalion, eldest son of E. S. Drewe, esq., of the Grange, to Louisa Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Vincent, Rector of Slinfield.

At Sydenham, Wm. Courtenay, second son of the late Chas. Brutton, esq., magistrate of Exeter, to Hannah, youngest dau. of Wm. Budge, esq., of Dudley.

At Morval, Cornwall, Henry Hawkins Tremayne, youngest son of the late John Hearle Tremayne, esq., of Heligan, to Charlotte Jane, third dau. of the late John Buller, esq., of Morval.

At St. James's, Westminster, David Parry, esq., of Leeds Iron Works, Leeds, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of A. Eitel, esq., of Villiers-st., Strand.

At West Monckton, Taunton, Charles Ormston Eaton, esq., of Tixover-hall, Rutland, to Elizabeth Jane, second dau. of Robert Hedley, esq., of Nidbrook, Somerset, and Long Benton, Northumberland.

At Grauby, the Rev. Thomas Field, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, to Eleanor, widow of the Rev. C. A. West, and eldest dau. of the late Dudley C. C. Elwes, esq.

At Colehill, Horatio Granville Murray Stewart, esq., of Call, Kirkcubrightshire, to Ann Eliza, dau. of the Rev. John Wingfield Digby.

Sept. 10. At St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, the Rev. Holden Donald Hill, second son of the Hon.

Mr. Justice Hill, to Bessie, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Hargrove.

Sept. 11. At Athy Church, Robert Exham, eldest son of James Turbett, esq., of Owenstown-house, co. Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. and Rev. George Gore, Dean of Killala, to Lucy, third dau. of Capt. Lefroy, J.P., of Cardenton-house, co. Kildare, and niece of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edward Malcolm Greatrex, esq., 18th Hussars, to Eleanor Margarette, widow of John Williams, of Melbourne, Australia.

At Fulham, William Henry Counsell, eldest son of Wm. Counsell esq., of Chancery-lane and Camberwell, to Martha Maria Mary, second dau. of Mr. Richard Barry, of Dorcas-terr., Hammersmith.

Sept. 13. At Twerton, James H. Dowling, esq., M.D., of Cerne Abbas, Dorset, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late James White, esq., of Skilgate, Somerset.

At the Chapel, Charterhouse, London, Wm. Weedon, esq., solicitor, Reading, Berks, to Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of John Miles, esq., M.D., Charterhouse.

At Neufchatel, Switzerland, George Schröder Bonner, of the Old Kent-road, to Georgina, dau. of the late Thomas Eastman Pryce, of Eastman-pl., Old Kent-road.

Sept. 14. At Epsom, Andrew, eldest son of Andrew Johnston, esq., of Holton, Halesworth, Suffolk, to Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Trevelyan, of Malden, Surrey.

At Morpeth, the Rev. Simpson Brown Maughan, Incumbent of Widdington, to Dorothy, only surviving dau. of the late Edw. Bennet, esq., of Morpeth.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., London, Dr. John Tibbits, of Warwick, to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. George Bird, of Edgware-road, London.

At Abbotsford-pl., Glasgow, Samuel M'ulloch, esq., one of the Magistrates of Glasgow, to Elizabeth, dau. of John White, esq., merchant, Glasgow.

At St. Matthew's, Brixton, O. A. Berens, esq., of Raleigh-hall, Brixton-rise, and Cannon-st., City, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late George Pauncefort Cooke, esq., solicitor, of Watlington, Oxfordshire, for many years one of the coroners of that county.

At Goostrey, Sandbach, the Rev. Rich. Morris, Vicar of Elington, near Stratford-on-Avon, to Caroline, fourth dau. of Egerton Leigh, esq., of High Leigh and Jodrell-hall, Cheshire.

At Badger, Shropshire, Alfred S. Trevor, esq., of the Vinery, Bridgnorth, to Alice Louisa, eldest dau. of the late John Green, esq., of the Heath, Badger.

At New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, Wm. James, eldest son of Thomas James, esq., of Pall-mall East, to Emily, second dau. of the late Alexander Bidgood, esq., of Vigo-st., and widow of Mr. E. A. W. Anderson.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Charles Frederick Clements, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton, Middlesex, to Sarah Georgina, eldest dau. of Robert Anderson, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sept. 15. At Leamington, Oliver Sprigge, esq., of the city of Peterborough, surgeon, son of the Rev. James Dewhurst Sprigge, formerly Rector of Brockley, Suffolk, to Fanny Young Wise, eldest dau. of William Overall, esq., solicitor, Leamington, and grand-dau. of the late Capt. Dean, R.N., of Poole, Dorset.

At Leeds, William, eldest son of Wm. Wilkinson, esq., of Skipton, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late R. Hartley Sagar, esq., solicitor, of Kirkstall-hall, Yorkshire.

At East Bridgeford, Notts, Frederick, son of Thomas Asline Ward, esq., of Park-house, Sheffield, to Anne Charlotte, dau. of George Beaumont, esq., of Bridgeford-hill.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Thomas S. MacAdam, esq., of Blackwater, co. Clare, Ireland, and Major in the 3rd West York Militia, to Ellen, only dau. of the late Capt. Preston, R.N., of Borde-hill, Sussex.

At Troutbeck, Windermere, Thomas Barham, second son of the late J. F. Foster, esq., Chairman of Salford Quarter Sessions, to Mary Anne, only dau. of Samuel Taylor, esq., of Ibbotsholme, Windermere, and Eccleston, Lancashire.

At St. Ann's, Wandsworth, Richard W. Wall, esq., of New-inn and Tufnell-park-road, Upper Holloway, to Selina Margaret, eldest dau. of the late John Evans, esq., formerly of Arbcu-sq., Commercial-road, London.

Sept. 16. At St. James's, Piccadilly, London, Frederick Mason, esq., of Bath, to Mary Anne, widow of T. P. Hill, e-q., and dau. of Jas. Hardy Nunn, esq., of Gread Yeldham, Essex.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Henry Joseph, younger son of Sidney James Salter, esq., of Chelsea-pk.-lodge, to Emma, second dau. of Henry Parsey, esq., of Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

At Hitchin, Richard Rogers, esq., third son of Henry Rogers, e-q., Stagenhoe-pk., to Melicent,

eldest dau. of Frederick Peter Delmé Radcliffe, esq., of Hitchin Priory.

At Hornsey, Frederick George, eldest son of Frederick Charles Wilkins, esq., of Mount Pleasant-lodge, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Isabella, second dau. of Chas. William Davis, esq., of the Porch, Northampton-park, Islington.

At Kiekmersworth, Herts, William, fourth son of Christopher Bulstrode, esq., of Park-place, Regent's-park, to Jane, second dau. of John Taylor, esq., of The Bury, Kiekmersworth.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-ter., Capt. Charles McArthur, (Royal Marines Light Infantry, fourth son of Major-Gen. McArthur, to Lucy Fanny, only child of Joseph Large, esq., Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy.

Sept. 17. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Kibble, esq., to Henrietta Clara, third dau. of Charles Hall, esq., of Bedford-place, Kensington.

Sept. 18. At Youghal, the Rev. William Elliot Shaw, Vicar of Kinsalebeg, co. Waterford, to Mary Moody, widow of James Farrell, esq., of Blandford-sq., London, and youngest dau. of the late John Power, esq., of Bellevue, Youghal.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-GEN. MONEY, C.B., K.C.

Aug. 25. At his residence, Crown Point, Trowse, Lieut.-Gen. Money, C.B., K.C.

He was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons. The deceased entered the army as cornet in April, 1794, and served in Flanders, Holland, and Germany in 1794-5, including the attack on the French lines, April 17, their defeat on the heights of Cateau, April 26, and near Tournay, May 3; battles of Ronbaix and Lannoy; defeat of the French near Tournay, May 22, 1794, and affair at Bommel, January 2, 1795; campaign of 1799 in Holland, including the actions of the 10th and 19th of September, and 2nd and 6th of October; commanded a detachment of the regiment under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Leghorn, Minorca, and the expedition to Cadiz, in 1800; in Egypt, in 1801 (medal), including the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, together with the capture of Grand Cairo and Alexandria; Peninsular campaigns of 1811-12; present at the siege of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, and affair of cavalry near the Tormes on the following day, when three French battalions were taken; cavalry affairs of Callada Camino, and Fenta de Poso. Served also in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, towards the close of which last the command of the 11th Dragoons devolved on him; present also at the capture of Paris. He received the war-medal with one clasp for Salamanca.

Lieutenant-General Money, in 1841,

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married Lady Annetta Laura Maria Waldegrave, daughter of the 6th Earl of Waldegrave. Lady Laura died in 1856, leaving two daughters.

LIEUT.-COL. YERBURY.

Aug. 16. At Belcomb, near Bradford, Wilts, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. Yerbury, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

The late Colonel was the second son of the late John William Yerbury, Esq., of Belcomb Brook, in the county of Wilts, the beautiful seat of that ancient family, and it was to this spot the gallant Colonel had retired, after an active service of upwards of thirty years, with the hope of passing the remainder of his days in the tranquil repose of a country life, for which his tastes and pursuits particularly adapted him. Col. Yerbury was a man of refined tastes and pursuits, a good scholar, and of cultivated understanding; he possessed a kindness of disposition and warmth of heart that endeared him to all who knew him. In early life he was destined for the bar, and studied at Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A.; but he afterwards chose a military life, and, after serving a short time in the 66th Regt. of Foot, joined the 3rd Light Dragoons, in which regiment he remained till he retired from the army, about four years ago. He had seen much active service in India: was throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan; was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, at the storming of the heights, Ingdulluck, the actions of Tezen and Hafkostal,

where his horse was wounded, the occupation of Cabul, and the capture of Istalif. He commanded his regiment in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9; was present at Rumnugger, at the action of Sadocla-pore, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He received a medal at Afghanistan, and a medal and two clasps for the latter campaign. At Chillian-wallah the fate of the battle hung upon the charge of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and the honour of his country and the safety of the army were ably sustained by as brave and gallant a soldier as ever drew the sword. General Gough watched with intense anxiety the desperate valour of the gallant 3rd, and at last seeing them emerge on the other side of the enemy—having ridden right through that wing of the Sikh army—he declared that the day was his own. Col. Yerbury, who only retired from the army in 1854, married, in 1839, Emma, the daughter of T. Webb, Esq., of Ledbury, who with six children survive to lament his loss.

REV. C. WELLBELOVED.

Aug. 29. At York, aged 89, the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, for 66 years minister of the Presbyterian congregation in that city.

Mr. Wellbeloved was born in the year 1769. He finished his theological education at the Hackney College, under the tuition of Mr. Belsham. In 1792 he commenced his ministrations in the Presbyterian (now known as the Unitarian) Chapel, in St. Saviourgate, succeeding the Rev. Newcome Cappe; and from his first appearance there he exhibited that degree of active and philanthropic usefulness for which he afterwards became so much distinguished. He had not been many hours in York before he was introduced to the late learned Recorder, Samuel William Nicoll, Esq., and, with him and other gentlemen, founded the book society, which afterwards became the York Subscription Library, the books of which were originally deposited in Mr. Wellbeloved's house. He also took an active interest in the establishment of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society in 1823; and in 1840 he delivered a series of interesting lectures on the antiquities in the society's museum, which were afterwards amplified in his able work, "Eburacum under the Romans." For many years he acted as curator of the antiquarian department of the society's museum; and the present admirable arrangement of its valuable and extensive collection is to be attributed to his excellent taste and extensive knowledge. In 1852

he prepared a concise descriptive account of the antiquities in the museum, which was afterwards published as a catalogue. He also took an active part in the formation (in 1827) of the York Institute of Popular Science and Literature, of which he continued a vice-president during his life, and contributed liberally towards its funds. Mr. Wellbeloved took a lively interest in the establishment of the Savings' Bank, the School of Design, and Cemetery, and during many years he was chairman of the committee of the Lunatic Asylum in Bootham. Indeed, directly or indirectly, he was connected with nearly every public institution in York calculated to promote the welfare of the citizens and the public at large.

In 1803 the Manchester College was removed to York, that it might have the advantages of his superintendence, and it was conducted by Mr. Wellbeloved, as theological professor and principal, for a period of thirty-seven years, with very great success. Amongst his pupils were the late Rev. J. G. Robberds, of Manchester; the Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D., of Derby; Robert Philips, Esq., of Heybridge; Offley Shore, Esq., of Norton-hall, Derbyshire; Mark Philips, Esq.; the Rev. J. R. Beard, D.D., Manchester; the Rev. J. R. Wreford, F.S.A., Bristol; the Rev. James Martineau, of London; the Rev. J. J. Tayler, B.A., Principal of University College Hall, London; W. R. Wood, Esq., Manchester; the Rev. William Gaskell, M.A., Manchester; the Rev. R. Lant Carpenter, B.A.; the Rev. T. Madge, of London; Samuel Robinson, Esq., of Dukinfield, and many others who have distinguished themselves by their scholastic attainments and public usefulness. In 1839, Mr. Wellbeloved, being then advanced in life, and desirous to withdraw from his laborious duties, it was determined to remove the college back to Manchester. Subsequently, a number of gentlemen educated in the college while at York determined to present a testimonial of respect and affection to Mr. Wellbeloved; and the committee received numerous communications from laymen and divines in various parts of the kingdom, and even from beyond the Atlantic, expressing the most cordial approbation of the proposal, and conveying contributions towards the testimonial, so that several hundred pounds were speedily realised. One hundred pounds were expended in the purchase of a silver salver to bear a suitable inscription, and the remaining portion of the subscription was presented in a purse, with the plate, at a dinner in York, on the 25th of June, 1840. The presentation

was made by Mark Philips, Esq., M.P., and the late Rev. J. G. Robberds, as representatives of the lay and divinity students, in the presence of a considerable number of influential individuals from different parts of the country.

On the 1st of February, 1852, Mr. Wellbeloved completed the sixtieth year of his ministry at the chapel, and the following day his congregation, influenced by gratitude and respect, assembled to present him with an affectionate address. It is remarkable that the period which has intervened since the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, has been spanned by five ministers over the original congregation of Nonconformists at York; namely, the Rev. Ralph Ward, from 1662 to 1692; Dr. Thomas Colton, 1692—1731; the Rev. John Hotham, 1698—1756; the Rev. Newcome Cappe, 1755—1800; and the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, 1792—1858.

In 1814 Mr. Wellbeloved projected a translation of the Bible, but the publication proceeded no further than a portion of the Old Testament.

The interment of the mortal remains of the reverend gentleman took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the Unitarian body in York, and the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society and the York Institute of Popular Science and Literature. The funeral procession proceeded from the residence of the deceased along Monkgate, Goodramgate, Colliergate, to the Unitarian chapel in St. Saviourgate. Interments within the city are prohibited, but in this instance a special warrant had been obtained from the Secretary of State, granting permission for the interment of the rev. gentleman in a vault in front of the chapel.

RICHARD FORD, Esq.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 61, Richard Ford, Esq., author of the "Handbook for Spain." The following memoir, attributed to the pen of Mr. Sterling, of Keir, has appeared in the "Times."

His father, Sir Richard Ford, descended from an ancient Sussex family, was in 1789 M.P. for East Grinstead, and afterwards for many years chief police magistrate of London. Richard, the eldest son, was born in Sloane-street in 1796. Educated at Winchester, he graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in Lincoln's-inn. Although he was for a while the pupil of Mr. Pemberton Leigh, whose high legal ability has lately raised him to the peerage, Mr. Ford did not pursue the profession of the law,

The opening of the Continent at the downfall of Napoleon I., and prospects of hereditary affluence, enabled him to indulge in foreign travel, which extended over several years and the greater part of Europe. He began very early to develop his taste for the fine arts, and to lay the foundation of his choice library and his rich collection of drawings and engravings. In 1830 he visited Spain, where he passed several years, wintering in the south, and spending the summer in rambles over the provinces of the Peninsula—lands at that time rarely trodden by the tourist. A long residence in the Alhambra of Granada, and his winters at Seville, enabled him to digest the information acquired during his wanderings by *vega* and *sierra*, and fixed the direction of those studies which were to employ his future leisure and adorn the literature of this country. On his return to England, after an absence of about three years, he settled in Devonshire, at Heavitree, near Exeter, where he built himself a charming residence, and surrounded it with gardens and terraces, which he adorned with graceful Moorish buildings, and planted with pines and cypresses from historic groves by the Xenil and Guadalquivir. He also became a regular contributor to the "Quarterly Review," then under the editorship of his friend, Mr. Lockhart; and his articles, generally upon subjects connected with the life, literature, and art of Spain, were soon eagerly looked for by the readers of that periodical, and became important aids to its value and popularity. We believe his first contribution was the learned yet lively paper in No. CXVI., in 1836, on the unpromising subject of Devonshire cob walls, which he connected with the ancient *tapia* of Arabic architecture, a paper which immediately commanded public attention, and was the forerunner of a long list of brilliant essays, which was terminated by the review of "Tom Brown's School Days," in No. CCIV., in 1857. In 1837 he published his first independent work, "An Historical Inquiry into the Unchangeable Character of a War in Spain," 8vo., London (Murray), pp. iv. and 76, a pamphlet full of varied lore and powerful argument, not unmingled with caustic sarcasm, in reply to one called "The Policy of England towards Spain," published in defence of the policy of Lord Palmerston, and under the noble lord's patronage. A year or two afterwards Mr. Ford went to Italy, and passed the winter of 1839-40 in Rome, where he added largely to his already rich artistic collection, especially to his cabinet of Majolica. The greater part of this cabi-

net he afterwards disposed of at Christie and Manson's, and some of the gems of the celebrated Bernal sale were then picked up, at the moderate prices of that day, by that unwearied and successful collector. Soon after his return to England Mr. Ford entered upon the work upon which his literary reputation mainly rests, the "Handbook for Spain." His friend Mr. Murray had some years before inaugurated a new era in guide-book literature by the publication of that admirable handbook for North Germany which remains a model for books of its class. He now invited Mr. Ford to take Spain in hand, and Mr. Ford accepted the invitation. Like many other great works, this book, perhaps, might never have been written, had its author accurately estimated the magnitude of the task, and distinctly foreseen the amount of deep research and patient labour which lay between the promise and the performance. Those of Mr. Ford's friends who were admitted to the "den" at Heavitree, the garden-house embowered in myrtle and ivy where the work was accomplished, will well remember the long deal shelves laden with parchment-clad folios and quartos, the inky deal table, the crammed pigeon-holes, and the piles of manuscript which encumbered the chairs and the floor, and the kindly, lively author, in his black jacket of Spanish sheepskin, doing the honours of his book-rarities, pouring forth his humorous complaints of the slavery to which he had unwittingly condemned himself—complaints diversified with Spanish proverb and English jest; and they will remember these things with a sigh that they are to see that bright eye and hear that pleasant voice no more. In the summer of 1845, however, the two goodly volumes, of upwards of 800 pages, were laid on the counter in Albemarle-street, heralded by a slight but very graceful notice in the "Quarterly" from the pen of Mr. Lockhart. Two thousand copies of a book, humble in title, unattractive in outward form, and considerable in price (30s.), were sold within the year; and the work, which the public bought with eagerness, the reviewers praised with enthusiasm. So great a literary achievement had never before been performed under so unpretending an appellation; and the "Handbook for Spain" took its place among the best books of travel, humour, and history, social, literary, political, and artistic, in the English language. A second edition—reduced to one volume, and, in the opinion of most of Mr. Ford's readers, far too sternly abridged—appeared in 1847, and also met with a

large sale. The book went for a third time to the study at Heavitree, and was almost re-written by the laborious and fastidious author. The third edition, which happily resumed the original dimensions, was published in 1855, and for many years to come will serve, as for thirteen years it has served, as the faithful and way-beguiling guide of the British traveller, and the rich quarry of the more ambitious British writer on Spain.

Mr. Ford's "Gatherings from Spain," two small volumes of charming sketches and essays, were published in 1848. The notices of the pictorial illustrations of the "Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington," painted by Mr. Telbin and exhibited in Regent-street in 1853, were also among the lighter and not the least graceful productions of Mr. Ford's pen, and proofs of his ready kindness and unflagging enthusiasm for the *cosas de España*, the things of the land which he called "well-beloved Spain."

In politics Mr. Ford held the opinions which may be supposed to have been held by a contributor to the "Quarterly" during the Croker ascendancy in that journal, and during the Conservative reaction after the Reform triumphs. By education, associations, and instincts he was a Tory, and he maintained his opinions with equal firmness and kindness. They did not, however, prevent him either from living on the most friendly terms with men of opposite sentiments, or from lending the aid of his pen on subjects apart from politics to the leading periodicals of other political parties. The Quarterly Reviewer was occasionally an Edinburgh Reviewer, or a Westminster Reviewer, and he wrote upon literature and art occasionally in more than one newspaper. A notice of his writings would be incomplete which passed in silence over his brief and admirable life of Velasquez in the "Penny Cyclopaedia," one of the happiest efforts of his pen.

On the style of so popular a writer it would be out of place here to dwell. It was, like his conversation, animated, epigrammatic, and discursive, charged with thought, and sparkling with pleasantry. With great powers of sarcasm, he was one of the most gentle and amiable of companions, and one of the kindest of critics. One or two reviews, of books well worthy of castigation, remain to shew how effectively he could apply the lash. But, in his hands, the lash rarely descended on individuals. He was much more given to praise, perhaps to over-praise, than to blame. In the field which he had made peculiarly his own, he was ever ready to

bid a new labourer welcome, and to call public attention to the merits of a possible rival. Of English critics he was among the first to do justice to the historical genius of Prescott and the graphic power of Borrow.

In the fine arts his knowledge, his skill, and his judgment were remarkable. Had he not been an eminent writer, he might have achieved eminence as a painter. His portfolios were stored with admirable sketches of Spain and Italy; and these portfolios were ever at the service of his literary and artistic friends. From his sketches were made some of the beautiful drawings by Mr. Roberts, so popular in the "Landscape Annuals" of other days. His sketch-books have contributed to the embellishment of many various works, from Lockhart's "Spanish Ballads" to the "Illustrated News." He was not only familiar with the masters of literature and art, with Homer, Shakspeare, and Cervantes, with Raffaele and Velasquez, but he was at home in all the minor mysteries of connoisseurship. No man could more accurately discriminate an Andrea from a Luca della Robbia; a true Rembrandt etching from a copy; the porcelain of Capo di Monte from that of the sister factory of Buen-Retiro. Few collectors have been more diligent, versatile, and successful in that enticing pursuit or pastime. His collection of etchings and drawings by Parmegiano, one of the finest ever formed, is now in the British Museum. Among the Spanish pictures which he brought from Spain, and which want of house-room compelled him to part with, were several of the gems of the late Exhibition at Manchester. Of his Majolica ware we have already spoken. Some of the finest existing specimens of that interesting branch of the ceramic art hang on his walls in Park-street. Near them, among choice Italian and Spanish pictures, are some remarkable landscapes by Wilson, an artist by whom Mr. Ford inherited, through his mother, the daughter of Mr. Booth, one of Wilson's chief patrons, about sixty pictures. The books collected by Mr. Ford were worthy of the works of art among which they were placed. Many of the rarities of the great Heber library repose on his shelves in Park-street and Heavitree, and have been rendered more precious by his notes. In curious Spanish literature there are, probably, few private English libraries so rich.

Those—and they are many—who had the happiness of mingling in the circle which met around Mr. Ford's hospitable board and in his pleasant drawing-rooms, will long remember with affectionate re-

gret those social gatherings, and the kindly spirit which presided over them and pervaded them. In the give-and-take of conversation Mr. Ford had few equals and no superiors. In most societies where we have had the good fortune to meet him he probably knew more on most subjects that could be started than any other of the guests. Yet, in his hands, conversation never degenerated into monologue; and, although ever ready and able to talk, he was never indisposed to listen. From the jealousy of the professed wit he was altogether free; and, feeling no jealousy himself, he inspired none in others. Perhaps few men of equal mark had so few enemies, and certainly no man of private station is likely, for many a long year, to leave so great a void in English society.

For the last two years his friends and family observed with concern that his health was giving way. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the best site for the National Gallery, in the winter of 1856-7, he was named, with his own consent, one of the Commissioners, but before the Commission met he resigned his place on it, on the ground of impaired health. Since that time he suffered from several attacks of illness, but until the end of last July he continued to mingle in society. Early in August he was again prostrated by the malady which proved fatal on the 1st of this month.

Mr. Ford was three times married—first, to a daughter of the late Lord Essex; secondly, to a daughter of the late Lord Cranstoun; and, thirdly, to a sister of the late Sir W. Molesworth, who survives him. By his first marriage he leaves three children, of whom his only son is *attaché* to the Legation at Lisbon: by his second marriage he leaves a daughter. His brother, the Rev. James Ford, prebendary of Exeter, and author of several profound theological works, survives him.

WILLIAM WEIR, ESQ.

Sept. 15. Aged 56. Wm. Weir, Esq., editor of the "Daily News," a gentleman greatly esteemed for his broad and deep learning, high literary ability, wide knowledge of mankind, quickness of observation, and untiring energy.

The "Daily News" has the following:—"In these columns, not lightly to be turned from public uses, we claim to-day a space for private sorrow. There are griefs that will not be suppressed. The kindly man, the statesmanlike and well-furnished journalist who, for the last four years, has guided the political course of this newspaper, is taken from our midst.

William Weir died at twenty minutes past three yesterday afternoon, at his town residence, after an illness which lasted only a few days. Our late colleague was peculiarly fitted to engage the affectionate reverence of those with whom he acted. The credit of the newspaper press of the present day is upheld by the exertions of men of broad and deep learning, high literary ability, wide knowledge of mankind, quickness of observation, and untiring energy. The combination of these qualities in one character, however, is rare in any profession. They were united in our late Editor. Mr. Weir was born in 1802, in North Britain, and having made the best use of the schools of his native country, completed his academic studies at the University of Göttingen. In 1826, having returned to these islands, he was called to the Scottish bar. Before a long time had elapsed he exchanged a legal for a political and literary career, and for several years conducted one of the most able and influential newspapers of Scotland. Removing to London he at once took a high position in his profession, and joined the "Spectator." On the establishment of the "Daily News" his vast knowledge and high ability attracted the notice of its conductors, who associated him to their editorial staff. In 1854, on the death of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, Mr. Weir succeeded to the principal Editorship of this journal. His sure appreciation and firm grasp of facts, his public spirit and ardent attachment to the cause of freedom and progress, are characteristics for which the readers of the "Daily News" will at once give him credit. But the genial qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, the never-failing benevolence, the simplicity, and the truthfulness which shone in every word and act—these are best known to us, and as we recall them, we are made to feel how poor and inadequate is this tribute to the generous, noble man whose loss we deplore."

WILLIAM ASSHETON, ESQ.

Aug. 8. At Downham-hall, co. Lancaster, aged 70 years, William Assheton, Esq., justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of Lancashire, only son of the late William Assheton, Esq., of the same place, by Letitia, second daughter of Sir Richard Brook, Bart., of Norton Priory, co. Chester.

He was born at York, March 16, 1788, and married, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Aug. 9, 1816, Frances Annabella, daughter of the late Hon. William Cockayne, of Rushton-hall, co. Northampton, niece and

coheiress to Borlase, sixth and last Lord Viscount Cullen. By her, who died at Brandon-house, co. Warwick, on July 25, 1835, in her 40th year, he had two sons and one daughter—Frances, who died unmarried in September, 1841, aged 18 years. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Ralph, born Dec. 20, 1830, who married, Aug. 5, 1854, Emily Augusta, fourth daughter of Joseph Fielder, Esq., of Witton-house, Blackburn, co. Lancaster, by whom he has issue one daughter. The younger son, Richard Orme Assheton, now of Christ Church, Oxford, was born on July 12, 1835, shortly before his mother's death.

Mr. Assheton was descended from a family of very great antiquity in Lancashire, of which were the extinct baronets of Whalley Abbey, and those of Middleton, both in that county, and which in the direct line of his descent were possessed of the lordships of Downham and Cuedale for many generations. To these last estates he succeeded about 1833, on the death of his father, having previously been a major in the militia, and an active man in the county, and in that of Warwickshire, where he had chiefly resided during his father's lifetime. For many years, however, previously to his death, he had been threatened with paralysis, and was in a declining state, but so gradually that it was not till within a fortnight of his end that his immediate danger was perceived. His funeral took place on the 14th, his remains being deposited by the side of his wife and daughter in the family vault at Downham.

His only sister, Mary, widow of the late John Armytage, Esq., and mother of the present Sir George Armytage, Bart., survives him.

MR. J. P. HARLEY.

Aug. 22. Mr. Harley, the veteran actor, was suddenly struck with paralysis while performing his character of Launcelot Gobbo, in "The Merchant of Venice," at the Princess's, on the 20th, with all the vigour and briskness for which he was noted, and which is so rarely met at the advanced age to which he had attained. On leaving the stage, at the conclusion of his scene in the second act, he was observed to stagger, and, being about to fall, was supported by Mr. G. Ellis, the stage director. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was conveyed to his residence in Gower-street. He was for a brief time sensible, so much so, indeed, as on being asked the name of his medical adviser, to reply, "I never had a doctor in my life," but soon after being put to bed he lost all power of consciousness, save an

remains the responsibility of Mr. Ellis, on his death, when he addressed by a fatal fall from a tree, and when it is unnecessary to say that his posthumous reputation was well-merited. His attention to the very nature of his death, which occurred on the 17th of January, had just four weeks. For his last illness a longer life of his career and needs and sports than John Jay's History, Barnum's London, in the month of February, 1776, he adopted the stage as a profession, at an early age, and after the usual apprenticeship to it through various country theatres, he made his metropolitan debut at the English Opera-house, New-street, Lyceum, on the 15th of July, 1815, in the character of Marmontel's "The Devil's Bridge," and Beauclerk's "The Boarding House." *Contra Petri* of September following, he appeared for the first time on the boards of Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of J. S. in "The Woodman." Since then he has ranked and maintained a high position in the first theatre of the metropolis as a comedian of infinite fun and drollery. The last original character in which he appeared was Sir Peter Pounce, in Mr. William Cowley and Cooper's farce of "The Merry Town of Bunce," at the Princess Theatre. Mr. Harcourt was chairman of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund. He was never married.

MR. ANDREW SHORTREDE.

Aug. 31. At Bath, Brevintine, in Brevintine, Mr. Andrew Shortrede, late proprietor of the "China Mail."

Mr. Shortrede was an *alumnus* of the Edinburgh Bachelors, and for his taste as a typographer allowed by all to equal, though he seems to surpass, his teachers. While he resided at Edinburgh, several works of fine typographical merit issued from his press. The after-working of the great Continental fair was still felt when he entered upon business; and, finding it difficult to make progress in Scotland, he betook himself to Hong-Kong, shortly after the island had been acquired for the British Crown. The "China Mail," which he started immediately after his arrival in the colony, is such a specimen of elegant typography and lucid arrangement as had never before been witnessed in the eastern hemisphere. Mr. Shortrede's abilities as a printer, and his regularity as a man of business, obtained and retained for him the Government business. But the tone of the "China Mail" was perfectly independent. In some of his views Mr. Shortrede was undoubtedly what is called 'an original.' Many persons who came into contact with him

alleged that he was 'unpredictable.' But his integrity was above suspicion. These lines are written by one who after an intimate acquaintance of more than thirty years, can safely say that he never knew a more honest man or a truer friend. A native of Jedburgh—springing from a family with which Walter Scott had intimate relations—Andrew Shortrede was a staunch Tory of the old Border type. His original principles in so far as home politics are concerned, he retained to the last—the child was father of the man! The men and affairs among whom he was thrown in China he judged with an unbiased mind and with rare shrewdness. His views of the soundest policy for Englishmen in China were at once benevolent, high-minded, and just. By his natural abilities and acquired skill, and by steady judicious industry, he acquired a competence, but disease, engendered by the climate of China, forbade him to enjoy it.

MR. DAVID FISHER.

Aug. 20. At Woodbridge, aged 70, Mr. David Fisher, one of that talented and highly-respected family who for many years maintained the character of the stage in the Eastern Counties as "Fisher's Company," and who himself built the theatres at Bungay, Beccles, Halesworth, Eye, Lowestoft, Dereham, North Walsham, and other towns. Mr. Fisher appeared at Drury-lane in 1818, in the character of "Macbeth," followed by "Hamlet," "Richard III.," &c.; but remained in London only two seasons, his wife's death, and the loss of his talents to his father's circuit, carrying him back to the provinces. Besides being an actor of great and versatile talent, he was a first-rate musician, being for a considerable time leader at the Norwich Choral Concerts, and was also an admirable scene-painter. He received a good education, and was schoolfellow—indeed bedfellow—to Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Alwal. About twenty years ago, when the drama was on the decline, he retired into private life at Woodbridge, where he resided, in much esteem, till his death.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 5. At Kilda, Melbourne, Australia, aged 27, the Rev. J. G. Lloyd, B.A., late of Coventry.
July. Australia. Archdeacon Cooper, the father of our present Premier, and one of the earliest colonial Chaplains, died this week, and was buried yesterday, July 9. He belonged to a past generation. He lived to nearly eighty years of age, and had resided in the colony for almost half a century. He witnessed the worst

views of the old soviet régime, the standard of morals on his arrival being low in the extreme. He lived to see a change in this respect, a change which his own example did not a little contribute. The long and crowded procession at his funeral testified how wide was the respect felt for him.—*Times' Sydney Correspondent.*

Aug. 20. At Beverley, aged 41, the Rev. Frederick Stewart, B.A., Curate of St. Mary's, in that town, and formerly Curate of Stillington.

Aug. 23. Aged 47, the Rev. J. P. Simpson, M.A., Rector of Crofton, Yorkshire, and one of the Secretaries of the West Riding Clerical Charity.

Aug. 25. In Dublin, aged 41, the Rev. George Cotter Hingston, Rector of Queenstown, Cork.

At Carmarthen, aged 71, the Rev. D. D. Evans, of Pontrhydyryn.

Aug. 27. At Newark, aged 61, the Rev. Henry Bowen Bacon, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1834, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aug. 28. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, the Rev. Charles Thomas Pettinall, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1819, Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Little Braxted (1819), Essex.

At the Vicarage, aged 57, the Rev. Evan Evans, B.A. 1823, Jesus College, Oxford, Vicar of Bettws-yn-Rhos (1851), Denbighshire.

Aug. 30. At his residence, Seymour-terr., Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 88, the Rev. William Floyer Cornish, Rector of Hook, Dorset.

Aged 52, the Rev. William C. Warren, Rector of Tacolneston, Norfolk.

At St. Cuthbert's Parsonage, Carlisle, aged 29, the Rev. Edgar T. Marshall, B.A. 1854, late Scholar of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Vice-Principal of Clare Mount School, Wallasey, Cheshire, eldest son of the Rev. B. A. Marshall, St. Cuthbert's.

Sept. 4. At Patrington, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. Robert Metcalf, Incumbent of Sunk Island, and a Justice of the Peace for the East Riding.

Sept. 5. At Nearwell, Shrewsbury, the Rev. Charles Inge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, St. John's College, Cambridge, of Benna-hill, Atherstone.

Sept. 10. At Gais, Switzerland, aged 39, the Rev. Valentine Samuel Barry Blacker, B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847, Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Rudham (1851), Norfolk, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Valentine Blacker, C.B., Surveyor-General of India.

Sept. 11. At Southwold, aged 64, the Rev. John S. Myers, late Curate of Mundford, Norfolk.

Sept. 12. At Hull, aged 69, the Rev. John King, P.C. of Christ Church, Hull (1822), Yorkshire.

Sept. 15. At Bradfield, aged 47, the Rev. Charles Marriott, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835, B.D. 1848, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford.

Sept. 16. Aged 46, the Rev. Joseph Webster, M.A., Rector of Hinlip, Worcestershire, and eldest son of the late Joseph Webster, esq., of Penns, Warwickshire.

Sept. 17. At Poulton-le-Fylde, aged 64, the Rev. Henry Richardson, Lecturer of Bolton-le-Moors.

Sept. 18. The Rev. George Pelagius Cosserat, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1799, Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Drinkstone (1853), Suffolk.

Aug. 26. At Holmfirth, suddenly, the Rev. William Dawson, Wesleyan minister of that place. Mr. Dawson was born at Acaster, near York, on the 19th of October, 1807, and was nephew of the celebrated Mr. William Dawson, of Barshoro', the "prince of lay preachers," as he has been called, and resided for several years with his uncle. When twenty-three years of age, he devoted himself to the work of the Christian ministry. He laboured at Brecon, Monmouth, Brounsgrove, Knaresborough, Grimby, Gainsborough, Beverley, Dewsbury, Pontefract,

and Burlington, and by the Conference of 1857 was appointed superintendent preacher of the Holmfirth circuit. Having attended the Conference of the Wesleyan ministers held in Hull, he returned from that place on Friday, the 13th ult., apparently in his usual health. On Sunday, the 15th ult., he walked about six miles, and preached three times. He leaves a widow and six children.

Sept. 5. At Dunstanville-terr., Falmouth, aged 83, the Rev. Timothy Wildbore, pastor of the Independent Church of that town.

Sept. 13. At the residence of his son, Beechhouse, Old Trafford, Manchester, aged 79, the Rev. W. Scott, late president and tutor of Aire-dale College.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 29. At Melbourn, of fever, aged 29, Frederick George Terry, esq., youngest and only surviving son of the late Daniel Terry, esq., the valued friend of Sir Walter Scott, and of Elizabeth his wife, dau. of the late Alexander Nasmyth, esq., of Edinburgh, and now the wife of Dr. Charles Richardson, of Torrington-sq.

June 2. At Benares, of dysentery, Capt. Chas. Parkinson, H.M.'s 20th Foot.

June 19. Of dysentery, on his way from Bareilly to Nyna Tal, in charge of invalids, aged 24, Percy Mackie Bosworth, Lieut. 42nd Royal Highlanders, second surviving son of Thomas Holmes Bosworth, esq., of Westerham, Kent.

June 22. At Umballah, Capt. S. C. A. Swinton, Paymaster of the Sirhind Circle, last surviving son of the late S. Swinton, esq., Berwickshire.

July 3. Major-Gen. F. Lester, of the Artillery, Commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. At 5 a.m. he was seen alive, and at 7 a.m. he was found dead in his bed, from disease of the heart.

July 9. At Cawnpore, Brigadier Wm. Campbell, C.B., 2nd Dragoon Guards, commanding Cawnpore Division, eldest son of Mr. Campbell, of Craigie, Ayrshire.

July 11. At Poona, of dysentery, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Morris, C.B., 17th Lancers, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. H.M.'s Forces, Bombay, and of Fishleigh, Devon. Colonel W. Morris, entered the army in June, 1842, and during his professional career had seen much service. He served with the 16th Lancers at the battle of Maharajpore; also in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, including the affair of Buddiwal and the actions of Aliwal (where he was wounded) and Sobraon. During the late war, at the outset of the campaign, he acted as deputy-assistant quarter-master-general; but on the death of Major Willet he resumed his regimental duties, and commanded the 17th Lancers at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he was severely wounded. He had received a medal for Maharajpore, a medal and clasp for Sobraon, and a medal and clasps for Balaklava and Sebastopol. On his return to England he was presented with a sword of honour by the townspeople of Torrington. In 1855, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry, he was made a companion of the Order of the Bath.

July 22. At his residence, Prescott-st., Liverpool, aged 43, Thomas Clutton Dutton, esq., son of the late Roger Dutton, esq., Grafton-hall, and nephew of Capt. Charlton Clutton, of Charlton-hall, near Malpas, Cheshire.

July 29. At his residence, Ely-place, Holborn, aged 74, Timothy Greated, esq., of the London Assurance.

At his residence, Cheltenham, aged 85, Baynham Jones, esq.

At Offham, near West Malling, Kent, aged 70, George Goodwin, esq., R.N.

Lately. We (*Literary Gazette*) see the death of Capt. Pilkington announced in the Cape journals. He distinguished himself in the Royal Engineers, and his name is associated as civil engineer with various works in Europe, at Sierra Leone, Trinidad, and the Cape, but he will be best remembered by his travels in the Brazils on behalf of the slaves. He was their champion for nearly two years, as a pamphleteer in the Portuguese language. His principal letters were printed in one volume, and dedicated to the Emperor. During his stay in the Brazils, no less than 240 cargoes of slaves were, in spite of British cruisers, landed in the neighbourhood of Rio alone: now their importation is prohibited. He may have been in some degree instrumental in founding the present anti-slavery feeling in that empire. He only escaped assassination at the time through the interposition of British merchants and the British ambassador: upon their security and assurance, the usual necessity for three weeks' notice in the public papers previous to his departure was waived.

Lately. Mr. Morley, the proprietor of the "Burlington," and of the hotel which bears his name at Charing Cross. He has left nearly the whole of his property to medical charities. In the early part of the present century he was a medical student at St. George's Hospital, but he left the pursuit of medicine, and became one of the most successful London hotel-keepers. He had been for many years an active governor of St. George's, Bethlehem, and other hospitals. He has left £1,000 to Liston's widow; £5,000 to the surgical department of University College; £3,000, the interest of which is to support three fellowships at University College, each to be held for three years; £1,000 to St. Mary's Hospital; £1,000 to the Lock; and £300 to Mr. Braine, his medical attendant. There are various legacies, among which are £50 annually to six widows of St. James's, not recipients of parochial relief. The whole of the residue, amounting to upwards of £100,000, is left to found a Convalescent Hospital, in connection with St. George's, within seven miles of Hyde Park Corner. Here is a noble opportunity of founding a model sanatorium. There are lovely spots within the prescribed distance, about Hendon, Neasdon, or Willesdon on the north, or Putney-Heath, Roehampton, or Wimbledon on the south, where the poor city patient may obtain fresh air, sunlight, and freedom from the noise, dust, stenches, and smoke of our overgrown city.—*Medical Times.*

Mrs. E. Hutchinson, of Hyde-park. She has left the residue of her property to be divided between St. George's Hospital, the charity called the Houseless Poor, and Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. The executors are Mr. Skirrow, of Bedford-row, and Capt. Robson, of Aldersholt, who have proved the will under £45,000.

At the Vicarage, Eddlesborough, Bucks, aged 27, Francis Marchmont Wroth, esq., fifth surviving son of the Rev. W. Bruton Wroth.

At his residence, Fulmer-house, Bucks, aged 53, Charles Thomas Gashell, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for that county.

At Rochester, aged 79, Sarah, the wife of W. W. Bentham, esq.

Aug. 2. At Broomfield, near Ayr, aged 86, Miss Keith Dunlop. She was one of the last (if not the last) of the beauties celebrated by Robert Burns. Her name occurs in that exquisite poem, "New Year's Day," addressed to her mother, Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop, Burns's cherished friend.

At the residence of her son-in-law, H. F. Rigge, esq., Rosetta Hester, widow of James Machell, esq., of Newby-bridge, Windermere, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Sanders, H.E.I.C.S.

At her residence, Regent-st., suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 71, Anne Ingleby, relict of Columbus Ingleby, esq.

At Broomfield, Ayr, aged 86, Miss Keith Dunlop, last surviving child of the late John Dunlop, esq., of Dunlop, and Frances Anne Wallace, of Craigie.

At Erith, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Horace Clarkson, esq., aged 33, Joseph Strange, esq.

Aug. 5. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, S. S. Rix, esq., surgeon, second son of the late N. Rix, esq., of Blundstone, Suffolk, and of Chiseldine Grange, Inworth, Essex.

At Euston-grove, Euston-sq., Mary, wife of Edmund Worsley, esq.

At Birmingham, aged 11, Katherine Helen, only child of William Moseley Richards, esq., surgeon.

At his residence, Calverly-park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, Samuel Shaen Rix, esq., surgeon. James White Cotton, son of George Cotton, esq., of Princes-st., Edinburgh.

Aged 93, Elizabeth, relict of Francis Michael Trappes, esq., formerly of Nidd-hall, co. York.

At Tutbury, aged 52, Eliza, relict of J. F. Strutt, esq.

Aug. 8. At Edinburgh, Major-Gen. Wm. B. Dundas, C.B., of the Royal Artillery. The deceased General had been fifty-five years in the service, served at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and assisted at Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Badajoz in 1812. At the former he was wounded in the right ankle, and was most severely and dangerously wounded at Badajoz, being compelled to have his left arm amputated, and had his left thigh dislocated and hip-bone shattered. He received the silver war-medal and two clasps.

At his residence, Landsdown-ter., Cheltenham, aged 56, Thomas Hamilton, esq.

At Whetstone, aged 56, Mr. James Lane, late of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

At the Grove, Melksham, Wilts, Marianne, wife of G. C. Kenrick, esq.

At her residence, Storey's-gate, St. James's-park, Sophia Matilda Pritchett, widow of Humphrey Pritchett, esq.

At Paris, aged 36, Thomas Frederick Digweed, esq.

At his residence, the Grange, Harrogate, aged 49, John Driver, esq., of Liverpool.

At Edgefield-cottage, Camberwell, Mary, second dau. of the late W. A. Wordsworth, esq.

At his residence, Crouch-end, Hornsey, aged 52, John West, esq., late of Field-heath, Uxbridge, and formerly of Wendlebury-house, Oxfordshire.

At Smith's-place, Leith-walk, Janet Weir, widow of John Spence, esq.

Aug. 9. At Canterbury, aged 88, Mrs. Davis, relict of the Rev. John Davis, Vicar of St. Nicholas at Wade, Isle of Thanet.

At his residence, Noel-st., Islington, aged 57, John Grabham, esq., of the British Museum.

At the depot, Fermoy, Ireland, of fever, Capt. Edmund Morris, of H.M.'s 89th Regt.

At Ealing, aged 46, Elizabeth Griffith, younger surviving dau. of the late Rev. Meredith and Kate Griffith, formerly of Rochester, Kent.

At Tapton-grove, Chesterfield, aged 47, Louisa Emma, second dau. of the late Edward Man, esq., of Mincing-lane, London, and of Clapham, Surrey.

Aged 88, Mary Ann, relict of Peter Wright, esq., of Hatfield Priory, Essex.

At Bordeaux, Eleanor Frances, wife of Count Victor de Malet, and dau. of Richard Smart, esq., of Charlotte-st., Brighton.

At Carlton-crescent, Southampton, aged 76, the Hon. Herbert Gardner, fifth son of the first Baron Gardner.

At the Vicarage, Staverton, Devon, aged 47, Frances, wife of the Rev. Henry Fox Atherley.

At the residence of her grandfather, Peter Davy, esq., West Mousley, Surrey, aged 17, Emma Elizabeth, eldest child of the late Capt. Tabor, of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Woodland-cottage, Ryde, Isle of Wight,

aged 81, Capt. James Weeks, late of Southampton. He was the Pioneer of the Packet Service at Southampton, and expended a considerable fortune in advancing it.

Matilda, wife of George Faithfull, Jun., of Brighton, solicitor.

Aug. 11. Aged 85, John Whittle, esq., of Russell-st., Dover, and of Willesden, Middlesex.

Aged 71, Joseph Sexton, esq., of New Brentford.

At his residence, Edderton, Montgomeryshire, aged 69, John Edmunds, esq.

At her residence, Seymour-st. West, Hyde-park, Mrs. Woodman, widow of the Rev. Thos. Shore Woodman, of the Elms, Kilburn.

At Mount Pleasant, Portobello, Capt. William Figg, R.N.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of James William Daniell, esq., late of the New-road, London.

At Clifton-house, East Teignmouth, aged 71, Miss Frances Denny.

Aug. 12. At Versailles, Caroline, wife of Comte Lionel de Bonneval, and sister of Sir Wm. Payne Gallwey, bart., M.P. for Thirk.

Aged 65, Thomas Longman, esq., of Dipland-house, St. Mary Bourne, Hants.

At King-st., Tower-hill, aged 74, Mr. George Sparks.

At Stamford-hill, aged 88, Henry Richmond, esq., for many years one of the Commissioners of H.M.'s Customs.

Aged 20, Thomas Grove, second son of Percy Bolton, esq., Poyle Mills.

At Prince's-st., Leicester-sq., aged 20, George, younger son of the late Mr. Frederick Sasse.

At Osborne-terr., Kennington, aged 26, Fanny, fourth dau. of Edward Blaxland, formerly of Preston-next-Faversham.

At his residence, Prestbury-green, near Cheltenham, aged 76, Major James Wallis, late of her Majesty's 46th Regt.

Aug. 13. At Lynton, aged 71, Angel, dau. of the late Adm. William Heath.

At Percy-circus, Pentonville, aged 53, Charles Lake, esq., late Stipendiary Magistrate of Jamaica.

Drowned when bathing in the sea at Nairn, Capt. Patulla, of Brodie-cottage. The deceased was an able and accomplished gentleman, a member of a family much esteemed in Morayshire.

Aug. 14. At the residence of his son-in-law, Troyes, France, aged 62, Emile Dumas, esq., second son of the late John Peter Dumas, esq., of Hamburgh and Paris.

Aug. 15. At Merriott, Somerset, aged 61, Wm. Domett Templeman, esq.

Aug. 16. At Oulton-hall, Suffolk, aged 86, Ann, relict of Capt. T. Borrow, and mother of the author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," &c.

At her residence, Tirrell-house, Westmoreland, aged 73, Margaret Sykes.

At High Wycombe, James Grove, esq., Lieut. Royal Bucks K. O. Militia, and also of the 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia.

Aug. 17. At her residence, Higher Runcorn, Cheshire, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, relict of John Johnson, esq.

Aged 76, John Bateman, esq., of Knypersley-hall, Staffordsh., and Tolson-hall, Westmoreland.

In London, of apoplexy, aged 50, Thomas Jones Hamerton, esq., only surviving son of the late Edward Hamerton, esq., of Dublin.

At Castle-nau-house, Mortlake, aged 69, Sir Henry Willook, K.L.S.

At Albert-st., Mornington-cresc., Regent's-park, aged 58, Mary, widow of Robert Gilbert Mackay, esq., late of the 21st Royal Regt. of Fusiliers.

At Hyde, Douglas, youngest son of the late W. S. Lucas, esq., of Bedford-pl., Russell-sq.

Aug. 18. At Broad-green, near Liverpool, aged 76, J. P. Brandreth, esq., M.D.

At Dublin, aged 35, Sydney George, only surviving son of Sydney Cumberland, esq., of Guildford, Surrey.

At Wilburton, Cambridgesh., William, second surviving son of W. Camps, esq., High Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

At Bath, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, Susan Amelia, wife of Col. Paske.

At East Court, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Smalley Potter, esq.

At Upper Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., aged 86, Edward Freeman Conduitt, esq.

At Jesmond-house, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Juliana Stanley Hawks, second dau. of Jos. Hawks, esq.

Aged 61, Ann, wife of Henry Larchin, esq., of Eagle-house, West Ham.

At her brother's house, Wimpole-st., aged 77, Marianna Herne, relict of Robert H. Herne, esq., late of the Navy Office.

Aug. 19. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 77, Vice-Admiral Henry Higman. He was present in Admiral Lord Bridport's action in 1795; mate of the "Triumph" in Admiral Duncan's fleet at the defeat of the Dutch fleet off Camperdown in 1797; lieutenant of the "Arethusa," in the action with the Spanish frigate "Pomona," and a flotilla of gun-boats off the Havannah in 1806; and senior lieutenant of the same vessel at the capture of Curaçoa in 1807.

At his residence, Boutport-st., Barnstaple, aged 75, James C. March, esq., surgeon, the oldest practitioner in the town.

At the Lithé, near Eylesmere, Eliza, wife of Richard George Jebb, esq.

Aged 57, Mr. John Jones, town-clerk, Rhyd.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Melville, widow of Dr. Melville, M.D., and eldest dau. of the late Wellwood Maxwell, esq., of Barnclugh.

At Dover, aged 77, Catherine, relict of B. Child, esq., of Barlaston, Stafford.

Aged 61, John Mitchell, esq., of Berkeley-sq.

At Brighton, aged 29, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late William Wentworth, esq., of Park-house, Tooting.

At Brighton, aged 87, Maria Adair, dau. of the late Charles Runnington, esq., serjeant-at-law.

At his residence, Lewisham-road, Greenwich, aged 78, Hen. Ezra Suggate, esq., surgeon, R.N.

Aug. 20. At Melbourne-villa, Cotham, Bristol, very suddenly, aged 70, John Roberts, esq., of Inston.

On board H.M.S. "African," at Chatham, aged 33, Lieut. William Lambarde, second surviving son of William Lambarde, esq., of Beedmont, Sevenoaks.

At Soley-terrace, suddenly, of effusion on the brain, aged 46, W. H. Leathley, esq.

At Newcastle, aged 64, Margaret, dau. of the late William Coulson, esq., of Jesmond-house, Northumberland, and sister of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq., of Blenkinsopp-castle, in the same county.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 68, James Kirkpatrick, esq.

Suddenly, at Innellan, Argyllshire, John Muir, M.D., late of Johnstone, Renfrewshire.

At Cossington, aged 83, Margaret, second dau. of the late John Myny, esq., of Tinson, Berks.

At Woodbastick-hall, aged 76, John Ca'or, esq., of Beckenham-place, Kent, and Woodbastick-hall, Norfolk.

At Baker-st., Portman-sq., aged 56, Philip Southby, esq.

Mary, wife of J. K. Kinsman, esq., Woodlane, Falmouth.

At Drayton-grove, West Brompton, Margaret, relict of John A. Barnett, esq., of Melbourne, Victoria.

At Sutton Rectory, near Petworth, aged 44, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, and youngest dau. of the late Charles Murray, esq., of Tillington, Sussex.

At Sutton Rectory, near Petworth, Sussex, aged 44, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell.

Aug. 21. At Teignmouth-house, Lady Tonkin, wife of Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin.

At his lodgings at St. Alban's-pl., Haymarket, suddenly, from disease of the heart, Col. Thomas F. Kelly, inspecting field-officer of the London recruiting district. Col. Kelly was for many years in the Rifle Brigade, from which corps he retired in 1843, and had served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and at Guadaloupe in 1810. He also served in Lower Canada during the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, and took part in the actions of Chateauguay and Plattsburg. He entered the army in April, 1806, and obtained the rank of colonel in November, 1851. On the sudden death of Col. Ewart in September, 1854, he succeeded that officer as head of the recruiting-office in London.

At Adelaide-ter., aged 64, Henry Gray Kellock. He entered the navy Sept. 15, 1800, on board the "Royal Sovereign," 100, Capt. Gardner, with whom he served in the Channel until 1802. Re-embarking Nov. 27, 1803, on board the "Ville de Paris," 110, he was present at the pursuit of the French fleet into Brest, and skirmish with the enemy's batteries, Aug. 22, 1805. When next in the "Bellona," 74, we find him witnessing the destruction of the French 74-gun ship "L'Impetueux," near Cape Henry, Sept. 14, 1806. After a servitude of three years and eight months on the Halifax, North Sea, and Baltic stations, in the "Nemesis," "Leveret," and "Kite" sloops, and "Daring," 10, he joined, in February, 1812, the "Ranger" sloop, and was for some time employed at the siege of Danzig, where he was twice lent, to the "Meteor" bomb. In February, 1814, having left the "Ranger" in the preceding June, Mr. Kellock, who shortly afterwards passed his examination, was received on board the "Espoir" sloop. During the remainder of the war with the United States he was actively employed in the "Chesapeake," part of the time in a tender, in carrying troops to the attacks upon Washington and Alexandria. From Sept. 23, 1815, until promoted to the rank of lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1824, he served uninterruptedly, as Admiralty midshipman and chief mate, in the "Alban," 10, and "Griper" and "Scout," revenue cruisers. He twice shared, during that period, in the annual bounty awarded to the vessel which had convicted the greatest number of smugglers. Since he left the "Scout" he had been on half-pay.

At Folkestone, aged 41, William Burnside, esq., of Parade-rd., Surbiton-hill, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

After a few hours' illness, and whilst on a visit to her son, Dr. Burrows, at Upper Sheen, Surrey, aged 90, Sophia, widow of George Mann Burrows, M.D.

At the residence of his daughter-in-law, Park-place, Mitcham, Surrey, aged 71, Henry Pitches Boyce, esq., of Upper Wimpole-street, London.

At West-hill Lodge, Sydenham, aged 76, Frances, relict of the late C. J. Urquhart, of Westerham, Kent.

The little town of Emsworth, Haunts, has had a sad gloom cast over it, occasioned by four of its inhabitants being drowned by the capsizing of the pleasure smack "Caroline," James Cribb master, of the above place. It appears that on Saturday afternoon she left that place with six gentlemen on board, the wind being strong at the time; but when about four miles down the harbour a heavy squall took the boat, and before the master could get hold of the tiller (one of the gentlemen steering) the boat capsized, and the Rev. H. Morse, Joshua Smith, esq., solicitor, Mr. Brown Moorhead, and Mr. George Shean were drowned. The persons saved were Mr. Philip Lyne, the Rev. Henry Shean, and James Cribb, master. The Rev. H. Morse swam ashore, but in his anxiety to save life he put back again to the wreck, by which he lost his own life.

At 7, Grafton-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 66, Mrs.

Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Lachlan John Campbell, esq., Kingston, Jamaica. R.I.P.

At Arcaehon, Bordeaux, Joanna Freeman, widow of John Burton Phillips, esq., of the Heath-house, Staffordshire.

Aug. 22. At Dawlish, aged 64, Miss Revell, of St. Andrew's-lodge, Plymouth. The deceased left the following handsome legacies for benevolent purposes:—To the Plymouth Public Dispensary, £100; South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, £100; Royal Eye Infirmary, £100; Rev. J. C. Street, in trust for the St. Andrew's Chapel Schools, £100; and to Egg Buckland parish for charitable uses, £100.

At Guernsey, Maria Fathers, wife of Lieut. E. England Richards, Royal Navy, and only child of John Perkins Lowman, esq., of Clapton-court, Somerset.

At Cheltenham, Howel, fourth son of Llewellyn Llewellyn, esq., Ynispenllwch, near Swansea, and Buckland Fifeigh.

† Aged 34, Frederick Charles Herring, esq., late Capt. in her Majesty's 87th Regt. (Royal Irish Fusiliers), second son of Robert Herring, esq., of Cromer.

At Brighton, Louisa Margaretta, widow of John MacCulloch, M.D., F.R.S., and eldest child of the late William White, esq., formerly of Addington, near Croydon, Surrey.

At Martigny en Suisse, aged 39, Ambrose Hickey, esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin, second son of the Rev. Wm. Hickey, Malraican Rectory, Wexford, Ireland.

At Gloucester-sq., aged 78, John Romer, esq., formerly Member of Council, Bombay.

At Leytonstone, aged 23, Emma Louisa, dau. of Alphonso Doxat, esq.

At Swanage, aged 80, Capt. J. Hancock, R.N.

Aug. 23. At Brunswick-ter., Brighton, aged 67, Charles Drummond, esq., of Stratton-st., Piceadilly, one of the active partners of the well-known banking firm. The deceased was brother of Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond, and of the unfortunate Mr. Edward Drummond, many years private secretary of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. He was born on the 4th of September, 1790, and married, on the 15th of July, 1819, the Hon. Mary Dulebela Eden, sixth dau. of William, first Lord Auckland, by whom he leaves a numerous family.

Sarah, wife of Jonathan Ramsey, esq., of Osborne-villas, Stoke.

At his residence, Meadow-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, William Long, esq., late of Windsor, Berks.

At Guernsey, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Delves, esq., of Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells.

At Wrekenton-house, near Gatoshead, aged 60, Mary, relict of Robert Davis, esq., surgeon.

At her residence, on the Ifley-road, near Oxford, aged 49, Caroline, widow of John Matthews, esq., solicitor.

At Jersey, aged 30, George Charles Gee, esq., younger son of the late Charles Load Gee, esq., of Kensington.

At Hampton Court Palace, aged 12, Berkeley Standish O'Grady, fifth son of the late Viscount Guillamore.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Upper Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., of brain fever, aged 23, Dora Ellen, third dau. of the late Samuel Ashwell, esq., M.D., of Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq.

At Rose-cottage, Southchard, Chard, Somerset, aged 67, Edward Badley, esq.

At Lawrenny, South Wales, aged 61, Lieut. Richard Howard, R.N.

Aug. 24. At the house of his father, Frederick-st., Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 24, Edward Bache, a talented musical composer.

At his residence, Fitzwilliam-pl., Dublin, aged 69, Mr. William Henry Curran, late Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and son of the celebrated Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran, formerly Master of the Rolls.

At Ore Rectory, aged 74, the Dowager Lady Elphinstone, widow of Major-Gen. Sir H. Elphinstone, bart., C.B., of Ore-place.

At the residence of her father, the Dean of Faculty, Hill-street, Glasgow, in consequence of the severe injuries she received by her light muslin dress taking fire, aged 30, Miss Jane Morrison, the only unmarried dau. of the Dean.

At Benrhydding, Yorkshire, James Farrell, esq., of Merriem-sq. south, Dublin, barrister-at-law.

Aged 37, George Field, esq., of Albion-st., Hyde-park-sq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 52, Richard Henry Strong, esq., late 26th (Cameronians) Regt.

At Scarborough, aged 48, Lewis Aria, esq., late of Tavistock-sq.

At Hill-drop-crescent, Camden-road, aged 75, John Russell, esq.

At Castle-st., Launceston, aged 85, Thomas Pearce, esq. He was one of the oldest magistrates for Devon and Cornwall.

At Gorton, aged 17, Wm. Molesworth Madden, only son of Dr. Madden, Torquay.

At Sutterfield Vicarage, aged 90, Frances, relict of the Rev. T. R. Bromfield, M.A., Vicar of Napton and Grandborough, and Prebendary of Lichfield.

Aged 45, Joseph Douglas, esq., of Sumner-ter., Brompton.

Aged 83, Edward Parkins, esq., of Chesfield-lodge, Herts.

At Winnington-hall, Northwich, Cheshire, aged 19, Cornelia, only dau. of Marcellus and Catherine Newton, of Panson-cottage, near Hereford.

At Ealing, aged 74, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. D. Tattersall.

Aged 66, Charles Seward, esq., of Chase-side, Enfield.

At Hawksworth Rectory, Notts, aged 84, Lucy, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robert Hunt, of the Bombay Army.

At Bagnères de Bigorre, aged 37, Alexandre Count de Polignac.

At Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, aged 77, William Brown Angell, esq.

Aug. 26. At the residence of Thomas Belbew, esq., Poole, Dorsetshire, aged 64, Maria, relict of John Pedler, esq., of Hoo Maryav.

Accidentally drowned off Worthing, by the capsizing of a pleasure boat, Elizabeth Torr, aged 7, Ada Torr, aged 3, and Florence Torr, aged 9 months, only daughters of George Torr, esq., of Maitland-house, Greenwich; also aged 25, Ann Hennes, the faithful and trustworthy nurse of the above. Also, at the same time and place, Martha Torr Smith, aged 9, Richard Torr Smith, aged 7, William Thomas Smith, aged 4, George Henry Smith, aged 3, and Clara Ann Smith, aged 1, sons and daughters of Mr. William Smith, of Camden-pl., South-street, Greenwich, and Bermondsey. Also, at the same time and place, aged 4, Clementine Jackson, only dau. of Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Cambridge-road, Mile-end, London.

At her residence, Barrow-hill-place, Regent's park, aged 78, Mrs. Corri, relict of Dominic Corri, esq.

At Henley-hall, near Rochdale, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Tweedale, esq.

At Leamington, aged 18, Caroline, third dau. of the late Major Thomas Valancy Lysaght, of the Bengal Army, and grand-dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B.

Aged 77, John Bennet, esq., of Addlestone, Surrey.

At Llanelly, aged 40, John Williams, esq., C.E.

At Pallanza, in Piedmont, Mary, wife of Samuel Robinson, esq., of Alderley, Cheshire, and dau. of the late John Kennedy, esq., of Ardwick-hall, Manchester.

Aug. 27. At the house of David Wallace, esq., Alfred-place West, Brompton, Mary Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Phelps, esq.

At York, aged 71, Mary Catherine, widow of John Wright, esq., jun., late of Kelvedon-hall, Essex, and dau. of Francis Cholmeley, esq., of Brandsby-hall, Yorkshire.

Mary, wife of the Rev. John Williams, of Mecklenburgh-sq., London.

At Bar-end, near Winchester, aged 56, Miss Emma Borradaile, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Borradaile, esq., of Streatham, Surrey.

At her house, Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 87, Mary, widow of the late Bryan Donkin, esq., F.R.S.

At Brushford, aged 35, Amelia, wife of R. G. Luxton, esq.

Aug. 28. At the residence of her brother, W. A. Cox, esq., New King-street, Elizabeth Cox, only surviving dau. of the late W. Cox, esq., solicitor, Bristol.

At Chesham-st., Belgrave-sq., Elizabeth Anne, widow of Major-Gen. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey and Brownhill, N.B., Commander of the Bath, and Deputy Lieut. for the county of Wigtou, N.B.

At St. George's-sq., Pimlico, aged 23, Herbert, fifth son of the late William James Reynolds, esq.

At Chart Sutton Vicarage, Kent, the residence of her brother, aged 63, Sarah Perfect Vaughan, only surviving dau. of the late Walter Vaughan, M.D., of Rochester.

Suddenly, at Alderbury-house, the residence of George Fort, esq., aged 62, Robert Capara, esq., Newark, and the Grange, Wintthorpe.

Aug. 29. At his residence, Camden-pl., Bath, aged 73, E. Impey, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Sir Elijah Impey, First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta.

At the residence of his brother, Chas. Tooth, esq., Tutbury, aged 38, Edwin Tooth, esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, and Cleveland-sq., London.

At Chigwell-row, Essex, aged 86, Mary, widow of James Basire, esq., of that place.

At his residence, the Cedars, Sutton, Surrey, aged 61, Henry James Norris, esq.

At Croydon, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Benjamin Mugeridge, esq.

Aug. 30. At Bath, aged 66, John William Watson, esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

In Melville-ter., Sandown, Isle of Wight, Jane Helena, widow of the Venerable Archdeacon Hill, and eldest dau. of the late Samuel Shute, esq., of Frenchay, near Bristol.

At Morden, Blackheath-park, aged 29, Mary Harriet, wife of Henry Smithes, esq., and dau. of James Cousens, esq., of Sidecup.

At Blackheath, Jane, relict of William Christopherson, esq., and dau. of the late John Green, esq., of Eltham, Kent.

Horace Howard, esq., surgeon, of New Buckenham.

Aug. 31. At Millbank, Edinburgh, aged 67, John Macvicar, esq.

At Chester-sq., aged 25, Isabella, wife of Col. Steele, Coldstream Guards.

At Boulston, Pembrokeshire, Charles Ackland, esq., late Lieut. in H.M.'s 32nd Regt., second son of the late R. Innes Ackland, esq., of Boulston.

At his residence, Brunswick-pl., Windsor, aged 73, William Berridge, esq., one of the magistrates of the borough.

At Abingdon-street, aged 86, Ralph Eden, esq., formerly of the Privy Seal Office.

Lately, M. Poitevin, the intrepid aeronaut, whose excursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

By the death of Mr. Hobson, of Calcutta, a youth now in the employ of a printer at the West-end is suddenly put into possession of more than a million and a-half sterling. It is said that

the young man had no previous knowledge of his relation, except as to having once heard his mother say she had a brother in India.—*Court Circular.*

Sept. 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 26, George Piper, only son of Geo. Sperling, esq., of Monkshill, Essex.

Suddenly, when out shooting, of disease of the heart, Francis Ventris Field, esq., solicitor, of Mansion-house, Finchley, and Ely-place.

At Cowpen-quay, aged 58, Robert Soulsby, esq., shipowner.

At Parkgate, Cheshire, aged 76, Thomas Tattersall, esq.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Phillis Greenwood, widow of Charles Gregory Greenwood, esq. R.I.P.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Mackenzie, dau. of the late Lord Seaford.

At Paris, aged 84, the Hon. Caroline Crofton.

Mary Jane, wife of R. J. Grace, esq., R.M., Bruff, co. Limerick, and only dau. of the late William Sweetman, esq., of Dublin.

At the Rectory, Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, Harriet Ellen B. Jones, youngest dau. of the Rev. D. Jones, Rector of Hope Baggot, Shropshire.

At Carlton, Cambridge, while on a visit to Hanslip Long, esq., Mr. W. R. Williams, jeweller, Strand.

Soon after his arrival from Sydney, at the residence of his niece, in London, aged 56, Hugh Mackay, esq.

At her residence, Halton-st., Islington, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Williams.

At Oxford-court, Cannon-st., Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Charles Wood, of St. Bride's, Fleet-st., London.

At Greenwich, Kent, aged 67, Lieut. Robert Saxby, R.M.

Sept. 2. Aged 76, Mrs. Ann Orlebar, of Dorset-cottage, Chiswick, and relict of Wm. Orlebar, esq., late of George-st., Hanover-sq., London.

At Lower Broughton, Manchester, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Wrigley, esq., of Netherton, near Huddersfield.

At Glack, aged 43, Roderick Mackenzie, esq., of Thornton, youngest surviving son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, esq., of Glack, Aberdeenshire.

At Pierrepoint-st., Bath, aged 76, Wm. Henry Pinson, esq., late of Dartmouth.

At the house of her son-in-law, Robert Wakefield, esq., Sussex-pl., Regent's-park, aged 91, Mrs. Pomeroy, widow of Thomas Pomeroy, esq.

At Saxe Coburg-place, Edinburgh, Marion, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. George Smith, Minister of Galston, Ayrshire.

At Craigielands, aged 74, Marion Laidlaw, relict of the Rev. Dr. Colvin, late Minister of Johnstone, Dumfriesshire.

At Henley-in-Arden, aged 48, Capt. William Nott, 83rd Regt.

Sept. 3. At Folkestone, aged 70, John Atchison, esq., late of Deptford.

At his residence, Hythe, near Southampton, aged 77, Gen. Thomas Adams Parke, C.B., of the Royal Marines. This gallant officer was present at the battle of Camperdown on the 11th of October, 1797, and commanded two companies of Marine Artillery in Spain in 1812, and three companies in America from 1813 to 1816. He served at the attack and capture of the entrenched camp at Hampton, and had besides been twelve times engaged with the enemy in boats and on shore. His commissions bear date as Cornet 19th of May, 1785, Lieut. 23rd of Nov. 1796, Captain 15th of Aug., 1805, Major 12th of Aug., 1819, Lieut.-Col. 31st of December, 1832, Col. 26th of April, 1838, Col.-Commandant 12th of Feb., 1842, Major-General 11th of Nov., 1851, and Gen. 6th of Feb., 1857. He had received the silver naval medal, and was, since June, 1857, in receipt of the good service pension.

At Stafford-st., Edinburgh, William Wood, esq., F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Phillip Harwood, esq., Stanhope-st., Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park, Euphemia, fifth dau. of the late Robert Neil, esq., of Edinburgh.

Aged 57, Mr. Chas. Henry Bowyer, of Alphacottage, De Beauvoir-town.

At Manchester-st., aged 65, Emma, wife of George Barton, esq., merchant, Calcutta.

At Eastcott, Middlesex, aged 83, Capt. Robert Wm. Tyte, R.N.

At Stourbridge, Emma, wife of George Firminstone, esq.

Sept. 4. At Westbury, Wilts, aged 84, Benj. Overbury, esq.

At Seamore-place, Mayfair, Lady Isabel Anne Dashwood, widow of Francis Dashwood, esq., of Hall-place, Bexley, Kent. She was the only surviving dau. of James, seventh Earl of Landerdale, great grandfather of the present peer.

Several families of rank, including Mr. and Lady Mary Stanley, Lady Eleanor Balfour, the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, &c., are placed in mourning.

At Copdock-lodge, Suffolk, aged 46, John Minter Tong Weatlsaw, esq.

At Balmalcolm, Fifeshire, John Inglis, esq., of Conland.

Elizabeth Ursula Mary, dau. of Wm. Davison Close, esq., of Skilton, in Cleveland.

At Harrogate, Maria, wife of James Silingsby, esq., of Evergate, and Farnhill-hall, Yorkshire.

At Cheltenham, Capt. George Griffiths, son of the late Henry Griffiths, esq., of Beaumont-lodge, Berks.

At Quebec, East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 76, Mary Ann, relict of Wm. Wilson Lee Warner, esq.

At Whitefriars-st., John Charles Cooke, M.D.

Sept. 5. At Great Bardfield, Essex, aged 75, John Walford, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Essex.

Mr. James McGregor, the late chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, expired at an early hour under painfully sudden circumstances.

Mr. McGregor, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd, called at the shop of Mr. Douglas, hairdresser, in New Bond-st., and enquired if the assistant who usually attended upon him was disengaged, and the words had scarcely escaped his lips, when he fell, and, on being raised, was found unconscious. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, and the eminent gentleman called in at once pronounced the case that of paralysis. The unfortunate gentleman remained in the same lamentable state at Mr. Douglas's until he died. The deceased gentleman was intimately connected with, and well known to, the leading commercial men of Liverpool and the city of London, particularly after he became the chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, whose affairs he superintended for some years with great ability, under very unfavourable circumstances. He was returned, after an unsuccessful contest in 1847, for the borough of Sandwich in 1852, on Conservative principles.

At the house of Capt. John Leedom, East-st., Drypool, aged 95, Mrs. Janet Fisher. The deceased lady had the full use of all her faculties until within the last few days, and could readily repeat from memory the whole of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." She had also a vivid recollection of the principal events connected with Lord George Gordon's riots in 1780, and was, along with the late Samuel Rogers, a witness to the hanging, at Tyburn, of a party of young girls, for perhaps having been but spectators of the burning of some houses during the riots.

At Clifton, aged 70, William Henry Hooper, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Cayton Civil Service, last surviving son of the late Richard Hooper, esq., of Limsfield, Surrey, and Queenshithe.

At Portslade, Sussex, aged 83, Hugh Fuller, esq.

In Waterloo-st., Brighton, aged 11, Florence, dau. of Major Charles Giberte.

Sept. 6. At Government-house, Devonport, Louisa Grace, relict of G. R. Eyres, esq., formerly of Lyndon-hall, Norfolk, and sole surviving child of the late Sir Harry Parker, bart., of Melford-hall, Suffolk.

At Port Talbot, aged 36, Henry Brougham Hilcoat, esq., M.D., eldest son of the Rev. H. B. W. Hilcoat, D.D., Incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, Scotland-road, Liverpool.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Edm. Pearce, esq., Tavistock-sq., London, aged 59, Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Edward Budd, esq., of Truro.

At Fulham-place, Maida-hill-west, aged 69, Jane, relict of Maj. James Pattison Abye, Royal Artillery, and second dau. of the late T. M. Kelson, esq., of Sevenoaks.

At Edinburgh, Louisa Ann Crommelin, wife of J. Campbell Brown, C.B., Superintending Surgeon to the Field Army in India.

At her residence, Pensbury-villa, Wandsworth-road, aged 92, Mrs. Margaret Sturdy, relict of Daniel Sturdy, esq.

At Liverpool-st., City, aged 67, Mr. James Rowland Carr, one of the representatives for the Ward of Bishopsgate in the Court of Common Council for the last twenty years.

At Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Mrs. Masson, sister of the late John Dwyer, esq., of Great Marlborough-st.

At her residence, Clifton-road, Brighton, Jane Margaret, dau. of the late Thomas Byerley, esq., formerly of Etruria, Staffordshire.

At Leamington, Ellen Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. B. Bloxam, of Harleston, Staffordshire.

Sept. 7. At Bramley, Surrey, aged 60, George Snelling, esq.

At Bath, aged 83, Eleanor, widow of Daniel May, esq., of Sonning, Berks.

At Bildeston, Suffolk, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. B. Haines, R.N., and dau. of the late John Farr, esq., of North Cove Hall.

Aged 71, Capt. Charles Coster. Capt. Coster was the oldest merchant captain at the port of Southampton, which was his native place. For the last twenty-five years he was part owner of several of the leading ships of this port, and he was owner of the schooner "Ellen." Capt. Coster in his younger days had great experience in the merchant service, and during the latter part of his life he was actively engaged as a coal merchant, and senior partner in an extensive sail-making establishment in this town. To him the Commissioners of the port owe many valuable suggestions for the regulation of its shipping; and it was entirely owing to him that the chains for the protection of lives against drowning are placed along the quays after sunset. He was also for many years the Harbour-master of the port.

Aged 77, Lucy Lyttleton, wife of the Rev. Chas. Richard Cameron, M.A., Rector of Swaby, Lincolnshire, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Butts, D.D., formerly Vicar of Kidderminster, and Rector of Stamford, Worcestershire.

In Ireland, aged 29, Kenyon James Hammer, youngest son of William Hammer, esq., of Bodnodd, Denbighshire.

At Hastings, aged 23, Wm. Penhall, esq.
At Moorswater, Liskard, aged 99, Mrs. Mayell, formerly of Lostwithiel.

At her mother's house, Cadogan-place, Louisa Martha, wife of Frederic Wilson, esq., and only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Higginson, M.A.

At the house of her son-in-law, Anthony Carr, esq., Loughborough-park, Brixton, Sarah Symonds, relict of John Symonds, esq., of Tulse-hill and Coleman-st.

At his son's residence, Chequers-court, Ash, aged 72, Hills Rowe, esq.

At the house of his father at Graisbury, aged 31, Mr. Arthur Robert Wyna, youngest son of Jeremiah Wyna, esq., who is a borough and county magistrate, and a few years since filled with great satisfaction to his brother townsmen

the office of Mayor of Wolverhampton. He put an end to his existence whilst labouring under considerable mental excitement.

Sept. 8. At 5, Strand, Col. Charles Howe Spence, 60th Rifles, after above 30 years' active service in that distinguished corps. He entered the army in 1825, and had seen active service in India. He served with the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles during the second siege operations at Mooltan, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel of Mooltan; was present afterwards at the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit of the Sikh army under Bahaj Shere Singh, until its final surrender at Rawul Pindee; the occupation of Attock and Peshawar, and expulsion of the Afghan force, under Dost Mahomed, beyond the Khyber pass, for which he received a medal and clasps. His commissions were dated as follows:—Second lieutenant, April 20, 1825; lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1826; captain, May 24, 1841; major, Oct. 20, 1848; lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 26, 1853.

At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Henrietta, relict of Gen. Browne Clayton, of Carigbryne, co. Wexford, Ireland, only dau. of Sir Richard Clayton, bart., of Adlington-hall, Lancashire.

At Richmond, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Atkinson, esq.

At Brighton, Joshua J. Whitting, esq., of Felton and Haldon, Moreton-bay, Australia, and late of her Majesty's 28th Regt.

At Moorlands, Lancaster, aged 45, John Kirkes, esq., Capt. in the 1st R.L.M.

At Aeltre, near Ghent, Belgium, aged 83, Sarah, widow of R. P. Bousfield.

At Easthope Rectory, Salop, aged 74, Isabella, relict of the Rev. Henry Yeats Synthesis, Vicar of Standground with Farcot, Hunts, and dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Raymond, of Belchamp-hall, Essex.

At St. Margaret's-next-Rochester, Kent, aged 70, Louisa, relict of Capt. George Stephenson Wintour, R.N.

Aged 72, Capt. Jeremiah Easter, late Lieutenant of the 23rd Light Dragoons.

At Ovington-sq., Julia Seymour Buccleugh, youngest dau. of the late Col. Campbell, of Islay, and Lady Charlotte Campbell, and wife of Mr. Stewart Ker.

At Tor, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Jane, only dau. of James Craig, esq.

At her residence, St. John's-terrace, Oxford, aged 90, Maria, relict of John Pike, esq.

Sept. 9. At Doddington-grove, Surrey, aged 70, Sarah, widow of George Alfred Muskett, esq., of Bury, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Aged 89, Edward Bush, of Compton Bassett, and on Sept. 11, aged 88, Elizabeth, his wife. This couple married when very young, and had lived together 70 years. They were buried in one grave, three generations of descendants following them.

At Great Longstone, aged 30, Elizabeth Longsdon Smithers, dau. of the late Sydney Smithers, esq., Fern-house, Buxton.

At her residence, West-st., Brighton, aged 96, Ann, relict of John Hargraves, esq., surgeon.

At her residence, Eastry-court, Kent, aged 75, Christian Tournay, relict of Wm. Bridger, esq.

At Bathwick-st., aged 68, Elizabeth Maria, wife of W. Collins, esq.

At Kepple-row, Stoke Newington-green, aged 83, N. Meridith, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. K. Burstall, Hanover-st., aged 86, Mary, relict of John Lewis Rutley, esq., of Great Newport-st. and Holwell-pl., Blackheath-road.

Sept. 10. At Snaresbrook, Essex, aged 77, John Heaphy, esq.

At the Pines, Weybridge, Mary, wife of Dr. Southwood Smith.

At St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, aged 80, Elizabeth Jane, relict of Joseph Buehwald, esq.

At Brighton, Anne, widow of Capt. William Nugent Glascock, R.N., of Onslow-crescent, Brompton, leaving two daughters to mourn their sad loss.

At Portobello, Mary Anne, wife of James Turnbull, esq., W.S.

Aged 80, Eleanor, wife of Lieut.-Col. George Fitch, and relict of William Brame Elwyn, D.C.L., formerly of York-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Greenock, Thomas Fairrie, esq., beloved and honoured by the community for whose good he had many years laboured.

At Windmill-st., Gravesend, aged 69, Richard Patten, esq., late Collector of her Majesty's Customs.

At Penryn, aged 111, Mrs. Mary Vincent. The deceased leaves two younger sisters whose united ages are nearly 200 years.

Sept. 11. At Brighton, the Most Noble Sarah, Dowager Marchioness Townshend, wife of James Laidler, esq. The deceased marchioness, who was dau. of Mr. Wm. Dunn Gardner, married 12th May, 1807, George, third Marquis Townshend, but separated the following year without issue by his lordship. In 1809 her ladyship was married at Gr:tna Green to Mr. John Margetts, her issue by whom was declared illegitimate by act of Parliament in 1843, her eldest son up to that time taking the title of the Earl of Leicester, and having a seat in the House of Commons. After the demise of the late Marquis Townshend, in December, 1855, her ladyship married the following year Mr. Laidler.

At Eyam-hall, aged 85, Miss Wright, eldest sister of Peter Wright, esq., of that place.

At Wigton Free Church manse, aged 9 months, Isabella Geraldine, dau. of the Rev. D. C. A. Agnew.

At Alton, aged 68, Charles Wyatt, esq.

At Park-village west, aged 22, Mr. Alfred Thomas Waugh, of the firm of Waugh and Son, Goodge-st., eldest son of the late Mr. Alfred W. Waugh.

At Upton-park-terrace, Slough, aged 76, Chas. Ward, esq.

At Dover, aged 33, Ambrose Weston, jun., esq., eldest son of Ambrose Weston, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and formerly of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

At Manchester, aged 77, Thomas Trueman, esq.

At his residence, Hillingdon-heath, near Uxbridge, aged 87, Joseph Rutter, esq.

At her residence, Upper Harley-st., aged 80, Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bodycott Davis.

Matilda, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kersteman, of Clifton, and wife of Dr. J. Collis Browne, late of Army Medical Staff.

At Cowes, Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Horace Monro, Vicar of Kerry, Montgomeryshire.

At Brighton, Mary Dickson, of Chancellor-house, Tunbridge Wells, only dau. of the late Henry Dickson, esq., of Clapham-common.

Mr. Thomas Hunt, one of the United All-England Eleven cricket-players, while crossing a railway near Rochdale on Saturday, after playing a cricket-match, was overtaken by a train and fearfully mangled. He died shortly afterwards.

Sept. 12. At Addison-terrace, Kensington, aged 26, Eleanor, wife of Edmund Waller, esq., and dau. of the Rev. George M. Musgrave, formerly Vicar of Borden.

At Newmarket, aged 23, Emma, wife of Dr. Day.

At her residence, at Wells, Norfolk, aged 88, Mary, relict of Major Cassidy, of the 67th Regt., and formerly widow of John Hill, esq., of Wells, and Gressenhall-hall, Norfolk.

At Cairnie-lodge, Fifeshire, the residence of Col. Low, her brother-in-law, Mrs. Logan White, wife of William Logan White, esq., of Kellerstain, and younger dau. of the late Sir James Postle, bart., of Colinton.

Aged 67, Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. G. Dixon, late Vicar of Helmsley, and sister of the Rev. Canon Dixon, the present Vicar.

At St. Austell, Cornwall, Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Joel Illicheens, formerly of Port-pean and the Brazils.

Suddenly, at the St. Paul's Hotel, aged 47, James Owen, esq., of New York.

At Haughton-park-house, near Clumber, aged 71, Hannah, relict of Thomas Redgate, esq., of Calverton, Nottinghamshire.

At the Ranger's lodge, near Charlbury, Oxon, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of the Rev. H. De Sansmarez, Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, and youngest dau. of the late Lord Churchill.

At his residence, Alfred-terrace, Upper Holloway, aged 67, John Johnson, esq., many years of Whitecross-st., City, and Deputy of the Ward of Cripplegate Without.

At his residence, Dover-villa, New-road, Hammersmith, aged 68, William Bugby, esq.

At Odessa, aged 54, Mrs. Smaragda G. Yambaco, sister of Madame P. Ralli, of Connaught-place-west, and of D. P. Scaramanga, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens.

Sept. 13. At Aberdeen, Dr. Nicholas Moysey, R.N., son of John Moysey, esq., late of Ashprington, near Totnes.

At Pershore, aged 27, Mary Ann Dearlove, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Woodward, esq.

At his residence, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 78, Thomas Piper, esq., late of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

At Mornington-road, William Henry Selby, esq., of Bathurst, West Coast of Africa.

At Acton Burnell, Shrewsbury, Edward Joseph, infant son of Sir Frederick and the Hon. Lady Smyth.

At Sandon-terrace, Liverpool, aged 50, Rebecca, relict of Elias Joseph Mozley, esq.

At Wells, Norfolk, aged 32, John, eldest son of John Hudson, esq., of Castle-Acre.

At Allanbank, Lucy Anne, dau. of the late Sir Robt. Preston, bart., and relict of Thomas Boswell, esq., of Blackadder.

At Lowestoft, Samuel Parr, esq., of Knowle, Clyst St. George, Devonshire.

At the residence of her sister, Euston-road, St. Pancras, aged 75, Miss Jane Chalkley Mitchell.

Sept. 14. Aged 71, William Beddome, esq., of Gresham-st., London.

At Bath, Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, of Wolford-lodge.

At Holly-hill, Hatfield, Sussex, aged 83, Sarah Anne, Lady Sheffield, relict of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, bart., of Normanby-park, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

At Pembury-road, Clapton, aged 69, Samuel Roper, esq.

At his residence, Broad-st., Reading, Henry Chase, esq.

At Baden-Baden, Edward P. Mainwaring, esq., eldest son of Rear-Adm. Mainwaring, of Whitmore-hall, Staffordshire.

At Cokethorpe-park, Oxfordshire, aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Thornhill, esq., of Woodleys, Oxfordshire.

At Church-st., Stoke Newington, aged 66, Edward Andrew Hutton, late of the Bank of England.

At Eynsford Vicarage, St. Leger, son of the Rev. R. Nevill Cornwall.

In Wilton-pl., Belgrave-sq., the Chisholm of Chisholm.

Aged 87, Abraham Samuel, esq., of Finsbury-sq.

Sept. 15. At Jermyn-st., St. James's, London, Anne, widow of Robt. Surtees, esq., of Redworth, Darlington.

At his residence, Addington-pl., Camberwell, aged 73, Thomas Adams, esq.

At Chewton Mendip, aged 41, George Parrot, esq., of Cavendish-sq.

At Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, aged 37, John Haines, esq.

At Chalon-sur-Saône, on his way to England,

from India, Major Augustus Earle, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

At Holyhead, aged 50, Col. Henry Vaughan Brooke, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.

At William-st., Camden-road, Holloway, aged 82, Jos. Dick, esq.

At Aberdeen, Conrad Montgomery, late 4th Dragoons.

At Brighton, aged 14, Arthur William, youngest son of the Rev. E. W. Batchelor, Rector of Trotton, Sussex.

At Adlington-villa, Highbury New-park, aged 85, George Bramwell, esq.

Sept. 16. At Margate, aged 71, John Groves, esq., of Clarence-pl., Stockwell.

At Norland-sq., Notting-hill, aged 80, Henry Osborn, esq., formerly of Calcutta.

At Portishead, near Bristol, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Clutterbuck, Frances Penelope, second dau. of the late Col. A. T. Watson, of the Bengal Army.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 73, Thomas Sawell, esq.

At Bath, Christian Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Raper, Hoe-court, Herefordshire.

At Camberwell, London, aged 55, Lauretta Maude, wife of John Edward Lane, esq., R.N.

Sept. 17. At his residence, Marlborough-pl., Old Kent-road, aged 63, Jeffery Cullen, esq.

At his residence, Priory-road, Clapham, aged 72, James Sumner, esq., many years connected with the Guardian Assurance-office, Lombard-st., City.

At Hamilton-ter., St. John's-wood, aged 84, Benjamin Tratt, esq.

At Lower Norwood, aged 65, Mary Bennett Lever, wife of Thomas Robinson, esq.

Sept. 18. At Thetford, Norfolk, aged 71, Harriet, relict of Capt. Mackenzie, of Tovil.

At the residence of William Oxenford, esq., John-st., Bedford-row, Sarah Hannah, wife of John Oxenford, esq.

At Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, aged 61, Mr. John Butler, formerly of the Island of Jersey.

Sept. 19. At his residence, Hyde-park-pl., aged 34, Rowland Edw. Cooper, esq.

At Barkham-ter., St. George's-road, Southwark, aged 20, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Hewett, R.N., of H.M.'s Servicing ship "Fairy."

At his residence, Upper Denmark-hill, Surrey, George Wilson Prince, esq., late of the Cape of Good Hope.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
August 28 .	631	131	172	139	35	1108	852	844	1696
Sept. 4 .	612	139	127	134	27	1039	806	725	1531
" 11 .	576	157	158	138	31	1060	777	760	1537
" 18 .	556	150	141	143	37	1046	829	812	1641

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending } Sept. 18. }	44 8	34 1	27 1	34 8	46 7	44 5
	44 11	36 1	25 8	34 6	46 3	45 1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 20.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	5,002
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	24,460
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	160
Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	900

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 24.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 9*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 51*s.* 0*d.*

WOOL, Down Togs, per lb., 15*d.* to 16½*d.* Leicester Fleeces, 15*d.*
Combing Skins, 13*d.* to 15*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From August 24 to September 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	60	73	59	30. 09	fair	9	62	71	60	29. 98	rain, cloudy
25	60	70	54	30. 12	cloudy, do.	10	66	70	59	29. 94	cloudy
26	55	75	59	30. 04	fair	11	62	71	60	30. 10	do.
27	60	63	58	29. 90	do.	12	64	79	61	30. 16	fair
28	56	63	56	29. 77	do. cloudy	13	64	73	62	30. 12	do.
29	58	68	55	29. 75	do. do. rain	14	61	72	62	30. 15	do.
30	54	60	53	29. 74	rain	15	60	74	65	30. 01	do.
31	54	68	54	29. 70	fair	16	62	78	70	29. 98	rain, thun. lig.
Sep. 1	60	63	57	29. 71	rn. cl. rn. fair	17	60	77	66	29. 99	cloudy, rain
2	58	66	60	29. 79	cloudy, rain	18	58	68	60	29. 99	do. fair
3	60	73	70	29. 77	rain, cloudy	19	59	62	56	30. 09	do. hvy. rain
4	60	69	57	29. 79	do.	20	60	64	60	30. 19	do.
5	60	69	57	29. 79	cl. fr. h. rn. tr. lg	21	60	65	59	30. 12	fair
6	59	65	56	29. 83	cloudy	22	62	69	59	29. 68	do. hvy. shra.
7	59	66	56	29. 76	heavy rain, cl.	23	64	69	60	29. 64	do. rain, cldy.
8	60	69	59	29. 84	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Bonds. £1,000.	Ex. Bonds A. \$1,000.
24	96½	97½	97½	228½	216	34 pm.	15 pm.	100½
25	96½	97½	97½	228½		34 pm.		
26	97	97½	97½	229	215	31 pm.		100½
27	96½	97½	97½	229		31 pm.	16 pm.	
28		96½	96½			36 pm.		100½
30		96½	96½	229		36 pm.		
31		96½	96	228½		36 pm.		
S. 1	96½	97½	97½	229	214	31 pm.		101
2	96½	97½	97½		214	35 pm.		
3	96½	97½	97½					100½
4	96½	97½	97½	228½	216			
6	96½	97½	97½	229	214			
7	96½	97½	97½	229		34 pm.		
8	97½	97½	97½	229	216	34 pm.	15 pm.	
9	97½	97½	97½	229	216	31 pm.	16 pm.	100½
10	97½	97½	97½		216	34 pm.		100½
11	97	97½	97½				12 pm.	
13	97½	97½	97½		216	35 pm.		100½
14	97½					32 pm.	14 pm.	
15	97½		97½		217	36 pm.	11 pm.	100½
16	97½		97½		216	36 pm.	13 pm.	
17	97½				216	37 pm.	16 pm.	
18	97½					37 pm.	12 pm.	
20	97½				216			100½
21	97½					38 pm.	14 pm.	100½
22	97½					35 pm.	12 pm.	
23	97½				217½	36 pm.	13 pm.	

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1858.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

MR. URBAN,—Last June, when I ventured to address you a letter on the Bayeux tapestry and other hangings relating to English history, I was far from my study, and the Bodleian Library being closed for the Commemoration, I had but few means of information to elucidate the topics I undertook to write upon. Having since looked into my notes, I have found the following articles, which are extracted from the Accounts of the Treasurers of the Kings of France, published at Paris for the Society of French History:—

“Le tappiz du roi, de la bataille des xxx. ouvré d'or et d'argent.—un autre grant tappiz de la conquête d'Angleterre:—un autre tappiz des iii. chevaliers qui jousterent en Angleterre.”

These hangings, mentioned in an account of 1396, were, or at least some of them, a few years afterwards in a bad state, as we learn from the following entry:—

“A Jehan de Jandomme, tapissier demourant à Paris, pour sa peine et salere d'avoir rappaillé et mis à point sept grans tappiz à ymagerie d'or, c'est à savoir: le tappiz de messire Bertran du Guesclin, . . . le tappiz du due Guillaume le Conquerant, . . . lesquelz tappiz estoient tous crevez, et y avoit plusieurs trous, visages et carnacions despeciez;” &c.

I also find in “An Inventarie of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Debts of Raiph Sadler, etc., taken and prized the 5 of March 1660,”—“Item three peices of flatcapp hangings of the story of the marriage of the Queene of Scotts,” &c.

I am, &c.

FRANÇOISQUE-MICHEL.

London, Sept. 25, 1858.

MR. BLACK'S CATALOGUE OF THE ASHMOLEAN MSS.

MR. URBAN,—It is now thirteen years since the Oxford University published a catalogue of the Ashmolean Manuscripts, but to this day it is a sealed book to most persons on account of its being without an index. This is much to be regretted, and I hope that the fact of the deficiency

being noticed in your pages may induce the University authorities to supply what is so necessary.

As it is not generally known, I may mention that in the Collection are a large number of MSS. of a topographical, and a still greater number of a genealogical, nature. Opening the volume at random, my eye fell upon some articles which may interest those Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries who are engaged in investigating and recording our sepulchral inscriptions. At p. 615 is a description of a MS. volume of “Sepulchral Inscriptions and Armorial Bearings in the Churches, &c. of Staffordshire, collected and written by Elias Ashmole, Esq., with Drawings of the Arms and principal Monuments.” To which Mr. Black appends this note:—

“Chiefly collected in 1658 and 1663. It should be observed that in August, 1662, Dugdale, then Norroy King of Arms, went to perform his visitation of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, accompanied with Ashmole; in March following (1663) they went together to the visitation of Staffordshire and Derbyshire; and on Aug. 3 in the same year they set out to visit Shropshire and Cheshire (Ashmole's Diary, pp. 38, 39). The church notes, &c., gleaned in these travels were afterwards fairly copied into these two volumes; and the dates that they contain may be important, as fixing a day in which such monuments were existing.”

The second is a similar volume relating to Derbyshire. The next article is a description of twelve volumes of transcripts made by Ashmole and his amanuensis, and includes—

Collections concerning the antiquities and history of Lichfield.

Collection of Grants of Arms.

Historical and Antiquarian Gleanings. In No. 26 in this volume is a “Topographical list of the Castles in England and Wales, and in what Counties they are.”

Tracts and Documents relating to the Descent of English Dignities.

Every page informs us of the existence of some document of interest, and many of great importance, but many of which appear to be all but unknown. I hope, therefore, that you will find room for this short notice.—I am, &c. W. J. R.

* *Comptes de l'Argenterie des Rois de France au XIV^e Siècle*, publiés par L. Dussé d'Arceq, Notice, pp. liv., lv. Paris, 1851, 8vo.

* The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight-barronet, edited by Arthur Chifford, vol. iii. p. 341. (Edinburgh, 1809, 3 vols. 4to.)

THE
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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 339.)

IN the accounts of Etienne de la Fontaine, in 1352, we have a payment of 110 crowns "pour xl. grosses perles, pour garnir la courroye du bacinet de mons^{sr} le Dauphin^t."

The very richness of such decorations would prevent their coming down to our days; but, in the absence of any real Circle of gold and gems, we have the clearest exemplification of its construction in the monument of the Earl of Pembroke in Westminster Abbey, where the metal copy of such an ornament still binds the brow of the warrior, covered with filigree-work, and exhibiting the collets which once contained the imitative jewels of the knightly circlet.

The Crest, as we have already seen, was occasionally worn upon the bassinet, as well as upon the helm^e.

The Camail (or gorget of chain-mail) was usually made to terminate in a straight edge across the breast, as in the effigy on p. 436, of a knight of the De Sulney family, in the church of Newton Solney, Derbyshire. Sometimes it was pointed at this part, as in our woodcut, No. 19, and in the brasses of De Bures and D'Aubernoun (Waller,

^t Ed. of M. Doust d'Arç, p. 124. And compare the entries at p. 128 of that volume. * Page 328.

pt. 2, and Stothard, pl. 60). The Minster brass (woodcut, No. 23) has an engrailed border. In a few monuments a portion of the mail is seen to hang in the manner of a fringe on the outside of the bassinet (woodcut, No. 19). The casque of John of Eltham has something of the same kind; but the particular arrangement and the purpose of this fringe have not been ascertained. Similar difficulty exists in regard to the escallopped border found in the effigy at Sandwich (woodcut, No. 9, vol. cciv. p. 592), and again in those at Ifield and Ash (Stothard, pls. 59 and 61). The manner in which the camail was fastened to the bassinet by staples and lace has already been noticed. In the last quarter of the century an ornamental band was given to the gorget, the staples no longer appearing; not, however, to the exclusion of the older fashion. Examples occur in our engravings, Nos. 11, 32 and 37. See also Stothard's plates 77, 98, 100 and 143. In the curious sculpture at Aston, Warwickshire (figured by Hollis, pt. 4), the band still retains the coloured pastes by which its original decorations were represented. In order to prevent the lance from passing beneath the camail to the throat of the knight, it was tied down to the body-armour by thongs or laces. Examples



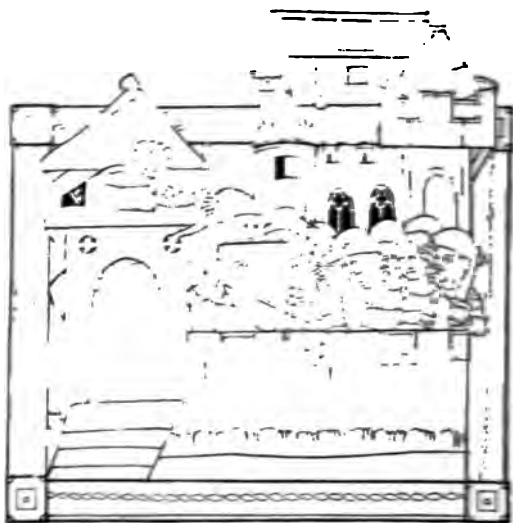
Knight of the De Sulney family, from his alabaster statue in the Church of Newn Sulney, Derbyshire
No. 39.

are not unfrequent in German monuments: they occur occasionally in those of France and England. The statue of St. George at Dijon is a good instance (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv.) The sculpture at Newton Solney (woodcut, No. 39) affords a further illustration. In this example the ties are placed at the sides only, and are therefore not in view in our sketch. From the evidence of several monuments it would appear that the bassinet and camail were united before placing on the head of the knight. See our engraving, No. 15, and the woodcut given by Stothard at the commencement of his paper on the effigy of the Black Prince.

A curious variety of the camailed bassinet is found in several German memorials, where a nasal is contrived in the camail itself, and so arranged as either to hang free and leave the breathing unimpeded, or to hook up at the forehead, covering all the face but the eyes. See our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4) and 14; and compare the 87th plate of Hefner's *Trachten*. A gorget of plate substituted for one of chain-mail is seen in our woodcut, No. 38, but this is rather a characteristic of the fifteenth than of the fourteenth century. It is found, however, in Roy. MS. 15, D, vi. fol. 241, a book of the fourteenth age. At the end of this period, too, came in the fashion of giving a fringe-like termination to the chain-mail gorget, by leaving one or more rings hanging free at intervals along its lower edge. See woodcut, No. 37. The so-called banded-mail appears as the material of the camail in many monuments of the time, as in our engravings, Nos. 19, 23 and 13, and the statue at Tewkesbury, *c.* 1350—60, figured by Stothard, pl. 73. Beneath the mail gorget there seems to have been occasionally worn a sort of under-tippet of buff or quilted-work. This is well shewn in the statue at Clehongre (Hollis, pt. 5), where the sub-gorget is fashioned and ornamented in the same manner as the pourpoint of the body-armor.

The wide-rimmed helmet is found throughout this century, though not very frequently. It occurs in the group engraved on p. 438 (No. 40), from Add. MS., 10,293, fol. 160, a book dated in 1316. See also woodcut, No. 8 (vol. cciv. p. 591), early in the century. Other examples appear in the monument of De Valence, 1323 (Stothard, pl. 49); in Roy. MS.

16. G. VII. in Harl. MS., 4,850, fol. 29, in Street's "Dress and Habits," pl. 10, all of about 1325; in the Hastings brass, 1347 woodcut, No. 18; in Add. MSS., 15,477 and 12,228, c. 1350; and in the seal of Henry III., king of Castile, 1394. In these monuments the helmet has sometimes a ridged, sometimes a plain crown. Occasionally it is worn over the bassinet (see woodcut, No. 18). In the De Valence sculpture it has the flutter-



No. 40.

ing drapery already noticed as found on some of the helmets of the period. On folio 231 of the Meliadus manuscript, Add. 12,228, it is encircled by a coronet. What is called a "Ketyll-hat" in many documents of this time is probably the same kind of headpiece as that here described.

Examples varying from the above types are of occasional occurrence. In the Louterell Psalter we have a bell-shaped helmet, furnished with a visor and surmounted by an elaborate fan-crest, seemingly hung with grelots^b. Other curious modifications appear in the Anjou manuscript, Roy. MS. 6, E, ix.; in the sculpture of the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, in the Kerrich Collections^c; in the subject given on the 37th plate of Hefner's *Trachten*, and in the figure from Sloane MS. 346, folio 3 (No. 17 of our engravings).

The Palet (*pelliris*) appears from its name to have been originally of leather; but the word, like *cuirass*, became extended to the analogous defence of iron. In the Inventory of the Castle of Dover in 1361, we have: "basynet et

^b *Vetusta Monum.*, vol. vi, pl. 20.

^c Add. MS. 6,728, fol. 17.

palet debruses et porus qe sount de nulle value" (Archæol. Journ. xi. 385). Among the Deliveries to Ships from 1369 to 1375, the master of the "Philippe" receives "lvi. bacinets and palets" (Naval Rolls at Carlton Ride, E. B. 380). In the Inventory of the Effects of Sir Simon Burley, beheaded in 1388, occur under the head, "Armour pur la guerre"—"j. paller de asser (acier): j. palet de quier-boyllé^k." We have here the palet of metal and leather very clearly affirmed. In the bequest of armour by Sir William Langford in 1411 appears a "palet coverd wyth rede velvet^l." In the mandate against unauthorised persons going armed, in the 20 Rich. II. (1396), we read: "Et outre ce, que nul seignur, chivaler, nautre, petit ne grant, aile ne chivache par noet ne jour armez, ne porte *Palet* ne chapelle de ferre, nautre armure sur la peine susdicte: Sauvez et exceptz les officiers et ministres du Roy enfaisantz leurs offices^m," &c.

Helmets called "capels de nerfs" occur in the Dover Castle Inventory of 1361. And in a previous entry, in 1344, we have "xii. capellas de nervis de pampilon' depictas." These may have been of leather. See Riddle's Latin-English Lexicon, *in voce* Nervus.

A "steel hat" called a "chapel de Montauban" is named in this century, but it probably differed only from other casques in the place of its manufacture. Froissart in 1392 describes the king of France journeying with a "single chaperon" ornamented with a chaplet of pearls upon his head, while his arms were carried behind him by his pages. One of the pages "portoit sur son chef un chapel de Montauban, fin, cler et net, *tout d'acier*, qui resplendissoit au soleil." This headpiece is afterwards called "le chapel d'acier," and, though not expressly stated to have belonged to the king, appears from the context to have been the royal helmet held in readiness by the attendant "damoisel" (vol. iii. p. 160).

In the English of the day we meet with the old *coif de mailles* under the name "wire hat." Thus, in the will of Master John Parker, Doctor in Medicine, in 1406, we read: "Item lego Roberto Brid j. wyrehatt cum j. Carlele

^k *Prompt. Parv.* ii. 379, note, ed. Way.

^l *Ibid.*, from Sarum Registers.

^m Statutes of the Realm, ii. 93.

ⁿ *Archæol. Journ.*, xi. 383 and 385.

ax" (Test. Ebor. 343). And, a little later, John Scott, citizen and bowyer of York, bequeaths "j. wyer hatt, harnest with sylver, j. schaffe of pakok federd arows," &c. (Ibid. p. 419).

An under-coif "of cloth" was worn with the iron head-piece, as it had been in the preceding century. It is seen in the sculptured effigy of De Ryther, 1303, figured in Hollis's "Monuments," pt. 2; and is noticed by Froissart under 1391, where, recounting the adventure of the Count of Armagnac near Alexandria, he tells us that the young Count, being overcome by the heat, turned aside to a streamlet that issued from a neighbouring alder-grove; "et quand il fut assis, à grand'-peine il osta son bassinet et demoura à nue tête, couverte d'une *coiffe de toile*; et puis s'abaissa et se plongea son visage en l'eau, et commença à boire et à reboire tant que le sang du corps lui refroidit, et commença à perdre la force de ses membres et le mouvement de la parole," &c.

The knightly Mantle was often of a rich character, lined with ermine or other costly fur, and was a favourite gift of princes to their followers. It is not frequently represented in the monuments of the time, but occurs among the sculptures in the front of Exeter Cathedral (Carter, pl. 12), in the statue of Frosch (Hefner, pl. 49), and in that of Du Bois (Stothard, pl. 58). The Mantle was one of the insignia of the Knights of the Garter, the material being blue woollen cloth. See, on this subject of the military cloak, the note on p. 337 of St. Palaye's *Ancienne Chevalerie*.

From many preceding passages, we have learned that the armour during this century was often of a very rich and costly kind. The moralists of the day were not sparing in their reproof of this military foppery, but the battlefield was a censor still more stern: the knight who would otherwise have been admitted to the accustomed ransom, was slain for the sake of his splendid panoply. "Là furent-ils pris et retenus par force, et un écuyer jeune et frisque de Limousin, neveu du pape Clément, qui s'appeloit Raimond. Mais, depuis qu'il fut créanté prisonnier, fut-il occis, pour la convoitise de ses belles armures^p."

^p Vol. iii. p. 113.

^r Froissart, vol. i. p. 95.

The weight of their defences occasionally proved as disastrous to the knights as their splendour. D'Orronville tells us that, in the attack on the Saracens in 1390, the Duke of Bourbon lost six of his gentlemen because they sank so deep in the sand, from the weight of their armour, that they could not get out again, and were consequently slain by the infidels (chap. 78).

When the king went into battle, it was sometimes judged expedient to mitigate the danger to the royal person by having several knights equipped in armour similar to his own. At the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, the Earl of Stafford, Sir Walter Blount, and two others wore the royal arms, and all were slain. At Poitiers the French king had nineteen knights dressed like himself:—"Là étoit et fut le roi Jean de France, armé lui vingtième de ses paremens¹."

The exportation of armour was not permitted but by the king's special licence. For the duel between Douglas and De Erskyn in 1368, both champions obtained licence to send armour from London to Scotland. The instruments are preserved by Rymer:—

"Rex, vicecomitibus, &c., salutem.

"Supplicavit nobis Jacobus, hæres Willielmi de Douglas, de Deghemont, ut, cum duellum inter ipsum et Thomam de Erskyn, juxta legem Scotiæ, ex certis causis, sit vadium, et, eo prætextu, certas armaturas, apud civitatem nostram Londoniæ, videlicet, unum par de platis, unum haubergeonem, unum par cirotecarum asseris, unum helmet, unum par de bracers, et alias armaturas pro corpore suo, cruribus, tibiis et pedibus suis, longas armaturas et cooperaturas pro duobus equis, duos cultellos, et capud (*sic*) unius lanceæ, et quasdam alias armaturas pro eodem duello necessarias, per servientes suos emi et provideri fecerit:—

"Velimus," &c. (granting the prayer¹).

The armour required by Erskyn consisted of "unum par de plates, unum bacenettum, unum par de bracers², unum par de quisseulx³, unum par de grieves, unum chanffrey⁴ pro uno equo, unum cultellum, unum ensem longum, unum ensem curtum, et unum par cirotecarum de ferro⁵." It will be

¹ Froissart, i. 342.

² *Fadera*, iii. 838.

³ Arm-defences—*brassarts*.

⁴ *Cuisseots*.

⁵ Chanfrein: armour for the horse's head.

⁶ Rymer, iii. 840.

remarked that this champion arms himself with three kinds of swords: a long sword, a short sword, and a dagger.

Armour was not to be sold at an excessive price, when urgently needed for defence of the realm. In 1386, proclamation was made against unusual rates for arms, armour and horses to be supplied to the "Homines ad arma, Armati et Sagittarii;" and if the vendors do not themselves set a moderate price on the items in question, their appraisalment is to be made "per fideles et legales homines," and at this valuation the goods are to be supplied^y.

Armour and weapons were frequently transmitted by Will from one generation to another; a fact of some importance to the archaeologist, as it may sometimes help to reconcile a discrepancy in fashions not otherwise easy of solution. In the testament of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, in 1319, we read:—"Ensement, je devis a mon enizne^a fuiz toutz mes armures et un lit entier de vert, poudre de Cynes blanches, ove toutes les apurtenaunces^a." The two poor words accorded to the whole of the potent baron's military paraphernalia, as contrasted with the minute particularities of the green bed powdered with white swans, is curiously characteristic of the time. The Duchess of Gloucester, in her will dated 1399, bequeaths a haubergeon which had belonged to her husband's father:—"Item, un habergeon, ove un crois de laton merchie sur le pis encontre le cuer, quele feust a mon seignour son pierc^b."

The armour in which king or knight had achieved a victory was sometimes offered at the altar, on the thanksgiving for the success. Thus, after the battle of Cassel in 1328, the French king, returning to Paris, "ecclesiam beatæ Mariæ ingressus, coram imagine, eisdem armis quibus in bello armatus fuerat, se armari fecit, et super equum cui existenti in bello insederat ascensus, beatæ Mariæ, cui se hoc in belli periculo facturum voverat, ecclesiæ ejusdem arma et equum deferens, devotissime presentavit, eidem de tanti evasione periculi gratias agens." (*Cont. Guill. de Nangis*, ii. 102, ed. 1843; and compare *Chron. de S. Denis*, v. 321, ed. 1837; where *arma* is replaced by "toutes ses armeures.")

Both the armour and the horse of the knight are fre-

^y *Federa*, vii. 516.

^a *Ainc.*

^a *Archæol. Journ.*, ii. 346.

^b *Royal Wills*, p. 181.

quently left as mortuaries to the Church at this period. In 1347 John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, wills that two of his coursers "soient donez à l'esglise de Saint Panteratz, ove mes armes dount ceux qui les chivaucheront serront armetz" (*Test. Ebor.*, p. 42). Sir Robert Swyngton in 1379:—"Item, lego nomine mortuarii mei melius animal meum cum cotearmour, helme, scuto et uno gladio" (*ib.*, p. 107). In 1391, Thomas de Meryngton:—"Item, lego optimum animal meum pro mortuario meo, cum habirion^e, et basenet cum eventale, cum gladio et cerutecis" (*ib.*, p. 163).

The word *armure* was sometimes used to signify weapons:—"Lors recommença la bataille, et tout à cheval; et n'avoit l'un autre défense d'armure que son espée, et l'autre sa hache^d."

It may not be amiss to add that when Carré wrote his *Panoplie* (in 1797), there were *savans* who looked upon the old suits of armour preserved at Chantilly and elsewhere as "representative" only, firmly maintaining that real knights and real *gens-d'armes* could never have borne the weight of so much iron. Carré employs several pages to "pulvériser cette idée^e."

The SHIELDS of this century offer considerable diversity of form, material and adornment. The usual materials were wood and leather, the latter frequently embossed and exhibiting the heraldic bearings of the knight. The shield of the Black Prince at Canterbury is of this kind, the facing of *cuir-bouilli*, bearing in relief France and England quarterly. (Engraved in Stothard's "Monuments"). Those suspended over a tomb of the Hohenlohe family, *c.* 1380, are of the same construction (Hefner, pl. 68). The shield of John of Gaunt, formerly affixed to his tomb in the old church of St. Paul, was formed of wood, leather and "plates of horn." It is engraved in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's," and in Bolton's "Elements of Armories," accompanied, in the latter work, by a minute description.

"*Ecus nervés*" are frequently mentioned in the chronicles and poems of this time. In the account of the siege of Guingamp, in the Chronicle of Du Guesclin, we read:—

"La véissez monter celle gent bacelez,
Et porter sur leur chief grans huis, qui sont bendez,

^e Haubergeon.

^d Froissart, ii. 734.

^e *Panoplie*, vol. i. p. 14, seq.

Fenestres et escus qui estoient nervez,
Pour la doubtte des pierres qui giètent à tous lez."—*Vers* 3,156.

And again :—

"La péust-on véoir maint gonfanon levé,
Maint bacinet ausi et maint escu nervé."—*Vers* 15,908.

We have already¹ referred to the interpretation of *nervé* as "covered with leather," but in some passages of ancient writings it seems to mean faced with bands of iron. We leave this knotty question to the philologists.

Steel was employed for shields at this period, though not frequently mentioned. In the Inventory of the Armour of Louis Hutin in 1316, we have :—"iij. escus pains des armes le Roy, et un d'acier." In the Romance of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, the king is said to have borne

"On his schuldre a scheeld of steel,
With three lupardes wrought ful weel."—*Page* 222.

And of Colbrand, in the Romance of Guy of Warwick, we read that

"A targe he had ywrought ful wele,
Other metal was there none but steel."

Shields faced with steel are mentioned in the Chronicle of Du Guesclin by Cuvelier.

Tyros in the military art are recommended to practise with shields of wicker-work. In the version of Vegecius (Roy. MS., 18, A, xii.) young soldiers are directed to provide "a shelde made of twiggis, sumewhat rounde, in maner of a gredyrn, the whiche is clepede a fanne; and therwith they sholde have maces of tree" (Bk. I. ch. xi.)

The principal forms of the shields of this period are the triangular, those rounded below, the kite-shaped, the heart-shaped, the circular, the notched or bouched, the curved and the spiked. The triangular are of two kinds, flat and bowed: the first are seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 19, 46, 22, 20 and 11; the bowed appear in woodcuts, Nos. 23, 49 and 12. The last-named example, the effigy of Aldeburgh, 1360, is curious, as being the latest knightly brass in England in which the shield appears as part of the equipment. The effigy in the previous group, No. 11, taken from Hefner's work, and dated 1372, is the last of his series in which the warrior in his tomb-sculpture carries a shield. Shields are, indeed, often seen in

¹ Page 439.

sepulchral memorials at a later date; but they are then used to form an "achievement," not as part of the warrior's armament. The shield made flat at top and rounded below is frequent in Spanish monuments of this age, and is sometimes found among the more northern nations. See the seals of Ferdinand IV., Alfonso XI., and Peter the Cruel. It appears also on the seal of William of Austria, 1386; and on those of Robert I., Edward Baliol, and Robert III. of Scotland. The kite-shield is of rare occurrence. There is a very elaborate example in the Anjou book, Roy. MS., 6, E, ix. The heart-shape is almost as scarce. It appears in Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., ff. 386 and 409; in the effigy of De Bassevelde (De Vigne, *Vade-mecum du Peintre*, ii. pl. 39); in the brass of Wenemaer (*Archæol. Journ.*, vii. 287); and in the Hastings brass (Cotman, pl. 1). The round shield is of two kinds: that borne on the arm, as in our woodcut, No. 8 (vol. cciv. p. 591), and that held at arm's length (the buckler^s), as in woodcut, No. 45. Other examples will be found in Roy. MS., 16, G, vi. In the second half of the century a contrivance was added to the knightly shield by which it was made useful as a rest for the lance. A notch (or *bouche*) was cut at the



No. 41.

upper right-hand corner, and in this the spear was laid; as in the example here given (No. 41), from Add. MS.,

^s From *buccula*. "Buccula, umbo scuti." Ugutio.

15,477, fol. 29; date about 1360. It appears also in the triptych, dated 1368, engraved in the *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xiv. p. 207. See also our woodcuts, Nos. 15, 16 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465); the effigy engraved by Hefner, pl. 146; the figure of St. George at Dijon (*Archæol.*, vol. xxv.); and the shield of John of Gaunt, noticed above. The curved shield appears in the second half of the century, sometimes notched, sometimes plain. Both varieties are found in our engravings, Nos. 15, 16 and 48. Occasionally we meet with a target which is fashioned in the form of a head. In the subject here given (No. 42), from Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., fol. 304, the head appears to be intended for that of a lion. A bearded human head is the form found in the curious example on folio 51 of Roy. MS., 2, B, vii.; and again in that engraved by Strutt as the frontispiece to his "Dress and Habits." In Paulus Kall's book, c. 1400, some of the combatants



No. 42.

in the fight called "der Hutt" have a buckler moulded into the form of a human head^a. The shield with spike in front is not often seen in the monuments of this century, though it may have been frequently used by the common foot-soldiery, who, of necessity, do not so often become the subject of pictorial or sculptural art as the knightly order. An example of this type is furnished by our woodcut, No. 8 (vol. cciv. p. 591), from Cotton MS., Claudius, D, ii., a book of the early part of this age. Shields of so large a size as nearly to cover the whole body are shewn to have been used among the foot troops, by several monuments of this period. One of the best is the curious carved casket formerly in the collection of Mr. Douce, and now at Goodrich Court, the sculptures of which represent the story of Susanna. Of the "Pavise," we have already examined the fashion and the purpose¹. The shields armed with spikes, barbs, and saws, used in judicial combats, are among the wildest inventions of the middle ages. Their

^a *Archæologia*, vol. xxix.

¹ See vol. cciv. p. 128.

construction and the manner of their employment are excellently illustrated by Mr. Pearsall in his curious paper on Legal Duels in the 29th volume of the *Archæologia*.

The enarmes, or straps by which the shield was attached to the arm, have two leading arrangements: they are placed vertically or horizontally. They are shewn as placed in a vertical line in our woodcuts, 34, 47, 48, and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465). In the effigy of Hillary at Walsall, and in some of the illuminations of the Meliadus romance, Add. MS., 12,228, the enarmes are fixed in a contrary direction. From examples in the manuscript last named, it would appear that a padding was placed in the inside of the shield where the arm passed. On folio 186 is a striking illustration, in which the cross-lines of the quilting are very clearly shewn^k. And compare our woodcut, No. 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465), from this manuscript, where a similar lining appears; though being here a smaller drawing, the minute marking of the quilting was not attempted. The guige, or strap by which the shield was suspended round the neck, is seen in woodcuts Nos. 19, 23 and 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592): in the first example, it is plain; in the second, ornamented with simple studs; in the last, it has an enriched border with rosettes at intervals along the centre. A striking instance of the decorated guige is that of the Blanchfront effigy (Stothard, pl. 71). The surface of the shield is variously embellished. The most usual device is the heraldic one of the knight's house; of which the examples are too frequent throughout the century to need particularising. The figures were expressed either in relief by *cuir-bouilli*, or by simple painting and gilding. The earliest instance of a quartered shield in England is that of the third great seal of Edward III.; but that arms were thus arranged some years previously, has been clearly ascertained by the curious document printed by Mr. Hudson Turner—the Inventory of the Earl of Hereford in 1322; where, among other items, occurs:—"j. quintepoint quartelé des armes Dengleterre et de Hereford^l." The armorial shield was occasionally enriched by diapering or filigree-work, as in the Hastings brass (Cotman, vol. i. pl. i.), where the *bearing* is thus ornamented, and the Giffard brass (Trans. of Essex

^k These paddings are still placed on the inside of the shields of the Eastern nations, especially in India.

^l Archæol. Journ., ii. 349.

Archæol. Soc., vol. i.), where the field is thus decorated. Devices of a sacred character also appear, as in the figure from Roy. MS., 20, A. ii. (our woodcut, No. 22). In English monumental effigies the shield is usually represented as borne on the arm; but occasionally it is slung at the hip, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 23 and 20, and the Pembroke figure (Hollis, pt. 5). This latter method is very frequent in French memorials, of which examples will be found in Guilhermy's *Eglise de St. Denis*, pp. 170, 253, 260 and 272. Hefner gives us an instance in the sculpture of Rudolf von Thierstein at Basel. Other figures shew us the shield slung upon the sword-hilt, as in our engravings, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 16 and 11. In the effigy of Bickenbach (Hefner, pl. 103), it is thus slung upon the hilt of the sword, and both are placed in front, so that, from the waist downward, almost the whole person of the knight is concealed by his armorial shield. This arrangement is not unusual in Welsh monuments, as in the tomb now in the churchyard of Ruabon. When wounded in battle, the warrior was still, as in former centuries, carried off the ground on a shield or pavise. This custom is illustrated by a drawing on folio 260 of Add. MS., 12,228^m. The only real shields of this century which appear to have been authenticated are those of the Black Prince at Canterbury, and the relics at Kreglingen, already noticed as having furnished one of the illustrations of Hefner's admirable work on Medieval Costume.

The Spur characteristic of the fourteenth century is of the rowel kind, with the arms curving under the ankle, and the neck short and straight. The spur of a single goad is, however, not unfrequent, and the old ball-and-spike form sometimes occurs. In the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, both the goad and rowel spur appear, the principal figure having the latter kind, while the lateral effigies wear the former. The goad spur (with a single strap) is found in the brass of Fitzralph, c. 1325 (Waller, pt. 13). The goad (with three straps) is seen in the Septvans brass, 1306 (Waller, pt. 9), in the effigies of D'Aubernoun and John of Eltham, 1327 and 1334 (Stothard, pl. 60 and 56), and in our woodcut, No. 20, A.D. 1347. The ball-and-

^m And compare Froissart, vol. i. p. 602.

spike spur is of rare occurrence at this period: it appears, however, in Roy. MS., 19, B, xv., fol. 37; a book of the early part of the century. The rowel spur fixed by a single strap is well shewn in the sculptures of Whatton, 1325, and Blanchfront, 1360 (Stothard, pls. 53 and 71). The rowel with three straps is the usual fashion from about 1325 to the end of the century. See our woodcuts, 19, 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 6 (ib., p. 589) and 31, of the years 1330, 1349, 1375 and 1382. The rowels themselves vary in form: they may be divided into three kinds—the star-shaped, the indented, and the *fusilly*. The star rowel is seen in the Hastings brass (Cotman, pl. 1), and in Mr. James's "Book of Spurs," pls. 4 and 6, the number of points varying from six to twelve. The rowel with indented edge appears in the Kerdeston effigy (Stothard, pl. 64), and in our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 6 (ib. p. 589) and 13. In the Kerdeston figure the points are twenty-two in number; in our frontispiece they are seven only: between these amounts they occur in great variety. The fusil-shaped spikes are seen in the examples engraved by Hefner (*Trachten*, pl. 176), and those figured in the "Book of Spurs," pl. 5. They are of the close of the century. Though the arm usually formed a regular curve, examples occur, in the early part of the century, in which the spur was fashioned in a sharp angle at this part; as in the brass of De Bures (Waller, pt. 2), and the monument of De Valence (Stothard, pl. 49). The arm was occasionally twisted like a cable, as in the effigy of Montacute at Salisbury (Stothard, pl. 95). The mode of attaching the straps was of three principal kinds:—the arm had a loop at the end, as in the monuments of Whatton and Blanchfront (Stothard, pls. 53 and 71): the arm had a single perforation, through which passed a ring, and to this ring were fixed the straps for the sole and instep; the statue of John of Eltham (Stothard, pl. 56), furnishes a good illustration: in the third variety, the arm had two perforations, to which the metal strap-mounts were fastened; see the examples in Stothard's 57th and 86th plates. Occasionally the buckle was fixed at once to the upper hole of the neck, as in the spur engraved in Mr. James's volume, pl. 5. At the close of the century a spur appears which has a sort of hook or claw above the neck, the purpose of which has

not been satisfactorily determined. See our woodcuts, Nos. 29, 32 and 37, and compare Hefner's *Burg Tannenberg*, pl. 9, and "Book of Spurs," pls. 5 and 6.

Silver-gilt spurs appear among the items of the Accounts of Etienne de la Fontaine in 1352. They are provided for the Dauphin :—"Item, pour faire et forger unes jartières et uns esperons, semblablement garnis et dorez, pesant l'argent ii. mars, vi. onces" (p. 129).

The straps for affixing the spurs were of leather or silk. Both materials are named in the Inventory of Louis X. :—"Item, iv. paires d'esperons garnis de soye et ij. paires garnis de cuir." These straps were variously ornamented. With the bronze spur found in the tomb of Conrad von Heideck, 1357 (Hefner, pl. 176), was also found part of the spur-strap. It is of leather, thickly studded with bronze bosses, and the holes for the buckle are edged with bronze. Similar metal-sockets are seen in the Pembroke monument (Hollis, pt. 5), and in that of Duguesclin at St. Denis. In lieu of plain studs, an ornament of rosettes is sometimes supplied, as in the effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley (Stothard, pl. 99). The spur-straps of the Black Prince have a decoration of enamels bordered in gold; and an analogous example is furnished by the statue of Orlamünde, c. 1360 (Hefner, pl. 146).

We have already noticed, from Froissart, that the knights occasionally used their spurs as caltrops, fixing the arms in the ground, and leaving the spikes standing upright, "par quoi on ne les pût approcher, fors en péril et à mal aise" (Chron. i. 397).

How the knights wore the Hair and Beard, is not always to be ascertained from their armed effigies, the head being so much muffled in the mail gorget; but numerous monuments of a civil character fully supply the deficiency. During the early years of the century in England, neither beard nor moustache appears to have been in vogue; but as the age advanced, both came into fashion, and from about 1325 they are very general. Examples of the close-shaven knightlyhood occur in the brass of Septvans, 1306 (Hollis, pt. 1), the sculpture of Ryther, 1308 (Hollis, pt. 2), the effigies at Fersfield and Gorleston, 1311 and 1325 (Stothard, pl. 57 and 51), and the brass of Northwood, c. 1330 (our woodcut, No. 23). Compare the brass of Adam

Walsokne, 1349; a civil costume (Cotman, pl. 2). A similar figure, in freestone, is in the church of St. Michael, Lichfield. The beard and moustache appear in the statue of King Edward II. at Gloucester, 1327, in the brass of Daubernoun, 1327, in the statuettes of the Kerdeston tomb, 1337 (Stothard, pls. 46, 27 and 65), in the Hastings brass, 1347 (woodcut 36), in the brasses of Aumberdene, *c.* 1350 (Oxford Manual, lxxii.), of Felbrig, 1351 (Cotman, pl. 8), and of Torrington, 1356 (Boutell, p. 107), and in the statuettes of the Beauchamp monument at Warwick, 1370.

In the last quarter of the century, a change of fashion gave to the beard a forked form. Examples are seen in the brass of Heylesdone, 1375 (Boutell's "Brasses of England"), in the statuettes of the tomb of King Edward III., 1377 (Hollis, pt. 2), in the picture of the coronation of Richard II. in the *Liber Regalis* (Westwood's *Palaeographia*), in the statue at St. Martin's Outwich, London (Gough's "Monuments"), in the brass of Estbury (Boutell's "Semi-effigies"), and in many of the pictures of the History of the Deposition of Richard II. (*Archaeologia*, vol. xx.) At the close of the century, the forked beard itself underwent a change. The greater portion of the hair was shaved away, two small tufts only being now left of that goodly appendage which contributes so much dignity to the royal effigies of Edward the Second and Edward the Third. This arrangement is well shewn in the brass of Robert Attelath at Lynn (Cotman, pl. 7), where the shaven portion is indicated (according to the usual practice of the "latteners") by a number of small dots. The statue of King Richard II. in Westminster Abbey has this diminished beard (Hollis, pt. 1), and it is again seen in the brasses at Northleach and Chipping Campden, *c.* 1400 (Boutell's "Brasses of England"). Occasionally the moustache only is worn, as in the brass of Robert Braunche, 1347 (Cotman, pl. 3); though even here, while the effigy of Braunche is represented as beardless, the guests in the scene of the "Peacock Feast" below have all beards of goodly proportion.

(To be continued.)

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WALTER DE MERTON,

FOUNDER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CHAPTER III.

THE COMPLETION OF HIS FOUNDATION.

(Continued.)

AN inspection of the founder's provisions and regulations will lead us to see how consistently and wisely he framed his means to his purposed end.

And first, in looking at his prescribed course of study, we find that it is all pointed to the perfecting of the theologian, who was in due course to go forth and labour in one of the benefices attached to the house, or in whatever field might be opened to him.

But the course did not begin with theology, for a very good reason. One of the great causes of weakness which then affected theological study, was the neglect of the needful foundation which the University intended to provide in her course of arts. Antony Wood, in his *Annals* of this century, dwells much upon this evil. He asserts that the Bishops admitted mere boys of twenty to holy orders, who consequently hurried rapidly onwards to the attainment of that small degree of theological learning which could be expected at such an age. He preserves some ludicrous instances of the ignorance of grammar.

Another cause which weakened theology, was greediness of the more profitable study of canon and civil law.

To remedy these weaknesses, the founder introduced his *Grammaticus*^a as officer of his institution. He required the *pars major* of the *scholares*, "ut artium liberalium et studio philosophiæ vacent," but this only as introductory to, and qualifying for, their final study of theology, "donec in his laudabiliter proventi ad studium se transferant theologiæ." His regulation touching the study of the laws, is restrictive as to the number privileged to proceed, and their qualification. "Quatuor^b autem vel quinque,

^a "Sit etiam grammaticus unus, qui studio grammaticæ totaliter vacet, sibi que, de bonis domus, librorum copia et alia necessaria ministrentur, et eorum qui studio grammaticæ [in hujusmodi rudimentis, stat 1270], fuerint applicati, curam habeat; et ad ipsum etiam prævectiores in duobus facultatis habeant absque rubore regressum. Sub cujus magisterio scholares ipsi . . . latino fruantur eloquio ceu idiomate vulgari." Stat. 1274, cap. ii.

Degrees in grammar were anciently conferred by all Universities, until the improvement of classical knowledge arising from the art of printing. The Elizabethan Statutes, second code, extinguished the degree in the University of Cambridge; but only fifty years earlier Bishop Stanley of Ely had founded a grammar-præceptorship at Jesus College. See Dean Peacock's note, p. xxx., in his Appendix to Cambridge Stat.

^b A very small proportion of the number to which the founder expected his scholars to grow; see his provision for deans over *twenties*, cap. vii. The study of law is clearly

ex sui superioris providentia, quos ipse humiles et ad hoc aptos decreverit, in jure canonico licenter studeant.”—[Stat. 1274, cap. ii.] And for their improvement in this faculty, the Warden was to allow them at times “ut jura civilia audiant.”

The prescribed course of study then, was as follows:—

1. Grammar, under the *Grammaticus*, for those who needed, [“rudimenta puerilia,” stat. 1270.]
2. Arts and philosophy, in accordance with the University course of the day, for *all*.
3. Theology, for *all*, after proficiency in arts.
4. Canon law, for four or five select proficient in theology, and *pro utilitate ecclesiastici regiminis*, with so much of civil as might be ancillary to canon law.

Here, then, we see the provision made by a wise and pious man, desiring to remedy the injury which sound learning and true religion had suffered, on the one hand from the neglect of elementary knowledge, and on the other from greedy pursuit of the honours and profits of the laws.

Whilst he provides for a good liberal education, and general grounding in all subsidiary knowledge, he jealously guards his main object of theological study both from being attempted too early by the half-educated boy, and from being abandoned too soon for the temptations of something more profitable. It should be remarked that whilst the Warden is charged with the duty of keeping an illiterate youth from commencing the crowning study, he has no authority for dispensing with it in any one case. He was required to dismiss the idle member who neglected to qualify himself by steady progress in the lower branches^c.

It will be seen here how the founder was working in unison with the sounder part of the University, for in 1251 that body found it expedient to enact some restraints upon the hasty acquirement of the higher divinity degrees. It was in the same spirit, and to remedy the same evil, that Walter de Merton forbid his members to enter the faculty at all before a full proficiency in arts and philosophy, acquired both *audiendo* and *regendo*, i. e. both by attending the schools as undergraduate listeners, and by teaching in the schools as *magistri artium*.

That his restraints were aimed at no imaginary evils will be proved by reference to two facts, the one occurring in Archbishop Pekham’s ordinances, 1284, the other in some capitular orders made by the college in 1455.

Archbishop Pekham we find rebuking some of the Fellows for proceeding to the profitable study of medicine, under pretence that

viewed as a privilege, and a reward of moral and other qualities. In Stat. 1270, was added, “pro utilitate ecclesiastici regiminis, secundum quod modesti, humiles, honesti extiterint, et eos Custos zelum Dei et animarum habere noverit.”

^c “Si studere neglexerit” is a “causa amotionis;” and also “diutina aegritudo,” making a fellow “ad studium inutilis.”—Stat. 1274, capp. iv., xiv.

it fell within the prescript study of philosophy⁴, and others for a grosser violation of statute by proceeding to an unlicensed study of the laws⁵.

The orders of 1155 proceed upon the fact that great disgrace had accrued to the college from the rejection of Fellows at the Bishop's examination, and impose an oath to the effect that no one would proceed to holy orders before the completed term of Regency in Arts.

We may here remark that having been so explicit in the prescription of studies, the Founder did not deem it needful to legislate for the professions which his Fellows were to pursue. Were a Brunel or a Stephenson in this nineteenth century founding a college for the improvement of his own order of civil engineers, after framing a course of study directed throughout to the perfecting of the student in the practice of an engineer's calling, he might well omit, either consciously or unconsciously, all regulation as to his ultimate profession. In the parallel case, viz. the secular priest of the thirteenth century erecting an institution for the improvement of his own order, there were reasons why it was less needful for him to lay down any regulations as to the ultimate destination of students whose whole antecedents he so modelled from the most elementary stage of their education, as to make it their interest, as well as their duty, to enter the sacred profession. There is no doubt that the prescribed course of theology was intended to carry them to the higher degrees in that faculty, which, after the University requirement of a Latin sermon in 1251, could only be obtained by an ordained candidate. Beyond this, again, lay the prospect of a college benefice, furnishing another inducement to enter the priesthood, to say nothing of the universal usage of the day, perhaps as influential as any other cause, according to which, admission into the clerical body was deemed a qualification for the pursuit of every learned profession.

The fact, then, of the founder's omitting to designate the future profession of the boys whom he admitted to his institution need cause no doubt whatever as to his intentions.

We may proceed now to notice another provision, which indicates the close connection between the foundation and the secular priesthood, his large provision of Church-patronage.

That patronage should have been bestowed upon him for the benefit of his institution, in whatever way it was to benefit the Church, was not surprising, when we consider that the highest personages of the realm were deeply interested in the ex-Chancel-

⁴ Medicine nevertheless afterwards became a flourishing study in the college during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and in a capitular order of 1504 is recognised as a "philosophical art."

⁵ His interpretation of the statutable meaning of "philosophy," and his reference to the practice in the founder's time, are very useful as comments on the statutable course of study.

lor's undertaking, and that the bestowal of advowsons was, to great feudal chiefs, the easiest mode of befriending Church institutions, and a most effective one where it was followed (as was commonly the case in the thirteenth century) by impropriation of the rectory; but it is plain that he bestirred himself to obtain the patronage of preferments, for which he had no doubt to pay some adequate price to the former patrons. The right of advowson seems, therefore, to have been of itself an object, and the nomination of his scholars to benefices, where they might bestow the fruits of their academical course in the midst of an illiterate clergy and a rude half-barbarous laity, appears to have made an integral portion of his scheme. Of his royal patrons every one bestowed an advowson upon him. The king gave the rectory of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, with its chapels of Holywell and Wolvercote; Richard, his brother, gave Horspath; the king's sons, Edward and Edmund, gave Elham in Kent, and Emildon in Northumberland^f.

These, we may suppose, were gratuitous gifts, but we cannot suppose that the conventual bodies, which granted five of the remaining advowsons, so freely alienated their corporate property. The abbey of Reading and Tyrone (France), the priories of Stone (Staffordshire), Merton, Tortington (Sussex), granted respectively the advowsons of St. John's, Oxon, Stratton, Wilts., Wolford with Burmington, Malden, and Farleigh, and certainly to three of these grantors some return was made^g. Gamlingay (one moiety), Lapworth, Ponteland, Cuxham, and Ibstone, were besides acquired from lay patrons, and probably were duly paid for. When we consider that the right of patronage thus bestowed upon the college enabled it to nominate no less than seventeen of its members to endowed cures, it is impossible to resist the belief that the acquisition of this patronage was not the result of chance circumstances or of the donor's convenience, but an integral part of the founder's scheme, carrying on his scholars beyond the term of their academic life, and bestowing their spiritual things on the very places from which they should derive their temporal sustenance.

Another proof of the founder's mind is seen in the fact of his discountenancing the lucrative professions which were then open to the clergy, and which were likely to tempt the more able of his scholars to abandon the steady pursuit of their sacred calling. We have already seen how jealously he restrained his advancing student from running off from the more barren study of theology, how he

^f All these were given with license of impropriation, and all (except Horspath, of which, for some reason, the college never got possession) were impropriated, and, with the other impropriate rectories, Ponteland, Wolford, Stratton, and Gamlingay, form a great proportion of the present college property.

^g To the abbey of Reading a quit-rent was paid long after the foundation. The abbey of Tyrone was recompensed by the purchase of a quit-rent for the benefit of its cell at Andewell, Hants. See Stratton Evidences, (penes Coll. Mert.)

The prior of Tortington owns that the founder had *contented* him, "Ex curialitate sua, quamquam ad hoc minime teneretur." See Farleigh Evidences, (penes Coll. Mert.)

confined the study of canon law with its more gainful prospects to a privileged few, advanced theologians, and that "pro utilitate ecclesiastici regimini," and how he permitted the study of civil law only as ancillary to the canon, but we have a clearer enunciation of his mind in the Injunctions (already adverted to) of his almost-cotemporary, Abp. Bekham, when in 1284 he felt it his duty to the founder to banish all study of medicine from the college, and to restrain the canonists to the licensed number. He declares, on his own knowledge, that in the founder's time no *medici* had been allowed in the college, and that on the principle of "consuetudo est juris interpres," he must, as acting for the founder, exclude them utterly.

We do not conceive, then, that there need remain any doubt that the particular benefit which the founder designed to confer on the Church was the improvement of his own order, the secular priesthood, by giving them first a good elementary, and then a good theological, education, in close union with a University, and with the moral and religious training of a scholar-family living under rules of piety and discipline. And this design was, we have good reason to believe, in the main achieved. Whilst the Visitor of 1284 brings to light the fact that worldliness and selfishness were in some degree marring the original design, there are abundant witnesses to its general success. During the first eighty years of the life of the institution, a brilliant succession of names, divines who were also scholars and philosophers, shone forth, and kindled other founders to devote their substance to the creation of similar nurseries of learned clergy. The earlier statutes of Balliol, University, Oriel, Peterhouse (Cambridge), all borrowed, with more or less of closeness and avowal, the *Regula Mertonensis*, and thus justified the assertion which the royal founder of Eton afterwards used, that the later colleges bore a childlike resemblance to their common parent, "velut imago parentis in prole, relucens."

THE EARLY USE OF SADDLES IN ENGLAND.

"SADDLES were in use in the third century, and are mentioned as made of leather in A.D. 304. They were known in England about 600. The saddle-cloth first occurs *temp.* Hen. I. (1100—1135). Side-saddles for ladies were in use in 1138. Anne, queen of Richard II., introduced these to the English ladies. (*Stowe.*) In 1531 a load-saddle cost 16*d.* (*Durham Burs. Mem.*) A hackney-saddle was a riding-saddle, as distinguished from a load, pack, or sumpter-saddle. (*Finchdale.*) In London, the 'gilda sellariorum,' or guild of saddlers, was in all probability an Anglo-Saxon guild, and consequently the oldest on record of all the present livery companies. (*Herbert.*) The entries in the accounts are very numerous."—*Mr. Harland's Notes to the House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths, published by the Chetham Society.*

EARLY ANNALS OF THE ENGLISH FRANCISCANS*.

THE Franciscan Friars, supposing always that they had adhered to the original rules of piety, of preaching and praying among the poor, and of entire self-denial, propounded by the Founder of their Order, made their appearance not a moment too soon upon English soil, and, indeed, at the very moment that some unlooked-for and stringent remedy was greatly needed here for the regeneration of society. The young king, Henry III., had just been declared of age, and had commenced a feeble government in his own name and right; the spirit of insubordination arising out of the civil wars of John was still rife in the bosom of every class; while the more powerful barons seized every opportunity of shewing themselves tyrannical, merciless, insolent, and rapacious; the clergy, regular as well as secular, were steeped to the lips in simony, absenteeism, and sensuality; and the great body composing the middle and lower classes, from the citizen down to the serf, was immersed in supreme brutishness, ignorance, and superstition. Bad as all this was, ere the Franciscan brethren had been established here twenty years, things had become, if possible, much worse: Henry, a mere puppet in the hands of designing persons at first, and openly set at defiance by his wealthy and lawless brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, had now grasped the reins of government with a more energetic hand; and insatiate tyranny, unblushing falsehood, meanness, and extortion, accompanied by a spendthrift, inordinate love of architectural display, were the predominant characteristics of his rule: while his recent marriage with Eleanor of Provence had only augmented the hatred in which he was held; for, to the supreme misery of that not very large class of his subjects who had anything to lose, to the rapacity of their sovereign was superadded the grasping avarice of his queen and her locust-like swarms of foreign relatives and dependants.

The Franciscans may possibly have done some rather extensive good in England in the earlier years after their arrival, and, for a season, they may have made some vigorous attempts to alleviate the miseries and discomforts which, at every turn and corner, must have met their view in this land of their adoption; at all events, at a later period even, when their decadence had begun, they sympathized with the great and good De Montfort, and that speaks no little in their favour. But even if, on his first arrival in this country, the Franciscan did, as Mr. Brewer in his Preface assures us, settle in the suburbs of the large towns, among the very dregs of the population, so infirm of purpose is the human mind, that it was not long before he either bethought himself of adding very largely to his creature-comforts or of changing his locality altogether. The Franciscans in England were not, for so long as twenty years even, what St. Francis had intended them to be. They were commanded by their founder to possess nothing, beyond, perhaps, the coarse sackcloth habits that they carried on their backs; and yet within twenty years after their establishment here, we read of their Minister-General, Haymo de Faversham, openly avowing that he was sick and tired of their

* "Monumenta Franciscana: scilicet, I. Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London, and Reader at the Rolls. Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls." (London: Longmans.)

profession of mendicancy, and regretting that they had no broad acres and dainty dishes to call their own. They were enjoined by St. Francis to eschew all kinds of learning, and writing even, as tending to withdraw them from the more active duties of piety and religion; and yet within thirty years after their arrival, we find the most zealous even among them devoting themselves to the theological learning of the closet, writing letters by the hundred, upon political subjects even, and numbering among their correspondents the most noble, the most beautiful, and the most wealthy in the land—such a one was Adam de Marisco, for example: while again, on the other hand, the most talented—possibly not the most pious—among the brotherhood took as eagerly to the learning of the Universities, to philosophy and dialectics, vied with the learned of all Europe beside, and—little anticipated by St. Francis d'Assisi, no doubt—immortalized the Order by the literary glories of Occham, Duns Scotus, and Roger Bacon.

Under the next phase, vying no longer with the learned of Europe in the triumphs of intellect, the Franciscans of England entered upon another arena, and a more circumscribed: resolved to outdo, if possible, their nearer neighbours and more favoured rivals—so far as the good things of this world are concerned—the Benedictine and Cistercian Monks, the great field of contest now lay in the comparative depth and tone of coloured glass^b, the purity and massiveness of marble columns, and the length and breadth of the conventual church, the reward of victory being the superiority in architectural taste. The higher senses and the more exquisite perceptions being now gratified, the lower senses must have their turn—and what was the result? By the time that Richard II. sat on the English throne, the name of Friar or Minorite has become, not in the mouths of Lollards only, but in those of serious men of their own creed even, little better than a byword or synonym for sensualist, tippler, and glutton. As enjoined by his founder, the Franciscan still devotes himself to the society of the poor, but, if we are not much mistaken, it is less with the view of inculcating lessons of piety, than of hobnobbing with him at the village hostel on easy terms, or of making a profitable exchange, in the way of meal or of malt, for the knives, pins, purses, and pedlar's wares with which, for the more especial behoof of country wives,—not according to the Lollard poet only, whose doggrel lines are given in Mr. Brewer's volume, pp. 601—608, but on the better authority of "Dan Chaucer" as well,—the Franciscan's travelling tippet was always kept well lined. Had these men adhered to the rules of their founder, they might have done the work of the Reformation for themselves, and have pre-occupied the ground taken by their arch-enemies, the Lollards. Within fifty years of the death of St. Francis, they had lost all chance of ever doing so.

Such, in our opinion, were the steps in the decadence of the English Franciscan Friars: it is, however, the annals of their more hopeful days that Mr. Brewer has here, from various sources, laboriously brought together.

We accordingly proceed, so far as our limits will permit, to examine the documents connected with the first settlement of the Franciscans in this country, and their earlier days here, which the learning and industry of the Editor have thus brought to light, and duly clothed in the modern garb of paper and print; and that too, as every one who sees the volume must admit, in a most attractive form, so far as typography is concerned.

^b See the account given of their magnificent church at Newgate in Mr. Brewer's volume, pp. 513—519. See also p. 469 of the present article.

The work of Thomas de Eccleston is printed from two manuscripts, one at York, the other in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum. Of the author,—a Lancashire man probably, if we may judge from his name,—beyond the little that may be gathered from his work, nothing is known. He was a Franciscan, a student at Oxford, for a time an inmate of the Convent at London, and contemporary with Henry III. His work, comparatively brief as it is, took him no less than twenty-five years, he says, to complete. It is written in fair, intelligible Latin, and, so far as simplicity of style is concerned, presents a marked contrast to the ponderous, circumlocutory, and involved sentences of the Epistles of Adam de Marisco, which form, in reference to bulk, the staple of the present volume.

"Eccleston's work is the production," the learned Editor says, "of a simple-minded, single-hearted Friar, who entertains no misgivings as to the piety, sincerity, and good works of his Order, and is proportionably zealous that their poverty, self-denial, and labours of love should not be forgotten. Without any of the ambition of the professed historian, he has contrived to compose a narrative of thirty years, which cannot fail of interesting his readers, whether curious or not, in the progress of the Order to which he belonged. He gives us what no other writer, less simple-minded and zealous, would have cared, or perhaps been willing, to give—a clear, unvarnished picture of the Friars in their poverty, and before their Order had been glorified by the eminent Schoolmen of a later period."

From this work we gather the following particulars relative to the arrival, A.D. 1224, of the Franciscans, or, as they then styled themselves, the Minorite Friars, or Brethren, in England.

The mission, consisting of four clerks and five laymen,—Italian, French, and English,—under the guidance of brother Agnellus of Pisa, landed at Dover early in September in that year, the good Monks of Fescamp having kindly supplied them with the means of transit. Part of the mission stayed behind at the Priests' Hospice at Canterbury, while the others pushed on for London, to find a suitable spot for their first settlement there. The residue left at Canterbury seem in the meantime to have quite astonished the weak minds of sundry scholars there, by the zest and cheerfulness with which they drank the dregs of muddy ale all round (*circulariter*), which they occasionally made more palatable, according to their thinking at least, by warming the cup and mixing water with its contents. *Tourte*, or coarse brown bread, the writer tells us, was the usual accompaniment of the brethren's sour ale,—we cannot call it *beer*, because hops were only "a wicked weed" as yet,—and when bread was scarce, the inmates of the London Convent were glad to appease the gnawings of hunger with garlic^c.

On reaching London, the four precursors were hospitably entertained by their brother mendicants, the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans; with whom they made a fortnight's stay, "eating and drinking with them, *sicut familiarissimi*." On quitting the roof of the Dominicans, they proceeded to hire a house upon Cornhill; of humble enough style, workmanship, and dimensions, no doubt, for, upon constructing cells for the future inmates, they were content to fill up the interstices of the boards between them with grass.

Thus established in London, and even before the other brethren had

^c On much the same principle, probably, that Robinson Crusoe took his quid of tobacco, when making himself comfortable for the night, after his shipwreck. To our mind, there can be little doubt as to the meaning of *alia*, in the passage in p. 9; and we prefer rendering it "garlic," to adopting the Editor's suggestion that *ordea*, "barley," is the word. Garlic was sold in abundance in the market, at the very doors of the Franciscan Convent, upon Cornhill.

quitted the Priests' Hospice at Canterbury, the precursors made preparations for a settlement at Oxford, a mission being sent thither, which, after another cordial reception by the Dominicans, found a house to their purpose in the parish of St. Ebbe in that city. Ere long, Northampton was visited, and here a "branch establishment" was formed, in the parish of St. Giles; the first Warden of which was brother Peter d'Espaigne, "who wore an iron coat of mail next his skin, and shewed forth very many other ensamples of perfection." Wardens of houses were also soon appointed at Cambridge and Lincoln as well.

Thus settled in the principal localities of southern and mid-England, the next thing for these persevering Friars to do was to look out for recruits,—to receive and train novices, in more monastic phrase. In brother Salamon, their first novice,—at London, we presume,—a young man of good disposition and elegant exterior, they were fortunate in the extreme; while he, on the other hand, seems to have taken but little, so far as this world's comforts are concerned, by the change. How soon his tribulations began, we leave to brother Salamon himself to tell:—

"He used to relate to me," says Eccleston, "how that, while still a novice, he was appointed proctor to the house; in which capacity he on one occasion came to his sister's door to beg an alms. Bringing out to him a loaf of bread, she turned away her face and said, 'Accursed be the hour that first I saw thee;' whereas he, with joyousness, received the loaf, and went his way. So strictly, too, did he adhere to his rule of the most self-denying poverty, that, when occasionally he was carrying in his hand some flour and salt, or a few figs perhaps, for some sick brother, with logs of wood beneath his arm for a fire, he would observe the most scrupulous carefulness not to receive or retain possession of anything that the most stringent necessity did not require. Hence it was, that upon one occasion, so extreme was the cold he had to endure, that he really thought he should have died upon the spot: the brethren, however, though they had nothing [in the way of fuel] to supply him warmth, bethought themselves of a most kindly expedient in their spirit of brotherly love: for they all gathered close about him, and supplied him with heat by pressing their breasts against him, just as the pigs do."

A simile that none but a Franciscan would have employed.

His further particulars about brother Salamon may be more briefly stated. Going to Canterbury for ordination at the hands of Archbishop Langton, Salamon persisted in returning to London barefoot, "amid deep and dreadful snow." The very natural consequence was, that he was seized with a malady in one foot, which laid him on a bed of sickness for two years. Here he was visited by brother Jordanus, Master of the Order of Friars Preachers, who, to Salamon's great comfort, no doubt, though an ordinary man would have been rather annoyed by such personal jocularities, told him "not to be ashamed, if the Almighty Father had thought proper to draw him to Himself by the leg." The foot, however, gradually grows worse, and at last a surgeon is introduced, chopper (*securis*) in hand, and eager to cut it off. Some healthy symptoms, however, are fortunately perceived, and the surgeon and his operation are dispensed with. To make the cure, however, doubly efficacious, Salamon "visits the shrine of some Saint in the parts beyond sea;" and the result is, that the foot is completely healed at last. Salamon then returns to England, walks without a stick, celebrates mass, and in due time becomes "Warden of London and Confessor-General to all the City."

"Still, however, because Salamon had long entreated the most sweet Jesus to cleanse him in this world from his sins, He sent upon him an infirmity, which broke the spine of his back, so that he became hump-backed and bent; He also sent upon him a hot dropsy, and a bloody flux of piles, even to his dying day."

During their residence at Cornhill, the Devil would seem, if we are to believe Eccleston and his informants, to have entertained particularly hostile feelings towards the Franciscans, and, if we are to credit brother Gilbert de Vyz in particular, to have behaved like a very dirty devil withal:—

“It is deserving of remembrance that, while the brethren were residing at Cornhill, the Devil appeared visibly one day, and said to brother Gilbert de Vyz, while sitting all alone, ‘Do you fancy you have escaped me? Look you, you shall still have this,’ and so saying, threw over him a whole handful of lice, and then disappeared.”

In these more matter-of-fact days, we should have been inclined to suggest a more homespun reason for brother Gilbert’s pediculous state, one too more consistent with the theories of natural history, a course of rigid abstinence from soap and water, to wit.

The second novice received in London was as singular a character almost, though in quite another point of view, as brother Salamon. This was brother William, a tailor by trade, who had been originally dumb, but at Barking Nunnery, through the merits of St. Ethelburga, had obtained the power of speech. According to Eccleston, brother William stood high in the tailoring art (*in arte scissoria famosus*), and was a member of the household of the Chief Justiciar of England, Hubert De Burgh.

Jocv of Cornhill was the third novice; the fourth being brother John, a clerk, and a cunning fellow to boot, who seems to have hit upon a singular expedient for supplying his friends at Cornhill with bread and beer, and proselytes as well:—

“Sir Philip, the priest, suffering greatly from tooth-ache, brother John, in winning accents (*suavi modo*), prevailed upon him to send to the Friars Minors some bread and beer, assuring him that the Lord Jesus would then effect a cure for him. And so it came to pass; whereupon they, both of them, very shortly afterwards dedicated themselves, and entered the Order.”

Another of the early novices was one Walter de Burgh, who seems to have possessed the art of dreaming self-interpretatory dreams; and to have been much given to taciturnity—supposing alway that his practice tallied with his preaching—if we may judge from the “words of edification” which he gave “after long deliberation” to some queries put to him by brother Richard Norman,—*Ky vot estre en pes, tenge sey en pres*, “He who would be in peace, should hold his peace.”

Adam of Oxford, who was also one of the early novices, is the subject of another story, not quite so sleeveless and as really unworth the telling as several of the others:—

“This Master Adam of Oxford, famous throughout the whole world, had made a vow that whatever should be asked of him for the love of the blessed Mary, that same he would do. This, too, he disclosed to a certain nun, an intimate friend of his. She again told it to her friends, a certain monk of Reading, another monk of the Cistercian Order, and a member of the Friars Preachers, disclosing the secret to them, and assuring them that they could gain over such and such a man by such and such methods, she being much averse to his ever becoming a Minorite Friar. But the blessed Virgin would not allow, even though one of these persons got introduced to his presence, that he should ask Adam to do this for love of her; but, on the contrary, caused him to defer doing so till another time. One night, it seemed to Adam, in a dream, that he had to pass over a certain bridge, where divers men lay in wait, spreading out their nets in the water for the purpose of catching him; still, however, though with great difficulty, he made his escape, and reached a spot of the calmest repose. Having thus escaped, by the Divine sanction he accidentally came to pay a visit to the Friars Minors; and while brother William de Colville the elder, a man of singular sanctity, was conversing with him, he chanced among other things to say, ‘Dearest Sir, for the love of the Mother of God, do enter our Order and aid us in our simplicity.’ Immediately upon a

this, just as though he had heard the very words from the lips of the Mother of God Herself, Adam consented."

The mention of *this* Adam introduces a second, and to us, readers of the volume, a more important Adam—Adam de Marisco, or "Of the Marsh," an intimate friend and dependant of Adam of Oxford, and who, also through the agency of a dream, entered the Order shortly after. De Marsh, who was educated at Oxford, eventually became Warden of the Order in that city, and to his prolific pen are due the Epistles which occupy the lion's share of the present volume.

Knights even, and men of noble birth, were now found sufficiently enthusiastic and self-denying to become members of the Order:—

"These were Sir Richard Gobion, Sir Giles de Mere, Sir Thomas d'Espagne, and Sir Henry de Walepole; upon the admission of whom, Sir (*Dominus*) Roy declared, 'If you only use discretion in admitting brethren, if you refrain from obtaining privileges to the oppression of your fellow-men, and, more especially, if you abstain from importunity in asking, you may become princes over princes.'"

Meeting with numerous friends at Canterbury, Oxford, and other places, the first great benefactor of the Minorites at London seems to have been Sir John Ywin, who settled a piece of land^d upon the Commonalty of London, to be held in trust for the brethren, and eventually, as a lay brother, became a member of the Order himself.

This grant of land was soon after amplified by Sir Jocey Fitz-Piers, and a chapel was next built there, solely at his own expense, by Sir William Joymer, or Joynier, a man of great wealth, whom we know from other sources to have been Mayor of London, and to have held the lucrative appointment of upholsterer to that enthusiastic lover of nicknackery, Henry the Third. Other early benefactors to the community at London were Peter de Oliland, Henry de Frowyk, and Salekinus de Basing.

At Oxford, the Friars soon obtained very fair quarters; but at Cambridge they seem to have been but uncomfortably lodged at first:—

"At Cambridge, the burgesses of the town at once received the brethren, assigning them as quarters the old Synagogue, adjoining the prison. This proximity, however, to the prison was quite intolerable to the brethren, for both they and the prisoners used the same entrance. The King accordingly granted them ten marks, with which to purchase a rental, to enable them to satisfy his Exchequer for the rent of a piece of ground; and here the brethren proceeded to build a chapel, but of such poor and meagre dimensions, that one carpenter was able to prepare the fourteen couples of beams in a single day, and rear them in another. Upon the feast of St. Laurence, there being but three brethren there, W. de Esseby and Hugh de Bugeton, clerks, and brother Elias, a novice, and so lame that he had to be carried into the Oratory, they duly chanted the Offices, with music (*cum notâ*), the novice weeping so much the while, that, in the sight of all, the tears ran down his face as he sang."

It would appear to have been almost an idiosyncrasy with the Franciscans, be it remarked, to dream most conveniently whatever they desired to come to pass, and to cry for joy at almost a moment's notice, while ordinary people would have been contented with a laugh, a smile, or even less.

Eccleston next proceeds to inform us upon the primitive piety of the early Franciscans, their rules of silence, and their powers of prayer. In conformity with the rigorous code of their Founder, they abstained from eating with seculars, beyond three mouthfuls at a meal; kept strict silence till the hour of tierce, (nine in the morning); and observed the vigils of

^d Not at Cornhill, but in "Styngkyng Lane," near Newgate; though Eccleston omits to mention this change of locality.

solemn festivals with such zealous fervour that the vigil sometimes lasted all the night through. Confession, too, was practised with such repulsive strictness, though it is to be hoped "in all purity and simplicity," as Eccleston assures us, that each made no scruple to acknowledge, in presence of the rest, things that, for our own part, we should feel ashamed even to hint at. So great indeed were their merits in the way of Confession, that—

"As soon as ever any one of them had been interrogated by his superior, or by one of the brethren, he would instantly make answer, 'I admit the fault' (*mea culpa*), and frequently prostrate himself upon the ground as well. It was in reference to this practice that the Master of the Friars Preachers, brother Jordanus of blessed memory, declared that the Devil once appeared to him and said, that *Mea culpa* had deprived him of all the proselytes he had thought to gain among the Friars Minors, every one being so ready to admit his fault to his neighbour, whenever one had offended another."

The mention by Eccleston of brother William de Colville, introduces a rather singular story in connexion with Chichester Cathedral; whether it has survived also from other sources, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of that foundation to say:—

"This William had a sister, who was afterwards most cruelly murdered in Chichester Cathedral, and that, too, for preserving her chastity. For a certain youth, struck by her beauty, had long wished for an opportunity of finding her alone, and inducing her to submit to his embraces; and, upon being thwarted in every contrivance to prevail upon her, gave proof how utterly malign is all carnal desire, by stabbing her in the church. Between those who love with carnal affection, there often arises in the end a hatred as intense as was the love at first."

The next noteworthy character mentioned is brother Martin de Barton, who, in his early days, had had the high honour of holding converse with the founder of the Order, St. Francis:—

"By his hands, St. Francis sent a letter to the principal and brethren of the Order in France, which he had written in the open air, in the midst of a shower of rain, and that, too, without being wetted: in this letter he told them, as soon as they had looked at it, to render joyful thanks to the Holy Trinity, saying, 'Let us bless now the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.' Upon the same day, the said father [St. Francis?], on hearing that a certain Friar had fallen into a deep well, hastened to the church, and, pouring forth his prayers, saved him unhurt. He mentioned, too, how that a certain brother, who was standing in prayer upon the day of our Lord's Nativity, at Brescia, upon the occasion of the earthquake which St. Francis had foretold, and had ordered to be preached by the Friars in all the schools of Bologne, (by a letter mostly written in Latin,) was found unhurt, after the church had fallen, in consequence of the stones giving way. This earthquake, which happened just before the wars of Frederic, lasted forty days continuously, to such an extent that all the mountains of Lombardy were shaken."

For brother Haymo of Feversham, noted for his self-denial, his fervent preaching, and his apposite dreams, we can find no room; but in reference to Peter d'Espagne, the sturdy brother already mentioned as wearing a coat of mail next his skin, we must not omit the following marvellous story:—

"Peter had a certain novice in his convent [at Northampton], who had made several attempts to leave the Order; at last, however, though with the greatest difficulty, Peter prevailed upon him to accompany him to the provincial Minister. Accordingly, while they were upon the road, brother Peter began to preach to him on the virtues of holy obedience; when, lo and behold! a wild bird flew just before them as they walked in the way. Upon this, the novice—his name was Stephen—said to brother Peter, 'Father, if it is as you say, command me, by virtue of the obedience I owe you, to catch that wild bird, and make it wait there for me.' Peter having accordingly done so, the bird at once stood still, and the novice approaching it, took it up and handled it just as he liked. There was an end at once to all his temptation, and God

gave him in exchange another house, and he returned forthwith to Northampton, where, making a later visit to the prior, he afterwards became an excellent preacher, as long as he lived.

Bells, too, even before the days of Waddington, seem to have been suggestive of some very significant lesson, though to rather authority purpose in the present instance, it must be quoted:—

"At the Chapter held at the abbey of Evesham, the prior William de Colville a certain preacher in a letter against the carrying of bells, and said that it was just the same with the preachers of the Order as it was with St. Nicholas, a certain priest whose practice had been very good, and he had been the first of St. Nicholas. But he said it was reported that at last he became so full of sin, and so greedy, that he would no longer give masses for his parish. The dean being aware of such wickedness, the bells were rung for him, and he was brought and punished for his sin. While lying on he heard the first warning, and making answer to him, he said, 'Give, give, give.' This was the first time he ever gave as well as making answer of mass for his parish. Upon that, and that he never said anything where he was, he got the money that he had pay with him, and he died, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas. He is now, as he is, *Ke de vi, Ke de vi, Ke de vi.*" The object, that of a brother, in this case, was, and had his feast by dint of having rung. "The sermon was highly approved of by the Chapter."

In the days of brother Elias, the third Minister-General of the Minorites, a rather important event took place, in connexion with the comforts of the English brethren; at least, Ekeleston seems to have looked upon it as such, for he has recorded it with his usual gravity:—

"By order of the Minister, the brethren throughout England were commanded—to watch their houses themselves; whereupon the brethren of the English administration were held accordingly, as they had been ordered."

The brethren of Scotland, however, under the command of the Minister-Provost John de Kethene, paused before venturing upon so important a change in their domestic economy, and determined "to await their receipt."

The numbers of the brethren increased apace, and, by the time that brother Haymo de Everham became Minister of England, some twenty years after their first arrival, many of their original notions as to abstinence and self-denial were already on the wane. Under his rule, several of the houses of the Order were enlarged, and on the occasion of that at Gloucester being amplified, brother Haymo made the remark to which we have already had occasion to allude; one which would certainly, and literally, have brought "heavy blows and great discouragement" upon him, had it been made in the earlier days of Agnellus and Colville. "He would much rather," he said, "that the Friars possessed broad acres and cultivated them, so as to have dainty dishes of their own at home, than that they should go about, begging them elsewhere."

Their love of amplifying and building, however, seems to have become a perfect mania at last, and that, too, in the highest quarters: while their utility as preachers in more humble circles became proportionally impaired.

"Brother John, Vicar of the Order of Friars Preachers in England, asserted, in reference to brother Wilham de Alvingdon, that before he began building the house at Gloucester, he had an incomparable gift of preaching; and declared that so excellent and so powerful a preacher ought never to have busied himself about building; for it was in consequence of the anxieties attendant upon his proctorship, that he had brought himself so low in esteem, that the king of England (Henry III.) once said to him, 'Brother Wilham, you used to talk in a most spiritual strain; but now, the gist of all your talk is, 'Give, give, give.' On another occasion, too, when, having some request to make, he used it with certain complimentary expressions, the same sovereign called him a serpent."

The next story, told rather in disparagement of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, strikes us as bordering closely upon the profane:—

* The Abbot of Chertsey told me, that on one occasion, an intimate friend of his, a member of the Friars Preachers, asked him for some logs of wood; upon which, he gave him a log. The other, however, remarked, that it seemed quite absurd that all this trouble should have been taken about a single log; whereupon, the Abbot gave him another. Upon receiving this, the other remarked that God is threefold, and therefore he ought to make the number three; to which the Abbot made answer, 'By God Himself, who is but One, you shall now have but one, and no more.'

Among the sayings, good, bad, and indifferent—the latter two classes preponderating on the whole—which we find attributed to the Minorite brethren, we have the following revelation, which was disclosed in all confidence to the author by brother William of Ryegate:—

"It was revealed to a certain brother, in the province of St Francis, that the demons are in the habit of holding, every year, a council, for directing their attacks against this Order; and further, that they had already discovered three methods of attack; through intercourse with women, through the harbouring of bad characters, and through contact with money."

In such curious and novel information, such singular and, indeed, amusing gossip, do the seventy-two pages of Thomas de Eccleston's early Annals of the English Franciscans abound.

The Epistles of Adam de Marisco, or de Marsh, are of another complexion altogether. Occupying, as he did, the responsible position of Provincial-Minister of the Minorites at Oxford, and evidently looked up to as a man of intellect, high principle, and refined education, his list of correspondents includes many of the best known of the nobles and notables of his day; the queen of Henry III., for example, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, Simon de Montfort, de Montfort's wife, sister to King Henry, Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, Odo, Archbishop of Rouen, and the learned and virtuous Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, in the number. And yet these Letters are replete with grounds for difficulty and, almost, disappointment to the reader. Involved, as the meaning always is, in a very world of words, he will not unfrequently have to travel over twenty lines, even more perhaps, before he can reach the end of the sentence, or at all divine what it is the writer is aiming at; and when he does at last, he will discover that his meaning might just as easily have been expressed in one-fourth or one-sixth of the space; and that even then, perhaps, it would have occupied more room than it is worth. Scriptural texts and pious dissertations upon them are "plenty as gooseberries;" but Adam's facts, the great bulk of the correspondence considered, are comparatively few. Still, however, about one-half of these Letters will be of considerable value, collectively, to the future historian of the period, as throwing incidental and comparatively impartial light upon the political transactions of the middle period of Henry's reign. Some useful materials, too, for the early history of the University of Oxford may be gathered from them; and the Letters, in themselves, are not undeserving of publication, as being a fair sample of the style and tendency of epistolary correspondence between the best-educated men of that age. The Epistles, however, of John of Salisbury and of Robert Grosteste will, in all probability, be found to be superior in literary value.

These Letters are printed, now for the first time, from a unique MS. in the Cottonian Collection; which, from the fact that, in all cases entailing

* This work, as also that of Eccleston, was known to Antony à Wood.

Church: owing partly to the system of non-residence pursued by the elder clergy, and, still more, to the enormities unblushingly committed by their younger brethren,—“most impudent dogs,” the writer says, “who know not what satiety is.” Following up this subject, in Letter 36 Adam reminds Grosteste of the great responsibility attached to the presentation to benefices, and congratulates him upon his firm and unflinching resistance to all undue presentations in his diocese; a thing, however, that had rendered the worthy prelate “odious, not only to the parties so presented, but even to many of your fellow-bishops, to the knights and nobles so presenting, to our lord the king, and even to the Court of Rome.”

In his next letter, also addressed to Grosteste, Adam moralizes, in appropriate terms, upon a great feast that had been lately celebrated at London, on the occasion of the marriage of the King of Scotland to the Princess Margaret, in 1251.

Letter 43, addressed to Grosteste, accompanies a copy of the Prophecies of Abbot Joachim of Calabria, who died some fifty years before. So far from regarding Joachim as an arch-heretic, like the contemporary Popes and the Council of Lateran (A.D. 1215), de Marisco speaks of him as a holy man, and imbued with a spirit of prophecy from above; sympathizing with him, no doubt, in his fulminations against the excesses of the Church. Joachim foretold a violent and general convulsion in religion throughout Western Europe, and his work continues to be, in many respects, a literary riddle, even to the present day.

In Letter 48, addressed to Grosteste, he speaks of a frightful volcano that had recently appeared in the midst of the sea, near Guernsey; globes of fire issuing forth from the water, and burning the very rocks to cinders; “which done, in place of the conflagration, bodies of armed men were seen fighting fiercely in hostile conflict, and, after that, betaking themselves to retreats unknown.” The latter portion of the phenomenon, unfortunately, goes far towards destroying the verisimilitude of the first.

Letter 70 closes his correspondence with Grosteste; and in Letter 76, addressed to Richard de Gravesend, Dean of Lincoln, the good bishop is alluded to as now no more. In this Epistle, too, Adam reads the Dean a rather severe lecture upon the enormity of rectors absenting themselves from their livings and leaving the duty in the hands of curates: it is, perhaps, in spite of the obscurity of its language, one of the most interesting letters in the series.

In Letter 92, addressed to the Prior of Canterbury, in reference to the dispute then pending between the Bishop of Lincoln and the Chapter of Canterbury, Adam enters at length, and with more than usual elegance of diction, upon the controversies and dissensions that were then rending the Church.

In Letter 119, Mr. Brewer, we observe, has very properly included the first line in brackets, the word *vacat* superscribed implying that it is to be omitted. This method of correcting a mistake was not unfrequently resorted to by the mediæval scribes, in lieu of making an erasure or placing expunctory dots beneath.

Letters 135—146 are addressed to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and are among the most valuable of the series. In his honest aversion to absenteeism, the writer strongly expostulates with the Earl—in Letter 136—for having taken with him into Gascony the priest of Odiham, and so left that Church “widowed of its vicar, who was bound by the immutable law of God to continual residence there, for the working out of salvation.” In

Letter 140 he exhorts the Earl to frequent reading of the Scriptures, and in particular the perusal and study of chaps. xxix., xxx., and xxxi. of the Book of Job, with such other portions of that book as were then applicable to his present position: he alludes, too, to the defeat of Louis IX. by the Saracens. In Letter 143 he reverts to the same subject, and speaks of himself as being in disgrace with the King and Queen, on account of a sermon preached by him at Court on the feast of St. Luke.

Letters 152—155 are addressed to Eleanor, Queen of England, but present little to interest the reader.

Letters 157—164 are addressed to Eleanor, Countess of Leicester, who seems to have been as worthless a woman as her brother, King Henry, was a man. In Letter 159 he lectures her severely upon her breach of sundry conjugal duties, censures her for her fits of demoniacal anger, and her immodesty in dress, and strongly hints that "she is no better than she should be;" a thing that he does not scruple to tell her outright in Letter 162, and which he "quite blushes to think of." It was perhaps fortunate for him that he was not within reach of her finger-nails just then. In Letter 160, however, he addresses her in more gentle mood, regretting that it has not been in his power to find a priest to suit her, the Earl, and her household, and giving it as his opinion that she would be much better without domestic priests altogether, "than to be troubled with those pests, whom, alas! you too often see introduced as chaplains into households."

In Letter 172, addressed to brother William of Nottingham, the Minister-General of England, he informs his correspondent that he is just now in great request, both the Queen and the Countess of Leicester being desirous of his personal attendance, and the dilemma entailing the necessity of asking his superior's advice thereon. In the next letter, again, troubles and anxieties, and those almost innumerable and unendurable, overwhelm him, and he concludes with the following description of his woe; so overdone and so truly ludicrous, that we might almost fancy it to be the outpourings and expostulations of a smothering frog—if, indeed, natural history admits of such a thing:—"Gemens sub aquis vix ista rauci gutturis susurrio carpitim submurmuravi, quem abyssalis horror opprimentium occupationum profundit immensum." The passage, as a phraseological curiosity, would be wholly spoiled by any attempt at translation.

Letter 241, addressed to brother A. de Bechesoveres, is remarkable as containing perhaps the earliest known mention of Walter de Merton, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of England, and the munificent founder of Merton College, Oxford. He is here alluded to as applying for ordination, at the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln, as sub-deacon.

The letters conclude with a lengthy epistle, of more than fifty pages, on various theological topics, addressed to St. Sewalus de Bovill, Archbishop of York.

The next work in this laborious collection of the early Franciscan records is a Latin "Register of the Friars Minors of London," preserved in the Cottonian Collection, and numbered Vitellius F. xiii.⁶ The author of it is apparently unknown, and, so far as the learned Editor has been able to ascertain, there is no other copy of it in existence. Among other curious details, into which our limits forbid our entering any further, the Register informs us—what Thomas de Eccleston has omitted to do—of the early settlement of the London brethren in the spot known by the uninviting name of

⁶ So in p. lxx. of Mr. Brewer's Preface; but in p. 493 it is mentioned as F. xii.

Styngkyng-lane, in the vicinity of St. Nicholas' Flesh-shambles and the city gate called Newgate. The early benefactors, and their numerous gifts for the benefit of the society—many of them land and houses in the same *Styngkyng-lane*—are next recorded, city dignitaries, such as mayors and aldermen, forming no inconsiderable part of the number; the foundation of their church, and the construction of their Dormitory, Refectory, and Infirmary, by the munificence of William Joynier and other citizens of London; the Conduits for the supply of water to the community in *Styngkyng-lane*, the description of which, pp. 509—511, forms one of the most curious passages in the book; the foundation of the new church, by Margaret, the second wife of Edward I., in 1306; a description of the thirty-three coloured windows of this magnificent building, 300 feet in length and 95 in breadth, the pillars and pavement of which were all of solid marble; the foundation of the Library, at a still later period, towards which "Ricardus Whyttyngton," with his usual munificence, gave £400; indentures in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., in reference to the walls and window-lights of the church; lists of the martyrs, confessors, bishops, ministers-general, and provincial-ministers of the Order; and, in conclusion, a list of such kings and nobles as had entered the Order.

As to the Appendix, consisting of no less than thirty-one other Franciscan documents, large and small, we are unable to find room for any further notice of it than to say, that No. XI. contains four sets of verses, one in Latin and three in English, penned by some enthusiastic Wicliffian of Richard II.'s reign, whose hatred of the Mendicant Friars is only surpassed by his own shortcomings as a poet. The following lines are perhaps among the best:—

"If thai no helpe of housewyves had when husbandes are not inne,
The freres welfare were full bad, for thai shuld brewe ful thynne.
For if he gife a wyfe a knyfe that cost bot penys two,
Worthe ten knyves, so mot I thryfe, he wyl have er he go."

And again:—

"Of thes Frer Mynours methenkes moch wonder,
That waxen are thus hauteyn that som tyme weren under,
Amonge men of holy Chirch thai maken mochel blonder,
Non He that sytes us above make ham sone to sonder."

These singular productions are contained in a manuscript in the Cottonian Collection, Cleopatra B. ii.

Lastly, a few lines in reference to the manner in which Mr. Brewer has performed his duties as an Editor, and our task is at an end.

That the manuscripts with which Mr. Brewer had to deal in preparing this elaborate volume for the press are among the most cross-grained, crabbed, and crotchety of all existing mediæval manuscripts, the reader who carefully examines the three facsimiles that accompany it, may be not altogether disinclined to believe. We have had an opportunity, too, of seeing some of the original MSS. ourselves, and we hardly hesitate to say that the difficulties which must have occurred in the deciphering of them must have been little, if at all, short of *immense*. Mr. Brewer already, and very deservedly, enjoys the reputation of an accomplished scholar; he has now fairly earned the repute of a very skilful mediævalist as well.

There is one point of view in particular in which Mr. Brewer, as an Editor, deserves high commendation. Wherever he meets with a difficulty, he not only deals with it to the best of his ability himself, but with a most laudable honesty calls the reader's attention to the fact that he *has* felt the

difficulty, and, by giving the abbreviated form in the MS. at the bottom of the page, challenges his opinion upon the merits of the solution proposed.

In an equally honest spirit, we trust, as Reviewers, not only have we examined every page of the text, but, even more, we have deemed it our duty to take each of these difficulties into consideration ourselves; debatable points, for example, where two letters stand as the representatives of seven, eight, or possibly even ten. These debatable passages amount probably to about one hundred and fifty in number, and, in our opinion, the learned Editor has hit upon the right solution in each instance, a very few excepted; so few, indeed, that we have no difficulty in counting them upon our fingers, and find them to be seven in number, and no more. With one exception, they are matters of but trifling importance; but as we have ventured thus far in the way of assertion, it is only fair, alike to Mr. Brewer and to ourselves, that we should name them. In p. 14, we cannot agree with the suggestion (note 2), that *quæretur* should be read for *quæret*. In p. 115, we would prefer rendering *q'* (note 2) by *quare* rather than by *quia*. In p. 124, (note 2.) in lieu of *potestate* we should decidedly prefer *prelio*. In p. 151, the insertion of the word [*quod*] after *Gerneshey* must be an oversight; it is not needed by the sense. In p. 199, for *et quam* (note 1) we would read *tam quam* in preference. In p. 212, for *ante quam*, the suggested interpretation of *angam* (note 1), we propose to read ^h *antiquus autem*, with a semicolon before the first word. In p. 222, for *per obsecrationem* (note 2) we would decidedly read *per obreptionem*, meaning "by cajoling arts of persuasion."

As to mistakes on the Editor's part, the only one that has met our view, with the exception of some few mis-spellings, mere typographical errors, in all probability,) occurs in p. 255, where the word *Anianus* is treated as an adjective, instead of, as it really is, a proper name. In Epistle 76 of de Marisco we should prefer reading the first sentence by placing a period after *superscriptioni*, removing the previous colon, and adopting the Editor's suggestion as to reading *perstrinxerit* instead of *perstrinxit*. *Occurro* is evidently needed by the following sentence.

Such are the results of a pretty careful sifting of Mr. Brewer's six hundred and twenty-eight pages of text; and at those results, seeing that no scholar, however learned, however careful, and however ambitious, has any just pretensions to consider himself immaculate, he has no reason whatever to feel annoyance or regret.

Mr. Brewer's Preface, the principal subject of which is the advent of the Franciscans in England, and their early influences here on learning and society, is ably written, and redolent in every page of study and deep thought. Were we to enter into the manifold questions which come under his consideration, we might possibly find ourselves at issue with him in some of the conclusions which he arrives at; but even were we inclined to be more censorious than we admit ourselves to be, we should still feel ourselves in duty bound to acknowledge, that in no instance has he obtruded his opinions offensively or dogmatically upon the reader, in no instance has he transgressed the rules of literary courtesy, in no instance has he by vague generalities cast a slur upon a writer's repute, and that, upon each and every of the points of social and political economy on which he has touched, there is no royal road to a solution, but, on the contrary, "on either side of the question there is a good deal to be said."

^h See Revelations xii. 9, and xx. 2.

SWYNCOMBE AND EWELME^a.

A Boar Hunt, From Strutt

THE value and importance of parochial histories, if well done, has been too frequently discussed and too long acknowledged for us to re-open the question. We were indeed rather surprised at the first sight of this large and sumptuous quarto volume on the history of two country parishes, and we asked ourselves what is to become of us, how are we ever to get through our work, if every country parish is to be taken up in this manner? We remembered that we have already in the same county the two quarto volumes of Kennett, relating to the history of the parishes in the deaneries of Ambrosden and Bicester, another quarto tract on the history of Kidlington, by Warton, and recently a thick, closely-printed volume in a smaller size on the history of Eastone, by Mr. Jordan, (the neglect of which is still on our conscience).

But far from complaining of this *embarras des richesses*, we ought to rejoice at it, and we cordially agree with Mr. Napier's introductory remarks:—

“There can be little doubt that a parochial history of England would be a very valuable work, by bringing to light and preserving much information which, from its local and particular character, is not to be found in any history of a more general nature. The importance of such an undertaking has hitherto, it is true, been but little considered, and as little appreciated. Few individuals feel much interest in any records of their parish which are of an earlier date than the time when their own families became resident in it. Others are apt to suppose that no historical associations of any importance belong to their parish. But on this point they may probably be mistaken. It may fairly be assumed that there is no place entirely wanting in such associations; and the existence of them is usually disbelieved, only because inquiries have not been made to discover them.”

There is little danger of our having too many of such works as the one before us; it is not often that a man of noble family, of high character and station, and of acknowledged ability, will devote several years to careful study and investigation in order to produce a creditable, authentic, and truly valuable history of his parish. The principle upon which Mr. Napier has proceeded will be best explained in his own words:—

^a “Historical Notices of the Parishes of Swyncombe and Ewelme, in the County of Oxford. By the Hon. and Rev. Henry Alfred Napier, M.A., Rector of Swyncombe.” (Oxford: Printed for the Author by James Wright, Printer to the University. 4to., 454 pp.)

"In the execution of this work great pains have been taken to gain information from all the sources of which it was possible to be acquainted, in order to arrive at truth, whether from the records of the Exchequer, or the public and private history of a parish."

Any one possessing a competent literary principle, and following out the path which the help of the most experienced guides, can hardly fail to pursue a virtuous work, and Mr. Naper has had the good sense to avail himself of all the help that was accessible to him, without considering this derogatory to the modest worth of his race. The Public Record Office have been carefully searched, with the assistance of the most competent persons, their respective keepers; and for the architectural department, the professional assistance of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey and Joseph Clarke has been obtained; the latter gentleman has also "in the most liberal manner presented many of the drawings, which have been lithographed." We may add that these drawings are carefully made, and creditably engraved in outline by Messrs. Day and Son.

The work is divided into fourteen chapters of Historical Notices, occupying 246 pages, and an Appendix of 209 more:—

"The name of Swynecombe, no doubt, was given by the Saxons to a certain district which gave to them the name of the wild boar. That animal would naturally be attracted to the forest, and the swine's coote or willy would lead them to hunt for them. Still, we may suppose, was Swynecombe in the Saxon times, and we may suppose that afterwards it was stated that it formed part of the possessions of Wulf, or the Saxon who, at the period of the Norman Conquest, was lord of Wallingford. His only daughter and heiress, Alghitha, married Lord Robert D'Omby, William the Conqueror's high-constable, who thus acquired the honour of Wallingford which he carried to the head of his barony.

"The only recorded marriage was Matilda, who married, first, during her minority, Milo Crispin, and secondly Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bee in Normandy, another of the Conqueror's barons."

This marriage took place in 1084, and in 1087 Milo Crispin gave the manor of Swynecombe to the abbey of Bec in Normandy. He died in 1107, and the Baron of Wallingford remained in right of birth to Matilda his widow, who about five years afterwards was given by Henry the First in marriage to Brian Fitzcourt. About the year 1119, in consequence of the civil wars, Matilda herself retired to the abbey of Bec and "put on a religious habit." Her husband soon afterwards, with great devotion, took upon him the cross and went to Jerusalem; both their sons were lepers^b, and the Baron of Wallingford was seized by Henry the Second. The Manor of Swynecombe remained in the possession of the abbey of Bec until the dissolution of the alien priories and the annexation of their lands to the crown in 1144, and was given by Henry the Fifth to the Duke of Bedford; and by him, with the king's consent, the spiritualities were transferred to the Warden and Canons of St. George's, Windsor, in 1422.

About the same time the manor appears to have been attached to the adjoining one of Ewelme, as we find it, in 1409, held in trust for Thomas Canon, who held Ewelme by right of his wife Matilda, who inherited it from Sir John Bacon, clerk, who had purchased it for the sum of one hundred pounds^c in 1295 of Adam le Despenser, who had obtained it by

^b Lepers were considered as dead, and were not protected by the laws; they were not allowed any property they held before they became lepers, but after the disease became apparent they could not succeed to any property which they would otherwise have inherited. These two children were probably born lepers, and in the eye of the law this was the same as if there were no children. *Vide Ducange, s. v. MISELLI.*

^c Equal to about 20,000*l.* of our money.

a grant of Edward I. Alice, the only daughter of Thomas and Matilda Chaucer, married Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, having been previously affianced when very young to Sir John Phelip. All these facts are most elaborately worked out and proved by Mr. Napier, and he gives lithographs of the tombs of the respective parties, with the inscriptions on them. We fear that our summary of them is very dry, but Mr. Napier's details are very much the contrary; we have rarely met with a family pedigree and memorial history worked out in so satisfactory and so interesting a manner. The Earl of Salisbury was killed at the siege of Orleans in 1428, and his widow Alice married William De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, afterwards created the first duke of that title.



West Door, now removed, of Ewelme Church, as it was in 1834.

The Duke and Duchess of Suffolk rebuilt the church of Ewelme, and built the alms-house adjoining, both of which are standing nearly in the state in which they left them, and are copiously illustrated in Mr. Napier's volume. The alms-house was originally endowed with 100 marks^d annually, but in 1442 the founders obtained the king's permission to put it in possession instead thereof of the manors of Marsh in Buckinghamshire, Connok in Wiltshire, and Ramridge in the county of Southampton, the value of which was then estimated at £59 a-year^e. The livings of Marsh and Ram-

^d About 1,300*l*.

^e About 1,200*l*.

ridge were reserved by the founders. Sir John Seynesbury, late parson, by long continuance of time in the parish of Ewelme, was appointed the first master of the alma-house, being preferred, as is stated in the preamble of the statutes, before a clerk graduate for the office, "for his long continuance, service, and attendance that he had in the building of the church of Ewelme and house."

"When the Earl of Suffolk rebuilt the church at Ewelme, he must have had in mind the church at Wingfield in Suffolk, where his hereditary possessions lay, as there is a certain degree of resemblance to be traced between the two edifices. The church at Wingfield is a Perpendicular structure of the fifteenth century; and we are further informed by Joseph Clarke, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, that the details of Ewelme Church are of a somewhat later character. It is also his opinion that 'the same master of the works superintended the erection of both these churches, as there are peculiarities belonging to churches in Suffolk, observable at Ewelme, (particularly in the arrangement of the flint and stone-work,) which are not generally adopted in ecclesiastical buildings in Oxfordshire.' According to a manuscript account of the De La Pole family of the date of July the 14th, 1701, in Wingfield Church, the arms of William, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, were then on the pulpit, and in the east window of that building."—(pp. 55, 56.)



Corbel-head, immediately over the Font in Ewelme Church.

Mr. Napier gives an able sketch of the life of William De la Pole, extending to above forty pages, and belonging rather to the general history of Europe than to Swyncombe, but very interesting, and shewing considerable research. The narrative of the events in which Suffolk was concerned, is drawn from the most authentic cotemporary documents, concluding with the account of his death from the Paston Letters, and the following summary in vindication of his memory:—

"Much odium has been heaped by different writers on the memory of the Duke of Suffolk, though, with due deference to their opinion, we cannot altogether agree with them. 'The very head and front of his offending' was the part he took in the cession of the provinces of Maine and Anjou, on the King's marriage: but this was a measure which, if we admit it to have been impolitic, should not be imputed to him alone. Cardinal Beaufort was then prime minister; and Suffolk, in his defence in the House of Lords, openly testified that 'other Lords were as privy thereto as he,' and he appealed to acts of Council for the truth of what he said. Nor is he without friendly advocates, to whom, as well as to those who censure him, we are bound to listen. Speed expressly declares, that 'the most vile part of this parliamentary accusation was, that they should charge that for a crime upon Suffolk, which themselves had universally in another former Parliament assented unto, and ratified;' and Sir Harris Nicolas, that 'Suffolk was the victim of popular clamour, and of the weakness of the government, rather than of his own crimes.'

"On the contrary side, Hume says, that although the articles of impeachment against Suffolk by the Commons 'are mostly general, they are not improbable; and as Suffolk seems to have been a bad man, and a bad minister, it will not be rash in us to think that he was guilty, and that many of these articles could have been proved against him.' But we are by no means satisfied with reasoning so loose as this is: and, far from being convinced, we should consider ourselves most rash if we arrived at any such conclusion. No author is deserving of attention who vaguely deals in assertions which, unless substantiated by proofs, ought not to be received as true.

"Again, as regards the Duke of Gloucester's death, if we could bring ourselves to believe that that prince had been murdered, and that the Duke of Suffolk was in any way connected with so foul and wicked a deed, we should at once condemn him; and, instead of commiserating his fall and unhappy end, look upon them as punishments he justly deserved. But where there is no positive evidence of the murder, it is allowable to take the most favourable view of the case."—(pp. 83, 84.)

"There remains another charge against Suffolk, which may be credited by those who learn history from the page of fiction rather than from that of truth: he is accused of having been the paramour of Queen Margaret! But the great disparity of years between them must, one should think, be a satisfactory refutation of this scandal; for Margaret, who was born the 23rd of March, 1429, had but completed her sixteenth year on her marriage with Henry, while Suffolk had then entered on his forty-ninth year. We have here a striking instance of the danger of mingling fiction with truth. So long as Shakspeare is read and admired, which will be as long as the English language is understood, the idea that an improper intimacy subsisted between Margaret and Suffolk will be generally received. How many are satisfied to take popular traditions on trust! how few are at the trouble to examine for themselves! In this very case, for instance, how few who read the well-known and beautiful lines which Margaret is made by Shakspeare to address to Suffolk, ever pause to consider whether that Queen (even supposing she was as frail as she was fair, which we do not believe) would have uttered them to one whom, from his age, she might have looked upon as her father!"—(pp. 86, 87.)

Mr. Napier concludes his narrative with Suffolk's very beautiful letter to his son, written immediately before he set sail on his last fatal voyage: as the Paston Letters are in the hands of our readers, it is not necessary to quote it in this place. But the following vindication of the character of Henry VI. is deserving of attention and of a wider circulation than can be afforded by a mere local history:—

"Amidst all the scenes of violence and bloodshed which we have been contemplating, it is delightful to remark, that even the most timid characters, when influenced by true religious principles, as Henry the Sixth was, will at times shine forth with a lustre commanding admiration and respect. It must be considered as greatly redounding to Henry's credit, that no sooner was he informed that his authority had been slighted, and the sacred majesty of the laws outraged by the murder of his minister, than he at once made a provision for the widow. The Court was then at Leicester; and there is a grant dated there on the 8th of May, six days only after the Duke of Suffolk's death, 'to our dearest cousin, Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, of the custody of all lordships, castles, hundreds, manors, lands, and tenements, which had belonged to her late husband, and, on account of the minority of John, his son and heir, would come into the hands of the Crown, to hold the same till her son should be of age.' Nor should the following cir-

circumstance, which adds grace to the munificence of the act, be overlooked: the King left it to the Duchess to make, at any time before the ensuing Michaelmas, the arrangements with the Treasurer as to the terms on which she was to hold the lucrative trust committed to her."—(p. 90.)

The unpopularity of the Duke of Suffolk continued to attach to his widow, and more than one petition passed the House of Commons against her:—

"Another petition, even more strongly worded than the former, which passed the Commons that session, urging the King to declare the late Duke of Suffolk 'a traitor, that his blood be corrupt, and his estates forfeited' to the Crown, Henry had the firmness and the generosity to reject. His doing so must be viewed as an act of justice, not only to the memory of so faithful a servant as Suffolk had been, but to his son and widowed Duchess, whom he befriended in every possible manner.

"The grant of the custody of her late husband's possessions, which on the 8th of May, 1450, had been made to Alice, she resigned in the following year, in consequence, we presume, of some great pressure from without; 'the ward and keeping of the two parts of all the castles, lordships, manors, honours, hundreds, fee farms, lands,' &c., &c.; the other, being the Duchess's dowry, 'were, by letters patent of the 1st of June, 1451, committed to Sir Thomas Scales and Sir Miles Stapleton.' But this grant to Scales and Stapleton was afterwards cancelled, which is not the case with the original one to the Duchess: and that to Scales and Stapleton is stated to have been void from Easter day, 1453, and to have been returned to the King the 1st of May that year. The cause why Scales and Stapleton were required to resign their charge would appear to have been, that the King then chose to give it again to the Duchess; and the grant to her and her executors was ratified by Parliament in the month of May that year. The period of the renewal of this grant of custody to the Duchess of Suffolk has been set down by the editors of the printed Rolls of Parliament, in the 5th volume, at page 394, among 'ann's incertis of Henry VI.:' but we have been fortunate enough to ascertain its precise date, from information received from the Record Office in the Tower."—(pp. 92, 93.)

The subsequent history of the Suffolk family as lords of Ewelme and Swyncombe, is traced with the same minute care and accuracy until the death of the guilty but unfortunate Edmund, Earl of Suffolk; as he was executed for murder, his estates were forfeited to the crown, and were granted to Charles Brandon, created Duke of Suffolk, but Ewelme and Swyncombe were exchanged for other manors with the King. The manor and park of Ewelme were conveyed to the Princess Elizabeth for her life. Subsequently the honour of Ewelme, which included the manor of Swyncombe and the park of Ewelme, was granted by James I. to trustees for his son, Prince Charles, and by them eventually sold, and it has since been in the possession of Edward Fetyplace, Esq., Francis Fetyplace, Esq., Charles Dormer, Esq., Samuel Greenhill, Esq., George Buck, Esq., and Benjamin Keene, Esq. Swyncombe house was destroyed by fire in 1814. The history is followed by a long appendix, containing a number of interesting documents and pedigrees.

The church of Swyncombe is carefully described by Benjamin Ferrey, Esq. It has a round apse, and is considered by Mr. Ferrey as of Anglo-Saxon character, but to our eyes it appears to be clearly Anglo-Norman:—

"The apse, now restored, exists in its former Anglo-Saxon character. The outward as well as the interior walls of the apse had been plastered over, and a window of a character subsequent to the Reformation had been inserted in the dome of the apse on the south side.

"On removing the plaster from the walls, a window on the north side was discovered, retaining its ancient character, complete. In the restoration, two other windows have been made to correspond precisely with this window referred to.

"Behind where the altar originally had stood in the apse, an opening, 5 feet 5½ inches high from the floor by 2 feet 1¼ inches, was found in the wall. It became

necessary, to make the structure safe, partially to close up this opening, which now presents the appearance of an aumbrye. There can be no doubt that precious relics



Window in the Apsé of Swyncombe Church.

had formerly been deposited in this opening. The present decorations, with the exception of the painted indication of jointed masonry in the splays of the windows, are careful restorations of some of the paintings originally on the walls of the apse, although somewhat differently arranged.

“An aumbrye in the south jamb of the arch to the apse retains its old oak lining, curiously put together. The shelf and all remain perfect, but the external door is a restoration. Upon the western face of the arch there are holes, a few feet above the opening, shewing where, in all probability, a curtain or screen might have been fixed.

“The windows in the chancel are insertions of a later period than the structure of the church. The single-light window on the north side is of Early English character. The sill of this window is very deeply splayed, and placed considerably higher than the opposite one. The splays on each side have worked openings, apparently intended to receive something. These appearances, and the position of the window, seem to indicate this to have been the situation of the Eastern Sepulchre. In the year 1831 an alteration was made in the chancel-arch, as, in consequence of its very contracted dimensions, the chancel was virtually useless for the general benefit of the congregation. The arch was then enlarged, and now corresponds with the inner arch of the apse: but it is worthy of remark, that the north pier of the former arch was pierced by an opening, or hagioscope. Connecting this circumstance with the peculiar traces on the jambs of the window previously described, it is more than probable

that this opening was formed in order to give a view of the Eastern Sepulchre. The chapel on the south side is of Edward the Third's reign.

The windows in the nave are of single lights, of Early English character. That on the north side remains the last of the only original one; the window opposite to it is called by the eastern window being restorations. The other two windows are restorations made in the year 1850. The north doorway, of Anglo-Saxon character, still remains; the south doorway is of Early English character.

In the removal of the recent coats of plastering from the walls of the nave, some angular moulded forms in plaster, of a Saxon character, were found, a portion of which near the south door, has been preserved.

Traces of labouring, which may have been coeval with the church, were discovered on the north side of the nave. Judging from what remained, it is likely that they formed portions of borders to some larger design; and one pattern was executed in the deep red colour, which is prominent in the decorations of the spire. The eastern side of the chancel-arch was powdered with regulated crosses of a similar colour.

The interior of the Manor of Swyncombe, from the time of the Norman Conquest until the year 1752, is told by the coats of arms and other paintings in the glass of the windows.

The font is extremely plain, and of Anglo-Saxon date; its cover, base, and part of the stem, are restorations.

The porch, a restoration, is designed in the second Pointed, or Decorated style. The structure taken down to make way for it, must have been built subsequent to the Reformation, as the pavement in pieces, was discovered imbedded in its foundations. The date of the piscina, which in design bears a strong resemblance to the pedestal portion of Ramsey Abbey, is coeval with that of the church.

Some very good specimens of encaustic tiles were found in different parts of the church, and they apparently date of the reign of Edward the Third. Each tile does not contain a separate design, but forms a portion of a general geometrical pattern, admitting of unlimited extension. One heraldic tile only remained, bearing a Lion, queue barbed, surmounted, within a wheel (Roet), a badge of Thomas Chaucer.

The tower, or spire, at the eastern extremity of the chancel-roof, is evidently ancient, and is remarkable for its simplicity and good proportion."

This description is illustrated by a number of lithographic drawings, very neatly executed, including views, plans, and details, the curious paintings on the walls, and encaustic tiles executed in colours. There are also drawings of the tombs and the coats of arms both in Swyncombe and Ewelme; nothing is spared which could make the work complete. It cannot be expected that such a work should be entirely free from trivial errors. At p. 5, Mr. Napier in a note gives an extract from Wheatly, copying that author's blunder of mistaking the helmet of St. Martin for his cloak's *cape*; the *cape*, *cape*, or *cloak*, being understood for a *cap* or *helmet*! At p. 125, we have a valuable inventory of "the stoff of bedys and hangynge of channourys at Ewelme in 1466," amongst which is "the tapete of Arras of Arcules Tournay," that is, a hanging of Arras from Tournay, with the popular subject of the labours of Hercules worked upon it; by a singular mistake of Mr. Napier or his annotator, who shews no common hand, Arcules is explained as the town of Arckel in the Pays Bas. At p. 129, the city of Reims, or Rheims, in Champagne, is mistaken for Rennes in Brittany; a common mistake, but one which we should have thought this learned annotator would have found a way to avoid. There was a manufactory of fine cloth at Rheims in the middle ages, but none at Rennes. Probably Mr. Napier or his friend had not seen M. Michel's History of the Manufacture and Trade of Silk Fabrics in the Middle Ages at the time this note was written.

CATHEDRALS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WARS.

THE earliest printed description of an English cathedral does not date back further than the commencement of the eighteenth century. Drake and Dart, the respective historians of York and Canterbury, were pioneers in a field which for years remained unoccupied, till such men as Gostling, Bentham, and Harwood appeared. It was not, however, their plan to take any extended view of a subject so interesting, they confined their attention and researches to a single church and city: Browne Willis, who had acquired his love of architecture and monuments of the middle ages, while a boy at Westminster school, in the aisles of the neighbouring abbey, was the first to publish a survey of cathedrals. His notices, meagre, alas! as they are valuable, suggested the works of Storer, Buckler, and Winkles, and the admirable, but imperfect illustrations of Mr. Britton. If we add the last edition of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, we shall exhaust the list of any general survey of all the cathedrals comprised in one work previous to the present year.

For the long period which intervened between the Reformation and the accession of the House of Hanover, we have only the partial and cursory observations of detached writers, and the narrative, in the "Mercuries" of the day, of the sacrilegious outrages committed by the unscrupulous Hazelrigge and Waller. These, necessarily, permit us rather to guess than see the actual state of the cathedrals at a period of great importance, that immediately preceding the wars of the King and Parliament,—

"That violent commotion, which o'erthrew,
In town, and city, and sequestered glen,
Altar, and cross, and church of solemn roof."

Fortunately, a MS. which now lies before us affords a curious, and, at times, a minute insight into the actual state of the churches, the number and order of the ornaments, the efficiency of the choir, the behaviour of the clergy, the aspect of the structure and its adjacent close, with glimpses of everyday life, customs, and manners, long fallen into desuetude.

In the year 1634, three gentlemen of "Merry Norwich," a Captain, Lieutenant, and Auncient, took their journey a-foot to see, not foreign lands, or make the grand tour, but with the better and more patriotic and sensible purpose of acquainting themselves with the beauty and antiquities of their own country. They were persons of observant minds, devotional temper, and a considerable fund of quiet humour; in fact, the very companions we should choose for good fellowship in the long vacation, on a long bright summer's day. Their journey lay through twenty-six of the English counties, and commenced on August 11. Persons whose daily life is spent in a cathedral town, are very frequently those least acquainted with its history and architecture; what we can do any day we very often put off to an indefinite period; Westminster Abbey is more familiar to strangers from the country, we are bold to say, than to the two millions who dwell within the sound of Bow bells: our worthy officers are no exception, for not a syllable occurs in reference to the chief ornament of their native city.

The triumvirate were voluntary members of the military company of Norwich, officers of train band or militia. The Lieutenant, from little hints that peep out in the narrative, was clearly the chronicler, and the hand-

auditory; the lord mayor in his gold chain, with his twelve grave brethren, two sheriffs, two esquires, viz. the sword bearer and his left hand marcher with the great mace, the recorder, and many serjeants with small maces; the gentile vice-president, with his grave and learned counsel, discreet knights, his mace and guard, representing (next under the lord president, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,) a prince, many other knights, and gallant ladies, that reside in that old city, being most there present, with their handsome retinue, did represent a second London." It is amusing to observe the comparison of this right worshipful congregation to one at Paul's Cross, when the West End was as yet in Cloud-land, and the preference of the imposing civic pomp and circumstance to the dignity and blood of the Yorkshire squires and nobility. They then mention that "upon the breaking of the shrine of St. William, K. James commanded his bones, which are large and long, to be kept as they are in this vestry." The vestments and ornaments next come under review, with the church plate given by the king on his progress to Scotland; and, moreover, "a gorgeous canopy, copes of embroidered velvet, cloth of gold, and tissue of great value and worth, and St. Peter's chair, wherein all the archbishops are installed, two double gilt coronets, the tops with globes and crosses to set on either side of his grace, which are called his dignities, upon his instalment, when he takes his oath."

After tasting of a "dainty, sweet, clear well, called St. Peter's well, they proceed to the chapter-house, with the images of the Virgin and Holy Child, SS. Peter and Paul, with its "seven lofty, stately, rich windows curiously painted with the story of the Book of books," its "forty-six prebends' seats curiously cut in freestone, every one covered, wrought, and gilded above with diverse works, and 300 knots of several rare forms and faces, not one like another; as also that strange miraculous roof framed by geometrical art, which is most beautiful and rare to all that behold it, and is so accounted one of the most excellent small pieces in Christendom by all travellers, foreign and domestic; one coming not long since into this kingdom, and viewing with a considerate eye the merits and excellency of this piece, did so approve, commend, and admire it, that he caused this Latin verse in golden old Saxon letters to be inserted on the wall at the entrance thereof, '*Ut rosa flos florum sic domus ista domorum.*'" This stranger was, probably, Gondomar, whose admiration of Canterbury we shall presently have recorded: the inscription has hitherto invariably figured as an old monkish legend.

DURHAM the Lieutenant compares to a "crab in shape," but does full justice to the minster, which appears to have received considerable additions. Dr. Cosin was then treasurer, and "great sums had been disbursed to adorn it." There was "a fair and rich communion-table, which cost £200, standing at the high altar, of black branched marble, supported with six fair columns of touchstone, all built at the cost of Dr. Hunt, the reverend dean; and to adorn it, two double gilt candlesticks, given by him." There were also "divers fair copes, of several rich works of crimson satin, embroidered with embossed work of silver, beset all over with cherubim curiously wrought to life. A black cope wrought with gold, with divers images in colours; four other rich copes and vestments: the richest of all they gave to the king in his progress."

Nothing could be more pleasant to our travellers than their reception. They "go to prayers, and are rapt by the sweet sound and richness of a fair organ, which cost £1,000, and the orderly, devout, and melodious harmony of the choristers;" when, lo! they are discovered by the Dean, and

Paget of Beaudesert and his lady; the Lord Paget, his son, and his lady." The vestry no longer contains "three old rich copes of cloth of tissue, a fair communion-cloth of cloth of gold;" the Lady Chapel, "where they have their six of the clock prayers," has lost "its eight stately fair painted windows," of which now six are filled with stained glass from Herckenrode. But the "six fair gilt statues, three on each side of the choir," are gone hopelessly, and "the 100 fair statues, curiously graven and carved in free-stone, of kings, patriarchs, prophets, fathers, and apostles, that grace it much." The walls of the close are destroyed, with its three noble gateways, and "the palace built castle-like; at the entrance whereof we mounted," says the Lieutenant, "some dozen stairs, into a spacious, goodly hall, as large as any we yet met with, all the roof whereof is of Irish timber richly and curiously carved, and the covering of lead church-like, the carving expressing sundry strange forms, and a great part thereof gilded."

WORCESTER is hurriedly mentioned, but notice is taken of "a stately, rich, glazed cloister," a description that does not hold good now: there were, however, "twenty petty canons, twenty singing-men, and ten singing-boys;" the choir is shorn down to three minor canons and eight singing-men. The three companions had a bad habit of keeping "table books" of private notes apart from their journal, to which they frequently refer, so that "we must go uninformed to our graves," for they are not discoverable now. They are more communicative when they come to HEREFORD, at that period a town with strong walls and six massive towers:—

"The chapter-house is very fair, and not much short of any we yet saw, wherein are ten fair square-built windows of antique work, in good colours. It is adorned on the walls with forty-six old pictures, curiously drawn and set out: Christ and His twelve apostles, the two sisters that gave four manors to the church, Edward the Confessor and his queen, the Earl of Pembroke that flourished in the time of the barons' wars, St. Winefrid, St. Chad, and divers holy women. In the midst hereof stands a pulpit, wherein every canon at his first entrance doth preach four Latin sermons. Next came we into a brave and ancient privileged place, through the Lady Arbour cloister, close by the chapter-house, called the Vicars' Choral, or College Cloister, where twelve of the singing-men, all in orders, most of them Masters of Arts, of a gentile garb, have there their convenient several dwellings, and a fair hall, with richly-painted windows, college-like, where they constantly diet together, and have their cook, butler, and other officers, with a fair library to themselves, consisting all of English books, wherein, after we had freely tasted of their choral cordial liquor, we spent our time till the bell tolled us away to cathedral prayers. There we had a most sweet organ, and voices of all parts, tenor, counter-tenor, trebles, and base."

There were "six canons, twelve vicars of the college, and four deacons and eight boys;" there are now but six vicars-choral.

GLOUCESTER calls forth no particular remark, except that there were six canons, twelve singing-men, six laymen, and eight boys. Of course its whispering-gallery is duly mentioned, and its noble cloister, but with no minute description.

It has frequently been suggested that the nave of BRISTOL Cathedral was burned down during the civil wars. A passage in the Lieutenant's diary disproves this impression. He says:—"The church is unfinished, and so much as is was begun and intended only for the choir and high altar." "In it are rich organs lately beautified, and indifferent good choristers." There were "ten singing-men, whereof four in orders, and six boys." There is at present an unseemly practice in some choirs of allowing the vicars-choral to sing the Litany either alone or in conjunction with a minor canon, thus deputing to a layman the office of a clergyman. The custom, doubt-

less scarce when a proportion of these vicars-choral were in orders Bristol and Wells, or when the entire college was composed of students at Hereford.

At WELLS were "eight canons, fourteen singing-men, whereas under a school of six boys;" but neither there nor at BATH does the Lieutenant give any new information. At OXFORD he was bewitched by the "organs," and indulged in mere platitudes. After seven weeks he found he were glad to return home; they had "marched 800 and odd doublets" (i.e. said their prayers twice in the day); "and offered a devotion in thirteen ancient, rich, and magnificent cathedrals, and took safe and in good health, and with ore enough left to make their merry withal."

A year past by the Lieutenant had not seen all. How that year spent no one will know now, but the MS. left off with this tantalizing promise.

"Courteous reader, when
Thou hast perused the journal of these men,
Receive it only as a preparation
To a more large and long iteration."

The Captain and Ensign, however, seemed to have rested contented their one pedestrian feat for the rest of their natural lives; not so the Lieutenant—we have another journal under his hand,—how "he tr 700 and odd mile, and viewed seven cathedrals." Very solemnly the third person does he open his itinerary: in a succeeding paragraph he mounts into ecstacy:—"To finish a work begun, the way dangerous to the undertaker or prejudicial to others, especially fair means and just opportunity present themselves," (we are sadly attracted to a fling at the unconscious Captain and Auncient,) "hath ever reputed an act of discretion and fortitude. This moved the Lieutenant although alone by himself," (hear the bitter irony!) "to bring up the the work intended, and to round in the residue of this famous island, he, with the company of a captain and an ensign, the last summer 1 To accomplish which he mounts on Thursday, the 4th of August with his travelling accoutrements, and openeth his journey." We must be the reader not to be deceived by the ambiguous term "mountin the worthy man had no other conveyance than his own pony Shanks, by an Irish tandem.

Our traveller was fortunate enough to see ROCHESTER Cathedral had felt the "improving hand" of Mr. Cottingham; "though the s but small and plain, yet it is very lightsome and pleasant;" the Lie is fast becoming antithetical; "her choir is neatly adorned with man pillars of marble; her organs, though small, yet are they rich and her choristers, though but few, yet orderly and decent; her palae deanery, though but little, yet are they both handsome and lively." former, "he views that which is not usual in such a place, the ar which was taken away from a lord," Forster, "not far remote fr city, in a little island thereby, by the lord bishop of this diocese, special command from our late sovereign for some special reaso there kept." The "monuments of antiquity were so dis-membered, c and abused, as I was forced," he adds, "to leave them to some bet coveyry, as also the venerable shrine of St. William." There "w petty canons, sixteen singing-men, and eight boys." The present c composed of four minor canons and six vicars-choral.

CANTERBURY at that period was under the government of Laud, and numbered among its dignitaries Vossius, Du Moulin, Bargrave, and Warner; its services were celebrated by "six petty canons, eighteen singing-men," and the amazing number of "forty singing-boys;" in fact, only second, if second, to the splendid establishment of Durham. At the time we write there are twelve vicars-choral and ten choristers; the choir is one of the strongest in England. The Lieutenant tells an interesting anecdote of Count Gondomar in reference to "the window over against the chapel of the Martyrdom," which, he says, "not long since being observed by that great politician and ambassador, he did, in the behalf of the king his master, offer a large and extraordinary sum for it, viz. as much gold as would weigh down the glass and lead, or so many pieces of gold as would cover the whole window, such an unparalleled reflection of this rare artifice wrought upon the judgment and liking hereof in this great Don." As soon as he has "heard the fair organ, sweet and tunable, and a deep and ravishing concert of choristers, and a snowy crowd of the king's scholars, which were fifty in number," he goes to see the monuments, observing in the space between the Trinity Chapel and high altar the "chair covered with sky-coloured velvet, in which all the archbishops are enthroned." In the south aisle of the choir he mentions the monument of "Odo Severus, in plain freestone." In St. Michael's Chapel was the monument of Lanfranc, and of "Katherine Drake, the youngest daughter of thirty-three of a Nicholas Drake, Esq., a fruitful old gentleman;" in the north transept were the effigies of Archbishops Ufford, Stafford, and Deane. In the Lady Chapel two plain gravestones lay above the remains of Archbishops Islip and Arundel. Under the choir in the crypt, "the French perform their devotions with an extraordinary great audience, having belonging to her 10,000 communicants;" a marvellous number, and strangely exceeding the present small congregation which meets here, and might be conveniently removed to some other place. "Beyond that, under Thomas Becket's tomb, lies two anchoresses, whereof the one is voted the holy lady of Kent, or rather the Lady Undercroft; her monument is close adjoining a rich and neat chapel, wherein, as they say, she daily performed her devotions."

The reader will pardon us if we pause to mention the state of St. Augustine's Abbey at that period. We all remember the restoration of the ruins after their rescue from the worst kind of desecration, and the application of the gate-house to serve as the entrance of a new college for missionaries; with the exception of a gable end and a few walls, that gate is the only relic of one of the most magnificent religious houses of this country. There were then "yet standing King Ethelbert's tower, St. Augustine's gate, the spacious and stately great hall, the ruins of the church and chapels, the round arched kitchen, with eight chimneys in it, and cellars adjoining, and the chapel of St. Pancras, converted into a stillatory."

The Lieutenant is on his way to another city when he is stayed by a volley of shot, a compliment offered by his company to a young gentleman recently made captain, who had quartered them "with plenty of good beer and brisk wine" in "the palace hall, a place big enough for a small regiment." He bravely resists the importunities of the Captain and a civil company at a tavern assembled round "a fat buck," and sternly recommences his dusty march. Some days elapse, and we meet him again at CHICHESTER, which he found "not very large, but reasonable and fair; her organs small, and voices but indifferent." There were "twelve singing-men and eight boys." He indignantly mentions the destruction of brasses

and gravestones in the cathedral as a "malicious detriment to posterity, an inhuman, sordid, and base sacrilegious act." He incidentally says that in the north transept "are seats for the parish, where they have always constant prayers, and two little chapels on either side, the one called Arundel's Chapel, the other Ryman's Chapel." The tomb of the Earl of Arundel he thus quaintly describes:—"There lyeth a prince in armour who, as they say, lived in the woods in Edward III.'s time, with a lion at his feet and his lady by him; some report he was Lord Berkeley of Bozem. . . . In the same aisle, by the wall and nearer to the choir and the cross aisle, lyeth the statue of an anchoress, near unto which is a pretty little room for such an one."

Arrived at WINCHESTER, he is delighted "with the brave old mother cathedral, fair and large, and St. George on horseback on the top of her flat-bottomed steeple to be sentinel, and give notice of her governor's prerogative; relay of that high noble order in the court," (he means the bishop is prelate of the Garter); "the roof of her choir stately, fair, and rich; and to beautify the same a great sum of money hath been very lately bestowed, with the arms of the king and queen and of many of the nobility richly gilded. Over the dean's, prebends', and choristers' seats is rich joyners' work; but more remarkable in artificial and rare postures, ravishing the eyes of the beholders, is a lively, woody representation, portraits and images from the creation to the passion." The organs, he says, were "sweet, tunable, and sweetly played on, the choristers were skilful and the voices good, where they sing sweet and heavenly anthems." There were "six minor canons, twenty-three singing-men, and eight singing-boys." In the Lady Chapel were three windows of stained glass, a genealogy of Jesse; in the south aisle was the history of the Nativity; in the north the history of the Revelation. The vestry possessed "many rich hangings and cloths; one of velvet wrought with gold for the high altar, which was given by Bishop Fox; others of cloth of tissue and cloth of gold filled with pearl wire, and a rich and fair canopy of cloth of gold to carry over the kirg."

His notices of SALISBURY are very valuable, as they distinguish the original situations of the various monuments which Mr. Wyatt distributed over the nave. The Hungerford and Beauchamp Chapels were then standing, the latter "the roof thereof of curiously carved Irish wood," and in the close was "the strong and stately high bell clocher, with a merry and brave ring of eight tunable bells therein;" that also was destroyed at the close of the last century. The choir contained "twelve singing-men and eight singing-boys;" there are now only four vicars-choral.

EXETER possessed a stronger establishment, numbering four priests-vicars, sixteen singing-men, and ten singing-boys," (there is now only half that number of vicars-choral,) and one in a high state of efficiency; the Lieutenant found "a delicate, rich, and lofty organ, which had more additions than any other, as fair pipes of an extraordinary length, and of the bigness of a man's thigh, which, with their viols and other sweet instruments, the tunable voices and the rare organist, together made a melodious and heavenly harmony, able to ravish the hearer's ears. . . . The brave cloister, all the ceiling above adorned with curious and artificial works, one quarter whereof is converted into a fair library," is destroyed, with "the pretty chapel of the Holy Ghost, artificially carved about with joyners' work," and the "fair college for the vicars, with a great hall."

His next halting-places, WELLS and BATH, he dismisses with a line,

dubbing them unceremoniously, in allusion to their situation in a valley, "cockpit cities;" and dilates rather tediously on some trifling matters at PETERBOROUGH. The choir numbered "eight vicars, eight laymen, and eight boys," and "its organs and voices were but indifferent." The "mourning hearses" of Queen Katherine and Queen Mary of Scots remained; the monument of Sir Humphrey Orme, the recent tomb and effigy of Bishop Dove and "a blind bishop," are duly commemorated, and the Lady Chapel happily preserved, "as Dame Amy's fair chapel, the ceiling above all richly gilt, and a place adjoining to it, where she lived an anchoress." And then he "went into the cloister, which for her structure is fair and large, and for her windows she excels any other cloister in England;" and then tantalizingly opens their casements, and gives us a small light how he found them "curiously portrayed and painted." It is needless to add, not a fragment remains of the splendid list of subjects which he duly records, any more than of many of the "great vast buildings, and very spacious, on the south side of the cathedral."

The Lieutenant felt sundry qualms as he looked from Peterborough over the extent of fens around; and when he reaches ELY, he fairly bursts out into wrath. "I must tell you," he writes, "that most of her inhabitants have such a turfy scent and fenny posture about them, which smell I did not relish at all with any content." There were in the choir eight vicars, eight singing-men, and eight boys; the music he does not mention; the palace was "ruinated, decayed, and drooping for very age," and the church "in deplorable condition."

He was now fairly weary of "shaking quagmires;" he had seen men and manners, "lofty, fair, and goodly sanctified churches:" he reviews his travels with complacency, and recommends others, and we beg to repeat the advice, to go and see the wonders of England for themselves, for, he adds, "To know all well, who can want that commendable ambition, to know their own country aright?"

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS^a.

THE educational movement of the last eighteen months has been so rapid in its progress, as well as so sweeping in its extent, that we feel it due to our readers to give them some slight account of its nature and its development. Of the broad facts, indeed, and of their general outline, we can scarcely suppose any one to be entirely ignorant; but the experience of almost every one of us will remind him of cases when some movement, or enterprise, or institution of yesterday has grown, almost "while men slept," into the influential and flourishing power of to-day; and where he has enquired, with other than self-complacent feelings, how all this could have proceeded at his very threshold, and he the while almost ignorant of its being.

^a "Some Account of the Origin and Objects of the New Oxford Examinations for the Title of Associate in Arts and Certificates for the year 1858. By T. D. Acland, Esq., late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, &c., &c." (London: Ridgway.)

"University of Oxford. Examination Papers and Division Lists, &c., for the Examination held in June, 1858." (Oxford: Printed for the Delegates.)

"University of Cambridge. Regulations for the year 1858 concerning the Examination of Students who are not Members of the University." (Cambridge: Printed at the University Press.)

... the fact which we must not lose sight of is the fact that the
 middle-class education of the last few years has been a failure
 in every respect. It has failed to give the young men of this
 class the intellectual and moral training which is necessary
 for them to take their proper place in the world. It has
 failed to give them the *practical* training which is necessary
 for them to be able to do their work in the world. It has
 failed to give them the *character* which is necessary for
 them to be able to stand up to the temptations of the
 world.

It is not possible to say that many of the failures of the
 middle-class education of the last few years are due to the
 fact that it is based on an *unscientific* basis. It is based on
 a *traditional* basis, which is based on the *authority* of
 the past. It is based on a *rote* system, which is based on
 the *repetition* of words and phrases. It is based on a
mechanical system, which is based on the *imitation* of
 the teacher. It is based on a *死板* system, which is based
 on the *rigidity* of the rules. It is based on a *死板* system,
 which is based on the *rigidity* of the rules. It is based on
 a *死板* system, which is based on the *rigidity* of the rules.

The only chance we have had any opportunity of *personal* acquaintance
 with Mr. Achard or with Dr. Temple will not be lost in
 our effort to trace their work of fostering anything like
 a *死板* system.

With this rather objectionable, but with exceptions we fear justifi-
 cable, remark, it has been one of our greatest national misfortunes that a
 great part of a generation which constitutes education, moral, or mental or
 physical, the youth of these lower middle classes which form the great
 bulk of the English race, have been left, not indeed to themselves, but to
 the class of needy and self-indulgent, whom we need not stop to de-
 scribe, the masters of the smaller and cheaper private schools. It is not too
 much to say that the education of the lower middle classes has been a de-
 plorable blot upon our social system, a canker eating into the very heart of
 the nation. It has been a *sham* where there has been the most crying need
 for earnest, faithful, and religious effort; a *sham*, where most of all it has
 the power to corrupt and destroy. In such schools little or no
 instruction was given or information communicated. How should there
 be when the proprietor, no called teacher, had little or none to impart?
 And yet the mere communication of *information*, *useful knowledge*, and
 the like, is the lowest and easiest of the teacher's functions. Too often
 without intellectual belief or cultivation himself, uninfluenced by any high
 standard of moral or religious duty, how should his pupils leave
 him for the shop, the counting house, or the farm, furnished with those
 tools which defend from vulgarizing and debasing associations, or with
 the moral habits of manliness, truthfulness, and uprightness, which even
 in their lower form of so-called honour are beyond all price? It is to the
 lone, unheeded working of this pernicious *sham*, this *no-education*, or
 rather anti-education of all real and true education, of our farmers, and shop-
 keepers, and artizans, far more than to any inherent class-tendencies, that
 we are to trace the real causes of that *hostility of classes* which is the

most melancholy, as it is also the most deadly and dangerous, phenomenon in modern English life.

Public opinion slowly and gradually enlightened, partly by the accumulation of individual experience, partly by the failure of successive nostrums and panaceas, is now, we trust, beginning to look deeper than before into the causes of the disease, and to ask for sounder and more wholesome treatment. Five-and-twenty years and more have passed since "the public" accepted with eagerness the quackery of mechanics' institutions and useful knowledge societies, and gave no deaf ear to those who prescribed also the destruction of those institutions which are essential to the very existence of a *body politic*. Since that period when first the cry of a disordered nation grew loud, strong, and articulate, there have been many schemes propounded, each in turn vaunted as *THE* need of our organic derangement, and out of them has grown at least one large result, our present great and extending organization for national education. Good in itself as this result has been, neither in its original conception nor in its subsequent application has it been at all commensurate with the evil. We do not mean that so far as it went it was not good and wise, or that in its consequences it has not, thus far, worked most beneficially; but simply that it did not touch, and was not calculated to touch, more than a *portion only* of our social disorder. The very term also, *national education*, accepted from an earlier period, was in itself a *misnomer*, unless we are to define the nation as consisting exclusively of a particular section of the community. Twenty years ago, indeed, thoughtful men generally considered the *chief* peril of the state as arising from the disaffection of the *LABOURING* classes; and it was not unnatural that they should do so: agrarian outrage was rife; the town populations were insubordinate, nay, in some cases actually insurgent; "the mob" was really the bugbear of the day. The influence of all this upon the course of our social reformers was inevitable, and it acted in a twofold manner. First, their attention was naturally drawn chiefly to that quarter where the symptoms, the actual visible phenomena of social disorganization, were chiefly exhibited; and, secondly, the forced alliance of the middle with the higher classes which this state of things induced, veiled for the moment the absence of a more true and interior sympathy. United by the presence of a common danger, the hostility which had raged prior to 1830 was laid aside, and upon the basis of their common fear, Sir R. Peel was able for a time to rear the unsubstantial fabric of his "Great Conservative Party." The years during which Sir Robert Peel and his party influenced, if they did not always administer, the home government of England, were years of busy effort, of re-organization, of re-adjustment. Now that the "Great Party" has become a matter of past history, we may perhaps be better able than we were before to appreciate the work which those years saw enterprised, and in a measure accomplished. The whole force of the national intelligence in Church, in State, and in finance, was devoted to the pressing urgency of what was then termed the "*condition-of-England*" question; while by a misnomer curiously parallel to the somewhat older term of *national education*, the "condition of England" was taken to signify the condition of its labouring classes. We need not wonder, therefore, if in education, as in other respects, it was the labouring classes who chiefly engrossed the thoughts, the plans, and the energies of the majority of those who have preceded us in the work of social amendment. No account of the progress of education can be considered at all complete which omits to record the efforts of the late Mr. Gilbert Mathison

and his friends, not only for the benefit of the labouring poor, but also for such an improvement in the early training of the middle classes, as should qualify them for the due exercise of their new responsibilities.

The plans, therefore, which were agitated at the period of which we speak were broad and comprehensive. Their promoters, few but far-sighted, included the middle classes *equally* with the lower in the operations then set on foot, but the success of the two several enterprizes has been conspicuously *unequal*. And the reason is not far to seek. In the department of what is termed "national education," these gentlemen were not entering upon an untried field of labour. They had the data supplied by the experience, and, we must add, the failures, of a previous generation. Those failures and that experience pointed out the right *means* to be employed for future success; and the remarkable and uniformly happy results which have attended the working of our Training Colleges for Schoolmasters, viewed in their moral and educational aspects, must in honesty be ascribed, not alone to those who founded them, but to those also whose previous labours had exhibited their necessity. With respect to middle-class education, the result has been as yet far otherwise. There is a law in the progress of moral and social improvement. If the sower and the reaper are rarely to be found in the same person, so neither does the same generation usually perceive the fruit of its life-long toils. The failure of the several attempts in middle-class education, which date from the period to which we allude, have been as signal and as conspicuous as the success of the contemporary plans for the poorer classes. For here there was no store of acquired experience, no pioneers had explored the field, no forlorn-hope had fallen, but all was new and unsurveyed. It is in the hope that by this time the conditions of the problem have been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to encourage a further essay for its solution, that Mr. Acland and Dr. Temple have proposed the present scheme, and that the Universities have committed themselves to its provisional adoption. The first general characteristic of this scheme is, that instead of attempting any direct interference with, or amendment of, existing schools, it confines itself to *setting up a standard of the education which such schools should afford, and presenting them with the opportunity of being tested by that standard*. Hitherto we have attempted to *found* middle-class schools, and the chief fact which has been brought out by our experience of their working has been the unwillingness, on the whole, of the middle classes to accept the offered boon. The same suspicion and jealousy of their superiors on the part of the lower middle classes, which we have already pointed out as the great master-evil of our present social relations, has of itself produced the one great hindrance to the success of the middle schools hitherto set on foot. They have been founded *by* the higher *for* the inferior class, and the class for whose benefit they were intended neither desired nor accepted them. On the contrary, they were, on the whole, regarded with the same suspicion and dislike which attached to their promoters. To quote Mr. Acland's words, "The first and principal fact established is the strong love of independence and dread of interference which is so common in the families of the middle ranks ^b." Now we believe that substantially the same thing is meant both by Mr. Acland and by ourselves, but we think that our form of statement is the truer and more real. It is possible, indeed, (and on this point Mr. Acland is far the more competent witness,) that in some few cases the

^b Acland, p. 7.

honest independence of the English character may have taken umbrage at an appearance of dictation, of interference, or of patronizing. And wherever this may have occurred, there failure was not only inevitable, but even merited, however sincere and praiseworthy the intentions of the promoters. To *foster*, not to impair, a manly independence of character, is the function of all true education. There is no improvement in detail, which would not be far too dearly purchased by any sacrifice of this distinguishing trait in our national character. But passing this by, the *fact* remains unquestionable. It mattered not that in general the education offered in such schools was superior to that ordinarily attainable in the private schools which they were intended to supersede, for upon this point, the parents, with whom it rested to select a school for their children, were, as a rule, the most incompetent of judges. Not unfrequently they would be utterly indifferent to the advantages held out; and in cases where they might be alive to the value of a solid education, their own ignorance would incapacitate them from discriminating rightly between the merits of rival schools. Upon this point Mr. Acland quotes some very pertinent remarks from the letter of a correspondent, whom he represents as being himself engaged in trade:—"This has always appeared to me the real bite of the educational question—popular shabbiness of estimate, combined with popular inability to appreciate. Those who buy bread, or meat, or clothes, for their boys, have some tolerable judgment of the article; but in buying instruction for them, they buy in the dark; and the most conscientious teacher has no chance against the most ignorant quack^e."

Failing, then, to *found* schools which the lower middle classes should either appreciate or frequent, the only remaining course was obviously to find some means to *improve* the existing schools. But how? Mutual means were out of the question. Was the action of mutual competition to be invoked? But this was already in existence. All schools were already competing establishments, and yet this principle of competition, so efficient in almost every other sphere of its action, was, in this case, hitherto almost entirely without salutary effect. And yet it was clearly hopeless to look in any other direction for help. To *improve the action*, therefore, of mutual competition, to give it definiteness, encouragement, and a healthy tone, was the only resource. And to effect this it was necessary to set up a *standard* of competition,—a standard easy of application, and whose results should be easily ascertainable by all who were interested in them. The extract which we last quoted pointed plainly to the causes which had interfered with the wholesome agency of the principle of competition. The "purchasers" of education for their children were incompetent judges of "the article," so far as their own powers of estimation were concerned, and there was no external standard which they could employ in aid of their own incapacity. Here was the cause which had rendered competition useless, and therefore we say, set up such a standard, assist the judgment of the "purchaser," give the farmer, the tradesman, and their like, the means of easily ascertaining the efficiency of a school, and then see if the "quack" can hold his own; but until this be done, let us not say that the principle of mutual competition has had its fair trial in the department of middle-class education.

It was, then, under these convictions that "The Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," resolved to establish a system of examinations for boys

^e Acland, p. 8, note.

educated within its own district, and destined for commercial, industrial, or agricultural life. Early in 1857, (January 7,) this Society appointed a Committee of its members to carry out this resolution, and the Committee by its Secretary, Mr. Acland, invited the co-operation of the Education Department of the Privy Council Office, in a letter published in Mr. Acland's volume, pp. 105, 7. Wisely, we think, the Department declined any *official* assistance, but sanctioned the *extra-official* and *voluntary* co-operation of Dr. (then Mr.) Temple and Mr. Bowstead, in launching the West of England project; and such was the favour with which this plan was received, that its extension, in the hands of the Universities, to the country at large, was immediately suggested by Dr. Temple, in his letter of April, 1857, to Dr. Jeune, the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, (see Acland, pp. 75, 81.) Again, by such a plan of uniform examinations for the pupils of our middle-class schools, its promoters desired not merely to afford a ready TEST of the efficiency of such schools, and a *stimulus* to their working, but also to *guide and direct the course of instruction in them*. It is impossible to prescribe a common system of examination, without also prescribing the course of instruction. And here the highest honour is due to the promoters of the scheme, for their manful declaration against all those theories which confound *education* with *apprenticeship*. The Universities have successfully resisted all attempts to degrade them from being places of *liberal education*, as contrasted with mere *professional training*. There the future lawyer, statesman, clergyman, meet on common ground, receive the same mental culture, study the same "humanities," and lay the basis of those wider sympathies which save the professions (so far as they are saved) from the narrow spirit of caste and clique. Such in its measure and degree is the result at which these examinations aim. True, *examination* can never supply the place of *residence*; but the examination may at least witness to the fact that the *education* of the tradesman and the farmer should, so far as it can go, be *liberal* in like manner, such as will render him in after life not *less a tradesman*, but *more a man*; not *less a farmer*, but *more a citizen*; with wider sympathies, and class jealousies fewer and less narrow than those which now mar the face of English life. The better class of schoolmasters understand this, but the parents of their pupils do not, and hence the welcome with which this scheme has been received at their hands. To *them* this scheme gives support and strength, while to the rest it gives guidance, direction, and a stimulus to exertion. It may not, indeed, go the length of "eliminating" (see Lord Lyttelton's speech at Leeds) all the bad schools in the country, but it will support the good ones, it will rouse the languid, and will give tone and reality in thousands of cases, where at present there is nothing but a weak and purposeless routine. Mr. Acland in his volume prints *in extenso* two letters from actual schoolmasters, Mr. Barry of Leeds, and Mr. Templeton of Exeter, both of whom hailed the proposed plan so warmly, and whose letters confirm our view so definitely, that we cannot but make some extracts from both of them. Moreover, we believe that they are in reality only the spokesmen of a large class of faithful and meritorious teachers, who may not possess the same readiness of expression, or the same faculty of arresting the attention of a reader^d.

^d Mr. Acland expressly says, "If I were at liberty to reveal some of the private communications which I received, they would melt the hearts of many by the tale which they tell of the hopeless discouragements . . . of which masters are sometimes made the victims after doing their best."—*Acland*, pp. 14, 15.

First let us quote Mr. Barry. He is the master of one of the largest Grammar-Schools in England which will come under the influence of these examinations; he has now had several years' experience in his work, and is far too well known as a man eminently true and thorough in all that he does, to need any words of commendation or introduction from us. It will be observed that Mr. Barry's letter bears direct evidence to the *acceptableness* of the *University* scheme to middle schools generally, to the objections existing against *compulsory* or *Government agency*, to the importance of such schools in maintaining the *national unity against class divisions*, and to the need which they experience of such *external guidance and sanction* in their work as these examinations offer:—

"Leeds, May 21, 1857.

"My dear Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I see the attempt to establish a system of examinations for middle schools, under the sanction of the Universities. We have drawn up a petition from Leeds, stating our views on the subject. . . . I have not the slightest doubt that such a movement would be welcomed all over the country by all grammar-schools, commercial schools, &c., as one of the greatest boons they could receive.

"The middle schools of the country are left at present to go their own way, and are liable accordingly to alternations of activity and decrepitude, according to the individual character of the masters. At this moment there is going on in the most important class of them, viz. the grammar-schools, a decided and general revival, which is, to my mind, one of the most hopeful of all signs of educational progress. For the class attending these schools is most important, drawn as it is from the middle ranks of society, with a slight admixture from the classes above and below; and these schools themselves play a most important part in that fusion of classes which is the stability of English society. . . . Anything, therefore, which can give such a stimulus to these schools as is necessary to enable them to keep pace with the progress of the elementary schools of the present day, will be of great value, even in a national point of view.

"Now the Universities at present guide us very little. I have 200 boys, and yet do not send on an average more than three every year to the Universities; nor do I think it likely that this number will increase to more than six or seven at the outside. The mass of the boys go elsewhere, to what is called 'business' chiefly; and we have no means of shewing whether they are well taught or not. Nothing could possibly help us more than the power of referring to 'honours' gained in examination. There are many reasons in my mind against Government inspection; it might be forced on endowed schools, but I do not think they would willingly submit to it. The Universities, on the other hand, would be gladly looked up to as our natural guides, and they would be able, of course, to supply such examiners as must command unlimited confidence. Whenever they think it right to open any examination, they may rely on not wanting candidates for their certificates and honours.

"The advantage to the Universities of taking a wider sweep of influence, and guiding the education of the country instead of that of the upper classes only, would be very great. If the proposed scheme tended to diminish the number of those sent to the Universities, it might be, in spite of other advantages, one of doubtful expediency. But I feel convinced that, on the contrary, by encouraging rising talent, and giving it experience of educational distinction, it would tend to make many go on farther in the same course, and aim at that University career by which they would be proved able to profit. . . .—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
ALFRED BARRY."

From Mr. Barry let us now turn to Mr. Templeton, the master of a *private* school in Exeter, numbering some seventy pupils, and whose experience extends over a period of five-and-twenty years. Differing from Mr. Barry in previous education and in present position, we may regard him as representing another class of masters, and therefore as delivering a witness which is really *an addition to*, and *not a mere repetition of* the former:—

the cry, "*all that is done, and it is done effectually*, is, to reward hard cramming with the best of all possible puffs." It is to be remembered also that Mr. Barry and Mr. Templeton are, in their respective spheres, already at the height of personal and pecuniary success; they are already appreciated; they can obtain no additional professional reputation by "puffs" or "puffing," but, on the contrary, they must anticipate every year a keener competition in the education market, if their anticipations of the working of this scheme be true.

For ourselves, we do not think that any actual schoolmaster would have pointed to this as the probable weak point of the proposed system. Let us take the case of any competing school. It will not be the cleverest boys of every class in the school, but only a few of the seniors who can be candidates for these University distinctions. They will in all probability leave the school as soon as they have passed their examinations. It is the conclusion of their school career. Careful culture of their juniors during more than one or two of their school years, can alone secure a *succession of candidates* to those who have already competed; and more than this, it is only by diligent culture of *all* that the teacher can elicit the *few* who are likely to do him and his school credit by being thus publicly examined. Again, no one who is practically acquainted with the working of a school, is ignorant of the ceaseless gossip regarding all its internal arrangements and working, which takes place between its pupils, their parents and relatives, their young friends in other schools, and the like; of the keenness with which anything like *unfairness* on the master's part towards any one or more of his pupils is discussed and resented, the moment that his pains and attention begin to have a recognised value, as under this state of things they soon will have. A schoolmaster who begins to send successful candidates to these examinations, will soon centre upon himself and his conduct a whole host of eager and watchful eyes, which will be keen enough, even if his own conscience be too blind, to discern any unfairness and mere self-seeking; while the lesson that honesty is the best policy even in the interior conduct of a school will soon be demonstrated to him, if his own natural perceptions have failed to anticipate the lesson. Indeed, the objection itself ignores the leading fact that one great benefit contemplated by all this movement is the gradual creation of an intelligent public opinion regarding middle-schools, in the class most concerned, namely, the parents and guardians of the pupils. If this intelligent public opinion be once formed, we may, on the whole, trust to its natural agency in checking all such deceit and imposition, as a mere fraud upon the "purchases" of education; and just as no one ever yet heard of the work in a grammar-school degenerating into a system of mere "hard cramming" in consequence of its best boys annually obtaining exhibitions at the University, so neither will our commercial schools incur this hazard through the influence of A. A. degrees or University certificates.

We must apologise to our readers for delaying them so long upon a question which they will probably regard as unworthy so laborious a discussion. We have done so for two reasons. First of all, because it has been one chief recommendation of the scheme that it has met with such decisive approbation at the hands of a large number of the actual middle-school teachers of the country, and it was necessary to vindicate this approbation from the suspicion of its being accorded through selfish or interested motives; secondly, because the objection has been pressed with considerable vigour and skill, and has been the one chief argument against the move-

ment, in quarters usually friendly to educational and intellectual progress.

Our space prevents us at present from pursuing this subject further; we hope on a future occasion to lay before our readers some account of the kind of standard which it is proposed to establish as the rule or "norm" of a liberal middle-class education, and of the system and method by which it is proposed to apply it practically to the existing schools of the country.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

No. VI.

(Conclusion.)

A MERE fragment of an account remaining in the Rageman bag at the Chapter House gives some idea of the large amount of property that fell into the hands of the Crown on the seizure of the Templars and their sessions. It is a memorandum of payments by sheriffs and others into the Exchequer apparently of balances that remained after they had discharged the various expenses attendant on the capture and the support for three months or so of the Brethren. Of the nature and amount of these expenses we may form an idea by recurring to the account of the London sheriffs already printed^a, though those officials were perhaps less favourably placed than others, as they had, at the end of their term of account, laid out more than they had received. But however that may have been, we have eleven sheriffs and one custodian who pay into the Exchequer the sum of £328 3s. 11d. from eighteen counties; and as the Order had possessions in every county, we can hardly be in excess in estimating their property to be four or five times as much—say, £1,500, or £30,000 a-year of our present currency.

It appears from the document before us, that on April 22, 1308, the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer ordered their officers to receive from the sheriffs and others any moneys that they might bring, whether the proceeds of the lands of the Templars, or of the sale of their live stock, and to pay to all persons so paying an indenture setting forth the nature and amount of their payments. The payments are as follow:—

		£	
April 25, 1308.	By John de Creke (Camb. and Hunts.)	8	1
" 26 "	" William de Spameby (Lincoln)	100	0
" 27 "	" Gilbert de Holin (Beds and Bucks)	22	1
" " "	" Andrew Grynsted (Wilts)	3	0
" " "	" Roger Trumwyne (Salop and Stafford)	14	0
May 1	" John de Creppinge (York)	84	1
" 3 "	" John de Dene (Warwick and Leicester)	50	0
" 6 "	" Almarie de Noddar (Northants)	3	10
" " "	" Peter Picot (Notts and Derby)	5	0
" 8 "	" Walter Hakelut (Hereford)	13	0
" 13 "	" Walter de Gedyng (Surrey and Sussex)	20	0
" 16 "	" Robert de Bokenhale (Worcester)	3	0
		£328	3

^a GENT. MAG., vol. cciv. p. 285.

The document, as will be seen, makes the total 1s. more, a difference that will not surprise any one acquainted with mediæval accounts.

"**M**emorandum quod in crastino Clausi Pasche, videlicet xxij^{da}. die Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, Injunctum est Camerariis de Scaccario per Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario quod recipient de Vicecomitibus et de omnibus denarios deferentibus, tam de exitibus terrarum Magistri et Fratrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, quam denarios eorumdem in diversis locis de stauro inventis. Et quod faciant unicuique solventi indenturam.

"xxv. die Aprilis anno predicto—De Johanne de Creke, Vicecomite Cantabrigie et Huntingdonie, de denariis Magistri et Fratrum Milicie Templi in Anglia in diversis locis in predictis comitatibus inventis, unde habet indenturam, viij^l. xij^s. iiij^d.

"xxvi^{to}. die Aprilis anno eodem—De Willelmo de Spanneby, clerico, custode terrarum et tenementorum in comitatu Lincolnie eorumdem Magistri et Fratrum de exitibus eorumdem, unde habet indenturam, c^l.

"xxvij^e. die Aprilis eodem anno—De Gilberto de Holin, Vicecomite Bedefordie et Buks, custode terrarum et tenementorum eorumdem in predictis comitatibus, de exitibus eorumdem, unde habet indenturam, xxij^l. xvij^s. x^d.

"Eodem die—De Andrea de Grymsted, nuper Vicecomite Wilts, custode terrarum et tenementorum eorumdem in eodem comitatu, de exitibus eorumdem, unde habet indenturam, lx^s.

"Eodem die—De Rogero Trumwyne, Vicecomite Salopie et Staffordie, custode terrarum et tenementorum eorumdem in predictis comitatibus, de exitibus eorumdem, unde habet indenturam, xiiij^l.

"Primo die Maii—De Johanne de Creppinge, Vicecomite Eborum, de exitibus eorumdem in eodem comitatu, iiii^siiii^l. i. marca.

"iii^{to}. die Maii—De Johanne de Dene, Vicecomite Warriei et Leycestrie, de exitibus eorumdem in eisdem comitatibus, unde habet indenturam, l^l.

"vi^{to}. die Maii—De Almarico de Noddar, Vicecomite Norhamptonie, de exitibus eorumdem in eodem comitatu, unde habet indenturam, lxxvi^s. ii^d.

"Eodem die—De Petro Picot, Vicecomite Notts et Derby, de exitibus eorumdem in eisdem comitatibus, unde habet indenturam, c^s.

"viii. die Maii—De Waltero Hakelut, Vicecomite Herefordie, de exitibus eorumdem in eodem comitatu, unde habet indenturam, xij^l.

"xiii. die Maii—De Waltero de Geddyng, Vicecomite Surrey et Sussexie, de exitibus eorumdem, unde habet indenturam, xx^l.

"xvi^{to}. die Maii—De Roberto de Bukehale, Vicecomite Wygornie, de exitibus eorumdem, unde habet indenturam, lxiij^s. iii^d.

"Summa usque huc, iiii^sxxviii^l. iij^s. xi^d.

The seizure of so large a property as that of the Order we may well believe would give rise to a variety of claims from persons who could not be charged as their accomplices in crime, yet who saw themselves in reality treated as criminals in being deprived of advantages and immunities which they had acquired from the Brethren for valuable considerations. First among these stand the Corrodaries, who, as the Order was bound to hospitality^b, had been taken *en famille* by them, a fact that furnishes no mean argument, though but a negative one, against the "execrable living" laid to their charge; two of these are mentioned in the account of the London sheriffs as receiving, the one 12s. 4d., the other 5s. in part payment^c, and there is a roll at Carlton Ride (2,553, F. L. H.) entirely relating to the claims of such persons, but as it has been printed^d, we need only refer the reader to it.

Other parties claimed money payments by virtue of grants made by the Order for "certain good causes and reasons them thereunto moving," and a bundle of writs directing inquiry into the circumstances of each case, together with many of the returns (172 in all), is preserved at Carlton Ride.

^b See Extent, pp. 149, 155.

^c GENT. MAG., vol. cciv. p. 287.

^d In Ancient Memorials and Documents relating to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, by Henry Cole, pp. 139, *et seq.*

The office mark is "T. G. 12,824," and their nature will be shewn by the few specimens here given, arranged in the order of the date of the writ.

No. 1, bearing date March 11, 1309, addressed to the sheriff of Hereford, as custodian of the preceptory of Gareway^e, directs him to inquire in the ordinary manner by the oaths of true and lawful men who have no affinity to one William de Eycle, nor lie under any other attain, whether it is true, as the said William asserts, that Brian de Jay, Master of the Temple, had granted to him board at the table of the free servants, a robe of their fashion annually, and 5s. for shoes each year; whether the said grant, if made, was made before the time of the caption; and whether the said William was before that time seized of the premisses. And the sheriff was to return the result of the inquiry to the Barons of the Exchequer in the ensuing Easter term.

NO. 1. WRIT.

"*Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti Herefordie, custodi domus Templariorum de Garewy, salutem. Precipimus tibi quod, per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu tuo, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, et qui nulla affinitate vel alio modo attingant Willelmum de Eycle, diligenter inquiras si quedam carta, per quam predictus Willelmus asserit Fratrem Briannum de Jay, Magistrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, ei concessisse perpetuum victum suum ad mensam libere familie domus predictae, et una robam secte servientum preceptoris illius domus annuatim, et quinque solidos pro calciatura sua singulis annis, facta fuit et consignata ante tempus captionis terrarum predictorum Templariorum in manum nostram, et si dictus Willelmus ante tempus illud de premissis seisitus fuit nec no. Et inquisitionem illam distincte et aperte factam habeas coram Baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium, a die Pasche in tres septimanas, sub sigillo tuo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit et hoc breve.*

"*Teste T. de Canteburgia, apud Westmonasterium, xj. die Marci anno regni nostri secundo, per breve de magno sigillo inter comunia de anno primo.*"

The twelve jurors who were in consequence assembled at the castle of Hereford on the 20th of March, made the following return (No. 2), affirming the justice of the claim of William de Eycle.

NO. 2. RETURN.

"*Inquisitio facta in castro Herefordie coram Vicecomite Herefordie, die Sabbati proxima post festum Annunciationis beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo, per breve Domini Regis ex officio predicti Vicecomitis, per sacramentum Johannis Boter, Ricardi Urry, Ricardi de la Munde, Zenani ap Ph[ilip], Wasmeir de Kylfodus, Resi ap Ph[ilip], Griffith ap Zenan, Philippi ap Henry, Ade de Cradeleye, Sewalli Boniour, Johannis de la More, et Johannis de Stapelowe.*

"*Qui dicunt quod quedam carta per quam Willelmus de Eycle asserit Fratrum^f Briannum de Jay, Magistrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, ei concessisse perpetuum victum suum ad mensam libere familie domus de Garewy, et unam robam secte servientum preceptoris illius domus annuatim, et quinque solidos pro calciatura sua singulis annis, prout carta predicti Willelmi testatur, facta fuit et consignata ante tempus captionis terrarum Templariorum de Garewy in manum Domini Regis; et quod predictus Willelmus ante tempus illud de premissis seisitus fuit.*

"*In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigilla predictorum juratorum sunt appensa.*"

No. 3, bearing date April 18, 1309, directs the sheriff of Southampton to inquire into the allegation of Henry de Tirefeld, a chaplain, who claims to receive six marks annually for the custody and service of the chapel of St. Mary at Sudynton, in virtue of a charter granted by William de la More, the Grand Master; to ascertain whether the charter was granted before the caption, if the said Henry was actually in possession, and if so, on what account the said concession was made. His return is to be made on the Trinity Monday following.

^e See Extent, p. 196; also No. V. of these papers, Return, No. 9.

^f Sic.

No. 3. WRIT.

"*Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti Suthamptonie, custodi domus Templariorum de Sudynton, in eodem comitatu, salutem. Precipimus tibi quod, per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, et qui nulla affinitate vel alio modo attingant Henricum de Tyrefeld, capellanum, diligenter inquiras si quedam carta per quam idem Henricus asserit Fratrem Willelmum de la More, Magistrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, sibi concessisse cantariam capelle beate Marie de Sudynton percipiendo sex marcas annuatim suo perpetuo a custode vel serviente Templariorum ibidem, facta fu[erit] et consignata ante tempus captionis terrarum et tenementorum Templariorum predictorum in manum nostram; et si dictus Henricus ante tempus illud de premissis seisitus fuit nec ne; et ob quam causam dicta concessio ei facta fuit. Et inquisitionem illam distincte et aperte factam habeas coram Baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancte Trinitatis, sub sigillo tuo, et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, et hoc breve.*

"*Teste W. de Carleton, apud Westmonasterium, xvij. die Aprilis anno regni nostri secundo, per breve de magno sigillo inter comunia de anno primo.*"

Thomas de Warbelton, the sheriff, under the date of April 30, 1309, makes a return (No. 4), under the oaths of twelve jurors, certifying that the charter had been granted and the said Henry was in receipt of the six marks five years before the seizure. The occasion of the grant was that Galfrid de Foulham had given 300 marks to a former Grand Master, Imbert Perot, to found the chantry for his own soul and those of his ancestors.

No. 4. RETURN.

"*Inquisitio capta coram Thoma de Warbelton, Vicecomite Suthampton, apud Wyntoniam, die Mercurii in vigilia Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo, per sacramentum Gilberti de Farindoue, Johannis le Blunte, Rogeri de Bradeschote, Willelmi Sterregaphe, Stephani atte Rude, Willelmi atte Newlygh, Willelmi Horn, Willelmi de Oxoni, Nicholai de Wately, Rogeri le Palmere, Willelmi de Retherfelde, et Johannis de Thuddene, ad inquirendum si quedam carta, per quam Henricus de Tyrefeld, capellanus, per quam^s asserit Fratrem Willelmum de la More, Magistrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, sibi concessisse cantariam capelle beate Marie de Sudyntone percipiendo sex marcas annuatim suo perpetuo a custode vel serviente Templariorum ibidem, facta fuit et consignata ante tempus captionis terrarum et tenementorum Templariorum predictorum in manum Domini Regis; et si dictus Henricus ante tempus illud de premissis seisitus fuit nec ne; et ob quam causam dicta concessio ei facta fuit.*

"*Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod predicta carta facta fuit et consignata^b ante tempus captionis terrarum et tenementorum predictorum, per quinque annos.*

"*Dicunt etiam quod dictus Henricus fuit seisitus de predictis sex marce per predictum tempus quinque annorum predictorum.*

"*Requisiti ob quam causam dicta concessio eidem Henrico facta fuit, dicunt quod quidem Galfridus de Foulham emit dictam cantariam, de quodam Fratre Imberto Perot, tunc Magistro Milicie Templi in Anglia, pro tricenis marcis pro anima sua et animabus parentum suorum, et hec est causa per quam concessio predicta cantaria ei facta fuit; unde cartam profert.*

"*In ejus rei testimonium predicti juratores huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.*

"*Datum die anno et loco supradictis.*"

No. 5, dated April 20, 1309, commissions John le Gras, the sheriff of Yorkshire, to make inquiry as to two charters adduced by John de Hopertone, which he asserts were granted to him by William de la More, the Grand Master, securing to him board at the brethren's table, and food for his servant, in the preceptory of Rybbestayn, together with 20s. in cash annually; he is to ascertain when and why the said charters were granted, and is to make his return on the ensuing Trinity Monday.

^s Sic.

^b Sic.

No. 5. WRIT.

“*Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, dilecto et fidei suo Johanni le Gras, Vicecomitis Eborum et custodi domus Templariorum de Rybbestayn, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, et qui nulla affinitate vel alio modo attingant Johannem de Hopertone, diligenter inquiratis si due carte per quas dictus Johannes asserit Fratrem Willelmum de la More, Magistrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, ei concessisse perpetuum victum suum ad mensam fratrum in eodem domo et xx. annuos quamdiu vixerit, percipiendos ad duos anni terminos, et victum pro garcione suo, facte fuerint et consignate ante tempus captionis terrarum predictarum Templariorum [in] manum nostram; et si dictus Johannes ante tempus illud de premissis seisitus fuit nec ne; et si sic seisitus fuit, tunc ob quam causam. Et inquisitionem illam distincte et aperte factam habeatis coram Baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancte Trinitatis, sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, et hoc breve.*”

“*Teste W. de Carleton, apud Westmonasterium, xx. die Aprilis anno regni nostri secundo, per breve de magno sigillo de anno primo.*”

The sheriff duly makes his return (No. 6), dated May 21 [or 24], 1309, confirming the statement of John de Hoperton, and explaining that the charters were granted partly for services rendered to the Order, partly in consideration of twenty marks paid by the said John for the service of the preceptory of Rybbestayn; and also that John, like a provident individual, had paid twenty shillings for the obit to be celebrated on his behalf at some future day. His claim was apparently allowed, as we meet with him twenty-nine years after, a corrodary of Rybstayn, “*per factum Templi*,” and also receiving a pension of forty shillings annually, the augmentation being perhaps instead of the keep of his servant, who is not mentioned.

No. 6. RETURN.

“*Enquisitio capta per breve Domini Regis, coram Johanne de Gras, Vicecomite Eborum, custodi terrarum et tenementorum Templariorum de Ribstan, per Ricardum de Styveton, Nigellum de Weirby, Johannem de Hunsingore, Willelmum de Bilton, Johannem filium Alexandri de Quixlay, Ricardum de Barkeston, Adamum Warde de Olthorp, Reginaldum de Cathall, Alanum de Craulay, Ricardum filium Johannis de Quixlay, Johannem filium Roberti de Hunsingore, et Thomam Corte, si due carte, per quas Johannes de Hoperton asserit se per Fratrem Willelmum de la More, Magistrum Milicie Templi in Anglia, ei concessisse perpetuum victum suum ad mensam fratrum in eadem domo de Ribstayn et xx. solidos annuos quamdiu vixerit, percipiendos ad duos anni terminos, et victum pro garcione suo, facte fuerint et consignate ante tempus captionis terrarum predictorum Templariorum in manum Domini Regis; et si dictus Johannes ante tempus illud de premissis seisitus fuit nec ne; et si seisitus fuit, ob quam causam.*”

“*Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Willelmus de la More concessit eidem Johanni de Hoperton, per predictas cartas, perpetuum victum suum ad mensam fratrum in eadem domo de Ribstan, et xx. solidos annuos quamdiu vixerit, percipiendos ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, ad Pascham et ad festum Sancti Michaelis, per equales porciones, et victum pro garcione suo, sicut in cartis predictis continetur, et hoc ratione servicii sui prius habiti et pro xx. marcis quas idem Johannes prefato Willelmo de la More dedit ad com-dum et utilitatem domus predicte de Ribstan, et pro xx. solidis quos idem Johannes domui predicto solvet pro obitu suo. Dicunt etiam quod predictus Johannes de omnibus predictis seisitus fuit per quinque annos ante tempus captionis terrarum predictarum in manum Domini Regis.*”

“*In cuius rei testimonium juratores predicti sigilla sua apposuerunt.*”

“*Datum apud Ribstan, die Sabbati in festo Sancte Elene, anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo.*”

We have hitherto had only the claims of individuals, and the returns having fortunately been preserved, we are able to see that their claims

¹ Extent, p. 137.

were allowed; we may also hope that justice was done, though a desire to bring about a compromise is apparent enough in the case of the two corrodaries already mentioned as quieted with small sums on account by the sheriffs of London. We have now, however, the claim of a powerful body, the prior and convent of Selebourn, who had the means to lay their case before the king even when engaged in his Scottish wars, and to draw from him a writ dated at Selkirk, Sept. 27, 1310, (No. 7,) directing the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire into a charter that they produced, by which Brother Robert, a former Grand Master, had for himself and his successors granted to them the sum of 10s. yearly, to be paid by the bailiff or preceptor of Southampton, until lands or rents of equal value should be provided within four or five leagues of their house, and which sum they had duly received until the time of the caption. The king expresses his anxiety to do justice to the convent, and therefore commands his Barons to investigate the matter; and, which is somewhat unusual, and may be fairly considered as a proof that the complainants had interested him personally in their cause, he declares his will that the Barons shall state all that they do in the cause to himself in his Wardrobe, and that without delay. The return thus imperatively ordered was no doubt made, but unfortunately it has not been preserved—at any rate it is not now forthcoming.

No. 7. WRIT.

“*Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario, salutem. Ex parte Prioris et Conventus de Selebourn nobis est ostenserum quod cum Frater Robertus, quondam Magister Milicie Templi in Anglia, de communi assensu capituli sui, per cartam suam concesserit pro se et successoribus suis, prefatis Priori et Conventui decem solidos de camera ipsius Magistri et successorum suorum, ad domum suam de Suthampton, per manus preceptoris vel ballivi sui qui pro tempore fuerit, ad duos anni terminos percipiendos, quousque Priori et Conventui per dictum Magistrum vel successores suos de terra vel reddito ad valenciam decem solidorum per annum in loco competenti infra quatuor vel quinque leucas a predicta domo de Seleborn essent provisi, prout in carta predicta plenius continetur. Idemque Prior et Conventus et predecessores sui predicti predictos decem solidos semper hactenus a tempore confectionis carte predictae per manus preceptoris predicti percipere, et habere consueverint usque ad captionem terrarum et tenementorum predicti Magistri in manum nostram. Vos licet super premissis inquiri feceritis utrum, videlicet predicti Prior et Conventus de predictis decem solidis seisisi extiterint ut predictum est nec ne, ad justicia tamen eis inde faciendam hactenus distulistis. Et quia super toto facto vestro in hac parte volumus certiorari ut eisdem Priori et Conventui super hoc quod justum fuerit fieri faciamus, vobis mandamus quod nos, in Garderoba nostra, de toto facto vestro in premissis distincte et aperte sub sigillo Scaccarii nostri sine dilacione redditis certiores hoc breve nobis remittentes.*”

“*Teste me ipso, apud Selkyrke, xxvij. die Septembris anno regni nostri quarto.*”

We here conclude our selection of documents hitherto inedited relating to the unfortunate Militia of the Temple, not, however, because the subject is exhausted; on the contrary, the Close and Patent Rolls of both Edward II. and of his immediate successor abound with notices regarding them, that, if diligently sought out, would go far toward furnishing the materials for a history of their suppression very different from the received one, which is no other than the *ex parte* statement of their prosecutors, and is to be found in the *Concilia* of Wilkins and the *Monasticon* of Dugdale. Such a history, however, would of necessity be unsuited to the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, which, though at no time regardless of the claims of antiquity, cannot be reasonably expected at the present day to devote any great quantity of its space to a minute exposure of the flagitious proceedings of the fourteenth century.

THE PRAYER-BOOK AND ITS OPPONENTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING its acknowledged excellence, certain it is that no book ever written has been productive of so much dissension, animosity, and strife, as the Book of Common Prayer. In opposing its rules and directions, men of the highest character, both within the Church and without, have considered that they were acting more in accordance with the Divine will, in so doing, than by rendering it their obedience; and their opposition has consequently partaken of all the bitterness of which religious bigotry is capable. It may, therefore, be worth while enquiring to what this bitterness of opposition has been owing, and why the work itself was not for so many years received in a manner worthier of its merits.

In dissenting from the Romish Church, King Henry carried the greater part of the people with him, but not all; many staunch adherents remained behind, and they were by no means silent respecting his conduct, and the new doctrines he wished to introduce. On the other hand, the proposed reforms, like more modern ones, raised people's expectations too high, and many were dissatisfied with the talked-of finality; yet every fresh instalment of reform was thrust upon the whole nation, they were to suit their faith to the precise nature of the Act of Parliament, and believe neither more nor less than was therein prescribed, a doctrine against which both Romanizers and advanced reformers protested. Discussion led to further enquiry, the thinking power of the country was set in motion, and the John Bull of that day, being vastly like the John Bull of the present, kicked; the more he was urged the less he felt inclined to move, and doctrines and directions which, under other circumstances, would have been generally received, were strongly opposed.

After Henry came the minority of Edward the Sixth, and popular views began to have more weight, but these views were put forth in as peremptory a manner as those of the preceding reign; the clergy were enjoined to make a declaration against the Papal supremacy four times a-year, and they were no longer to extol images, relics, or pilgrimages. Some of his Highness's subjects, however, thought too freely for the Council, and "do not cease to move contentions and superfluous questions of the holy Sacrament, entering rashly into the discussion of the high mystery thereof, and go about in their sermons or talk arrogantly to define the manner, nature, fashion, ways, possibility or impossibility of these matters;" and, consequently, "the King's Highness willeth and commandeth that no person do in anywise contentiously and openly argue, dispute, teach, or preach:" and all persons were commanded to "take that holy Bread to be Christ's Body, and that Cup to be the cup of His holy Blood." Any one talking too freely or reviling these orders, to be imprisoned.

Discussion could not be prevented, and such an order as that quoted would necessarily raise a strong feeling of opposition to anything emanating from the same quarter; besides which, Cramer and the other members of the council were not agreed among themselves respecting these very doctrines; but in order to stop impertinent enquiries a grand remedy was proposed, and in September, 1548, all preaching was for a time interdicted, the Homilies only were to be read in churches.

The first Book of Common Prayer made its appearance in March, 1549; all the preceding Primers and Service-books, no matter how much they

differed from this, were swept aside, and expected to be forgotten. The opponents on this occasion seem to have been principally the favourers of Rome, for in December we find an order addressed to the Archbishop, commanding him—

“To commend the clergy to call in all Antiphoners, Missales, Grayles, Processionales, Manuelles, Legendes, Pies, Portasies, and Ordinales after the use of Sarum, Lincoln, Yorke, or any other private use, and all other books of service, the keeping whereof should be a let to the usage of the said Boke of Commune Prayer; and that you take the same books, and [sacrilegious fellow] then so deface and demolish them, that they never after may serve either to any soch use, or be any time a let to that godlie and uniforme ordre.”

This was not sufficient; the clergy were ordered to do and to leave undone many things which they had set or not set their minds upon, and the Book thus set up was to be revered by all alike. The first Book soon had to give way to a second; and now sorrowing relatives were not allowed to pray for the departed, and ornaments cherished by the clergy had to be given up: but the Book was not perfect, for six months later an order in council was issued respecting the kneeling of communicants. Thus matters went on from time to time until the death of Edward.

Despite acts of parliament, orders of council, and proclamations to the contrary, free discussion had taken place, and although people may have conformed outwardly, they by no means assented to all that was put forth by authority; for when Mary ascended the throne in July, 1553, and issued a proclamation abolishing the use of all heretical books, the Book of Common Prayer included, there was a most unmistakeable opposition. Many who had disagreed with the edicts of the preceding reign now praised them, and it is notorious that a large number of persons sealed their opposition to the Queen's commands with their lives. It is not our place to enquire into the character of Cranmer and others; they were doubtless to a great extent time-servers, but they had largely imbibed the spirit of the age, and claimed the right to think for themselves; they were dissenters on principle quite as much as the noisiest nonconformist in the present parliament, and their deaths should have been a lesson to the rigid conformists of the reigns of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.

Mary's rule fortunately was a short one,—it extended over little more than five years,—and when Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1558, all was expected to be again reversed; not so, however, for a proclamation against changes was issued, and the Queen attended mass, much to the disgust of the reformers, who flocked back to this country from their continental retreats. Mr. Lathbury, in the interesting work* now before us, thus describes the opinions and practices of these men:—

“Not a few of them in their retreat, as no Act of Uniformity existed to bind them to the use of the Book of Common Prayer, had followed their own inclination in conducting public worship, thereby departing from the practice of the Church of England. At Frankfort, Cox and several other clergymen retained the use of the Book; but Knox and various Englishmen persisted in a course of opposition. They were reminded, without effect, that to reject the English Book was casting a reflection on their own Reformation. Such an argument had no weight with men who, even before their

* “A History of the Book of Common Prayer and other Books of Authority; with an Attempt to ascertain how the Rubrics and Canons have been understood and observed from the Reformation to the Accession of George III. Also, An Account of the State of Religion and Religious Parties in England from 1640 to 1660. By the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, M.A., Author of ‘A History of the Convocation,’ &c.” (Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker. Svo.)

exile, preferred the continental system to their own, reverencing the foreign reformers more than the English martyrs, who had in various instances gone to the stake with the Book in their hands. Our subsequent trials arose from the disputes which had sprung up among the exiles. Those who adhered to the Book of Common Prayer had reason and justice on their side. The Reformation had been wisely managed; the Book had been carefully prepared; all had concurred in it before their exile; and its rejection was a reflection on the memory of its framers, who had died in its defence."—(p. 41.)

This is not exactly true, for Mr. Lathbury admits that some of these very men even before their exile preferred the continental system; they most likely had from the first found some rubrics or ordinances obnoxious, and their reverence was not likely to have increased during the time of liberty abroad. It was before long announced that the Book of Edward VI. should soon be restored; commissioners were appointed to review it, and no time was lost in submitting it to Parliament, which having approved of it, passed the Act of Uniformity enjoining its use on and after the 24th of June following. This Book served anew for a bone of contention, for the Act of Parliament was not by any means clear or correct in its statements. Mr. Lathbury says:—

"It is singular that the Act states that the Book to be established was Edward's second Book, 'with one alteration, or addition, of certain lessons, to be used on every Sunday, and the form of the Litany altered and corrected, and two sentences only added in the delivery of the Sacrament to the communicants, and none other, or otherwise.' Many other alterations were, however, introduced, and some of them of considerable importance. Nor were the variations overlooked by the Puritans in this and the succeeding reigns, who rested some of their arguments against the Book on the above clause in the Act of Uniformity, contending that the Book imposed and the Book in actual use were totally different. It is quite impossible to account for the wording of the above clause. The fact, however, that the new Book differed from Edward's second Book in many more particulars is evident to all who compare the two. By Edward's second Book, 'Morning and Evening Prayer shall be used in such place of the church, chapel, or chancel,' and any controversy was to be settled by the ordinary; by the Queen's Book, 'the Morning and Evening Prayer shall be used in the accustomed place of the church, chapel, or chancel, except it shall be otherwise determined by the ordinary of the place.' Here was at once a ground of controversy. The accustomed place might mean the place in which the Romish services had been celebrated. Edward's second Book dispensed with all ornaments and vestments except the surplice; the Queen's restored them as they stood in the first Book. In Edward's second Book the prayer for the king, the clergy, and the collect, 'O God, whose nature,' &c., were not found. There were various other alterations, not indeed important as affecting doctrinal questions, but quite sufficient to give occasion for controversy."—(pp. 44, 45.)

And controversy most assuredly did take place, and controversy has continued from that day to this. None had yet separated from the Church, for even the Romanists attended; but the Act of Uniformity was an attempt to make those things uniform which have always been different, and failure was unavoidable. To mend matters, the Queen issued some fifty odd Injunctions to her loyal subjects, and these Injunctions were assumed to have the force of laws; amongst other things, they provided that priests and deacons should not marry without consent of the bishop and two justices of the peace. These constant interferences with the liberty of the subject in matters most dear to Englishmen, could not but raise strong feelings of opposition to the court and the parties there who were supposed to influence the Queen, and various means were taken to elude the directions so given. One of these is worthy of Father Parsons:—

"In 1578 an edition of the Geneva Bible was published in a large folio volume; and to this book was appended a new impression of the Book of Common Prayer, beautifully printed. The Bible was intended by the Puritans to be used in Churches

instead of the Bishops' Bible of 1568, which had been introduced by royal authority; and as the Book of Common Prayer, in large type, was prefixed to the volume, it was imagined that the clergy might in their ministrations make use of this edition. . . . Some entire services are altogether omitted, as the Office for Private Baptism, that for Confirmation, and that for Churching of Women. These services were especially obnoxious to the Puritans; and from this Book they are excluded. The first four rubrics in the Communion Service, and the introductory rubric in the Office for Public Baptism, are omitted; and the word *priest* does not occur once in the whole book."—(pp. 61, 62.)

The length of the services, that they drove people from church, the dress of the clergy, bowing, kneeling, and various other things, were objected to, but finding their complaints unavailing, some spirits more fractious than the rest broke off from the Church, and opened conventicles.

The Articles of Visitation issued during this reign shew to what an extent the new regulations were opposed, and how slow the nation was in becoming uniform even in its outward form of worship. Archbishop Parker in 1560 enquires, "Whether there be in your quarters any that openly or privately use, or frequent any kind of Divine Service or Common Prayer, other than is set forth by the laws of this realm?" Again, in 1563 the same prelate enquires whether wafer bread (which was enjoined) were used, or common bread; and whether there be "any that stubbornly refuse to conform themselves to unitie and true religion; any that bruteth abroad rumours of the alteration of the same, or otherwise that disturbeth good orders?" The conformists being in power, determined to put down all opposition, and some nonconformists were even silenced by being burned as heretics, and sundry other repressive measures resorted to, not much to the increase of love and charity. Harding, Saunders, and Heath, the Papal emissaries, helped to spread the feeling of disaffection; but we suspect that the arbitrary manner in which the changes were made, and the peremptory way in which different orders were given, had more to do with it than anything else.

Hopes were again excited by the Queen's demise. James came from the land where prelacy was voted to be diabolical; James had personally thanked God that he belonged to the sincerest Kirk in the world, and had called the English Church service but an ill-said mass; the Puritans were therefore delighted when the King called the disputants together at Hampton Court, but neither party left that place feeling that they had gained the victory. The British Solomon, however, does not appear to have given satisfaction to either party, unless it was when some unfortunate Arian was being roasted. Two parties became favourites of the King,—those who flattered his vanity, and those who exalted the prerogative. Amongst the latter were Bancroft and Laud, who became immensely unpopular in consequence, and, being unpopular, what they liked was generally disliked, and whatever they did was suspected. Parliament meantime had become puritanized, and the middle classes generally were strongly set against everything that exalted the episcopal office. As they increased in strength so did they increase in their demands, and the press appears to have been actively employed in the dissemination of views inimical to the Prayer-book and its abettors. Many of the objections put forward were of the most frivolous nature, and both parties were becoming more obstinately attached to their opinions.

What the result was under the reign of Charles I. need not be related; the Puritans had their full revenge; Presbyterian first, and Independent afterwards, ruled for the time: but with Charles II. the Church reassumed its dominant position, and the Act of 1662 ejected all who would not con-

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities.

2. It then outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

3. The document also describes the process of identifying key stakeholders and their interests, as well as the development of a communication plan.

4. Finally, it provides a detailed overview of the implementation phase, including the monitoring and evaluation of progress and the final reporting of results.

5. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations, and a list of references.

6. The document is intended to provide a comprehensive guide for anyone involved in the development and implementation of a project.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

GERMAN HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL UNIONS*.

THE meeting of the general Congress of German Historical and Archæological Unions having terminated to-day, after a laborious discussion of four days, from September the 14th inclusive, your correspondent believes that a short notice of the subjects discussed, with the result, and of the mode of proceeding, so different from that of English associations, must be of considerable interest to your antiquarian readers.

If the passage be made *vis* Cologne, an agreeable pause may be made at Hanover, where a new museum has been erected, with a very valuable collection of casts and statues in marble, the gift of the Roman sculptor Kümmer to his native state; it contains also a picture-gallery, still in its infancy, with room for more than twice the present number of pictures, which are of very moderate quality. There is a collection of natural history in the upper gallery; but above all, a very fine exhibition of Celtic and Germanic antiquities, of which a great portion was dug up by the late J. M. Kemble in his excavations whilst in Germany for the Hanoverian government, principally in the sand wastes of the Lüneburg Heath, close upon Helzen; in a circle around which the Hanoverian chamberlain, Von Estorp, published an account of seven thousand monuments of the ancient Teutons. We have there a golden swearing-ring, weighing about six ounces, found grown into a tree; urns in the form of peasant habitations with doors, and celts of every form, some unique, and mostly unknown in Britain.

A small mediæval room is filled with the knickknackery of the princes of the Hanoverian House, and most horrible instruments of their prisons and their age; but the building itself is worthy of architectural notice. If time permit I would advise every visitor to drive down to the St. George (formerly the Wallmoden garden), to see the collection of portraits of the British Royal House made before the present reign, if only to correct the no-

tions which the usual portraits give of the countenance and appearance of Edward VI. In lieu of the thin delicate features and long face generally recognised in England, we have here, by the contemporary court painter Holbein, a round-faced bluff boy, exactly the counterpart of his father, whose well-known broad fat features stare at him from the opposite wall.

Hildesheim and its cathedral is pretty well known to Englishmen by the casts of the bronze gates of the cathedral (date 1015), and the pillar with the life of Christ winding round it, like Trajan's pillar at Rome; but whoever wishes to form a vivid picture of what our Elizabethan towns have been, should hardly neglect paying it a visit. The font in the cathedral, about a hundred years later than the door, is covered with inscriptions and figures in high relief; and in the market-place the Rath Haus, an almost unaltered Templar preceptory, with the popular belief of large subterranean vaults and passages, but, above all, the Lech Haus (*Mont de pieté*), with curiously restored frescoes of 1529, &c., &c., will repay, with other buildings, a hasty visit. Having half-a-day to spare, I took the rail from Hanover to return the same evening, particularly as the fourth corps of the federal army of Germany was collecting close to Nordstemme; and I could not but reflect that the number of combatants for war called together should be exactly that of the 27,000 charity children as vouchers for peace which were to welcome our Queen at Leeds. 30,000 were expected, but as the Danes would not send Germans, their contingent of 3,000 men was refused.

Brunswick, at which a few hours may be spent without great delay, has very much the appearance of a fine old town running fast to ruin. The disputed right of the reigning duke by his brother, and the continued absence of the latter, with the perfect certainty that from the want of legitimate heirs the town and duchy must necessarily fall to the younger Guelphic branch of Brunswick-Lüneburg, seems to have cast its spell over the place. The old lion on the Burg Platz with open mouth threatens all aggression, and in the church of St. Blasius opposite repose the *pevoter* effigies of Henry the Lion, and his wife Matilda,

* We have received this account from an English gentleman who had been so long resident in Germany that, as our readers will observe, his English has become somewhat Teutonic.—Ed. G. M.

daughter of our Henry II.; and upon the choir raised over the ducal vault is the huge candlestick which was the inspiration of his mythic voyage to Jerusalem; the relics, of which he obtained numerous specimens by his faith or liberality, or at least their cases, (curious examples of very early *bijouterie*), are carefully kept in the palace chapel at Hanover. Strolling into St. Blasius' *façade*, I was astonished at the singular frescoes with which some artists were adorning the church; these consisted of a number of figures, principally females in rondels, ellipses, and many other forms, with which the entire vaulting and sides of the choir and transepts were covered, but the artists accounted for this apparent deviation from usual church frescoes by assuring me that everything they produced was by retracing the forms and colours which a careful observation had found hidden under the whitewash, for which, probably, Henry the Lion himself had furnished the pattern on his return from the holy sepulchre. The nave of the church had either never been so elaborately ornamented, or else even the slightest traces had been lost. Being fortunate enough to hit the few midday hours in which the ducal museum is opened, I strolled through it and the gallery of paintings; the collection is most miscellaneous, and certainly of little value, except as a proof of the great want of taste in these ducal dynasts in their trinkets and ornaments. Six small carvings in wood, with the monogram of Albert Durer, represented an equal number of figures with every monstrosity of shape and member, in Callot's manner; but if genuine, (and this monogram is often forged,) they are certainly unique: however, the collection of Robbina and Gubio pottery seemed very valuable, and its sight would have given great joy to the late Bernal Osborne and his followers, and might, if it found purchasers at his prices, be a considerable source of profit to this little state, as it was bought for Salsdahten nearly two centuries ago, before the English came into the market: some fine pieces are mended.

Of the paintings I could only notice one, which has been an altar-piece, by a German or Flemish master, in which their propensity to idealise everything is carried to the extreme of caricature; it represents various scenes of Christ's passion, with the suffering Saviour degraded to the worst figure their stupid and half-drunken boors would furnish, with the two thieves exactly like two Irishmen at Bow-street after a glorious row on St. Patrick's day.

Having left London when the drainage of the town was so much an object of

discussion, I could not but examine the running waters of the cities I passed, and I must say that the Thames cannot surpass the abominations which the Leine and Oder daily offer to the olfactory organs of the good folk of Hanover and Brunswick in their daily recreations; nay, the precincts of London have the advantage of the tide twice a-day, which makes some stir in its contents, whilst the slow sluggish course of the rivers I have mentioned seem to display the same unaltered covering of sedge and sludge, giving a slight variety to a uniform brown or leaden colour, in which an attentive observer can scarcely perceive the slightest motion.

My next stage was Berlin, and when the noble cathedral of Magdeburg came in view, standing gloriously out from the full back-ground of one of Turner's own sunsets, and with every advantage of situation, said to be owing to the taste of Athelstan's sister, the great Otho's queen, I regretted to pass it unvisited, but the inexorable rail allowed no rest, and so I was hurried on to the town where this year the Congress of Archæologists had appointed their meeting.

Before proceeding to note the subjects discussed, it may be as well to explain to an English public the manner of proceeding, which varies so much from that of similar societies at home,—a difference arising as much from the varied mode of life in the two countries as from the contrasted nature of the subjects to be brought before the meeting.

In a notice of it in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September, by a correspondent, it was mentioned that the meeting would be divided into three sections, to each of which, on the four days of meeting, two hours were allotted respectively, from 8 to 10, from 10 to 12, and from 12 to 2, so that no two lectures could clash with one another, and opportunity offered to the entire meeting, that each could hear the proceedings individually, not only in the chosen sections, but in any other. At 2 o'clock the working hours of the congress were considered closed, and each member left to his own course, by joining groups formed to visit the valuable collections which the princes of the house of Hohenzollern have collected in every branch of science and art for the adornment of their capital, the whole of which, with many not usually exhibited, were thrown open to every one on the production of his red card of membership, without waiting for the stated hours of admission to the general public.

On the 15th the proceedings commenced

by the preliminary assembly and inscription of members in the museum, extemporised for the occasion, in a room adjoining the great aula of the University, in which building three class-rooms of the students offered excellent accommodation for the members.

The museum contained numerous examples of recent Celtic discoveries, particularly some stone instruments set in hafts of reindeer horn, found in the lakes of Constance, evidently lost from the early habitations; it was then customary (and the absence of every kind of metal carries us herein back to the very earliest ages) to build on stakes carried into the lake, like the experience of Bonneval on the lake of Geneva; and with them was found a stone ball, about six inches in diameter, with a large hole through the centre, in which burning flax or other fibrous matter was inserted, and then thrown on the thatched roofs of these semi-aqueous habitations, thus indicating an origin much older than the hand-grenades, which Spanish historians tell us were first used at the siege of Grenada. We had also the veritable iron-hand of Götz of Berlich, whose lawless feuds and contests made this curious specimen of mediæval ingenuity a necessary substitute for the natural hand he had lost. A wooden, most uncouth figure, shrivelled and cracked in every direction, also claimed attention, which had been recently found in a torf-moor, near Ruppin, in the Mark Brandenburg. The committee had given marked value to this nearly life-sized caricature of humanity, as bearing upon the question whether the Germans and Slaves had any representations of their deities in the human form, which the sceptical direction of the present day is so apt to deny in the face of the many undoubted figures which have been discovered. After examining these and other curiosities of the museum, the assembly proceeded to the adjoining great aula of the University, where the general director of the royal collection, Von Olfers, took the presidential chair in lieu of the Hanoverian minister Von Braun, who had been elected, but was prevented from attending by official pre-occupation. Von Olfers addressed a few words of general and hearty welcome, and the discussion was commenced by an historical *resumé* of the origin of the town and territory of Berlin, from the pen of Herr Dr. Fidicin, keeper of the town archives. Dr. Mannhardt read a paper on the importance of traditions and sagas for the earliest history of all nations, and the necessity of uniting the investigations of all countries by a common so-

ciety, and an organ of communication that should embrace, at least, all the Northern and affiliated nationalities.

The assembly was then declared opened, and the members referred to the several sections for which they had entered their names, to choose a section-president and vice-president, which in section I. fell upon Dr. Lisch, President of the Archives of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Director Von Ledeben, who has the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Cabinet of Arts and National Archæology. As it will be impossible to follow the other sections in the space of this letter, I must restrict this report of it as especially the most interesting to English readers. The first of the eight original questions, and one supplementary proposed for it, was No. 7, "What is the meaning of the miniature waggons in bronze which have been found in the Mark of Brandenburg and elsewhere?" Dr. Lisch produced a four-wheeled specimen, which had been dug from a tumulus about six miles from Schwerin, with a bronze table; and one was shewn connected with a hollow handle, into which a pole could be inserted, evidently to bear it aloft. The most curious was in the Austrian province of Karmthia, in which a female figure of large dimensions rises above four smaller ones. Professor Chlybouski produced the copy of one edited by Winkelman, with a figure on wheels, supporting what in modern phrase would be called a punch-bowl, and his idea was that they were used at the festal boards of our ancestors for the purpose of more easily passing the beverage they indulged in from one to another, a practice by no means unusual in Britain at the beginning of the present century, when deep draughts were desired, with the smallest possible amount of exertion. He thought this practice would explain the automaton figures which Homer mentions with such indications of importance. However singular this opinion, it gained confirmation that with the Mecklenburgh specimen on the table a large bronze bowl was found supported by the waggon; and a curious instance of the strength and tenacity of popular tradition regarding it was instanced by the President, that in this barrow lay a carriage and implements of various kinds, though with the usual exaggeration of the peasantry, the material of carriage and implements was fabled of pure gold and immense value. It was rather astonishing that almost in the immediate neighbourhood which Tacitus must have had in view in his description of the worship of Hertha, her *castum nemus*, and the waggon on which she was

annually dragged to be washed in the sacred lake, no one should have pointed out the passage with reference to these discoveries.

On the question what Roman inscriptions have been found in portions of Germany not reached by the Romans, three bronze basins were shewn, with long handles, on which latter the word *tepedia* was plainly legible; they had been placed one in another: in the lower one, ice or snow had been put, in the next above it wine, and the third was pierced with holes to allow the percolation of water, which it is well known the Romans generally introduced into their thick and mucous vintages. In the same barrow from which these were exhumed another instance of the truth and constancy of popular traditions was mentioned, as in it eight skeletons were found in a kneeling or bent position; and a popular legend had long designated it as a place around which eight subterraneans (*unterundischen*) held their nightly revels. An inscription was produced by Professor Mornsen from Täplitz, of which he could decipher the letters without being able to discover their meaning.

Professor Halter next read a paper on the extensive grave-field found at Ulm, which he believed must date from the sixth century, and by it was proved that incineration and burial of the dead were practised at one and the same time.

On the following morning, the 14th, the ex-Archivarius Habel, of Lekeirstein, opened the sitting by the report of a commission appointed to survey the Roman wall through Germany, of which commission he is president, but this is too long to be given *in extenso*; in the course of his remarks he stated that a translation of Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce's able work on the Roman wall in Britain was projected.

The Director then produced three skulls, taken respectively from tumuli of the stone, bronze, and iron periods, which bore the most decisive varieties of type, and would be interesting in England to test and compare with those of our corresponding periods.

The transactions in this first section on the 17th had little interest for an English public; but that of the 18th was remarkable for a report by Dr. Berzelius, teacher of northern antiquities at Lund, in Sweden, on a large discovery of Roman and German antiquities, found in what we are taught to consider as the cradle of our country, in Angeln, viz. at South Braderup, or Fastling, about five German miles south of Flensburg; twelve Roman

coins, from Trajan to Commodus, were found, but none later, so that five generations may have passed away before, according to Bede, the inhabitants of that land left it for England. Dr. Berzelius enumerated many of the usual objects of a Roman commander, or legionarius, intermingled with many purely German, particularly some pieces of a woollen garment with woollen fringe, and portions of a military lorica, where the rings are jointed exactly like mediæval specimens. But Dr. Berzelius, though he had been on the spot, did not appear to be aware of the importance to archaeology of this discovery. That it was valuable, many of the pieces brought to Hamburg would vouch: a good many silver hespa, ending in a broad angle, and containing in a groove portions of a leather garment, on which the rivets still remained by which the leather was fastened, seemed to point to the splendid garments of a priest or Druid, whilst a most gorgeous golden ring, of purest metal, would denote some superior leader; the front of the ring consisted of three oblong shields, with ornaments round the rims, but without any inscription, and the bullion value alone was stated at nearly £20, whilst the form would give an excellent model for a modern jeweller. The remaining portion of this day was occupied by reading and verifying the protocols, which will be published in the *Correspondenz Blatt*, the organ of the Society.

At a meeting of the deputies of the Society, the locality of its direction was transferred to Stuttgart and München, fixed on as the place of its meeting in 1859. The Archivar Paulus undertook the onerous office of secretary, and is prepared to publish, at the expense of the Wurtemberg Government, his map of all the existing Roman roads and monuments, and the Germanic *rundwäthe* and tumuli in that kingdom, the labour of thirty-six years, which, from a specimen exhibited, must be a work of the greatest research and value, and its appearance will be welcomed by every lover of history and archaeology.

In the evening all the members were invited by the town to a grand *conversazione*, at what may be designated the Berlin Almack's, where refreshments the most *recherche* were handed round to the guests; and the famed Berlin cathedral choir gave some of those beautiful melodies which so delighted the musical world of London a few months back. Many of the principal professors of the University were absent for the long vacation, but all who were present paid

the greatest attention to the strangers. The venerable Alexander Von Humboldt (whose ninetieth birthday was celebrated but three days before by Director Waagen and two other friends in private) graced the meeting with his presence; and it was easy to see, from the universal marks of respect and reverence shewn him, how

much he is esteemed by every class of his countrymen; and your correspondent will ever esteem it one of the most fortunate moments of his life to have been presented to this certainly the greatest literary celebrity of his age, and to have exchanged with him a few words of gratulation and esteem.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE restoration of the chapter-house is now fast approaching completion, and has been hitherto very perfectly carried out. The chapter-house is on the east side of the great cloisters, and has been for many years used as a library. It is in future, however, to be devoted to its original purpose, the cathedral library being transferred to the room once appropriated to the college school, but which in mediæval times was the library of the Abbey. The plaster and whitewash are removed from the walls, and the spacious room now presents a clean and handsome appearance. The length is 71 feet 8 inches by 33 feet 8 inches in width. On the north and south walls there are Norman arcades of twelve arches in each; at the west end is a handsome Norman doorway, and above it a triplet window of the same style. The roof is pointed, but the simplicity of the stone ribs which support it shew that it is of a period little subsequent to the main part of the building. The east end is of fifteenth century workmanship, and terminates with a large Perpendicular window. The ceiling of this part is beautifully groined. The wooden floor has been removed, and is now being replaced by a handsome pavement of encaustic tiles. During this process three stone coffins, of the usual shape, but containing only a small portion of dust, were brought to light.

Who were the inmates of these stony sepulchres? Such a question is often asked in vain, but in this instance we can form something more than a conjecture on the subject. Leland informs us that several persons of great eminence were buried in the chapter-house, whose names in the time of that great antiquary were painted on the wall, near their grave-stones, in black letter:—

Hic jacet ROGERUS COMES DE HEREFORD.
 Hic jacet RICHARD STRONBOWE, FILIUS GILBERTI, comitis de Pembroke.
 Hic jacet GAULTERUS DE LACY.
 Hic jacet PHILIPPUS DE FOYE MILLES.
 Hic jacet BERNARDUS DE NOVO MERCATO.
 Hic jacet PAGANUS DE CADURCIS.

It is seldom that obliterated landmarks of antiquarian research are verified after a lapse of more than three hundred years of

dirt, whitewash, and neglect, but such in the present instance has been the fact. Leland died in 1552, and in 1858 judicious and careful restoration has not only confirmed the truth of his statements but even added to their importance. Whitewash had evidently been resorted to before the old antiquary paced the time-worn floors of our Cathedral with inkhorn and notebook, for we find, in addition to the inscriptions which he recorded, one in particular that his searching eye failed to discover. On the north wall, in one of the niches, by the removal of the calcareous crust, there can now be traced, though very faintly, the following inscriptions:—

Hic jacet ROGERUS COMES DE HEREFORD.

On the south wall, in a panel or niche:—

Hic jacet BARNARDUS DE NOVO MERCATO.
 Hic jacet PAGANUS DE CADURCIS.

In the adjoining panel:—

Hic jacet ROBERT CURTUS.
 Hic jacet ADAM DE CADURCIS.

Of these inscriptions only three are to be found in the old record, but additional ones contain the most interesting name of all,—we mean that of Robert Curtus, most likely a contraction for Robert Curthose, or Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to his place of burial. It is true that his effigy, in Irish oak, used to stand before the high altar, and that afterwards, being broken to pieces by the parliamentary army, the pieces were collected by Sir Humphrey Tracy of Stauway, who kept them until the Restoration, when they were deposited in the chapel of the Holy Apostles, on the north-east side of the choir. But it by no means follows that the remains of the unfortunate duke were deposited near his monument; and therefore, taking the authority of Leland as correlative testimony, we may reasonably infer that Robert Duke of Normandy was interred in the chapter-house of Gloucester Cathedral. The chapter-house itself is evidently of date coeval with the nave, the crypt, the columns of the choir, and other portions of the new abbey, founded by Serlo in 1089, the first stone of which

was laid by Robert, Bishop of Hereford. Serlo was the private chaplain to William the Conqueror, who was greatly attached to the city. It is said that he held his parliaments in the chapter-house; and this is not at all improbable, because the city had suffered much from fire before his first visit, and the spacious chapter-house, which could not have been seriously injured, was amply sufficient for the purpose. It is stated that "to render this assembly more grand, magnificent, and sumptuous, and that the ambassadors of foreign nations might admire the appearance of the company, he by his royal edicts was attended by all the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, thanes, and knights. He wore his crown, and made a grand and delicate fare. The great men appeared in golden or very splendid robes, which were called *festiva indumenta*, and the town found much of his entertainment and clothing, as it did for his successors, when at this place. He was at no time more courteous, gentle, or

kind, than at such assemblies, so that those who came might see that his bounty equalled his riches." It appears from the Saxon Chronicle that Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, held two of his councils here. In 1085, at Christmas, the king held court here for five days. King Henry the First held his court here at Candlemas, 1123, and sent his letter all over England, commanding his bishops, abbots, and thanes to elect an archbishop of Canterbury. On the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 1216, the chapter-house of the Abbey witnessed the assemblage of prelates in the presence of the Pope's legate, who came to honour the coronation of Henry the Second. After the Great Rebellion, Thomas Pury, jun., Esq., whose arms are on the north side of the east window, assisted by Mr. Sheppard, Capt. Herring, and others, instituted a library in the old chapter-house in the year 1648. —*From a Correspondent.*

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society took place, Oct. 21, at Enfield. The Vicar having most kindly proffered his house for the place of meeting, the company assembled in the large and handsome library shortly after one o'clock. In the absence of Lord Ebury and the Rev. J. M. Heath, who were detained by unexpected engagements, the chair was taken by J. R. Asbury, Esq., of Enfield. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., entered into some details of the more ancient and celebrated edifices of the town and neighbourhood, including the church, with its interesting monuments and superb brass to the memory of Lady Tiptoft; the palace, with its noble ceilings, fireplaces, matchless wainscot work, and unrivalled

cedar; a house of ornamental brick-work, now used as the railway-station; the grammar-school, and the lodges of the chase. Mr. Tuff, a local antiquary, followed, with some account of the objects of interest discovered at various times within the limits of the parish; and John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., furnished a memoir of Richard Gough, who resided at Enfield, and an autograph catalogue of the museum of that famous antiquary. The party subsequently paid a visit to the localities described in Mr. Hugo's paper, when that gentleman pointed out to their notice the various peculiarities to which he referred. The weather was every thing that could be wished, and the company did not separate till the shadows of evening had brought to its conclusion a most delightful day.

DISCOVERIES OF SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

SOME very interesting additions to our Anglo-Saxon collections have recently been made in various parts of Kent, and particularly near Faversham. They bear a very close analogy to the celebrated Faussett collection, with the addition of some superb horse-furniture in bronze, elaborately worked with interlacing patterns, partly silvered and set with garnets. All the interments of the Saxon period denoted burial of the body entire. Adjoining the cemetery, however, were found Roman cinerary urns. The juxtaposition of Ro-

man and Saxon burial-places has been noted at Sittingbourne and Strood, and at several other localities in Kent and in other counties.

Further discoveries of Saxon remains have also been found at Bowcombe Down, near Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, the scene of excavations made by Mr. Hillier, and recorded in his history of the island. They were accidentally brought to light, and would have been destroyed but for the exertions of Mr. John Lock, who spared no pains to save them.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

No. IX.

CLAVERING HUNDRED.—No. II.

Farnham.—Langley.—Maunden.—Ugley.

Farnham.—This church is now being rebuilt in a costly style by Joseph Clarke, Esq., diocesan architect, at the expense of the rector and landowners of the parish. The following list of arms was taken a few months prior to the demolition of the old church. The former church consisted of chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower. The fabric was probably Norman, but the font was the only tangible evidence of the fact. The general appearance of the church was Perpendicular, of rather late date. The south porch was of considerable merit: its loss is to be regretted, as it was the best of a series of panelled stone porches, evidently by the same hand; the remaining ones being at Clavering, Little Chis-hall, and Anstey. Arms:—

1. On a monument to *Henry Lilley, Esq.*, Rouge Dragon, 1698, Gu., 3 lilies alipt arg., 2, 1.
2. On a monument to *Nathaniel Geering*, Rector, Gu., 2 bars or, on each 3 mascles of the field, on a canton sab. a lion's face or. Crest, an antelope's head erased, quarterly, arg., sab., thereon four mascles counterchanged, attired or.
3. On a monument to *Thomas Wisdome*, Rector, 1825, Sab., 2 chevrons erm. between 3 mullets or. Crest, a sphere.
4. On a modern monument to some members of the *Gosling* family, arms, quarterly:—

- 1, 4. *Gosling*, Gu., a chevron between 3 crescents or.
- 2, 3. Quarterly:—
 - 1, 4. *Brograve*, Arg., 3 lions pass., in pale gu.
 - 2, 3. — Barry of 6, arg., az.; impaling *Grey*, barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 annulets gu.

On an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly:—

- 1, 4. — Sab., 3 conies courant arg.
 - 2, 3. — Sab., a crosslet or between 3 demi-lions ramp. arg.
- Crest, a lion's jamb erect gu., holding a fleur-de-lys or.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCV.

In the east window the arms of *Trinity College, Oxford*, in modern stained glass.

Langley.—A remote village church, consisting of chancel, nave, and west tower: without arms or monuments.

Maunden.—A cruciform church, with west tower and spire. This church has been allowed to fall into a most lamentable state of decay: a considerable portion is in the greatest danger of falling, and no one seems to care to have it restored.

In the north transept is a large monument to *Sir William Waade, Knt.*, who died Oct. 21, 1623, aged 77, with 5 shields of arms:—

1. *Waade*, Az., a saltire between four escallops or. Crest, a rhinoceros passant gu., tusked, &c., or.
2. *Patten*, Lozengy erm., sab.
3. Quarterly:—
 1. *Waade*.
 2. — Or, a chevron between 3 eagles' heads erased sab.
 3. — Gu., 3 garbs or, 2, 1.
 4. — Barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 maunches gu.; imp. *Patten*, quarterly of 8—4, 4:—
 1. *Patten*.
 2. — Gu., 2 lions pass., in pale or.
 3. *Scrope*, Az., a bend or.
 4. — Arg., chev. gu. between 3 torteaux.
 5. — Gu., a fess arg., a file of 3 points or.
 6. — Gu., a chevron between 3 escallops or.
 7. *Brydges*, Arg., on cross sab. a leopard's face or.
 8. — Erm., a cross bottonny sab.
4. The same as No. 3.
5. *Waade*, quarterly of four, as before, impaling
 - 1, 4. *Marbury* of Northumberland, Sab., a cross engrailed between 4 nails sab.
 - 2, 3. *Marbury* of Walton, co. Chester, Arg., on fess. az. 3 garbs or.

On a flat stone in the chancel to *Gertrude*, wife of *Richard James, Gent.*, 1634, arms, quarterly:—

- 1, 4, *James*, Arg., a chevron between 3 fer de moulins barways sab.
- 2, 3, *Haestrecht*, Arg., two bars wavy az., on chief or 3 eagles displayed sab.; imp. *Nightingale*, Per pale gu., erm., a rose counterchanged.

Crests:—

1. *James*, a garb arg., banded vert.
2. *Haestrecht*, a rose between 2 wings displayed.

Against the north wall of the chancel are five achievements to the *Southouse* family:—

1. *Southouse*, Az., on bend cottized arg. 3 martlets gu.
2. *Southouse*, imp. vert, a chevron between 3 stags' heads cabossed or.
3. *Southouse*, imp. gyronny of eight, erm., sab., over all a lion ramp. or.
4. *Southouse*, imp. az., 3 fishes haurient arg., 2, 1, over all fretty gu.
5. *Southouse*, imp. quarterly,—
 - 1, 4, Arg., lion ramp. sab.
 - 2, 3, a chevron between 3 mullets sab.

The following arms were formerly in the windows; they have long since been removed:—

1. *Leventhorpe*, Arg., a bend gobony gu., sab., cottized of last.
2. — Gu., a bend arg., in sinister chief a crab of last.
3. Quarterly:—
 1. Gu., a griffin segreant or.
 2. Gyronny of 12, or, gu.
 3. Quarterly, gu., az., a lion ramp. arg.
 4. Arg., a bugle-horn sab., strung gu., between 3 trefoils slipt of the second.

Ugley.—This church contains nothing remarkable. The singular name of this village has given rise to the ditty,—

“Ugley church and Ugley steeple,
Ugley parson, Ugley people.”

This has proved so distasteful to the vicars of Ugley, that they have made several attempts to get the name changed to *Oakley*, which they contend is original and correct.

1. On a monument to *Paul Wright, D.D.*, Vicar, 1785, Az., 2 bars arg., in chief 3 leopards' faces or; impaling
 - 1, 4, *Bridgeman*, Sab., 10 besants, 4, 3, 2, 1, on chief arg. a lion pass. sab.
 - 2, 3. — Paly of 6, or, gu., on canton arg. a bear salient sab., muzzled or.
2. On a monument to *Isaac Whittington, Esq.*, of Orford House, 1773, arms, quarterly:—

- 1, 4. *Whittington*, Gu., a fess chequy or, az.
- 2, 3, defaced, but should be Arg., a chevron between 3 cinquefoils sab.
3. On a monument to *Samuel Leightonhouse, Esq.*, of Orford House, 1823, Arg., 3 chevrons ermines, impaling
 - 1, 4. *Chamberlayne*, Gu., an incutcheon arg. within an orle of mullets or.
 - 2, 3. *Stanes*, Arg., a bend cottized sab. Crest, a demi-lion ramp. sab., holding in his fore paw an ear of wheat proper.

Also two achievements, both the same as the last monument.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

Rectory, Wickham Bonhunt,
Oct. 13, 1858.

THE ROMAN WALLS OF DAX.

MR. URBAN.—You have already advocated the preservation of the remarkable mural fortification of the ancient town of Dax, now being destroyed by order of its Town Council. The exertions of M. Léo Drouyn and M. de Caumont have, it appears, failed, for at the present moment the walls are being levelled; and I was told that although the Mayor and most of the better class of the residents regretted the vandalism, yet the shopocrats had carried the day, and the whole of the walls, or the greater and better part, were doomed to fall.

Having recently visited Dax, I now feel entitled to speak from personal observation. Most of the Roman walls of the ancient cities of France have been de-

stroyed, or they have been so mutilated and repaired that their original features are only to be partially recognised, as at Sens, Tours, Vienne, Narbonne, Autun, &c. Many towns still conspicuous for their ancient monuments do not possess a trace of their original walls, or only a vestige here and there, such as Rheims, Lyons, and Marseilles. In our own country we possess, in spite of Town Council and speculations of all kinds, some few interesting remains of Roman walls, as, for instance, at Colchester, Pevensey, Richborough, &c., and they are always viewed by the architect, the antiquary, and the historian with great interest. But neither England nor France possesses any example equal in good preservation to the walls of Dax. It

is therefore somewhat astonishing that in a country which prides itself upon its recognition of the national monuments, and whose ruler has only recently promulgated his sentiments in favour of the preservation and study of the Roman as well as the ecclesiastical remains,—in such a country, filled also with archaeological societies, it is surprising and disgusting to witness a little knot of tradesmen conspiring together, and successfully conspiring, to outrage good taste and feeling by the demolition of ancient remains of the rarest and most interesting kind, and persevering in their scheme under public exposure, and, I fear I must add, with the knowledge of the government, but, I believe, not of the Emperor himself. I trust the English press will, in this case, give him information which his usual advisers seem to have withheld from him, and then I think we may rely upon his good taste and good sense for the preservation of such portions of the Roman fortifications as the Town Council of Dax may not have succeeded in destroying.

Since M. de Caumont's visit, large portions of the wall on the eastern side of the town have fallen, together with gates and some very curious architectural details, which M. de Caumont very fortunately engraved. But at least three-fourths of the walls yet remain perfect, up to their original altitude. They are from twenty to thirty feet in height, about twelve feet thick, and constructed with boulders strongly cemented and faced with small squared stones banded at intervals with courses of tiles, and based upon a foundation of large blocks. Throughout the walls are flanked with towers, which are equally well preserved, but filled up with dirt and filth, and covered at the top, on the southern side, with brushwood. It is therefore at present impossible fully to examine these towers, for as soon as the enormous mass of dirt with which they are coated is removed, they are pulled down. M. de Caumont noticed one while being destroyed, which had an entrance into it from the interior. The upper parts of several which I examined have openings outwards, not unlike medieval embrasures, and they are hollow from a certain height from the bottom. On the north side the wall and towers have been whitewashed, but on the south they have escaped this civic decoration, and here they can best be studied. One remarkable peculiarity is to be noticed. The wall on the south, at the

height of about twenty-three feet, slopes inwards some six or seven feet towards the top, which is wide enough for two persons to walk abreast. But the enormous accumulation of dirt forbids a close and correct examination of the interior construction of this interesting fortification. The Town Council alleges in defence of what is obviously a mere job to make money, that room is wanted! Now, if they were to carry out into the neighbouring sterile fields the ordure within the walls and close to their houses, they would recover a space as extensive as the walls themselves, and benefit the salutary condition of the town at the same time. The same improvement might be made outside the walls. Here the ancient Roman drainage has been allowed to become choked up until the soil is but little better than a bog, and yet no effort is made to clear out the drains, or to make decent the impure *enceinte*; but in destroying the Roman walls, the Town Council shews singular energy and determination.

Dax, the Roman *Aqua Tarbellica*, was particularly noted for its warm springs. On entering the town the visitor will be struck with the clouds of steam which rise from these perennial fountains of hot water, which supply the inhabitants abundantly for domestic purposes. The Romans enclosed these springs in their usual substantial masonry; and upon this substructure an encircling series of light arches has been raised, by no means in bad taste. I noticed the remains of an amphitheatre, of a very humble kind, still used at times for bull-fights, but I could not ascertain if any collections of antiquities had been made in the town. M. Darribet very politely shewed us a marble recumbent figure of a Cupid, recently discovered in pulling down the walls, and the two following inscriptions, preserved in the *mairie*:—

I . O . M
M . SILVA
NIVS
SILVIA
NVS
V . S . L . M .
. AEMILIUS PLA
CIDVS POMPAEIO
NENSIS . AN . X . . .
H . S . EST .

C. ROACH SMITH.

Temple-place, Strood,
Oct. 16, 1858.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

A Guide to the Cathedrals of England and Wales: their History, Architecture, and Traditions, with Notices of the Monuments of their Illustrious Dead, and short Notes of the chief Objects of interest in every Cathedral City. By MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A. (London: Stanford).—

It is somewhat singular that notwithstanding their interest, we have not till now had anything like a handbook to all the cathedrals. Local guide-books abound, each viewing the building from its own close, regarding it as the special wonder of the world, and seeming scarcely conscious that others of equal interest were to be found elsewhere. Mr. Walcott has attempted to view all from the same impartial point of sight, and has given us the result in this compact little volume. Like the first edition of Rickman's great work, this can only be regarded as an attempt; the outline has been well drawn, and Mr. Walcott has shewn what is required, but has been by no means successful in the filling in. The work is on too small a scale to do justice to the subject; too many facts, or assumed facts, are crowded into every page, and there is a want of clearness about the descriptions that is very confusing to the reader. It is, however, in the power of our readers to lend the author considerable assistance, and we therefore hope that some one will be found in every city, who, with this book in his hand, will go over the cathedral, verify all the statements, and correct any errors. It is a work in which we are all interested, and feel bound to render every assistance, we are therefore grateful to Mr. Walcott for giving us so good a foundation to work upon.

In addition to the notices of the cathedrals, we have attention drawn to some of the objects of interest to be found in most cities, and interspersed is a large amount of information respecting men who once moved beneath the cathedral's shade.

A Handbook to the Abbey Church of S. Mary, Sherborne, (re-opened August 18, 1858). By the Rev. EDWARD HARSTON, M.A., Vicar of Sherborne. Fcap. 8vo. (London: J. H. & J. Parker).—This little work is creditable alike to the vicar, Mr. Harston, who has compiled it, and to the patrons, the Digby family, whose noble generosity has occasioned it, and whose good deeds are here recorded. The church is a very

fine one, and its architectural history and peculiarities are carefully and well described by Mr. Harston. The main fabric is essentially Norman, and of the twelfth century; but so much altered in the fifteenth, when the inner surface of the walls were in great part cased with panelling of the Perpendicular style, and vaults with fan-tracery introduced, that the present appearance belongs rather to the later period. The Norman porch was restored a few years ago: the upper story, which was in the Perpendicular style, was removed, and an attempt made to restore the Norman work,—not very successfully. In the recent restorations of the choir an attempt has been made to alter the style, but all the decorations of the time of Henry VII. have been copied as faithfully as possible, with very rich and magnificent effect.

The total sum expended in the recent restorations will not fall short of 30,000*l.*, the greater part of which was contributed by the Digby family. The restoration of the nave and transepts was completed in 1851, at the cost of 13,868*l.*, of which more than half was contributed by the late Earl Digby. The architect was the late Mr. Carpenter. The restoration of the choir was commenced in 1856, and completed in August, 1858, under the direction of Mr. Slater, and at the sole expense of the patron, George Digby Wingfield Digby, Esq., an example which may well be held up for imitation by other wealthy families and improprators of tithes.

We venture to hope that a new edition of this useful little manual will speedily be called for, and that Mr. Harston will be induced to carry out the idea suggested in his prefatory notices of including some account of the abbey buildings, the almshouse, the castle, and the lodge; in short, to make a complete handbook of the antiquities of Sherborne, which are unusually interesting. We cannot refrain from inserting in our pages the following curious document, with Mr. Harston's account of the discovery:—

"The vicarage-house is ancient, standing westward of the site of Allhallows Church. In the course of some recent repairs, a schedule of vellum was found, enclosed between three stones in the wall of the present dining-room, of which the following is a copy:—

"Be hit knowen to alle crystyn men and wyymen that oure holy fadir the pope hath very knowlyche by revelacioun whate modestye is for

the sekyns that raynyth nowe a monge the peple. yn any wyse when that ye hyrth of thus bull, furste sey in the worschup of God, of oure lady and seynte martyne, ij. pater noster, ij. Ave and a Crede, and the morow aftir mediatly hyre ye yowre masse of seynt martyne, and the masse whyle sey ye the sawter of our lady, and yeue one offrynge to seynte martyne, whate that evyr ye wille, and promyse ye to faste ony^a a yere yn brede and watyr whyles that ye lyve, othir sum othir person for you. And he that belyvyth not on this stondaythe in the sentence of holy Church, for hit hath be prechyd at Powol's cro-se.

"This curious document was deciphered by Albert Way, Esq., and is considered by him to relate to the sweating sickness which devastated the country in 1485, (1 Henry VII.)"—[p. 67.]

A Handbook for Travellers in Kent and Sussex. With Map. (London: John Murray.)—We cordially welcome this volume as a real acquisition to our library of guide-books; the editor of the Handbooks bids fair to remove from us the reproach that Englishmen know less of their own country than of any other. Each succeeding volume of the series appears to be better than the last, and the present volume opens up one of the richest districts of England in every point of view,—a district full of historical associations and of archaeological remains; the field is wide and rich, and it has been well worked. The most recent local histories have been freely made use of, so freely, indeed, that we should have thought questions of copy-right might arise; but that does not affect the reader, who may rest assured that the most recent and best information extant on each place is here condensed and offered to him in a commodious form. Take Canterbury, for instance; the cream of the recent works of Professors Stanley and Willis is here given, probably with the consent of those learned gentlemen, who may be well pleased to see the results of their labours thus freely given to the people.

The subject of antiquities altogether is more fully and better treated than we have ever seen before in any similar work, and with a remarkable freedom from prejudice: the researches of Mr. Roach Smith in Roman antiquities are fully acknowledged and made use of; each writer in his own department has justice done to him, and is laid under contribution for the general benefit. The usual divisions are adopted: "Primeval or British, Roman, Saxon, and Medieval, embracing ecclesiastical, military, and domestic buildings." The latter, if we mistake not, is a new feature, and perhaps the most interesting. A good summary of each division is given at the beginning of each county, and on the whole carefully done, though this part might be a little more full with

advantage: for example, under the head of "Norman Ecclesiastical Architecture in Kent," we miss the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, a considerable part of which belongs to the early Norman period, the work of Conrad, and one of the most interesting remains in the county: it is described in the body of the work, but should have been cited in the Introduction. Cowling Castle was worth notice under the head either of military or domestic, but escapes from both. Of Nurstead Court the same may be said. The very remarkable gatehouse of Saltwood Castle is rather unjustly slighted: it is a perfect dwelling-house of the fifteenth century, with some peculiar features. The remarkably perfect and interesting manor-house of Lymne is also passed over very slightly, and not understood.

In Sussex we have only observed a slight error in the description of Brode Place, which is said to be of the fourteenth century: it is really of the fifteenth, with additions and alterations of the time of Elizabeth—an interesting ruin, with some remarkably good chimneys. The chapel is described as "two stories in height, but entered through an ante-chapel of one only;" judging from the usual practice in the domestic chapels of the middle ages, the reverse of this account is probably the truth: the body of the chapel is of two stories, and the sacarium, or place for the altar, of one only, as at the Hospital at Sherborne, and numerous other places.

Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire, translated by Mr. JOHN STEBBING, (Willis and Co.,) has reached the sixteenth volume, which is occupied with accounts of the disastrous campaigns of Dresden, Vittoria, Leipsig, and Hanau. The history is thus brought down to the end of the year 1813. The English had by this time invaded France, and the allies had driven Napoleon within the Rhine. Two more volumes are promised, and then M. Thiers will have completed his great work.

India: an Historical Sketch. By the Rev. GEORGE TREVOR. (Religious Tract Society.)—In this small volume Mr. Trevor has packed together an immense mass of information respecting India, and withal has made a very readable work. He has described the country, the various races of people inhabiting it, their manners and customs, and their different sovereigns, and has drawn up a very clear account of the rule of the East India Company, bringing down the series of events to the present time.

The Unity of Medicine; its Corruptions and Divisions, as by Law established in England and Wales, with their Causes, Effects, and Remedy. By a Fellow of the College of Surgeons. With a Coloured Chart. (London: Balliere.)—Without more space than we have at our disposal we cannot do justice to this volume, which appears to be the result of extensive reading respecting the offices of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, formerly united, and which it appears to be the author's wish to see again practised by the same person.

MR. BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

The third portion of *Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual* presents some marked features of improvement over the first two; more care has been taken in revising the labours of the original compiler, and so many additions have been made that we can now speak in very favourable terms of the work, which is one that must eventually find a place in every well-furnished library. Amongst the additions we notice a list of De Foe's works, which may be regarded as nearly perfect; of Sir William Dugdale's, which occupies ten pages, and tends to raise our esteem for the labours of that eminent man, and make us cordially agree with old Ant. à Wood when he says, "What Dugdale hath done is prodigious. His memory ought to be venerated, and had in everlasting remembrance." Dalaway, Daniell, Dante, Decker, Dibdin, Domesday, and many other articles, are either much enlarged or altogether new.

One of the most attractive of books has been added to the *Illustrated Library*, in the shape of a double volume, containing *Holbein's Dance of Death*, and the *Bible Cuts*; the former with Mr. Douce's introduction, the latter with Dr. Dibdin's. The illustrations were engraved for the late Mr. Pickering, and the volumes, if we mistake not, were published at a guinea each.

To the *Standard Library* the concluding volumes of *Neander's Church History* have been added; they bring the history down to the first part of the fifteenth century,

and include an account of the early reformation in England, in which we observe some marks of carelessness on the part of the translator, as for instance where Bishop Grosteste or Greathead is called "Grosshead, or Capito of Lincoln," and whose signature, "Lincolniensis," is mistaken for his name. This is a portion of our history deserving of more attention than it has yet received. The Councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, — Jerome of Prague, Huss, and Conrad of Waldhausen, are all brought prominently before the reader's notice, while a capital index concludes and enhances the value of the work.

The Poetical Works of Alfred Johnstone Hollingsworth, with Memoir of the Author. Edited by Dr. GEORGE SEXTON. Vol. I. Second Edition. (London: C. J. Skeet.)—This volume contains one long poem, "Childe Erconwalde," and some fragments of the author, a talented but unfortunate young man, who died in 1853. From the memoir prefixed we learn that he was the illegitimate child of some lady of fortune, and when young was placed with a clergyman near Liverpool, who educated and brought him up. In process of time he fell in love with a young lady, whose parents forbade the match on account of his birth, and this had such an effect upon his mind that he left England and took to a roving life, returning only when he wanted a fresh supply of cash. The longer poem is not without merit, and, from the author's love of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, presents many quaint features which add to its interest.

Punishment the Conceit of Men's Minds, by JAMES BIDEN, (Aylott and Son,) commences with this paragraph:—"In previous publications I have shewn that the theology of Christendom is false; not alone Catholicism, or Popery, but Protestantism also." He then proceeds to give his views respecting the Bible, the Devil, Hell, Revelation, and Worship, but none of Mr. Biden's views will probably be of much interest to our readers.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

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

SEPT. 13.

The ship "Austria" left Hamburg on the 4th of September, with a human freight of 425 persons and a crew of 103 officers and men, and on the 13th was suddenly set on fire by the carelessness of her crew. The steerage was ordered to be fumigated with burning tar. In effecting this operation the boatswain heated a chain, intending to dip it into the tar, but he made it too hot to hold, and dropping it on the deck fired the planks. In the confusion the tar was overset, and all was flame in an instant. Mr. Brews, a British civil servant, *en route* for British Columbia, and one of the saved, has supplied an intelligent narrative. He saw smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming, "The ship is on fire! what will become of us?" The Captain, bareheaded, rushed on deck, crying, "We are all lost;" and he shortly after fell overboard in a frantic effort to lower a boat. The ship was a steamer, and going head to wind, the flames spread with great rapidity. Mr. Brews ordered the helmsman to turn her side to the wind, and got it done after some difficulty, but the helmsman left the wheel, and the ship turned head to wind of her own accord. An attempt was made to lower a boat; it swamped. A second attempt upon another boat was made, but the people crowded her in such numbers that the attempt was for a moment abandoned. Renewed, a similar scene followed. The boat was swamped. Only three of her load held on. One was saved, and one strangled by a rope. Some gentlemen were suffocated in the smoking room; the engineers met a similar fate. The second-cabin passengers were shut in their cabin by the fire; some were drawn up through the ventilator, but the greater number perished by suffocation.

All who were rescued were picked up by the "Maurice" and a Norwegian bark. Some escaped in part of the fractured boats; one or two swam about for six hours; a few got off in a lifeboat. In all, of the total of 538 persons on board, only 67 were saved.

SEPT. 20.

Stockport may now be added to the list of manufacturing towns possessing "a people's park." The example so nobly set by Manchester some fifteen years ago to its neighbours has since been followed by Macclesfield, Blackburn, Bolton, Ashton, Halifax, and at length by Stockport. The inaugural proceedings this day were the subject of deep interest in the locality. The weather was warm, bright, and sunny, and a vast number of people had assembled in the park at an early hour. A procession started from the market-place of Stockport about half-past twelve o'clock, making a circuit through some of the principal streets of the borough, and traversing a distance altogether of about two miles and a half on its way to the park. This procession included the corporate body and other authorities of the town, most of the friendly societies, and a great number of private citizens. It included about 5,000 people, with fourteen bands of music, and great numbers of flags and banners. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen accompanying the procession were the Marquess of Westminster, Lord de Tabley, George Cornwall Legh, Esq., and Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., members for the county; James Kershaw, Esq., and J. B. Smith, Esq., members for the borough; and Frank Crossley, Esq., of Halifax. Numerous triumphal arches had been thrown across the line of the procession. In the evening a dinner was to take place at the Town Hall. The Mayor presented a bullock, with 200 loaves of bread and two barrels of ale, to be divided among the men who had been employed on the works.

OCT. 1.

Drainage of the Metropolis.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st, Mr. Bazalgette presented a report, setting forth the method of working out the scheme. This scheme is separated into two great departments by the course of the Thames. On the north side of the river it is designed, according to the plan of the report, to

ment of the ancient Olympic games, after being discontinued for nearly 1500 years. They are to be held at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, which is still in a very perfect state of preservation, and requires very little more than a good cleaning out, and are to take place on the three first Sundays in October, every fourth year, commencing in 1859. The games are to include horse-races, wrestling, throwing quoits, and other athletic sports; singing, music, and dancing, besides which there is to be an exhibition of flowers, fruits, cattle, and other articles of Greek produce or manufactures. This eccentric idea was formed by a wealthy Peloponnesian named Evangelos Zappas, who resides at Jassy, in Moldavia, and who has liberally endowed the games by placing at the disposal of the Hellenic government 400 shares in the Greek Steam Navigation Company, besides the sum of 3,000 Dutch ducats *in natura*. The prizes are to be awarded by a committee appointed each Olympiad by the Greek government, and will consist of gold and silver medals, and wreaths of silver leaves and flowers. The former will contain an effigy of the king, whilst on the reverse will be engraved the name of the founder—"Zappas," and the date, or rather the number, of the Olympiad. The winners of the prize-medals will be entitled to wear them at the button-hole, suspended by a blue-and-white watered silk ribbon.

OCT. 15.

Portugal.—The repose of continental politics has lately been broken by the fact of two French ships of the line being sent to Lisbon. We may briefly recapitulate the circumstances of this demonstrative expedition. The Portuguese authorities at Mozambique recently seized a French ship, the "Charles et Georges," accused of hunting up slaves in that region. The ship is now in the Tagus. It has been condemned as a prize. The French government demanded restitution and compensation, and refused to allow of any mediation. Consequently the Portuguese government felt compelled to submit.

OCT. 21.

The Great Bell of Westminster was this day raised to its final altitude, and nothing now remains to be done but to remove the hoisting apparatus, with its massive timbers and platforms, and to bolt the bell up to the iron girdles, which are all in their proper places, and ready for the onerous duty of sustaining it. The sponsors of the bell have seen fit to

change its name, which henceforth is to be "St. Stephen," in place of the more familiar but less dignified appellation of "Big Ben." The ceremony of baptism was performed with all due formality, after a ritual which seems to have been specially invented for the occasion. A workman gave the monster twenty-one successive strokes with a hammer, while his master called out "St. Stephen" after each successive stroke, and St. Stephen the bell was declared to be from henceforth.

OCT. 25.

India.—The Indian despatches present no new features; the rebels, broken up into small bodies, continue to infest Oude and the whole of the Bengal Presidency. On the 25th of August, Sir Hope Grant crossed the Goomtee abreast of Sultanpore, with 1,200 infantry and two guns, and occupied three villages in his front without opposition. He then cleared the cantonments of Sultanpore, and encamped on the ground just before occupied by the rebels. On the 28th the rebels moved down to the bank of the river and threatened our troops, who turned out and gave them a warm reception, driving them off with great slaughter. The rebels retired on Ussempoor, where 7,000 of them, with eight guns, are still said to be assembled. In other parts of the province little has been done to disperse the rebels, who scour the country with impunity. The rebel chiefs, at the head of numerous armed bands, are actively engaged in preparing for the ensuing campaign, and are enlisting recruits in considerable numbers. The Begum, it is said, has offered to give up the Nana to the British Government, provided she is pardoned, but it is doubtful whether the wily Mahratta will place himself in her power. The fact, however, induces a hope that dissensions have broken out in the rebel ranks, and that their leaders are beginning to see the hopelessness of the cause. The strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts is estimated at about 70,000 men, with 56 guns; so that there is much work before our troops in the next campaign, which Lord Clyde is now engaged in planning. It is said that nine columns will be organized at Lucknow to traverse the country in different directions, while the Commander-in-Chief will remain at Lucknow watching the progress of affairs. The several columns will be chiefly engaged in cutting off any bodies of rebels that may be flying, after defeat, from one district to another.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Sept. 24. Phillip Francis Little, esq., and Bryan Robinson, esq., to be Assistant Judges, G. J. Hodgett, esq., to be Attorney-General, and John Hayward, esq., to be Solicitor-General, Newfoundland.

Charles Young, esq., to be Attorney-General, and Wm. Swabey, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, Prince Edward Island.

Sept. 27. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., to be G.C.B. Capt. W. Cornwallis Aldham, R.N., Capt. George William Preedy, R.N., the Hon. Fred. W. Bruce, to be C.B.

The Right Rev. G. A. Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of New Zealand, to be Metropolitan; the Ven. C. J. Abraham to be Bishop of Waikato; the Ven. Wm. Williams to be Bishop of Waiapu; the Rev. Edmund Hobbhouse to be Bishop of Nelson; which three sees, with that of Christchurch, also in New Zealand, are all to be under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of New Zealand.

Sept. 28. Henry Adrian Churchill, C.B., to be Consul at Jassy.

Edward St. John Neale, esq., to be Consul in Bosnia.

Henry Sarell Ongley, esq., to be Consul at Patras.

Lewis J. Barbar, esq., to be Consul at Candia.

George Moore, esq., to be Consul in Virginia.

Sept. 30. Lieut.-Col. Richard Clement Moody,

R.E., to be Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Wymond Thomas Ugdivy Hamley to be Collector of Customs, British Columbia.

Oct. 1. Rear-Admiral Sir John Lecke, C.B., to be K.C.B.

Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, 13th Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Lowth, 68th Regiment, to be C.B.

Oct. 5. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., to be C.B.

Oct. 9. Sir James Outram, G.C.B., to be a Baronet.

Oct. 16. Captain James Robert Mann to be Surveyor-General, and C. Wing, esq., to be Collector of Customs, at Mauritius.

John Scott Tucker, esq., to be Engineer, Cape of Good Hope.

James Murray, esq., of the Foreign Office, to be one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.

Captain George Grey, son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, to be Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

J. B. Dasset, esq., to be Judge of the Northumberland County Courts.

The Rev. R. Jolly to be Tutor to Prince Arthur.

Mr. Hilary Farr, son of Mr. E. Farr, has received an appointment in the War Office.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18. At Constantinople, the wife of Jas. Aitkin, esq., a dau.

Sept. 15. At Belle Vue House, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major-Gen. Trollope, C.B., twin sons.

At Quebec, the wife of Col. Munro, C.B., 39th Regt., Commandant of the Garrison, a son.

At Parsonstown, Ireland, the wife of Capt. G. Meyler, 65th Regt., a son.

Sept. 17. At the Rectory-house, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, the wife of the Rev. John Clark Knott, a dau.

Sept. 18. At Canterbury, the wife of Alfred Lochée, esq., M.D., a son.

Sept. 19. At the Priory, East Farleigh, the wife of Jas. Johnson Ellis, esq., a dau.

At Silverlands, Chertsey, the wife of Capt. Beaumont Hotham, a son.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., London, the wife of Dr. Tyler Smith, a son.

Sept. 20. At the Hotel de l'Ecu, Geneva, Lady Mordaunt, a dau.

At Glen Earn, Perthshire, the wife of Frederick J. Colin Halkett, esq., late Capt. 71st Highland Light Infantry, a son.

Sept. 21. At Great Cumberland-st., the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

At Castle-grove, Bampton, the wife of Major Vials, late 45th Regt., a dau.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, a son.

At the Parsonage, Plymtree, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Dornford, a son.

Sept. 22. At Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, the wife of John Whitehead, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Cranmer-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a dau.

At the Rectory, Southey, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Archibald E. Julius, a dau.

At the Five Houses, Clapton, Mrs. Henry Grissel, a son.

At Farnham Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Webster Maunsell, a dau.

At Warwick-house, Addison-road, Kensington, the wife of Daniel Morgan, esq., a dau.

At Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Alfred Wilson, esq., a son.

Sept. 23. The wife of Thomas Lyde, esq., of Bekwell-house, Brixton-hill, a dau.

At Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the wife of the Rev. John D. Letts, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, a son.

Sept. 24. At Milton Vicarage, Pewsey, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. Gale, a dau.

Sept. 25. At Bromley, the wife of T. E. Scudamore, esq., a dau.

At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. George Browne, a son.

At Mersham-house, Hants, the wife of Capt. O. A. Grimston, a dau.

At Manthorpe-cottage, Grantham, the wife of Henry Beaumont, esq., a son.

At Redhall, Carrickfergus, the wife of the Very Rev. George Bull, Dean of Connor, a son and heir.

At Stoke-road, Gosport, the wife of Daniel Steele, a son and heir.

Sept. 26. At Wrotham-park, London, the Viscountess Enfield, a son.

At Hamilton-place, the Lady Adeliza, Manners, a son.

At Upper Grosvenor-st., Grosvenor-sq., London, the wife of Charles Penruddocke, esq., of Compton-park, Wilts, a son and heir.

At Naples, the wife of John Nicholas Robin, esq., a dau.

Sept. 27. At Oddington Rectory, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. George Petch, a dau.

At Castle Huntly, the wife of Fountaine Walker, esq., a son.

Sept. 28. At Norland-sq., Notting hill, the wife of T. Spencer Cobbold, M.D., F.L.S., a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of George Stratton, esq., a dau.

At Elmhurst-hall, Lichfield, the wife of Newton John Lane, esq., a son.

At Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, a dau.

At Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Francis Tagart, esq., a son.

At the residence of the Marquess of Donegal, Grosvenor-sq., Lady Harriet Ashley, a dau.

At Appleby-hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rowland Winn, esq., a son.

At Nice, the wife of Dr. Gurney, of Nice, a son.

Sept. 29. At Crofthorne-court, Worcestershire, the wife of F. D. Hollis, esq., a dau.

At Sunderland-ter., Westbourne-park, the wife of C. Foyle Randolph, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Cranborne Vicarage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Carnegie, a son.

Sept. 30. At Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Whittingham, C.B., 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

At Bute-house, Campden-hill, the wife of John Leslie, esq., a dau.

At the Grove, Woodford, the wife of L. H. Winckworth, esq., a son.

At Carlton-house-ter., Mrs. Dudley H. Ryder, a dau.

At Hatcham-lodge, New-cross, the wife of W. H. Tindall, esq., a son.

Oct. 1. At Cumberland-lodge, Windsor-park, the Lady Mary Hood, a son.

At Gloucester-ter., London, the Hon. Mrs. Phillips, a son and heir.

At Scottow Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson, a son.

At Farrance's Hotel, Mrs. Dunkinfield Astley, a dau.

At Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of Christopher Cradock, esq., a son.

At Bernard-st., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., a dau.

At Cliphsham Rectory, Rutland, the wife of the Rev. Charles T. Hoskins, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Voryd-hall, Rhyll, the wife of William Holt Midgercy, esq., a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Capt. Chichester Crookshank, a son.

Oct. 3. At Cotswold, Torquay, the wife of Edward Appleton, esq., twin daus.

At Leamington, the wife of W. S. B. Whitworth, esq., of Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire, a son.

At Reading, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby Shaw, a son.

At Leicester, the wife of G. H. Nevinson, esq., a son.

At Devonshire-house, Battersea, the wife of the Rev. Robert Graves, a dau.

At Upper Brook-st., London, the Right Hon. Lady Kello, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Moss-hall, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, the wife of Robert Charles Lindley, esq., a dau.

At High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, the wife of John Lubbock, esq., a son.

In Grosvenor-pl., Hyde-park, the wife of R. H. Wyatt, esq., a dau.

At Cliftonville, Belfast, the wife of Col. Chas. Crutchley, a dau.

At the residence of her father, Col. Servante, Royal Engineers, Green Heys, Manchester, the wife of Commander T. B. Letabridge, R.N., H.M.S. "Renown," a dau.

At Albion-road, Holloway, the wife of Wm. Pearsen, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

Oct. 5. At Bath, the wife of J. T. Digby, esq., a son.

At Chester-sq., London, Lady Rachel Butler, a dau.

Mrs. Hallstone, Horton-hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, a dau.

At Sale-hall, the wife of John Peel, esq., a dau.

At North Runcton, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Hay Gurney, a dau.

At Shaw-house, Berks, the wife of Henry R. Eyre, esq., a dau.

Oct. 6. At Matford-house, Exeter, the wife of Frederick Milford, esq., a son.

At Raglan-villa, Bath, the wife of E. J. Morris, esq., a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Wm. Jones Loyd, esq., a dau.

At Baldock, Herts, the wife of Dr. Augustus Dixey, a dau.

At the Manor-house, Little Marlow, Bucks, the wife of George Jackson, esq., a dau.

At Oak-hill, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Dent Bell, a dau.

Oct. 7. At the Rectory, Rock, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. D'Arcy Irvine, a son.

At Chester-st., S. W., the Lady Charlotte Locker, a dau., stillborn.

At Sandgate, the wife of Capt. Talbot, Royal Artillery, a son.

At Castleton-hall, Rochdale, the wife of G. T. Kemp, esq., a dau.

Oct. 8. At the Palace, Salisbury, the wife of the Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.

At Stockwell-common, Mrs. Edward Sturt, a dau.

Oct. 9. At Stone-lodge, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. George Dashwood, a dau.

At Sutton Courtenay Abbey, near Abingdon, the wife of Theobald Theobald, esq., a son.

At Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a dau.

At Skiffington-hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Richard Sutton, esq., a dau.

At Tilney-st., Park-lane, Lady Whichcote, a son.

At Bulby-house, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Reeve (late Grenadier Guards), a dau.

At Montrose, the wife of C. H. Millar, esq., a son.

At Brentmoor, Devon, the wife of Fras. Meynell, esq., a dau.

Oct. 10. At Eaton-pl., Belgrave-sq., Lady Perry, a son.

At North Tidworth, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. W. Lempriere Lewis, a dau.

At Gordon-pl., Gordon-sq., the wife of C. Hurst Muspratt, esq., a son.

At Cowes, the wife of W. C. Hoffmeister, M.D., a son.

At Dix's Field, the wife of the Rev. E. W. T. Chave, a dau.

Oct. 11. At Harlow, Essex, the wife of Robert N. Day, esq., a son.

At Penally-house, near Tenby, the wife of Nicholas John Dunn, esq., High Sheriff for Pembrokeshire, a dau.

Oct. 12. At Claybrooke-hall, Leicestershire, the wife of H. Sholto Douglas, esq., twin daus.

At South-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stuart Wortley, a son.

At Inverteil Free Church Manse, the wife of the Rev. George Macaulay, a dau.

Oct. 13. At Foxdown, Wellington, Somerset, the wife of Fred. Thomas Elworthy, esq., a dau.

At St. Michael's, Lewes, the wife of the Rev. I. Hayercroft, Baptist minister, of twins, a girl and boy; the latter has since died.

At Hoe-place House, the wife of Thomas W. Fox, jun., esq., twin sons.

At Rodborough, Gloucestershire, the wife of Capt. J. W. Cottell, 26th B.N.I., a son.

Oct. 14. At Horsell, Surrey, Mrs. Spencer Compton, a son.

Oct. 15. At Porchester-ter., the wife of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., a son.

At Montagu-pl., Bryanston-sq., the wife of Henry R. Woodhouse, esq., a son.

Oct. 16. At Alboll-orescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. W. Abdy Fellows, R.N., a son.

At Hatt-house, Wilts, the wife of J. W. Balfour, esq., late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

Mary, only dau. of George Bartholomew, esq., of Bexley-heath, Kent.

At Clifton, the Rev. G. W. Humphreys, B.D., of Merthyr Tydvil, to Sarah, eldest dau. of H. Lee, esq., South-parade, West Clifton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Hugh Henry Robertson Aikman, esq., son of Capt. George Robertson Aikman, H.E.I.C.S., of Ross, and Broomelton, Lanarkshire, to Mary Joyce, only dau. of Thomas Stokes, esq., Leicestershire.

At Folkestone, George, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Elliman, of Tring, Herts, to Lucy Elizabeth, elder dau. of Capt. Alexander Shillingford, R.N., of Folkestone.

At Ulverstone, the Rev. William Wannop, Incumbent of Burscough-bridge, Lancashire, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County, to Anne, dau. of the late George Parker, esq., Ulverstone.

Sept. 22. At Lyndhurst, the Rev. W. H. Lucas, M.A., to Alice, fifth dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, Bart.

At Dublin, Major Tremayne, 13th Light Dragoons, to Lady Frances Margaret Hutchinson, second dau. of the late Earl of Donoughmore.

At Fletching, the Rev. John Bazely, Curate of Hardham and Cold Waltham, West Sussex, to Julia Louisa, second dau. of George Turner, esq., Fletching.

At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Somerset, Edward, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Harte, Rector of Whitechurch, Diocese of Ossory, to Eliza Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Paritt, esq., The Liberty, Wells.

At Cartmel, Lancashire, the Rev. J. H. Ransome, B.A., Curate of Warton-with-Freckleton, to Emily, second dau. of the late Alfred Binyon, esq., Merlewood.

Sept. 23. At Plymouth, Major Edward Sutherland, late 7th Fusiliers, to Mary Bradford, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Saunders, of the Bombay Army.

At Reigate, Arthur, second son of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, esq., M.P., of Peamore, Devonshire, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late James William Freshfield, esq., of the Wilderness, Reigate.

At Ryde, I.W., George Manners Morgan, esq., late Capt. 4th Dragoons, of Biddlesden-park, Buckinghamshire, to Elizabeth L. Player, youngest dau. of Capt. Robert Brigstocke, R.N., of Stone Pitts, Ryde, and niece of W. Brigstocke, esq., of Blaenpant, Cardiganshire.

At Tiverton, George Paterson, esq., M.D., to Jane Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Clarke, Rector of Churchstanton.

At Ashburton, G. B. Lidstone, esq., solicitor, Kingsbridge, to Catherine, relict of Jasper Amery, esq., of Bow Grange and Alston, and only dau. of Solomon Tozer, esq., of Ashburton.

At St. Marylebone, Francis R. Drew, esq., of Sydney Coll., Cambridge, Second Master of Chelmsford Grammar-School, to Julia, only dau. of Thos. Watkins, esq., Haden-villa, St. John's-wood.

At Stanmore, Henry Carr Glynn, esq., Commander R.N., third son of George Carr Glynn, esq., M.P., to Rose, widow of John Pennefather, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Dennis Mahoney, of Dromore-castle, co. Kerry.

At Edgbaston, Henry Reynolds Werge, esq., Major in the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, youngest son of the late Edwards Werge, esq., of Hexgreave-park, Nottinghamshire, to Frances Henrietta, eldest dau. of John Unett, esq., of Edgbaston.

At Folkestone, William Warburton, esq., to Caroline Maria, eldest dau. of the late Major Parsons, H.E.I.C.S.

At Hove, Brighton, Frederick Griffin, esq., Kensington-palace-gardens, and of Anakie, Victoria, son of the late Rev. John Griffin, rector of Bradley, Hants, to Julia Sophia, only dau. of the late Commander G. Fitzmaurice, R.N.

At Southborough, Ogilvy Temple, esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth Martha, eldest dau. of Henry Wright, esq., of Southborough.

At Carshalton, the Rev. R. G. Anderson, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of Thomas Anderson, esq., of Walsington-lodge, Beddington, to Fanny Ann, youngest dau. of the late J. H. Hay, esq., of Upper Scymour-st., Portman-sq., London.

At Haddo, Alexander Webster, esq., of Olney-lodge, Battersea, London, to Winewood, second dau. of John Forbes, esq., of Haddo.

At Stoke Newington, John Box Drayton, esq., of Chislehurst, to Emily, fifth dau. of John Beck, esq., of Stoke Newington-green.

At Brunstead, Robert Ives, esq., of Calthorpe, to Mary, eldest dau. of Cubitt Durrant, esq., of Brunstead-hall.

Sept. 25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Gunton, esq., to Lady Maria Louisa Hume Turton, second dau. of the late Capt. Denman, R.N., and widow of Sir Thomas Edw. Michell Turton, bart., formerly of Starborough-castle, co. Surrey.

Sept. 27. At Folkestone, William Chancellor Garmon, esq., of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Michael Seales, esq., of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

In the Cathedral, Manchester, the Rev. James Greaves, of Ravenstone, Bucks, to Elizabeth Annie, youngest dau. of Mr. James Dearden, Manchester.

Sept. 28. At St. Marylebone, J. R. T. Hastings Parker, esq., eldest son of Capt. Henry Parker, R.N., and the late Lady Frances Parker, and nephew to the Earl of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth Rachel Rosalie, only child of Major Raedall, of Swannington-hall, Norfolk.

In the Island of Guernsey, Cecil Smith, esq., of the Inner Temple, son of the Rev. Cecil Smith, of Lydeard, Taunton, to Amelia, second dau. of Peter Stafford Carey, esq., Bailiff of Guernsey.

At Bath, the Rev. J. Popham Sainsbury, Curate of Walcot St. Swithin's, Bath, to Caroline Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late George Whittington, esq.

At Theberton, the Rev. George Wilkinson Kershaw, Vicar of Egmanton, to Isabelle Marie Fitzhardinge, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Theberton, and grand-dau. of the late Sir William Betham, of Strafbroke-house, Dublin.

At Clifton, Charles Frederic Lloyd, esq., 3rd W. I. Regt., to Jessica Mary, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Duncombe, esq., M.D., of Antigua.

At Thenford, Andrew Boughton Knight, esq., of Downton-castle, Herefordshire, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late J. M. Severne, esq., of Thenford-house, Northamptonshire, and of Wallop-hall, Shropshire.

At Oadby, the Rev. Edmund Spencer Tidde-man, of Windlesham, Surrey, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late James Spooner, esq., Morfaldge, North Wales.

At Botolph, Geo. Stedman, esq., Madras Army, to Fanny, dau. of the late Hugh Penfold, esq., of Annington, Sussex.

At Kingswood, Lieut.-Col. Fyers, C.B., of the Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Fyers, C.B., Col. Commandant Royal Artillery, to Mary Stuart, eldest dau. of Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N.

At Winkfield, Berks, B. A. Elliston, esq., of Croydon, Cambridgeshire, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late J. Gibbs, esq., of London, and grand-dau. of the late W. Mortlock, esq., J.P., Meldreth, Cambridgeshire.

At Droxford, Hants, the Rev. Andrew Wood, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. G. Colpoys, Rector of Droxford.

At Nottingham, Charles Ridley, esq., of Charlotte-st., Bedford-sq., London, to Sarah, dau. of the late John Wild, esq., The Park, Nottingham.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Thos. Henry Hennah,

At Rochester, Richard Edwyn Barry, esq., 67th Regt., second son of the Rev. C. A. Barry, of Hyde, Isle of Wight, to Adelaide Maria, youngest dau. of Adam Martin, esq., M.D., of Rochester.

At Chelmsford, Charles Foster Lovell, esq., of Gray's-inn, to Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of George Meggy, esq., of Chelmsford.

At Grasmere, Capt. Arthur Harrison, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Thomas Harrison, esq., one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Thomas Thompson, esq., of Ellell, Lancaster.

At Harrogate, Wm. Postlethwaite, esq., of Ulverston, banker, to Agnes, dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Armitstead, Rector of Moresby, and Incumbent of St. James's, Whitehaven.

At Clapham, the Rev. J. Stubbs Taylor, M.A., Curate of St. James's, Clapham, to Ellen Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Mousley, esq., Solicitor, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Sept. 8. At Toronto, Fennings Taylor, esq., of the Legislative Council, to Georgina Rosalie, youngest dau. of the late J. G. Nanton, esq., of St. Vincent's.

At Charlton Kings, Richard William Banks, esq., of Ridgebourne, Herefordshire, to Emily Rosa, second dau. of N. Hartland, esq., of the Oaklands, near Cheltenham.

At the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew, Westland-row, Dublin, Anthony John Cliffe, esq., D.L., eldest son of Anthony Cliffe, esq., of Bellevue, co. Wexford, to Amy, second dau. of John Howley, esq., her Majesty's First Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland.

At St. Barnabas' Kensington, Robert Parsons Milley, of Warwick-st., Regent-st., to Adelaide, fourth dau. of William Henry Simpson, esq., of Warwick-gardens, Kensington.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, Charles Wyndham Lamont, H.P. 21st Fusiliers, to Emily Child, dau. of Samuel Burges, late Capt. of Royal Invalids, Royal Hospital, Dublin.

At St. George's, Everton, the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, Vicar of Fareham, to Maria Lydia, dau. of the late George Highfield, esq., Everton, Liverpool.

At the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-st., James Meyer, esq., of Norfolk-villas, Bayswater, to Cecilia Mary, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Whiteside, esq., of Belmont-house, Hampstead.

At Shaftesbury, the Rev. A. B. Mounsey, of Rochdale, to Letitia, dau. of the Rev. W. Patten, Rector of St. James's.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Henry Evans, esq., of Dagnall-park, Croydon, eldest son of Henry Smith Evans, esq., of Barnsbury-park, Islington, to Ann, second dau. of Wm. Henderson Bland, esq., of Northampton-pk., Islington.

At Fakenham, Norfolk, Dr. Jas. Lewis Stordet, of Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., London, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Edmund Kent, esq., of Baron's-hall, Fakenham.

Sept. 9. At Longparish, Hants, Julian Burgus Yonge, esq., of Otterbourne, to Emma Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Walter, of Longparish-house.

At Walton-on-the-hill, Liverpool, Charles, son of Henry Killick, esq., of Walton-hall, Staffordshire, to Mary, only dau. of the late Wm. Nixon, esq., Woodlands, Walton Breck, Liverpool.

At St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, and afterwards at St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Frank, son of Francis McGedy, esq., Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-sq., to Sarah Eliza, second dau. of F. A. Durnford, esq., Park-lodge, East Brixton, and Parliament-st.

Sept. 14. At Paignton, Devon, Charles Collins, esq., of Pickersage-house, near Slough, to Aetha, dau. of the Rev. Robert Gee, M.A., Vicar of Paignton.

Sept. 15. At Valleyfield, near Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Wm. Wahab, 14th Regiment of Bombay

Native Infantry, to Catherine, third dau. of Charles Cowan, esq. M. P.

At Castle Macadam, John Talbot, esq., D.L., of Mount Talbot, co. Roscommon, to Gertrude Caroline, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Edward S. and Mrs. Bayly, of Ballyarthur, co. Wicklow.

Sept. 16. At St. John's, Halley, Oxon, F. Taber, esq., of Hocking, to Lucy Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Rolfe, esq. of Rayne.

At Edgbaston, Richard Hoyle Hardman, esq., of Cliffside, Rawtenstall, to Elizabeth Wright, only dau. of Edward Barnett, esq., of Beech-hill Lodge, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

At Steeple Dorset, John Ramsay, esq., of Barra, Aberdeenshire, to Leonora Sophia, only dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, of the Grange, Dorset.

At Brislington, Francis Frederick, second son of Francis Ker Fox, esq., M.D., of Brislington-house, to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Poole King, esq., of Kensington-house, near Bristol.

At Farnborough, Hants, Leslie Wren, esq., Littor-house, co. Kerry, to Elise Valentina, only dau. of Robert Day Stokes, esq., Paymaster Kerry Regiment.

Sept. 17. At Shirley, Richard Harpur Jordan, esq., of Hill, Southampton, Hants, to Mary Benson, only dau. of Mrs. H. B. Jordan, and grand-dau. of the late Richard Jordan, esq., M.D., of Great Burstead-house, Essex, and Panum-hall, Ware.

Sept. 20. At Stockholm, the Hon. William George Grey, H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, to Theresa Catherine, only dau. of Major-General Count Stedingk, Inspector-General of Cavalry in Sweden.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, Charles Sutherland Hicks, esq., of Maybush-villa, Shirley, to Fanny Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Charles Dear, of Millbrook.

At Chester, John Williams, esq., solicitor, Beaumaris, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Charles Stanhope Jones, and grand-dau. of John Williams, esq., of the Old Bank, Chester.

At Crewe, Thomas Broome, second son of John Ashcroft, late of Nantwich, to Emily Hannah, third dau. of the late Rev. John Fea, D.C.L.

Sept. 21. At Brussels, Gavin Dring Crawford, esq., Lieut. 18th Bengal N.I., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Crawford, Bengal Artillery, to Ellen Ellen Mary, youngest dau. of R. Simpson, esq., late of Clifton.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Robert Ker, esq., of Argrennan, Kirkcudbright, to Elizabeth Hester Rosetta, youngest dau. of the late Col. James M'Alpine, formerly of the 15th King's Hussars, of Eaton-sq., and Wyndor, co. Mayo.

At Mostyn, Flintshire, William Henry, only son of James Ashwin, esq., of Bretforton-hall, Worcestershire, to Gwenelin, youngest dau. of the late John Prys Eytton, esq., of Llanerch-y-mor, Flintshire.

At Yeovilton, Horace Welch Harding, eldest son of Thomas Harding, esq., of Regent-st., to Anne Noake Down, eldest dau. of J. B. Crocker, esq., Hainbury-house, Yeovilton.

At St. Mary's, Leyton, Henry Boulthée Langmore, esq., third son of the late Dr. Langmore, of Finsbury-sq., London, to Jane Fanny, eldest dau. of James Reeves, esq., of the Green, Leyton, Essex.

At Great Berkhamstead, Radclyffe Russel, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hall, of Amptill-sq., formerly Incumbent of Billing, Lancashire, to Emma Townley, fourth dau. of the late John William Keys Parkinson, esq., of Hoxton-sq., London.

At Christ Church, Forest-hill, Sydenham, Kent, William Theakston, esq., of Hilldrop-road, Tufnell-park, to Clara Annette, second surviving dau. of Edward Moss Dimmock, esq., of Manor-lodge, Forest-hill.

At Bexley-beath, Frank, second son of William Knight, esq., of Critchill, Frome, to Isabella

youngest dau. of the late John Beauchamp Strickland, esq.

At Hastings, Capt. John Fraser Draper, Bengal Artillery, to Catherine Dawes, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Chas. F. Head.

At Moulton, Dundas Irving, esq., of the Royal Victoria-yard, Deptford, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Pell, esq., of Moulton-lodge, Northamptonshire.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Geo. Richardson, esq., Haddington, N.B., merchant, to Emma, youngest dau. of T. T. Moody, esq., Collector Inland Revenue, Truro.

At St. James's, Paddington, Frederick Symes Teesdale, esq., of Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, to Mary Emma, younger dau. of Edwin Maddy, esq., D.C.L., Gloucester-place, and Hill-house, Kelvedon, Essex.

At Paddington, Walter, youngest son of Geo. Glipps, esq., of Howletts, near Canterbury, to Mary Adelaide, eldest dau. of Capt. William Castle, of the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone.

At St. Matthew's, Brixton, Robert Spence, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, to Eleonora Frances, second dau. of Frances Bennet Coldney, esq., the Manor-house, Brixton.

At Little Comberton, Henry Astley, third son of the late James Darbshire, esq., of Green Hays, to Eliza, only dau. of the late George Byng Paget, esq., of Sutton Bonnington.

At West Mersea, the Rev. Samuel Nicholson Yowler, son of John Yowler, esq., of Parnacott, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Joseph Watson, esq., of Bocking-hall, West Mersea.

At Tunbridge Wells, Pascoe Charles, son of G. C. Glyn, esq., M.P., of Stanmore-park, Middlesex, to Horatia Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Carew St. John Mildmay, Rector of Chelmsford.

At Rose-park, Falkirk, John Miller Miller, esq., solicitor, Perth, to Eliza Ann, only dau. of the late John Gardner, esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey, and late of Newcastle.

At Kinninmonth, David Arnot, esq., jun., of Portmoak, to Catherine, eldest dau. of David Paterson, esq., Kinninmonth.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, Jas. E. Rae, esq., Park-grove, Birkenhead, to Helen, second dau. of the late William Williams, esq., of Cardiff.

At Elkstone, Gloucestershire, Samuel Arthur, youngest son of the late T. S. Seawell, esq., of Little Bookham, Surrey, to Laura Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Ness, Rector of Elkstone.

At King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, Allen Wear Gardiner, esq., M.A., Deeny of Magdalen College, Oxford, only son of the late Capt. Allen F. Gardiner, R.N., to Eliza Rose, second dau. of the Rev. S. Lloyd, M.A., of Stanley-hall.

At Rugby, Edmund Grove, esq., of Middlesborough-on-Tees, to Martha Jane, youngest dau. of John Shaw Sale, esq.

At Ealing, Middlesex, W. Roger Banks, M.D., eldest son of Morris Banks, esq., the Oaklands, Edgbaston, to Anne Maria, second dau. of A. H. Johnson, esq., Manor-house, Gunnersbury.

At Halton, Bucks, Charles, third son of Dr. Hooper, M.D., of Hoddesdon, late of Buntingford, Herts, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late James James, esq., of Aylesbury, Bucks.

Oct. 6. At Camperdown-house, the Rt. Hon. George Ralph Campbell, Baron Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody, to the Hon. Julia Duncan, only dau. of Viscount Duncannon, M.P., and grand-dau. of the Earl of Camperdown.

At Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. John Rice, Head Master of the Tunbridge Wells Proprietary School, and B.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Mary Ann, second dau. of Charles Lucy, esq., of Stratford-on-Avon.

At Speldhurst, the Rev. George Frederick Clark, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's, Stafford, eldest son of the late John Clark, esq., of Sydenham, Kent, to Lucy Anne, second dau. of William Earle, esq., of Hungershall-park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

At Stoke, Stephen Fisher, esq., of Bristol, to Mary Victoria, relict of Henry Sole, esq., solicitor, and dau. of Richard Rodd, esq., of East Stonehouse, solicitor.

At Brixton, the Rev. William Pulsford, of Edinburgh, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Joseph Hanson, esq., Brixton-hill, Surrey.

At Walcot, John Osborne Balfour, esq., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Balfour, 82nd Regt., to Jane Lees, dau. of the late John Bacon Stanley, esq., of Air-hill, co. Dublin.

At George-sq., Edinburgh, Lockhart Thomson, esq., to Margaret Lambert, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee, one of the Deans of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

At Walcot, the Rev. Robert Waters, Chaplain to the Mariners' chapel, Gloucester, to Juliet Jane, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Joyce, esq., of Park-st., Bath, and Freshford, Somerset.

At Walcot, John Edward Barnard, esq., of Summerwell-house, Woodchester, Stroud, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. Fryer Barnard, esq., of Bath.

At Ryde, Capt. Horatio N. Kippen, 12th Regt. of Foot, to Julia Emma, eldest dau. of George Aglen, esq., Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire.

At Upper Deal, Thomas Smith Rowe, esq., M.D., of Margate, to Ellen Rosa, youngest dau. of William Betts, esq., of Sandown.

At Haicham, Robert, eldest son of Robert Telf, esq., Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Mary, only dau. of Mr. George Davis, of Bermondsey, and Surrey-terrace, Upper Lewisham-road, and grand-dau. of the late William Holme, esq., of Norton-foigate.

At Madeley, Shropshire, John McNab, esq., of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and Stanford-road, Kensington, to Sophia Sarah Jane, only dau. of the late Lewis Nockalls Cottingham, esq., F.S.A., of Lambeth.

Oct. 7. At Paignton, Devon, Edward Munshier de Busche, esq., son of the late Baron de Busche, formerly Capt. in H.M. Ceylon Rifles, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Tanner, esq., of Goodrington-house, Paignton, and Crediton, Devon.

At Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, Capt. Lockhart M. Vallent, late of the Bombay Lancers, to Emily F., only surviving dau. of the late Alexander Cumming, esq., of Logie, Morayshire.

At Clifton, the Rev. Alfred Freeman, son of the late Rev. Joseph Freeman, of Field-place, near Stroud, to Katherine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edward Bullock, esq., Common Serjeant of the City of London.

At Ardwick, Manchester, Thomas Yarde, esq., of Culver-house, Chudleigh, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Edward Brendon, esq., of Callington, Cornwall.

At East Dereham, the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, (Bengal Presidency), youngest son of the late Edw. Kingsford, esq., of Norwood, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late David Long, esq., of Dillington, East Dereham.

At Hermitage, Berks, Isaac, eldest son of James 'Espinasse, esq., of Boxley-lodge, Kent, to Emmeline Jane, widow of the Rev. W. S. Longmore, late of Cadeleigh, Devon, and dau. of Philip Longmore, esq., Hertford.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Septimus Gibbon, esq., M.D., of Finsbury-sq., London, to Janet, eldest dau. of Thomas Jacobme, esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Notting-hill.

At Little Chesterford, W. Dods, esq., Capt. in her Majesty's 14th Regiment, eldest son of W. Dods, esq., of Gosberton-house, Lincolnshire, to Jane, eldest dau. of G. Sanders, esq., of Chesterford-pk., Essex, and of Sussex-sq., Hyde-park, London.

At Broxbourne, Horace James, youngest son of Samuel G. Smith, esq., of Sacombe-park, Herts, to Cecilia Jane Wentworth, only dau. of George Jacob Bosanquet, esq., Broxbournebury, Herts.

At Ystrad-Mynach, Glamorganshire, Henry Martyn Kennard, esq., of Cumin-hall, Mon-

mouthshire, son of Robert William Kennard, esq., of Theobalds, Herts, to Katherine Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Thomas, of Yatrad-mynach.

At Finchley, Major Spier Hughes, H.M.'s 84th Regt., to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of James Leemitte, esq., of Finchley.

At Eastmeon, Annie Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Ray, esq., of Ripplington, Hants, to James Neville, eldest son of James Fern Pitt, esq., of Wortley-house, Winchester.

At Uttoxeter, William John Fox, esq., Uttoxeter, to Mary Ellen Elizabeth, elder dau. of Thos. Bladon, esq.

Oct. 8. At Royston, Herts, Thomas Miller, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Monica Mary, eldest dau. of John Phillips, esq., of Royston, Herts.

At St. Margaret's, Lowestoft, J. D. Gordon, esq., Pembridge-lodge, Bayswater, eldest son of the late Capt. J. Gordon, R.N., to Frances Galloway, dau. of E. Leathes, esq., Normanstone, Lowestoft.

Oct. 9. At Old Ford, Capt. Edward William Stocker, of Carlingford, Down, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Dr. Tice, Inspector of Hospitals and Physician to the Forces.

At Plymouth, Wm. James, only son of the late William Hodgetts, esq., of Wordesley-house, near Stourbridge, Staffordshire, to Caroline Eunice Rosa Elizabeth, only child of Lieut. John Sibby, R.N., of Princesses-sq.

At Buckfastleigh, N. Cockayne, esq., to Lady Littler, widow of Gen. Littler, of Bigadon-house.

At West Ham, William Abbott, esq., of West Ham, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lavinia Heath, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Edward Rayner, of Suffolk-place, Hackney-road.

At Stratford, John, eldest son of the late Wm. Scott, esq., Great Tower-st., to Annie Eliza, eldest dau. of James Burnett, esq., of Magnolia-house, Stratford.

At Chelvey, Somerset, Frederic Wm. Jowers, esq., of Brighton, to Gertrude Amelia, only child of the Rev. Henry Matthew, Rector of Eversholt, Beds.

At Bromley, Kent, John, only son of the late William Bradford, esq., surgeon, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, to Marianne, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Booth Hibbert, Vicar of South Cockerington, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 11. At All Saints', Ennismore-place, Sam. Leo, eldest son of Leo Schuster, esq., of Roxhampton, Surrey, to the Lady Isabella Fitzmaurice, eldest dau. of the Earl of Orkney.

Oct. 12. At Sunningdale, Edward, youngest son of the Rev. J. R. Lyon, Rector of Pulford, Cheshire, to Alice, only dau. of Wm. Ashton, esq., of Windiesham-hall, Surrey, late of the Madras Civil Service.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Willoughby Digby Marsh, Capt. Royal Eng., to Margaret Isabella, second surviving dau. of the late Dr. Carmichael, of Trinidad.

At Tenby, the Hon. Robert Francis Boyle, R.N., second son of the late Earl of Shannon, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Capt. William Hole, R.N., Rideford, Devon, and Tenby, South Wales.

At Upway, R. W. Wauby Griffin, M.D., of Sussex-pl., Southampton, eldest son of Richard Griffin, esq., of Weymouth, to Julia Augusta, only dau. of John Hardy Thresher, esq., of Upway, Dorset.

Oct. 13. At Higham, Kent, Joseph Trueman Mills, esq., son of J. Remington Mills, esq., of Kingswood-lodge, Englefield-green, to Eliza Anna, youngest dau. of James Layton, esq., of the Hermitage, Higham.

At Ashford, John Francis, eldest son of Lawrence Turgood, esq., of Essex, to Annie Eliza, eldest dau. of George Henley, esq., of Church-villa, Ashford.

At Sanobach, Cheshire, John, son of the late George Cutcliffe, esq., surgeon, Ashburton, Devon, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Peter Hopkin, esq., of Crownbank-hall, near Audley.

GEN. MAG. VOL. CCV.

At Hornsey, Walter, second son of Stephen Walters, esq., of Finsbury-sq., to Sophia Elizabeth, third dau. of Alfred Mayor Ranaull, esq., of 43, Finsbury-sq.

At Upper Tooting, Wm. Henry, eldest surviving son of James Gingrell, of East Ham, Essex, to Mary, second dau. of Miss Coventry, of Fein-side, Wandsworth-common, Surrey.

Oct. 14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Gen. Roderick Maenell, to Eliza, widow of Chas. J. Middleton, esq., of Midanbury-house, Hants, and dau. of the late Gen. George Carpenter, of the H.E.I.C.S.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Day, esq., barrister-at-law, Queen-st., May-fair, to Rosa Angelica Platt, niece of the late Sir T. J. Platt, knight, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Exchequer.

At Hastings, Richard Nicholson Lipscomb, esq., of Tring, Herts, to Eleanor Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Edgar Gibson, M.A., Rector of Bermondsey, Surrey.

At Thorpe-le-Soken, Mr. Thomas Franklyn, chymist, eldest son of the late Capt. Franklyn, to Martha, third dau. of Mr. Henry Spurling, solicitor.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edward, third son of James Easton, esq., of Russell-sq., to Louisa Sarah, eldest dau. of G. S. Walters, esq., of Albany-st., Regent's-park, and grand-dau. of Frederick Huth, esq., of Upper Harley-st.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Hon. Henry Bligh, brother of the Earl of Darnley, to Emma, youngest dau. of Col. Henry Armitage, of Broom-hill-bank, Kent.

At Erith, Ebenezer Rae, of Beadon Well, Kent, eldest son of Samuel Rae, esq., of Leghorn, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of Charles Meigh, esq., of Grove-lodge, Shelton, Staffordshire.

At Hove, the Rev. Thomas Henry Cole, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and Curate of Hovecum-Preston, to Mary Anne Louisa, only dau. of the late Capt. John Taylor, B.N.

At the British Embassy, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Alfred Courage, esq., of Chester, fourth son of the late John Courage, esq., of Dulwich, to Irene Ellen, second dau. of J. W. Carey Whitbread, esq., of Lowdham, Suffolk.

At Leith, John William Turnbull, B.A., Casar Coll., Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn, to Lucy Marshall, younger dau. of the late William Turnbull, esq., of the Inland Revenue, Peebles, N.B.

Oct. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., (the Catholic marriage having been previously performed,) John Fitz Stapleton, esq., of Harley-hall, Newton, to the Marchioness Anna de Salmard, of the Chateau Bettonnet, Savoie.

At Brighton, the Rev. Dr. Carr, Rector of St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late John Locker, esq., of Malta.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, J. M. Gillies, Commander West Indian Royal Mail Service, to Isabella, youngest dau. of B. W. Ford, esq., Shirley, Hants.

At the Oratory, Brompton, Pierce Joyce, esq., of Merriew, High Sheriff for the county of Galway, to Lizzie Sophia, second dau. of Wm. de Normanville, esq., late of 16, Queen's-road, Regent's-park, and grand-dau. of James Barton, esq., of Greenwich.

Oct. 19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Knapp, esq., of The Hill, Wolverley, to Philadelphia, widow of the Rev. James Mackenzie, and youngest dau. of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, of Lullingstone-castle, Kent.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Anthony Dickson Home, esq., M.D., V.C., Staff-Surgeon of the Forces, to Jessie Elizabeth, second dau. of T. P. L. Hallett, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

Oct. 20. At Redruth, Frederick Other Keys, esq., of London, to Elizabeth Ellen, second dau. of John Williams Bevan, esq., Green-house, Redruth, Cornwall.

OBITUARY.

COUNTESS OF CLANWILLIAM.

Sept. 20. At Taynilt, Argyleshire, aged 49, Elizabeth, Countess of Clanwilliam, sister to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. The Countess was the eldest daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by his second marriage, with the Countess Catherine, only daughter of his Excellency Simon, Count Woronzow. Her Ladyship was born on the 31st of March, 1809, and married, the 5th of July, 1830, the Earl of Clanwilliam, by whom she had issue,—a daughter, Lady Selina Vernon, married in 1851 to Mr. Granville Edward Vernon; and four sons, the eldest, Viscount Gilford, born in October, 1832, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and who gained his promotion by his gallantry in the recent operations in the Chinese waters.

LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY.

Oct. 9. At Conholt-park, Wilts, Lord Charles Wellesley, brother and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Wellington.

His lordship had for some months past been in declining health, and his relatives and friends were not unprepared for the mournful event. The Duke of Wellington came from his seat in Norfolk to attend on his brother, and was with him at his dissolution. Lord Charles Wellesley was the youngest of the two sons of the late illustrious Duke of Wellington, and was born on the 16th of January, 1808, at the Chief Secretary's lodge, Phoenix-park, Dublin. The deceased entered the army in June, 1824, and remained until he obtained the regimental rank of Major, when he went on half-pay for three years. He accompanied his regiment, the 15th Foot, to Canada on the outbreak of the rebellion. He returned in 1840, in command as Lieutenant-Colonel of that corps, from which he retired in March, 1845. His lordship was for several years in the House of Commons, having represented South Hants from August, 1842, to July, 1852. At the general election that year he was elected for Windsor in conjunction with Mr. C. W. Grenfell. In February the following year he resigned from inability, owing to the loss of sight. In politics his lordship was what is termed a "Liberal-Conservative," voted for free trade, and all the great progressive measures of the late Sir Robert Peel. During the administration of that eminent statesman he held the appointment of Equerry

and Clerk Marshal to her Majesty, which he resigned in July, 1846. Lord Charles accompanied the Earl of Wilton's special mission to Dresden in September, 1842, to invest the late King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter. He married, on the 9th of July, 1844, Augusta Sophia Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Right Hon. Henry M. Pierrepont, by whom, who survives his lordship, he leaves issue four children, two sons and two daughters. His commissions in the army bear date as follows:—Ensign, January 16th, 1824; Lieutenant, November 2nd, 1828; Captain, February 28th, 1830; Major, September 8th, 1831; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 29th, 1837; Colonel, November 11th, 1851; and Major-General, December 8th, 1856. The deceased nobleman was for a period Aide-de-Camp to the late Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge.

THE CHISHOLM.

Sept. 14. In Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, aged 47, the Chisholm of Chisholm, or Duncan-Macdonell Chisholm, Esq., of Chisholm, Strathglass, in Scotland.

The deceased was the son of William Chisholm, Esq. The eldest, Alexander William, his heir, sat for a short time in Parliament, and died lamented in 1838, at the age of twenty-eight. The second son, Duncan-Macdonell, now deceased, was born on the 5th of August, 1811. He was carefully educated, and by the advice of one of his guardians, Mr. Charles Grant (now Lord Glenelg), he was sent to the University of Cambridge. He afterwards entered the army, and served in the Coldstream Guards under his uncle, the late General Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B. The Chisholm has died unmarried. His property, the rental of which is upwards of £6,000 per annum, was entailed by his grandfather, Alexander Chisholm, in 1777, in favour of his five sons in succession, and failing them and their heirs male, to his two brothers, Major James Chisholm, of Carrie, and Dr. Wm. Chisholm, of Buntait, who was sometime Provost of Inverness. Failing the five sons and two brothers and their heirs male, the property was to descend to Archibald Chisholm, eldest son of Chisholm of Muckrath. The descendants of this Archibald Chisholm now take up the succession; and the gentleman who fortunately obtains a valuable inheritance, which neither he nor his fathers could ever have dreamt of pos-

sessing, is resident in America. The family of Chisholm, as chiefs of the clan of that name, has been settled in Strathglass for at least five centuries.

THE REV. F. FISHER, OF HILLMARTON.

Sept. 25. At the Vicarage, Hillmarton, aged 37, the Rev. Francis Fisher, Vicar of Hillmarton (1850), Wilts.

He was son of the Ven. Archdeacon Fisher, grandson of the late Dr. Fisher, Head Master of Charterhouse, and great nephew of the late Bishop of Salisbury of that name. His father died whilst he was yet a boy, leaving four sons and two daughters to the sole care of a mother, who, if we may judge by the results, entered upon her responsibility, and fulfilled her task, with no ordinary courage, ability, and discretion.

Francis Fisher was educated at the Charterhouse, and was subsequently admitted to Emmanuel College, and graduated at the University of Cambridge. In the year 1845 he was ordained to the curacy of Bremhill, Wilts, just at the time that the Rev. Henry Drury entered upon the duties of that parish, on the resignation of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, whose great age and consequent non-residence had left ample scope for the energy and industry of his successor.

For five years did Francis Fisher work with his vicar in this field of labour with an untiring zeal and a singleness of purpose such as not only secured him the love and respect of every parishioner, but caused his ministrations to be crowned, even in that short time, with a visible success. It was his more particular province to take charge of two small chapelries attached to the mother church of Bremhill. To these especially he applied himself with a conscientious earnestness deserving to be chronicled. There was not a household or a member of a household, rich or poor, young or old, within his border, wherewith he had not soon established the most intimate ministerial relations. He devoted himself to the work with that hearty goodwill which is the first and surest element of success. The thing was done indeed in a corner, but it was not hid from the watchful eye of Lord Lansdowne. In an opportune moment a Crown living, adjoining the parish of Bremhill, became vacant, and the faithful curate, one day invited to dine and sleep at Bowood, on the next, to his exceeding joy and surprise, returned to report himself the vicar-elect of Hillmarton. Never was patronage more judiciously or more generously bestowed. He was emphatically the right man in the

right place. To a firm undeviating loyalty to the principles and discipline of the Church of England he united a liberality and largeness of heart which none could gainsay.

On Thursday, Sept. 9, he had a few friends to dine with him. He had been nursing a headache in the morning, but was in his usual cheerful spirits at night. The next day he took to his bed, from which he never rose again alive.

HENRY WARBURTON, ESQ., F.R.S.

Sept. 16. At his house, 45, Cadogan-place, aged 73, Henry Warburton, Esq., F.R.S., for many years M.P. for the borough of Bridport.

Mr. Warburton was the son of a merchant of the city of London, and was at one time himself a Baltic merchant, and was largely engaged in the timber trade. His taste for letters, science, and politics, however, led him to abandon commerce. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of most of the learned societies of the metropolis. He was one of the earliest and principal supporters of Lord Brougham in the foundation of a London University; and he was a member of the Senate when the first and second colleges were incorporated. Political economy was his special study; his creed was that of an ultra Whig; but till the middle of his life he took no part in public affairs. He entered the House of Commons in 1826, as one of the members for Bridport, and immediately attached himself to that phalanx of reformers which constituted the small minority of Mr. Hume's divisions. In 1832 Mr. Warburton contributed much to induce the more violent Radicals to accept the Reform Bill with the modifications exacted by Parliament. Mr. Warburton took a lead in many well-known innovations. His labours are well known on the Beer Bills, Free Trade, the modern plans of taking divisions of the Commons, and the Oaths Acts. Mr. Warburton was an advocate for the ballot. He continued to represent Bridport in seven successive Parliaments. His last return was in 1841; but a petition being presented against both the sitting members, he surrendered his seat, accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. After this Mr. Warburton remained out of Parliament from 1841 till 1843. From that time he represented Kendal till the dissolution of July, 1847, when he retired from public life, giving as his reason, that all the great political questions of his generation were concluded and successfully carried. Mr.

Warburton was a man of high character and integrity, and was universally respected.

THOMAS ASSHETON SMITH, ESQ.

Sept. 9. At his seat at Vaenol, near Bangor, North Wales, Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., of Tedworth, a gentleman whose deeds in days gone by were chronicled by the immortal "Nimrod," and whose renown had reached even to the ears of the great Napoleon, by whom, on reception at the French Court, he was saluted as "Le premier chasseur d'Angleterre."

Mr. Assheton Smith commenced fox-hunting in his early days, and was well known in sporting circles as a miracle on horseback. After hunting in Northamptonshire he collected a first-rate pack from different kennels, the best portion of which he purchased of Mr. Muslers, of Colwick-hall, for 1,000 guineas, when the last-named gentleman gave up the Nottinghamshire country. With a fine stud of horses and hounds he bought the Quorn of Lord Foley in 1805, and after "keeping the game alive" for twelve years, he left that county and took his stud to Lincoln to work the Burton Hunt. He held this capital county for nine years, leaving in 1826, when he was succeeded by Sir Richard Sutton.

On succeeding to his parental property in Wilts and Hants in 1826, he immediately removed with his establishment to the halls of his forefathers, and commenced the work, under circumstances of such novelty to him, with all the ardour that characterised his *début* at Quorn. The erection of kennels and stables was considered as less necessary than the rebuilding of the family mansion; and both were completed with as much magnificence as could be blended with utility. Some idea may be formed of this princely estate when we inform our readers that the conservatory (which is joined by a corridor 965 feet in length, accessible either from the house or the stables) measures 310 feet in length, and 40 feet in width. Here are ranged thousands of plants, of every imaginable hue, in the most healthy and beautiful condition. In short, the arrangements in connexion with this magnificent establishment justly rank among the first in the country. We may remark that the late Mr. Smith's establishment of horses and hounds, as regarded quality, might be equalled, but could not be surpassed by any in England. The stables contain thirty-nine horses, in fine condition; and the kennels about ninety couple of working hounds—the pack of bitches are perfect

beauties. The hounds were usually worked six days a-week, Mr. Smith, when in full vigour, taking them out on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and his veteran huntsman, Carter, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter principally in woodlands. Mr. Smith's advancing years have of late rendered him incapable of sustaining the fatigues of the chase as in earlier times, and during the last season the hunting was confined to four days a week.

The grand "open day" at Tedworth was always signalized by a public breakfast on a grand scale. This sumptuous repast was usually laid out in the dining-room, the splendid gold plate and cups decorating the tables, together with the famed statuette of the Duke of Wellington. These magnificent gatherings were attended by the whole of the neighbouring gentry and yeomanry, and at the last public breakfast, in November, 1857, when the pack was brought out in front of the house, the worthy squire was surrounded by upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen on horseback.

As an instance of the courage of the late Mr. Assheton Smith, we will relate an anecdote, which was recorded by the original Nimrod at the time the circumstances occurred. It was during the last year that Mr. Smith hunted Leicestershire. He had a run of 19 miles point blank, which is well known even to this day by the name of the "Belvoir-day." It so happened that the pace was so good and the country so severe that no one was with the hounds towards the last, except the Squire of Tedworth and Mr. John White, a well-known sportsman of that day. They happened to come to a fence so high and strong that there was only one place that appeared at all practicable, and this was in the line Mr. White was taking. The consequence was, Mr. Smith was obliged to turn to this place, expecting to find Mr. White well over; but instead of this he found him what is called "well bullfinched," sticking fast in the hedge. "Get on," says Mr. Smith. "I cannot," said Mr. White, "I am fast." "Ram the spurs into him," exclaimed Mr. Smith, "and pray get out of the way." "Hang it," said Mr. White, "if you are in such a hurry why don't you charge me?" Mr. Smith did not speak, but did charge him, and sent him and his horse into the next field, when away they went again as if nothing had happened, the Squire, of course, soon making to the front.

A remarkable run with Mr. Smith's hounds when in Leicester is thus chronicled by Nimrod:—

"I will mention a day's sport which I

saw when Mr. Smith (*the* Mr. Smith) had the Quorn hounds, which I have no doubt is fresh in the recollection of many who witnessed it, for it was a brilliant one, and such as no other country in the world could have shewn on that day. It was on the 17th of April, and as Tom Wingfield (the whipper-in) observed, 'a kind of day more fitting for growing cucumbers than for hunting.' It was, however, allowed to be the second best day's sport of the year. We had had one good burst of 16 minutes without a check—best pace—heads up and sterns down. The fox of the day, however, was found in Holt cover, and took us away 12 miles in 58 minutes, with only one trifling check, about 8 minutes, before he died. The country he went over could not be compared to Newmarket-heath inclosed with strong fences. That there was distress among the horses it is needless to observe after the above description. Mr. Smith rode his famous Jack-o'-lantern in the usual style. Seeing Mr. Lindo on the Clipper encouraging the hounds to a scent at a gateway, he was beginning to rate us, saying that the hounds had been pressed upon, and that we only wanted a puff for our horses. At this moment the chase was resumed, and Lindo, turning round, aptly remarked that 'he had had his puff, or he would not have been there.' The fox lived about 8 minutes longer, and Mr. Smith, observing two couples of his young hounds leading, appeared transported with delight. He never turned his horse's head so much as ten yards to the right or to the left for an open gate, or for a gap, but rode by the side of his pack, cheering them to their fox (which he knew must die) in a manner and a pace that I shall never forget."

Most people know what a number of brooks there are in the Quorn and Belvoir countries; and most sportsmen have heard what a rare hand Mr. Smith was at getting over them. The Styx itself would scarcely stop him when a fox was sinking. This was to be attributed to his resolute way of riding to hounds, by which his horses knew it was in vain to refuse whatever he put them at. This fact was strongly exemplified when he hunted the "Vale of Cashmere"—the Quorn. He was galloping at three-parts speed down one of those large fields in the Harborough country, in the act of bringing his hounds to a scent, and was looking back to see if they were coming; in the middle of this field, and exactly in the course in which his horse was going, was a pond of water, into which he leaped, his horse thinking it useless to refuse, and, of course, not knowing that he was in-

tended to do so. The horse would, no doubt, have jumped into the Thames or Severn.—*Salisbury and Winchester Journal.*

A correspondent writing to the above named paper, says:—Mr. Assheton Smith was a descendent of the feudal lords of Assheton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, whom Dr. Ormerod describes as "the knightly family of Assheton of Assheton-under-Lyne," and whose ancestor, Ormus Magnus, the Saxon lord of Heltune, and founder of the Church of "Ormskirk," married Alice, the daughter of Herocus, a Norman noble, grandfather of Theobald Walter, lord of Amounderness, and Chief Butler of Ireland.

Mr. Assheton Smith was more immediately descended from Ralph Assheton, of Kirkby, near Leeds (eldest son of Sir Richard Assheton, of Middleton, in Lancashire), great-grandfather of the first baronet by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Holt, Esq., of Ashwark-hall, and relict of John Greenhalgh, Esq., of Brundelsome, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of William Breton, of Ashley-hall, near Bowdon, in Cheshire.

Thomas Assheton, Esq., of Ashley, the grandfather of the late Mr. Assheton Smith, assumed the name of Smith on the death of his uncle, Capt. William Smith, without issue, who was a son of the Right Hon. John Smith, Speaker of the House of Commons in the first two Parliaments of Queen Anne, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the preceding reign. Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., the father of the late Mr. Assheton Smith, died May 12th, 1828, leaving the latter his only son and heir, who married, in 1827, Matilda, second daughter of William Webber, Esq., of Binfield, Berks. In the nave of the church of Bowdon is a beautiful mural monument of white marble, by Westmacott, erected to the memory of Thomas Assheton, Esq., of Ashley, Harriet, his wife, and Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., of Ashley, their son. Over the inscription is an elegant female figure, habited in a loose robe, and leaning on the right knee, the hair dishelled; she holds a brass pencil in the right hand, and rests her cheek upon the other. Mr. Assheton Smith, in 1841, sold the Ashley estate to Mr. Egerton, of Tatton-park. Some fine historical portraits of the leading gentry of Lancashire and Cheshire were placed in a room at Ashley-hall, to commemorate the members of a council which assembled there in 1745 to frustrate the progress of the Jacobite invaders, and which were sold with the other family pictures to Mr. Egerton.

In the east window of the church of Ashton-under-Lyne, is some ancient stained glass well worthy the attention of the antiquary, relating to the military achievements of the Asshetons.

Should it be your intention to make any comments on the late Mr. Assheton Smith, who might justly be styled the British Nimrod, who was a miracle on horse-back, whose deeds have since his death been so prominently brought to the notice of the public, and of whom it has been observed, the Styx itself could hardly stop him when riding to the hounds, I beg to inform you that in his great daring he only supported the character of his ancestor, the Asshetons; his namesake, Sir Thomas de Assheton, son of Sir Robert de Assheton, one of the executors of the will of Edward III., having under Queen Philippa, at the battle of Durlam, October 17, 1349, ridden through the ranks of the Scottish army to the King of Scotland's tent and captured the royal standard of Scotland, for which extraordinary feat of bravery he received the honour of knighthood. The Assheton family were distinguished by the favour of their sovereigns at an early period of British history. Sir Robert de Assheton, the father of this Sir Thomas, and son of Sir John de Assheton, who was summoned to Parliament in 17 Edward II., was returned to serve in the Great Council at Westminster in 1324, held several high appointments under the Crown, and was by his sovereign appointed his executor. He lies buried in the church within the castle of Dover, with his portraiture as a knight, inlaid with brass, on a marble stone, bearing the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Robertus Assheton, miles, quondam constabularius Castri Dowerie, et custos quinque Portuum, qui obiit nono die Januar. Anno Domini Millesimo CCC octavo imo quarto, ejus animo propitetur Deus. Amen."

Sir John Assheton, a descendant of Sir Robert, was with his sovereign in the fatal battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460. Indeed the Asshetons were a race of warriors from the first of the name, Roger Fitz Orm de Assheton, son of Orm Fitz Ailward, the grandson of Ormus Magnus, the Saxon lord of Heltune, who, as I have observed above, married Alice (Aliz), the daughter of Hervens, a Norman nobleman. The male line of the Asshetons is continued in William Assheton, Esq., of Downham-hall, Lancashire, Deputy-Lieut. of the county, and late High Sheriff, who has two sons, Ralph and Orm. The manor and estates of Assheton-under-Lyne have passed by the marriage of a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Assheton,

of Assheton-under-Lyne, to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and the manor and estates of Middleton, Lancashire, have passed by the marriage of a daughter of the late Sir Ralph Assheton of Middleton, Bart., to Lord Suffield. Sir John Assheton, Knt., of Lancashire, and Governor of Constance, in France, *i. Henry V.*, having married twice, had, by his first wife, Sir Thomas Assheton, of Assheton-under-Lyne, who married a daughter of Sir John Byron, ancestor of Lord Byron, and, by his second wife, Sir Ralph Assheton, of Middleton, Knight Marshal of England.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CRAVEN.

Clifton, Sept. 23, 1858.

THOMAS BONSOR CROMPTON, ESQ.

Sept. 3. At the residence of Thomas Delarue, Esq., the Hassels, Sandy, Beds., aged 66, Mr. Thomas Bonsor Crompton, of Farnworth Mills, Lancashire.

He was born May 20, 1792, at Farnworth, a place which owes its rise from the obscurity of a rural hamlet to its present populous and prosperous condition in great part to the enterprise of Mr. Crompton's family. His grandfather had a paper mill and bleach works at Great Lever, about half a mile distant from the existing Farnworth Mills. Perceiving what an eligible site Farnworth presented for manufacturing purposes, he obtained a lease of the property from the late Duke of Bridgewater, and built a paper mill and bleach works upon it. His son John, the father of the subject of the present memoir, succeeded to those works, and built Rock Hall as a residence. He was not, however, permitted to occupy it, having died at the very period of its completion, leaving three sons, John, Robert, and Thomas Bonsor. The eldest and youngest became partners in the Farnworth Mills. John, the eldest brother, died in 1835, leaving a widow, without issue. From that period to the time of his own death, last week, Mr. T. B. Crompton was the sole proprietor of that extensive concern. He was amongst the first to turn the waste of cotton mills to account in the manufacture of paper, and was certainly one of the foremost who applied fibrous material in its raw condition to that purpose. He was always searching for new materials, and contrived several mechanical appliances for utilising fibres hitherto considered unsuitable for being made into paper. From his many transactions with the metropolitan and provincial press, Mr. Crompton became an extensive newspaper proprietor. There are, indeed, very few of the established

London papers that have not at some time or other been wholly or in part his property. Some years since he became proprietor of the "Morning Post," which shared in the benefits of his great experience, and became, under his protection, the flourishing property that it now is. But the extensive transactions of Mr. Crompton were not confined to paper-making; he was also a large manufacturer of cotton. About twenty-five years ago he erected at Prestolee, about two miles from Farnworth, a very extensive cotton mill, giving employment to upwards of 800 hands. He was also connected with many other markets for capital, and was known throughout the commercial world for the untiring perseverance and enviable skill by which he won the position which he occupied at the time of his decease, with so much credit to himself and usefulness to his fellow-creatures.

BARON WARD.

Recently. Baron Ward, the famous Yorkshire groom, who played so prominent a part at the Court of Parma, has died at Vienna. The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein of Hungary, and after a four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna, as a jockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to valet to his Royal Highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse to the Ducal Court. Eventually he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed, he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne; who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. It should be observed that as soon as Charles III. came to the throne the then Baron was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed state authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and

Italian, and conducted the affairs of state with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron Ward was married to a humble person in Vienna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than Ward, the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic operation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana imperii*.—*Morning Advertiser*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 5. On board H.M.S. "Cambrian," the Rev. *W. J. Davies*, second son of the Rev. Dr. Davies, Rector of Gateshead.

Sept. 17. At St. George's Rectory, Demerara, aged 42, the Rev. *John W. Wadie*, late Missionary to the Indians at Waramurie, British Guiana.

Sept. 18. At Ripon, the Rev. *Robert Saiton*, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1831, St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon of Ripon (1828), R. of St. Michael's, Spurriergate (1817), York, and P.C. of Pulford (1817), Yorkshire.

Aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Potter*, P.C. of Elton, Lancashire.

Sept. 21. At Weymouth, aged 58, the Rev. *Richard Thompson*, Vicar of Sutton-upon-Trent (1833), Nottinghamshire.

Sept. 22. At the house of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Livelog, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 65, the Rev. *John Harrington*, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1829, Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of Little Hinton (1838), Wilts, eldest son of John Herbert Harrington, esq., deceased, formerly Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal.

Sept. 24. At Langham, Norfolk, aged 68, the Rev. *Stephen Frost Rippingall*, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Nottage-court, Glamorganshire, the Rev. *John Blackmore*, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, C. of Ashford, Devon.

At the Rectory, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Forward*, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1823, Wadham College, Oxford, Rector of Bettiscombe (1851), Dorset.

Sept. 25. At Posbrooke, near Titchfield, aged 25, the Rev. *John Hewett*, late Curate of West Lydford, Somersetshire, and youngest son of James Hewett, esq., of the above place.

Sept. 26. At his residence, Suffolk-lawn, Cheltenham, aged 82, the Rev. *William Wray Burne*, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, formerly Rector of Grittleton, Wilts.

Sept. 28. At Cotterstone, Durham, aged 72, the Rev. *Joseph Hobson*.

At Cheltenham, aged 47, the Rev. *Charles Wardroper*, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1847, Christ's College, Cambridge.

Sept. 29. At Frome Vauchurch Parsonage, aged 62, the Rev. *John Dolbeare Parham*, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Holne (1829), Devon.

Sept. 30. At the Parsonage, the Rev. *George Proctor*, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834, Christ's College, Cambridge, P.C. of Stroud (1845), Gloucestershire.

At Pinxton Rectory, Derbyshire, the Rev. *William Die*, M.A.

At the Hermitage, Old Windsor, aged 68, the Rev. *George Isherwood*.

Oct. 5. Aged 83, the Rev. *John Doncaster*, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797, D.D. 1816, formerly Fellow

of Christ's College, Cambridge, Rector of Navenby 1814, Lincashire, and formerly Master of Oakenham School.

Oct. 6. At M. A., the Rev. William Henry England, Rector of Linsborough, Bucks.

Oct. 7. At Maidenhead, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Garrett, for nearly 20 years V. of Staines.

Oct. 9. At his residence, the Croft, Hastings, aged 72, the Rev. John Broad, late of Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Oct. 11. At Southport, aged 67, the Rev. William Hesketh, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815, formerly Fellow of Brownlow College, Oxford, late of St. Michael, London.

At North Brington, aged 65, the Rev. Robert Deary, F.R.S.E., late Deputy-Receiver-General of Inland Revenue.

Oct. 13. At his brother's residence, Shropham Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 25, the Rev. Henry Robbins, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.

Sept. 9. At Calcutta, aged 51, the Rev. J. H. Parker, of the London Missionary Society.

Oct. 3. At Luton, aged 52, the Rev. John Jordan Davies, late Pastor of the Old Baptist Meeting, of that town.

Oct. 12. At Brimsley, suddenly, of intermittent fever, aged 55, the Rev. Edward Tagart, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Little Portland-st.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 25. Drowned off Bonny, Africa, aged 19, Cuddeon Robert, youngest son of the late William Miller, esq., of Ozeworth-park, Gloucestershire.

April 21. On his passage to Melbourne, aged 24, John, youngest son of the late Rev. James Tindal, Rector of Knayth, Leicestershire.

May 31. At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 42, Charles Rudston Wood, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General, and eldest son of the late Rev. James Wood, Incumbent of Willisham, and Curate of Great Blakenham, Suffolk.

At Auckland, New Zealand, Agnes, second dau. of Andrew Buchanan, esq., M.D., late of London.

June 9. At Calcutta, aged 26, John Jamieson, third son of the late Rev. John J. Johnston, of Newburgh, Fifeshire.

June 21. At Sydney, Australia, Wm. Henry, eldest son of David Constable, esq., Edinburgh.

June 24. At Shanghai, Harrie. Anne, wife of Edward Webb, esq., and eldest dau. of the late James Trimley, esq., of Blinfield-lodge, Berks.

July 8. On board the "Indiana," on his way home, invalided from India, the Hon. Crosbie R. Maxwell Ward, Lieut. of the 73rd Regt., brother of Viscount Bangor.

July 12. Of apoplexy, at Pechewar, India, Henry Joseph Francis Gurry, only surviving son of John George Gurry, esq., of College-st., Islington.

July 13. At Macao, China, of cholera, Joseph, second son of Capt. W. K. Maugham, Hackney.

July 21. At Montagu-house, Hammersmith, aged 19, Emma Doran, second dau. of Thomas Griffiths, esq., and grand-dau. of J. B. Nichols, esq., F.S.A., of Hanger-hill.

July 23. At Sercoor, East Indies, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 25, H. M. Threlwal, B.A., of the H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service, Bombay, late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, of Torrington-sq., London.

Aug. 4. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Catherine, wife of the Right Rev. John Bowen, LL.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone.

Of a sun-stroke, while travelling in the Fejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, aged 26, Henry, eldest son of J. Richard Digby Beste, esq., of

Booth-grange; also, Aug. 5, at Allama, near Rome, of the fevers of the country, his brother, Capt. Digby Beste, aged 19.

Aug. 6. At Durrabad, India, aged 30, George Campbell Sadebottom, Lieut. H.M.'s 43rd Regt., youngest son of C. Sadebottom, esq., Elm Bank, Worcester-shire.

Aug. 9. At Bareilly, Rohilkund, aged 43, Lieut.-Col. Cameron, C.B., while in command of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. This gallant officer served with his regiment at the battle of the Alma, and continued in the Crimea till he was severely injured by a blow on the side, received from a flying cask, in the middle of the great tempest of the 14th November, 1854. He returned to his regiment as soon as he was fit for duty, and coming out to India with it he was present at the capture of Lucknow, and advanced with General Walpole through Oude towards the Baragunna, encountering on his way the fort of Rowa, when the 42nd sustained a loss which deeply affected him. He commanded it at the action before Bareilly, in which he was wounded in the hand by a fanatic Ghuzee. His death was caused by a disease which probably originated in the Crimea. His remains were followed to the grave by the officers of the Rohilkund Field Force, and by three hundred of his own stout Highlanders. He was a careful, active, zealous soldier, and most amiable, kindly man.

At Tufon-grove, Chesterfield, Emma, second dau. of the late Edward Man, esq., of Mincing-lane, and Clapham, Surrey.

Aug. 14. Of typhus fever, at Essegg, Selavonia, Almeida Frances, the elder dau., and on the following Saturday, Mary, the wife, of the Rev. Phelps John Butt.

At Ham-common, aged 70, Jane C. Cox, widow of John Lewis Cox, the eminent printer of Great Queen-st., who died Feb. 4, 1836. See GEN. MAG. for March, 1836, p. 325.

At Wimbledon, after a short illness, aged 43, Francis Wansley, esq., only surviving son of Wm. Wansley, esq., F.S.A., of Bognor.

At Halstead, near Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 77, Emma Claudiana, eldest dau. of Henry Man, esq., many years Secretary to the South-Sea-Office, author of two posthumous volumes of poems, 1802. He died Dec. 5, 1799. An account of him will be found in the Gentleman's and European Magazines; and humorous anecdotes of him in Charles Lamb's "Elia" and Dr. Dibdin's "Reminiscences."

At Calcutta, fourteen days after the death of his sister, on his way home to England, aged 21, William Frederick Fulford, Lieut. Bengal Engineers, eldest son of Major William Fulford, R.A. He had been actively employed during the whole war from its commencement (including the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow) up to July last.

At New York, aged 27, Mr. Alexander Bayne, only son of the late Alexander Bayne, esq., of the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall.

Aug. 19. At his residence, Alfred-place West, Brompton, William Henry Kerr, esq., formerly Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates in Sydney, New South Wales.

Aug. 21. At Gwallor, Lieut. William Brett Cowburn, Adjutant of H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry.

Aug. 23. At Galle, Ceylon, on his passage home from India, aged 35, Captain Robert Bridge, Commandant of the Bareilly Levy, and of the late 72nd Regt. B.N.I., second son of Thomas Bridge, esq., Monte Video House, near Weymouth.

Aug. 24. At Byculla, Bombay, aged 25, Ellen Anne, wife of Robert James Mignon, esq., Indian Navy.

Aug. 24. Killed on the Northern railroad in Canada, Mr. James Lord, of Liverpool, late partner of a firm of timber merchants of Liverpool, and part owner of the "Red Jacket" and other vessels.

Aug. 25. At Ringwood, Hants, aged 76, Capt. John Francis Byrne, late Scots Fusilier Guards, and nephew of the late Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of James Salmon, esq., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Aug. 27. At Kettering, aged 93, Thomas Marshall, esq., late of one her Majesty's Coroners for the county of Northampton, which office he held sixty years.

Aug. 29. Samuel Gardner, esq., for more than twenty years her Majesty's Consul at Jassy, in Moldavia, and youngest son of the late Henry Gardner, esq., of Liverpool.

Sept. 2. At Gibraltar, aged 19, Florence, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Turton, bart.

Sept. 3. At Balgrate, Lago Maggiore, Capt. Edmund Turberville, R.N., only son of the late Rev. G. Turberville, Vicar of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.

Aged 54, William Wiles, esq., late of Great Ormond-st.

At Glazeley, near Bridgnorth, aged 104, Mr. Edward Evans, farmer. Notwithstanding his patriarchal age, the deceased was active and attended to business till some weeks prior to his death, going about on a favourite pony, which he groomed himself.

Sept. 5. At Fovant, Wilts, the residence of her son, aged 80, Charlotte Godolphin Clay, dau. of the late Richard Chailoner Cobbe, Rector of Bisham and Little Marlow, Bucks, and aunt to the present Earl of Huntingdon.

Sept. 9. At Ipswich, aged 33, Amelia, third dau. of the late R. G. Ranson, esq.

At Wilmont, Kingstown, Ireland, of consumption, contracted during the Crimean war, aged 31, William Verner Reynolds, esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

At Bradninch, the residence of her father, J. Lakeman, esq., aged 34, Mrs. Ann Melhuish Cosway, wife of Mr. George Cosway, Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Sept. 10. At Shoutley-bridge, Northumberland, Samuel Shadforth Dutton, son of the late Capt. Dutton, of Hilton-grove, in the county of Durham.

At Albion-ter., Ramsey, Isle of Man, Delia Everina, aged 44 years; on the 11th, J. Patrick, aged 18 months; and on the 20th, Bianche Harrington, aged 5 years and 9 months, children of Dr. Elton, 32nd Regt. Bengal N.L.

Sept. 13. At Ramsey, Isle of Man, aged 27, Henry Charles Perks, chief officer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Panama, and grandson of the late Charles Perks, esq., of Sinai-park, near Burton-on-Trent.

Sept. 14. At Brighton, aged 59, Francis Forster, esq., of Roshine-lodge, co. Donegal.

At Hesse Homberg, aged 53, Wilmer Wilmer, esq., of the Middle Temple, third son of the late Col. Gossip, of Thorp Arch Hall, Yorkshire.

At Everton, Liverpool, aged 33, A. Hobenlohe Patterson, esq., late of St. Stephen's, Launceston, son of the late W. P. Patterson, esq., of Leamington Priors.

At Margate, aged 78, Mary, dau. of the late Capt. John Ladd.

Sept. 15. At the Maison Vallin, Champs Elysees, Paris, from typhoid fever, aged 12, Martha, second dau. of the Rev. Isaac Penruddock.

At Holyhead, Col. H. Vaughan Brooke, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The gallant Colonel was long attached to the 32nd Regt., and accompanied that gallant corps to India in 1846. He served during the campaign in the Punjab in 1842 and 1843, then in command of the 32nd Regt., and was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the action of Soorjkound, in command of the left column of attack; storm

and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress; at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniste, and battle of Goojerat. For his services in India he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently one of her Majesty's military aides-de-camp. He had received a medal and clasps for his services in India.

At Claybrook, Isabella Frances, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel George Noble, Rector of Prolesworth.

At Coates, Whittlesey, aged 44, Mrs. Nuzum, wife of the Rev. J. Nuzum, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Coates.

At Aberlour-house, Banffshire, aged 64, Annie Grant, wife of Alexander Macpherson, esq., M.D., of Garbity, Morayshire.

At Smyrna, Richard B. Abbott, esq., of that place.

Sept. 16. At his residence, in London, aged 73, Henry Warbleton, esq., brother of the late Dowager Lady Elphinstone, of Hastings.

At Rhug Corwen, aged 47, Lady Vaughan, wife of Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart., and eldest dau. of Mr. Edw. Lloyd, of Rhagat, late Chairman of the Merionethshire Quarter Sessions.

Aged 81, James Harvey, of Bardwell. He filled the office of sexton to that parish for upwards of fifty-two years, and during that long period he continued punctually to toll the "Winter Bell" regularly at five in the morning, and again at eight in the evening, with scarcely a single omission, up to the 25th of March last.

At the residence of Mr. J. A. Woolmar, Colchester, aged 79, John Wm. Rayner, esq., son-in-law of the late Benjamin Firmin, esq., of Wyvenhoe-lodge.

Suddenly, aged 73, Baker Gabb, esq., of Llwyn-dû Court, Abergavenny, Deputy-Lieut. of the county. R.I.P.

At Brampton, near Huntingdon, aged 44, Maria Ann, the wife of Samuel Probe Ekin.

Sept. 17. At Folkestone, aged 22, Margaret Caroline, wife of Robert Heyrick Palmer, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Truro Venn-terrace, Truro, aged 75, Judith Moore, wife of the Rev. W. Moore.

At Hull, aged 72, Mary, third dau. of the late Mark Bell, esq., of Leckonfield, York.

In High-st., Hastings, aged 68, Ann, wife of Charles Pears, esq.

Sept. 18. At Lowndes-street, aged 75, Sir George Rich, formerly of Beechwood, in the New Forest. The deceased was a knight-bachelor, created in Ireland in 1822, and was second son of the late Sir Charles Rich, the first baronet. He was appointed aide-de-camp and comptroller of the household to Earl Whitworth in 1813, and was chamberlain of the Vice-Regal Court under the Marquis of Wellesley, on his appointment to which office he received the honour of knighthood.

At Melrose, Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D., Dunfermline.

At Portlisle, Sussex, aged 19, Lucy Wickham Clarke, third dau. of the late Rev. J. B. B. Clarke, Rector of Bagborough, Somersetshire.

At Radway, aged 70, Georgiana Sibella, wife of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Miller, C.B.

At her residence, Froddington, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Cashier, esq., of Portsmouth.

At Appleby, Leicestershire, aged 84, Miss Princep.

Sept. 19. At Padworth, Berkshire, aged 25, Norris Jago Symonds, eldest son of the late Hen. Symonds, esq., of Canning-court, Dorset.

At his residence, Osborne-villas, near Devonport, aged 58, Colonel St. Aubyn Molesworth, late Royal Engineers.

At his residence, The Grove, Farnborough, Hants, aged 73, George Whieldon, esq., Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Warwick and Stafford.

Rowland Edward Cooper, esq., second son of

Anstwick, esq., of Walbrook, London, and Upper Brunswick-sq., Brighton.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 70, Edward Suter, esq., of Compton-road, Canonbury, N.

In Bryanston-st., Portman-sq., Janette, wife of Capt. E. H. Impey.

Aged 85, George Ring, esq., of Sutton, Surrey.

At Blackheath-park, aged 34, Thomas George, youngest and last surviving son of the late John Wrench, esq., of Camberwell-ter., Surrey.

At Down-hall, Harlow, Essex, Isabella, wife of John Thomas Selwin, esq.

Aged 84, Mary, relict of Samuel Reeve, esq., of Leighton-house, Leighton Buzzard.

At Brompton, London, aged 73, John William Lange, esq., Drayton-grove.

At Tetworth-hall, near St. Neot's, aged 63, Louisa, widow of John Pickering, esq.

Sept. 25. At Broomfield, near Taunton, aged 81, Col. John Hamilton, of Broomfield and Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., late Coldstream Guards. He had received the war medal, with two clasps, for his services for Barrosa and the Nive.

At Hull, John Egmont Brooman, esq., paymaster of H.M.S. "Cornwallis," stationed at that port. He had seen service in most parts of the world; amongst others, in New Zealand, on the coast of Africa, in Austen's expedition to the Arctic Regions in search of Sir John Franklin, and during the late war was under fire in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, for which the Arctic, Baltic, and Black Sea medals were awarded him.

At Meanwood, near Leeds, Mr. James Bigott Bedford, share-broker, only son of the late Henry Bedford, esq., of Hull, banker.

At her residence, Southwell, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Savile Folljame, esq., formerly of Osberton, Nottinghamshire, and of Aldwark, Yorkshire. Mrs. Folljame was eldest dau. of the Rev. James Willoughby, LL.B., Rector of Guiseley, by Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Jas. Hobson, esq., of Kirkby Moorside. She was married to John Savile Folljame, esq., on the 30th of October, 1798, who died in 1814, and by whom she had issue two sons and two daughters, viz., George Savile Folljame esq., of Osberton; Francis — Thornhagh, formerly of East Retford, and who died unmarried at Pau, in France, on the 25th of May, 1846; Mary Arabella, married, 30th of December, 1824, to the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, son of the Baroness Barham; and Emma, who married, 11th of September, 1832, the present Sir Charles Anderson, bart., of Lea, near Gainsborough.

At Leavey-grove, Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. Francis Witty, Incumbent of St. John's, formerly Curate of Woodbridge.

At Barford St. Martin, Edward Andrews Nicholson, esq.

At the house of his son-in-law, V. W. Blake, esq., Old-square, Birmingham, aged 67, George Farncombe, esq., of Bishopstone, Sussex.

At his residence, Swiss-cottage, Iver-heath, aged 49, Bernard Tribe, esq.

Sept. 26. At Lauriston-house, Cheltenham, aged 17, Caroline Georgina, eldest dau. of Thos. R. Colledge, esq., M.D.

In London, Mr. R. E. Cooper, a gentleman much respected in connection with the turf. He owned Autocrat, King of the Forest, and several other well-known horses, and his stud was under the charge of Percy, at Pimperne, Blandford.

At Kooks'-farm, Crossing, aged 75, Maria, widow of A. L. Barnard, esq., formerly of Becking.

At Christchurch, aged 40, Sarah Neyle Chapman, wife of James Drnett, esq., solicitor.

At Clenchwanton, Norfolk, aged 60, Hugh Thomas Rowe, Lieut. R.N.

At Rugeley, Jane, relict of John Robinson, esq., M.D., formerly of Doncaster.

Sept. 27. At his residence, in Southernhay, Exeter, aged 77, Harry Lecke Gibbs, M.D.,

F.R.C.S., and (in Russia) Councillor of State, and Knight Commander of the Orders of St. Anne and St. Wolodimer.

At Taunton, aged 64, Lady Bowring, wife of Sir John Bowring, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China.

At Stort-lodge, Bishop Stortford, Herts, aged 74, Mary Needham, widow of the Rev. C. R. Pritchett, Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex, and formerly Reader at the Charterhouse, London.

Susanna, relict of Capt. Joseph Acott, R.N., of Beaufoy-terrace, Maida-hill.

At Feltham, Middlesex, Mrs. Anne Dendy, relict of Samuel Dendy, esq., of Montague-st., Russell-sq., and Dorking, Surrey.

At Dovercourt, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. William Payse Cumby, C.B., of Heighington, Durham.

At Waterloo-villa, Hants, aged 28, Capt. Wm. Geo. Conway Gordon, 91st Regt., eldest son of Capt. Conway Gordon, of the South-view-lodge, Southsea.

At Thornbury-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Darling, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of George Darling, esq., M.D., of Russell-sq.

At Lessness-heath, Kent, the wife of Septimus Thomas Allen, esq., and youngest dau. of the late John Gardner Killward, esq., of Jamaica.

At Southsea, Hants, Jane, wife of Charles Tilt, esq., of Fairlam, Middlesex, and late of Bathwick-priory.

At Acacia-road, St. John's-wood, Amelia Neebe, wife of the Rev. Friedrich Neebe.

Sept. 28. At Silwood-house, Brighton, aged 79, Sir Charles des Voeux, bart.

At Hastings, aged 42, Henry Arnold, esq., of Ashby St. Leger's, Northhamptonshire, late Capt. of the 1st Regt. Warwickshire Militia.

At Champion-grove, Camberwell, aged 45, Eliza, relict of E. Younge, esq., barrister-at-law, late Clerk of Inrolments in Chancery, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Collins, D.C.L., formerly Curate of Northiam, Sussex, and Rector of Abbot's Thorpe.

Suddenly, Capt. E. M. Hatherley, of Jolliffe's Cottage, Ensbury.

At the Vicarage, Batley, Yorkshire, Samuel Fletcher, esq., of Ardwick-place, Manchester.

At Ensbury, near Wimborne, Dorset, aged 58, Bertram Mitford Atherton, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At Sheffield-terrace, Camden-hill, aged 69, Joseph Charlier, esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, H.P., for many years Secretary to the Royal Humane Society.

At Leeds, aged 74, Margaret, relict of John Lovel, esq., of Snainton.

At Beeston, Nottinghamshire, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Wakefield, esq., of Mansfield, and dau. of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.

At Leamington, Alexander Hunter, esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

Sept. 29. At Aveton Gifford, aged 87, Mr. Robert Froude.

Suddenly, at Desford, aged 62, Capt. Robt. Prior.

At Clarendon-sq., Leamington, aged 76, Miss St. Quintin.

At Riding-house, Northumberland, aged 31, Lady Charles Beauclerk.

Prince G. Ghika was driving in the Champs Elysees, Paris, in the sort of carriage called a Victoria, when the horses ran away, the reins broke, and the vehicle was overturned. The Prince was taken up senseless, and died a few hours afterwards in consequence of the injuries he had received. The coachman was also badly hurt.

At Melford-place, Long Melford, Anna Maria, wife of Chas. Westropp, esq.

Five days after reaching his home from India, Charles Henry Tovey, esq., Assistant Surgeon H.M.'s 30th Regt., son of H. L. Tovey, esq., of

Carlebrooke, Isle of Wight, and grandson of the late Charles Howard Wansborough, esq., of the Manor-house, Shrewton, Wilts.

At Owersby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, aged 12, Cadogan Grey Lloyd, second son of the Rev. Hon. Robt. Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of Owersby, and maternal grandson of the late Hon. Dr. Grey, Bishop of Hereford.

At Ilkley-wells, Yorkshire, aged 65, J. Ravenscroft Elsey, esq., of the Bank of England, and late of the Grove, Highgate.

Sept. 30. Aged 46, John Peter Grant Dallas, esq., late of Inverness-terrace, Bayswater.

At Nether-hall, Bradford, aged 31, Robert Hart, esq., of Woodham Mortimer Hall.

At Dysart-house, N.B., the Countess of Rosslyn.

At Southampton, at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Lake, Thomas Bell Salter, M.D., F.L.S., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, eldest son of the late Thomas Salter, of Poole, Dorsetshire.

At Haverhill, aged 62, John Harley Drew, esq., manager of the London and County Bank.

At Killincarrig-house, Wicklow, aged 40, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. E. Hayes, Q.C., Solicitor-General of Ireland.

At Bideford, aged 60, Joseph Pyke, esq., Lieut. R.N., late of Chantry, Monkleigh.

At Portland-terrace, Stoke, Herbert Lloyd Griffiths, esq., Lieut. R.N., eldest son of the late Capt. Joseph Griffiths, R.N.

At Watt-st., Glasgow, James Hepburn, esq., of Dunreggan, Dumfriesshire.

Lately. In Italy, aged 18, the Archduchess Margaret of Austria, dan. of the King of Saxony, and married in 1856 to the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria. Her Imperial Highness caught typhus fever whilst making a journey in Italy, and was unable to resist the attack. The Court of Saxony has, in consequence, gone into mourning for two months.

Aged 85, Mr. William Dorling. There are very few who have not been to Epsom, or on the road to it, on the Derby day, and who have not been included among the "gentlemen sportsmen" who have been invited to buy a card of the races—"Dorling's correct card." Mr. Dorling had, for a very long series of years, the management of the course and races generally, and was held in the highest possible respect by persons of all classes who were devoted to turf pursuits.

From an over-dose of prussic acid, taken medicinally, aged 60, Mr. Bainbridge, of Hyde-park-gardens, Hyde-park, an extensive and opulent East India proprietor, and a gentleman possessing considerable property.

At Hetton, Mr. James Ritson, at an advanced age. He had 12 children, 104 grand-children, 90 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren. In all, 289 descendants.

At his residence, Notting-hill, at an advanced age, deeply lamented and much respected for his universal benevolence, Samuel Rigg, esq., solicitor.

At Torquay, Elizabeth, relict of James Alder, esq., of Kensington, and second dau. of the late Rev. Andrew Daubeny, Blackwell-house.

At New York, aged 103, Mrs. Kidd.

At Mount Nevill, Tunbridge-Wells, aged 72, Alice Catherine, eldest child of Sir Charles Jackson.

Oct. 1. At Brock-st., Bath, Harriet Susanna Trevelyan, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan, Vicar of Henbury and Rector of Nettlescombe.

At Lairgate, Beverley, aged 73, Isabella, widow of David Burton, esq., of Cherry Burton, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 55, Jas. Losh, esq., barrister-at-law, judge of the Newcastle and Northumberland County Court.

At Hoekham-hall, aged 76, Hen. Samuel Partridge, esq.

At St. Andrew's Parsonage, Norwich, aged 26, Mary Stephens, wife of the Rev. Arthur Charles Copeman.

At Dysart-house, the Countess of Rosslyn.

At Westbury-house, Barking, Essex, aged 80, Capt. John Manley, formerly of H. M.'s 66th Regt.

At Alresford, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Bradley, esq., London.

At Everton, Notts, aged 68, Richard Roe, esq.

At Firie-place, the seat of Viscount Gage, aged 18, Alfred Henry, sixth son of Sir Henry Lambert, bart.

At Ellesmere, Shropshire, aged 77, Jane, widow of the Rev. F. Blackburne, formerly Rector of Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire; and on the 11th, at Brompton, aged 81, George William, second son of the above.

Oct. 2. At Hexworthy, Cornwall, Harriet Georgiana, wife of George Wood Webber, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. Israel Lewis, Rector of Foxcote, and Vicar of Long Ashton, Somerset.

At Malvern, John Campbell, esq., Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

At Dorking, Surrey, aged 58, Francis Giffard, esq., solicitor, eldest son of the late Francis Giffard, esq., of Upavon.

At Bristol, after a short illness, aged 82, John Adlam, esq.

At Mascalls, Brentwood, Essex, aged 94, Geo. Samuel Collyer, esq., army agent, of Park-place, St. James's.

At Ipswich, aged 60, John Alfred Trimmer, esq., late of the India Board.

At Coniston Cold, Craven, Yorkshire, aged 37, Peter Garforth, esq., recently a captain in the Bengal Engineers, youngest son of the late James Braithwaite Garforth, esq., of Coniston.

Jane, wife of F. Y. Hurlstone, esq., of Chester-st., Grosvenor-pl.

At Bristol, aged 82, John Adlam, esq.

At Datchworth Rectory, Herts, aged 77, Harriet, widow of Wm. Fergusson, M.D., Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

At Ballybrack, Killiney, aged 76, Wm. Henry, esq., of Mountjoy-sq., Dublin.

At Small-heath, Birmingham, aged 35, Deme-reddy, wife of Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Liverpool.

Oct. 3. At Charlton, near Dover, aged 60, Jesse Wood Pilcher, gent., son of the late Mr. John Pilcher, of St. Margaret's-at-Cliff, near Dover.

At Shoreham, aged 70, Phillis Bannister, widow of Capt. Wm. Potter.

At Foolow, near Tideswell, William Wyatt, esq.

At Ashgate, near Chesterfield, Elizabeth Taylor, relict of John Gorell Barnes, esq.

At Freidburgh, Duché de Bade, Germany, of typhus fever, Emily Susan, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. H. Dod, of Poyning's, Sussex, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Holland, Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester.

At St. Leonard's, aged 9, Jane Victoria, second dau. of William Ed. Pole, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens.

Suddenly, at Glasgow, Jas. Muir, esq., of Luton, Bedfordshire.

At his seat, Otterspool, near Liverpool, aged 76, John Moss, esq.

Oct. 4. At Nutcombe-house, Combe Martin, aged 74, J. Williams, esq., late of Hartland.

At Ipswich, suddenly, aged 67, David G. Newman, esq.

At Aylebury, aged 80, Joseph Ross, esq.

At Castlehill, Mary Anne Edwards, wife of Samuel Higginbotham, esq., of Glasgow.

At Highland-villa, Emsworth, Hants, William Hanby, esq., late of Eccleston-st. South, Chester-sq., London.

At East Woodhay-house, Hants, aged 94, Mary, relict of Peter H-ran Cockburn, esq.

At Chesterfield, aged 68, Thomas Clarke, esq., solicitor.

At his residence, Clapham-park, Surrey, aged 54, Carteret John William Ellis, *esq.*, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall.

At Bedlington, aged 73, Michael Longridge, *esq.*, one of the magistrates for the county of Northumberland.

At Belmore-hall, Herne Bay, aged 40, Susannah Frances, wife of George W. M. Reynolds, *esq.*

At Hampstead, Paulina, wife of the Rev. Rich. Whittington.

Aged 67, Mary, widow of John Eddels, *esq.*, of Cheapside.

Suddenly, at Peterhead, Francis Thompson, *esq.*, M.D., son of the late Rev. John Thompson, of Duddingston.

At Brighton, aged 76, Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of the late Theophilus Christian Blanckenhagen, *esq.*

At Aldwick, Sussex, aged 43, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Houghton Johnson.

At his residence, Berkley-villas, Brixton, aged 57, Mr. Edward N. Fourdrinier.

At Great Yarmouth, Mary Atkinson Maurice, of Palace-gardens, Bayswater, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. M. Maurice.

Oct. 5. Aged 31, Frederick Charles Henning, only son of Charles B. Henning, *esq.*, of Grove-house, Dorchester.

At Ealing, Sarah, wife of Wm. James Lech, *esq.*, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., retired, and third dau. of Matthew Forster, *esq.*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Itchell, Hants, aged 40, Jessie, wife of C. E. Lefroy, *esq.*, and dau. of James Walker, *esq.*, of Great George-st., Westminster.

At Clent, Worcestershire, aged 31, James Whitehouse, *esq.*, son of William Deakin Whitehouse, *esq.*, of Studley, Warwickshire.

Suddenly, while in conversation with his son in the banking-house, Portsmouth, aged 71, John Elias Atkins, *esq.*, banker, and a magistrate for the county and borough. Forty-three years ago he founded the Portsmouth Savings' Bank, and laid down the plan of management, which has since received the marked approval of the Government authorities.

At Arlington-st., Caroline Jane, fifth dau. of the Rev. William Gooch.

At the Epnall's, Etwell, aged 42, Samuel Eyre, *esq.*

At Yarmouth, Amelia, relict of Sam. Mitchell, *esq.*, of Norwich.

Aged 84, Jane, relict of Wm. S. Cockell, *esq.*, of Attleborough.

At Priory-road, South Lambeth, Charles Pitts, *esq.*, of Kandy, Ceylon.

At Brighton, aged 53, Signor Pio Bellini.

Mary Alice Elinor, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. James Booth, of Wandsworth.

At Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st., Margaret Caroline, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Francis Townsend, *esq.*, Windsor Herald.

At Clarges-st., Mayfair, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 68, John Samuel Gaskoin, *esq.*

Oct. 6. In the Forbury, Reading, Jane, widow of Richard Buncombe, *esq.*, and sister of the Rev. L. R. Cogan, Incumbent of Winsley-with-Stoke, Wilts.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Agnes Kathlien, second surviving dau. of Thomas William Coventry, formerly 15th Hussars, and grandson to the sixth Earl of Coventry.

At the Manor-house, Teddington, aged 83, Thomas Starting Benson, *esq.*

At Piekhill, aged 86, Thomas Lumley, *esq.*, formerly of Blowshall, Ripon.

At his residence, Oundle, Northamptonshire, William L. Fisher, *esq.*

At her mother's country seat, near Bremen, Anne, wife of Dr. Reinhold Paul, of Rostock.

In Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 66, Rob. Cantwell, *esq.*

At Rosnaler, aged 71, Margaret, relict of Nicholas P. Leader, of Dromagh-castle, co. Cork.

At his residence, Porthill-house, Bengoe, Herts, aged 77, Thomas Green, *esq.*

At Richmond-cottage, Hammersmith, New-road, aged 74, William Winkley, *esq.*, late of her Majesty's Treasury.

At Herne, aged 43, Harry Finnis Loud, *esq.*

Oct. 7. At Bury St. Edmunds, aged 68, Sarah, widow of the Rev. William Henry Holworthy, formerly Chaplain attached to the British Embassy at the Hague, and afterwards Rector of Blickling and Erpingham, Norfolk.

At Duiwich, aged 69, Charles Ranken, *esq.*, of Gray's Inn.

In Hans-place, Sloane-st., aged 78, Benjamin Birkhead, *esq.*

At Guildford, aged 60, Geo. Edward Madeley, *esq.*, of Kensington.

Oct. 8. At St. Clare, Reading, aged 37, Adelaide Charlotte, eldest child of William Batty, *esq.*, of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

At George's Royal Hotel, Bath, Henry J. Sharpe, *esq.*, of New York, U.S., for many years a much respected merchant of that city.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Hay Mackenzie, of Cromarty.

At Eldon-villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 62, Chas. Lane, *esq.*, of Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

Aged 67, Fanny, wife of S. Delf, *esq.*, Topcroft-hall, Norfolk, and mother of the Rev. E. H. Delf, of Coventry.

Aged 38, William Otley Wollaston, *esq.*, of Connaught-sq.

Aged 45, Emma, wife of Charles Westerton, Churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

At her residence, Clarence-road, Windsor, Dorothy Patience, eldest dau. of the late Jeremiah Pilcher, *esq.*, formerly of Southwark, and afterwards of Winkfield, Berks.

At Albert-st., Mornington-crescent, aged 80, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Thos. S. Stollery.

Oct. 9. At Adwick-le-Street, near Doncaster, aged 39, by his own hands, Mr. John Deakin, surgeon, of Adwick-hall.

At his residence, Valletort-villas, aged 30, Wm. Elliott, *esq.*, Paymaster R.N.

At the Rectory, North Benfleet, Essex, aged 66, Susannah Harrington, wife of the Rev. C. G. Owen, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Burnard, *esq.*, of Bilefold.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Clapham Common, London, aged 46, Elizabeth Hill, wife of Jas. Holme, *esq.*, Mayor of Liverpool.

At Robert-on-st., Hastings, aged 40, Thomas Waddington, *esq.*

At Torquay, Lieut.-Col. Bentham, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bentham, Royal Artillery.

At Wiveliscombe, aged 58, Catherine Mary, widow of Benjamin Boucher, *esq.*, solicitor.

Aged 75, Martha, widow of Christopher Flood, *esq.*, formerly Vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Marylebone.

At Bedford-row, Barnsbury-st., Islington, aged 58, Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late John Poole, *esq.*, of Petersham, Surrey.

Oct. 10. At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 68, Caleb Kersey, *esq.*

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Ponce, Minster, near Ramsgate, aged 44, Fallon Horne, *esq.*, of the firm of Horne and Thornthwaite, Newgate-st., London, and third son of the late R. P. Horne, *esq.*, of Boughton Monchelsea.

At Gordon-villa, Tunbridge Wells, aged 52, Emma, wife of Robert Nash, *esq.*

At Hexworthy, the wife of G. W. Webber, *esq.*

At Harefield Parsonage, William, fifth son of the Rev. R. C. W. Collins.

Aged 40, George Senior, *esq.*, late of Fording-bridge, Hants.

At his residence, Camberwell-grove, aged 73, William Neck, *esq.*

At Biarritz, France, drowned whilst bathing,

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the potential impact of the research. It highlights the need for further research and the importance of sharing the results with the relevant stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and summarizes the key findings of the study. It emphasizes the need for continued research and the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities.

At Wytham-abbey, Berks, the Countess of Abingdon. Her ladyship was the only child of George Harcourt, esq., M.P., and the late Lady Elizabeth Harcourt. She was married to the present earl (then Lord Norreys) in 1835. She was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom survive to deplore their loss.

Oct. 17. At Maidenhead, Berks, aged 70, Oliver Hargreave, esq., of Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and Haslingden, Lancashire.

Aged 68, Sophia, relict of John Lyer, esq., of Sheldon-villas, Upper Clapton, formerly of the Admiralty.

At his residence, Camberwell, aged 68, John Friend, esq. The deceased resided for many years at Botolph's-bridge, West Hythe, Kent.

At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 71, Catharine, wife of A. C. Windeyer, esq., late of the Ordnance and War Departments at Chatham and Devonport.

Mary, wife of the Rev. George Davies, Vicar of St. James's, Grain, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent, and dau. of the late Wm. Nicholson, esq., of St. Margaret's-next-Rochester.

At his residence, Upper Baker-st., James Rhodes Banks, esq.

At Upper Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., Anne, widow of George Farewell Jarman, esq.

At Brandon-place, West George-st., Glasgow, Isabella Bartholomew, wife of J. Bannatyne, esq.

Oct. 18. At West Brixton, Surrey, aged 69, Elizabeth Burns, relict of William Burns, esq., of Surinam.

At Park-house, Peckham, aged 57, Mr. Harry Mason Kettelwell.

Oct. 19. At her residence, Brixton-place, Elizabeth, widow of John Henry Cupper, esq., of Streatham, Surrey, and formerly widow of Capt. Wm. Forbes, R.M.

At her house, in Upper Berkeley-st., aged 76, Elizabeth Mary, relict of Henry Pearson, esq., of Carlisle.

At his residence, Manor-house, Riverhead, Kent, aged 66, Charles Chapple, esq.

At the residence of her nephew, James Johnson, esq., Park-house, Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 73, Miss Rebecca Johnson.

At his residence, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, London, aged 62, George Game Day, esq., formerly of St. Ives, Hunts.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 18 .	556	150	141	143	37	1046	829	812	1641
" 25 .	553	137	120	139	26	955	839	818	1657
Oct. 2 .	581	147	134	116	33	1021	861	865	1726
" 9 .	557	135	137	123	26	993	810	711	1521
" 16 .	630	165	160	153	32	1149	912	855	1767

PRICE OF CORN.

Average of Six Weeks.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ending Oct. 16.	43 9	35 11	24 7	33 2	45 4	44 5
	42 4	35 9	22 9	32 6	44 7	45 6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 7*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 14 lbs.

Beef	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 18.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	6,015
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	23,830
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Calves	114
Lamb		Pigs	450

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 15*s.* 3*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 6*d.* Petersburg Y. C., 51*s.* 3*d.*

WOOL, Down Tegs, per lb., 16½*d.* to 17½*d.* Leicester Fleeces, 16*d.* to 17*d.* Combing Skins, 13*d.* to 17*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL STATE AT HAVRE and W. OLY, 1871. FRANCE.
From September 24 to October 21 inclusive.

Day of Month	Thermometer Barom.			Weather	Thermometer Barom.			Weather
	5 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night		Day of Month	5 o'clock Morning	Noon	
24	59	69	54	30.	24	45	55	30.
25	52	66	54	30.	25	57	57	30.
26	55	66	54	30.	26	44	55	30.
27	58	65	54	30.	27	42	55	30.
28	58	67	57	30.	28	57	55	30.
29	58	67	56	29.	29	58	56	30.
30	53	71	54	29.	30	58	55	30.
1	57	65	52	29.	1	55	55	30.
2	56	65	52	29.	2	46	62	30.
3	56	65	52	29.	3	53	55	30.
4	57	67	53	29.	4	53	56	30.
5	57	67	53	29.	5	54	56	30.
6	46	48	50	30.	6	50	53	30.
7	53	63	52	30.	7	47	56	30.
8	42	55	44	30.	8	46	51	30.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

1871 Oct	1871 Cent. Clos.	1871 Cent. Revised.	New 1871 Cent.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Ex. Billa. A. £100.	India Bonds. A. £100.	Ex. Bonds A. £100.
24	97½		short	short		37 pm.		100½
25	97½				217½	34 pm.		
27	97½					34 pm.	13 pm.	
28	97½				215½	35 pm.	14 pm.	
29	97½				215	38 pm.		
30	97½						13 pm.	
Oct. 1	97½				220	35 pm.	15 pm.	
2	98½					35 pm.		
4	98½				219	38 pm.	12 pm.	
5	98½				222		12 pm.	
6	98½				222	35 pm.	14 pm.	100½
7	98½					37 pm.		0 0
8	98½					34 pm.	15 pm.	
9	98½							
11	98½	97½	97½	220	222	34 pm.		100½
12	98½	97½	97½	220	223		15 pm.	
13	98½	97½	97½	221½	224	34 pm.	14 pm.	
14	98½	97½	97½	221		35 pm.	14 pm.	
15	98½	97½	97½	220		39 pm.	15 pm.	
16	98½	97½	97½	221½	223	40 pm.	15 pm.	
18	98½	97½	97½	221½		40 pm.	11 pm.	
19	98½	97½		222	224	40 pm.		
20	98½	97½	97½	222	224			
21	98½	97½	97½	220½	224	40 pm.	21 pm.	
22	98½	97	97	222½	223½	42 pm.	13 pm.	
23	98½	97½	97½	224	225	40 pm.	13 pm.	

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1858.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

HERALDIC QUERIES.

V. E. C. asks the names of the families who bore the following arms:—

1. Azure, on a chev. between three bucks' heads erased four roses.
2. Ar., a chev. sa. between three cockatrices.
3. — a cross crosslet between four castles.
4. Gu., three dexter hands. Crest, out of a ducal crown an eagle's head holding a trefoil. Motto, *Memor esto*.
5. — in fesse a cross crosslet between two leaves.
6. Erm., three mullets. Crest, a crescent.
7. Vert, on a chev. or between three bucks' heads cabossed as many fleur-de-lis. Motto, *Patientia et virtute*.
8. Vert, a chev. or between three garbs, quartering, with other coats, Gu., a fesse ar. between three dolphins; Or, three piles gu.; Or, a bend sa. between three roundels. N.B. Only the name of the family bearing Vert, a chev. or between three garbs, is requested.
9. Erm., a fesse gu. between three pheons.
10. Ar., three bars gu., in chief as many mullets. Crest, a demi-antelope collared and chained.
11. Per fesse gu. and or, in chief three lions ramp. The name begins with H or C.
12. Ar., a fesse gu., in chief a lion pass. Crest, a lion ramp.

Heraldicus asks what family bearing for arms . . . three fleur-de-lis; crest, an arm holding a scimitar; motto, that of Berkeley, and also *Pro Patria*, quartered the arms of Berkeley.

De C. would deem it a favour if any correspondent of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE would inform him if there are any descendants of the following persons and families now resident in England, and if so, what is the present address of the representatives of any of them.

Sir W. Stevenson, Lord Mayor of London, 1764.

— *Turner*, Lord Mayor of London, 1769.

— *Sutton*, of Sutton House, Westminster, and of Framlingham, who in 1767 had these arms granted:—Ar., a civic crown ppr., on a chief az. a serpent nowed or, and a dove of the field respecting each other.

Launce, of Cornwall.

Fenwother.

Lucas, of Cornwall, who bore for arms, Ar., on a canton sa. a ducal crown or.

Hall, of Exeter, who in 1684 had these arms granted:—Sa., three talbots' heads erased ar., collared gu., with rings on the collars or.

Heyward, of the Middle Temple and Norfolk in 1611, who bore for arms, Ar., on a pale sa. three crescents of the field.

PALACE OF KING JOHN AT STEPNEY.

A paragraph has been going the round of the papers, calling upon the archaeologists to make a stir, in order to preserve the existing remains of this structure. The principle is a good one, were the facts only to be relied upon; unfortunately it so happens that the palace of King John at Stepney was entirely destroyed some centuries ago, and the existing building, which may be on the same site, is a common brick building, of which no portion is earlier than the time of James I., if so early, and such as it is, has been mutilated and patched, until there is nothing worth preserving. This is not the only instance in which we have found the newspapers crying wolf, until their testimony and their accuracy come to be entirely disregarded. We believe that even the venerable Society of Antiquaries would be quite ready to stir in such a case, if the facts had been as stated by the newspapers.

A similar paragraph appeared some time since respecting the picturesque dresses worn by the yeomen of the guard, which, it was said, were to be discontinued, the fact being, that plain dresses were ordered to be provided for the yeomen while on every-day duty at the Tower and elsewhere, and the state dresses reserved for state occasions.

THE
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THE ARMS, ARMOUR AND MILITARY USAGES
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from p. 451.)

On the Continent the beard and moustache were not so early adopted. See the examples given by Hefner in his *Trachten*^a, and by Guilhermy in the *Monographie de l'Eglise de St. Denis*^b. The Continuation of Nangis fixes the introduction of the fashion of long beards in France to the year 1340^c. The archæological student will scarcely need to be reminded that this question, of the fashion of beards, of little moment in itself, is worthy of some consideration from the help it occasionally affords in determining the age and the authenticity of a monument.

The hair was usually worn long at the sides, and cut short over the forehead. On a few monuments we find it divided in the middle of the head and arranged in moderate length at the sides. The statue of King Edward III. on his tomb at Westminster and the effigy in Ore Church, Sussex, engraved in Boutell's "Brasses of England," afford good examples.

The WEAPONS of the fourteenth century differed but little from those of the preceding age. The principal change was in the knightly lance, which, as we have seen, was cut down to be employed as an infantry arm; and in

^a Plates 33, 118, 120, 15, 103, 146, 85,
49, 134, 125, 57 and 35.

^b Pages 260, 253, 272, 278, 159 and 170.
^c Vol. ii. p. 185, ed. 1843.

the introduction of gunnery, which however, was chiefly confined to siege operations.

The "lance à la française," as it is usually called by the writers of the period, consisted of the length of about five feet, because it was more adapted than opposed to the axe or mace of a strong antagonist; and consequently we see the exercise of it in favour, and may see its constant employment as we march through the pages of contemporary chronicles and poets. For the purpose of a mortal blow, however, the lance retained its ancient efficacy: in the tournament it was still the most hazardous weapon, and in the numerous sorts of arms at the barriers of a besieged town it was still found to be the most convenient instrument of assault. The length of the lance was about fourteen feet. In the romance of "*Richard Cœur de Lion*"—

"A shaft he bar staff and strong,
Of four cubits it was long"—*Line 467.*

In the romance of "*Petit Jehan de Saintré*" "*le roy fit mesurer les lances, qui devoient estre de la poinete jusqu'à l'arrest, de treize piéds de long.*" The material was usually ash, as in the old Anglo-Saxon days; but Chaucer furnishes his knight with a lance of cypress:—

"His speere was of fine cipres,
That woldeth werre and no thing pees.
The heed ful scharp i-grounde."—*Page 319.*

The head was lozenge-form or leaf-form; see woodcuts, Nos. 8 (vol. cciv. p. 591), 34, 22, 49, 20, 36 and 5 (vol. cciv. p. 465). The "*bons fers-de-glaive de Bordeaux*" are constantly mentioned in the writings of the time: Toulouse also is named as a distinguished place of manufacture:—"vij. fers de glaives de Toulouze: item, ij. de commun, et le bon fer de glaive de le Roy¹." It is remarkable that so seemingly-insignificant a thing as a lance-head should be the subject of a particular mention and panegyric; but it was clearly regarded as an object of some importance, for when James Douglas has to fight a duel in Scotland, he is at the trouble of sending to London to purchase, among

¹ "Et conduit un Castellain de son glaive si roidelement qu'il lui perça toutes ses armures et lui passa la lance parmi le corps et l'abattit tout mort entre eux."

Froissart, i. 529.

² See vol. cciv. p. 462.

³ Chap. 35, p. 109, ed. Guichard.

⁴ Inventory of the Armour of Louis X.

other things, the "capud unius lanceæ". In the romance of Richard Cœur-de-Lion we are told that the head of the king's spear had an inscription of a sacred character. The Lance-flag still continued in use. Its form, about 1330, may be seen on folio 196 of Roy. MS., 16, G, vi. ; in 1347, in our woodcuts, Nos. 20 and 36 ; in 1353, at p. 106 of Laing's "Ancient Scottish Seals;" and, at the close of the century, in Hefner's "Costumes," pl. 106. The lance-flag was called pennoncel by the writers of the fourteenth century. Thus, Christine de Pisan:—"au panoncel du glaive dont il fut occis, avoit pourtrait deux charettes^x." Froissart even employs the word to signify men-at-arms: so many archers, so many "pennonceaux."

The little shield fixed on the shaft first appears in this century, and in its earliest form is no more than a small roundel for the protection of the hand. It is represented in our woodcut, No. 49, about 1340, and again in Hefner's plate 106, A.D. 1407. At a later period, this lance-shield was called the vamplate (avant-plate), a name that occurs in the Dover Inventory of 1361: but it may be questioned if, in this case, the name has reference to the same object:—"j. brustplate pur justes, ij. avant-plates, xix. chapels de feer^y," &c. At this time, too, first appears the lance-rest, a hook of iron fastened to the breastplate, to assist in the support of the knightly spear when used of its full dimensions. Chaucer mentions this appliance in the account of the tournament in the Knight's Tale:—

"Now ringen trompes loud and clarioun,
Ther is no more to say, but est and west,
In gon the speres sadly in the rest,
In goth the sharpe spore into the side."

It is very clearly represented in the sculpture of Heinrich von Erbach, 1387, a dated example (Hefner, pl. 125). On the march the lances of the knights were carried by their pages. The Scottish host moving upon Melrose on a wet and cold night, "the pages could not carry the lances, but let them fall^z."

By an ordinance of the thirteenth century, the spear-head for the hastilude was required to be blunted^a; but,

^a Rymer, iii. 838; and *ante*, p. 441.

^x *Faits du roy Charles*, ch. 23.

^y *Archæol. Journ.*, xi. 384.

^z Froissart, ii. 16.

^a *M. Paris*, p. 730.

as this regulation was sometimes evaded, it was ordered, in the fourteenth century, that the head should be made in the form of a coronel, the points of which might have sufficient hold on the knight's armour to thrust him from his saddle, while the fashion of the instrument prevented it from inflicting any dangerous wound. An early example of the lance with coronel is supplied by the ivory casket figured in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. iv. p. 272. See also the casket in the Goodrich Court Collection (Skelton, vol. i. pl. 11); the figures from Roy. MS., 14, E, iii. (Strutt's "Sports"); and those in Ashmolean MS., 764.

The great lance of the knights, fourteen feet in length, was necessarily too cumbrous for ordinary use: consequently we find that another kind of spear, which seems to have been occasionally employed as a dart, was in vogue at this time. The Lancegaye, or lance-agüe, is given by Chaucer to his knight, Sir Thopas, when he goes forth to ride:—

"He worth^b upon his steede gray,
And in his hond a launcegay,
A long sword by his syde."—*Line* 15,162.

This kind of spear had, by the time of Richard II., become so common, and so dangerous to the king's peace, that it was ordered by statute to be "ousted" forthwith:—

"Item, est ordeignez &c. que nul home chivache deinz le Roialme armez, ne ovesq' lancegay deinz mesme le Roialme, les queux lancegayes soient de tout oustez deinz le dit Roialme, come chose defendue par nostre s^r le Roi, sur peine de forfaiture dicelx lancegaies, armures et autres herneys quelconques," &c.

In these instances the weapon seems to be a true spear, but in the *Histoire de Jean de Bretagne* by Guillaume de St. André, it appears as an arm for casting:—

"Aux Bretons estoit bel esbat:
Dardes, javelotz, lances-gayes,
Savoient jetter et faire playes."

The term "lance agüe" occurs as early as the time of Wace:—

^b Mounted. ^c Stat. of the Realm, 7 Ric. II. 1383, vol. ii. p. 35, ed. Record Comm.

“E vos avez lances agües,
E granz gisarmes esmolues.”—*Roman de Rou, L. 12,907.*

The lancegay has been considered as identical with the assegai, or zagaye, a light spear still in use in the East and among the Caffres of Africa. In the sea-fight between the Spaniards with the Genoese and the English, in 1342, “jetoient les Espaignols et les Gennevois, qui étoient en ces gros vaisseaux, d’amont grands barreaux de fer et archeгаies, dont ils travailloient fort les Anglois^d.” In the following passage the assegai is clearly distinguished from the lance:—“Si y avoit-il en la bataille du roy Henry grand’-foison de bonnes gens d’armes, tant d’Espagne, d’Arragon, que de Portingal, qui se combattirent très vaillamment de lances, de guisarmes, d’archegaies, d’épieux et d’épées^e.” And again, in 1386, we have “hommes, armés à l’usage de Castille, lançans et jetans dards et archeгаyes^f.”

There was yet another kind of spear, of which Froissart gives us a particular account, that was furnished with a hook at the foot of its long blade, for the purpose of fixing in the armour of an adversary, and dragging him forward to be slain or overturning him into the water. At the siege of Mortaigne, the Sire de Beaujeu was among the defenders, “and was provided with a stiff and strong spear, that had a long, sharp blade; and beneath this blade there was a sharp and catching hook, so that when he had made a thrust and could fix the hook into the plates or the haubergeon of an enemy, the man was either drawn forward or overturned into the water. By this means he this day caught and drowned more than a dozen^g.”

The knightly SWORD of this age, broad, straight, two-edged and acutely pointed, with a simple cross-piece for its guard, retained all the essentials of its predecessor of the thirteenth century. The length of the blade was not uniform: that of the fine sword found in the river Witham, and engraved in the *Archæological Journal*^h, is 2 feet 8 inches long, while the weapon found in the castle of

^d Froissart, i. 167.

^e *Ibid.*, i. 536.

^f *Ibid.*, ii. 572.

^g Vol. i. p. 118.

^h Vol. vii. p. 290.

Tannenberg, and figured by Dr. Hefner, has a blade of 2 feet and an inch only. The relic from the Wirbarn has an inscription occupying about half the length of the blade; the letters, apparently of gold, inlaid in the steel. In the monumental brass of Wenemaer at Ghent, nearly the whole of the blade is covered with a Latin inscription². The poem of "Merlin" has an allusion to this practice of sword-engraving. On the celebrated "Escalibore," we are told, was inscribed:—

"Ich an y-bote Escalibore,
Uuo a King Aine wrocht."

On Inglis is this writing:—

"Kerre steel and yren and al thing."

The cross-piece was usually either straight, or curved towards the blade. More rarely it curves in the opposite direction, or has an angular form. The first kind has varieties in which the centre is cusped (woodcut, No. 19), or the extremities are moulded into foils or volutes (woodcuts, Nos. 32 and 33). The guard curving over the blade is seen in our engravings, Nos. 50 and 45, and in the monument of the Black Prince (Stothard, pl. 85). The guard curving over the hand appears in the sword found at Tannenberg, named above. The angular guard occurs in the brass of Wenemaer (Archæol. Journ. vii. 287).

The pommel offers great diversity of form. It is round (woodcut, No. 42); wheel-formed (effigy of Blanchfront, Stothard, pl. 71); trefoil (woodcut, No. 50); lozenge-shaped (woodcuts, Nos. 36 and 11); angular (woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4), 31, 26 and 37); conical (woodcut, No. 33); pear-shaped (Hefner, pl. 156, A.D. 1394). In the example found at Tannenberg, the tang terminates in a large ring, seemingly for the attachment of the chain guard, which often accompanies the sword of this period¹. The pommel is sometimes charged with a cross, or contains an escutcheon of arms. See woodcuts, Nos. 27 and 32. Both are mentioned in the Bohun Inventory of 1322:—"iiij. espees: lun des armes le dit Counte, lautre de Seint

¹ *Die Burg Tannenberg*, pl. 9.

² *Archæol. Journ.*, vii. 287.

¹ *Die Burg Tannenberg*, pl. 9.

George, et le tierce Sarziney : le quarte de Guerre^m." Other decorations, of a fanciful character, were given to the pommel : a rosette is a very usual ornament (see woodcuts, Nos. 23 and 13) : enamels were also employed ; and examples have been found made entirely of agateⁿ. The grip also is sometimes enriched, as in the brass of Septvans, the monument of Kerdeston (Stothard, pl. 63), and our woodcut, No. 32. Some further particulars of the mounting and enrichment of swords are obtained from the Inventory of the armour of Louis Hutin :—" Item, iv. espees garnies d'argent, dont les ij. sont garnies de samit et les deux de cuir. Item, une espée à parer, garnie d'argent, le pommel et le poing esmaillé. Item, viij. espées de Toulouze et ij. misericordes. Item, xvij. espées de Bray. Item, une espée de Jean d'Orgeret et ij. espées et une misericorde de Verzi. Item, xv. espées de commun." The chain-guard attached to the sword is found from an early period in the century to its termination. It appears in the seal of Edward III. as Duke of Aquitaine, and again in his royal seals, and in the seal of Richard II. It occurs also in the effigies of Wenemaer (Archæol. Journ., vii. 287), those given by Hefner dated 1347 and 1377 (pls. 15 and 55), and of Blanchfront, 1360 (Stothard, pl. 71) : again, in the seal of Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, and in our woodcuts, Nos. 10, 15 and 16.

The Sword-sheath was usually of leather, either embellished with stamped ornaments, or mounted in gilt metal, the patterns of which were those employed in the architectural enrichments of the day. The real scabbard which once belonged to the Black Prince, and is still suspended over his tomb at Canterbury, is formed of leather ornamented on the outside with gilt studs. The one represented on the tomb itself is of similar arrangement. Both are engraved in Stothard's "Monuments:" and see our woodcut, No. 2 (vol. cciv. p. 11). The stamped-leather scabbard, from a real example, is figured in Hefner's *Trachten*, pl. 166 ; though perhaps a little later than the date there given to it. From Chaucer we learn that ivory was a material employed in the fabrication of this fitment :—

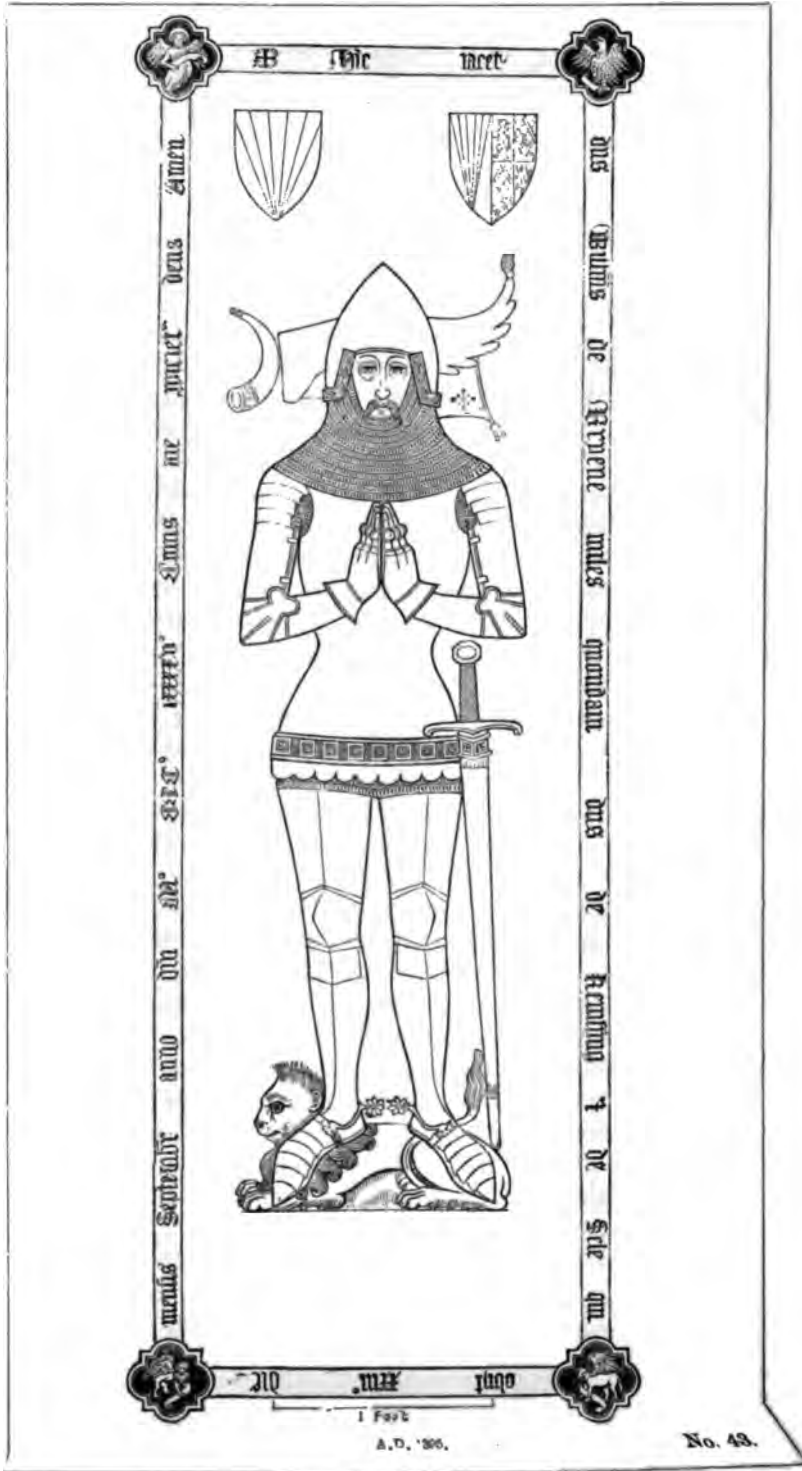
ⁿ Archæol. Journ. ii. 349. The Saracenic sword in this entry may have been either of Saracenic workmanship, or that form of weapon which we call scymetar.

^m See the description of a curious specimen of the last-named kind in the York volume of the Archaeological Institute, p. 12.

The belt was made of leather and was fastened by a buckle. It was decorated with gold and silver and was worn over a tunic and surcoat. The belt was also used to carry pouches and other equipment. The belt was a symbol of rank and was worn by knights and nobles. The belt was also used to carry weapons and armor. The belt was a symbol of honor and was worn by knights and nobles. The belt was also used to carry weapons and armor. The belt was a symbol of honor and was worn by knights and nobles.

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Further light is thrown on the modes of decorating the knightly belt by several monuments of the time, where the enrichments are indicated by carving, gilding, painting,



enamelling, or by the insertion of vitreous pastes to imitate jewels. A curious and early example is supplied by the monument of Sir Robert du Bois, 1311 (Stothard, pl. 57). The historian of Norfolk, who had this effigy carefully cleaned, thus describes the ornaments of the belt and other parts of the equipment:—"Several Embellishments were gilded, on a Censent, and let into the Wood in several Places, on his Belt, Sword, and Spurs, and on the Edge of the Plank that he lies on, and then cover'd with Glass, but most were defaced. Those that remained were: a Man's Head cooped at the Neck, with Leaves in his Mouth, a spread Eagle, a Dog meeting a Hare, a Dog fighting a Lyon, a Bull tossing a Dog, and a Lyon Couchant, with an Eagle standing on him, picking out his Eyes, all which seem to intimate that the Deceas'd delighted chiefly in War and Rural Exercises." Inlaid glass is also used in the belt of the Arden effigy at Aston, Warwickshire (Hollis, pt. 4). In that of the Black Prince, on his effigy, enamels and gilding are employed. In the rich examples of Kerdeston and Cawne (Stothard, pls. 64 and 77), a decoration of gems and goldsmiths'-work is represented by delicate carving, painting and gilding.

The Continuator of the Chronicle of Nangis notices the rich belts of the French under the year 1356:—"Hoc anno tamen adhuc magis se incœperunt sumptuose deformare, perlas et margaritas in capuciis et zonis deauratis et argenteis deportare, gemmis diversis et lapidibus preciosis se per totum curiosius adornare; et in tantum se curiose omnes, a magno usque ad parvum, de talibus lasciviis cooperiebant, quod perlæ et lapides magno pretio vendebantur, et vix Parisius poterant talia reperiri. Unde recordor me vidisse tales duas perlas vel margaritas, quas quidam dudum emerat pro octo denariis, eas tamen illo tempore vendidit decem libris^p."

The enriched knightly belt was sometimes prolonged, and the portion hanging free beyond the clasp or buckle was called the Pendant. These pendants were highly adorned, terminating usually with an ornament of a circular or lozenge form. Examples are found in the monuments of Kerdeston (Stothard, pl. 64), Arden (Hollis, pt. 4),

^p Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 21.

^p Vol. ii. p. 237.

Littlebury and Stapelton (Stothard, plates 75 and 68), Paletoot and Bettesthorpe (Boutell's "Brasses"), Bryan (Stothard, pl. 96), and our woodcut, No. 31; ranging from 1337 to the end of the century. The sword appears to have been attached to the *cingulum militare* by a short strap fixed to the top of the sheath. See our woodcut, No. 29, and Hefner's plate 59.

A transverse sword-belt is of occasional appearance, as in woodcut 27, A.D. 1335, and in Hefner's plate 125, dated 1387. In these instances it is unaccompanied by any other girdle, but in other cases it is worn in addition to the enriched *cingulum*, the latter being then used merely to sustain the dagger. See the effigy of Littlebury, c. 1360 (Stothard, pl. 75), and our woodcut, No. 32, about 1400. There can be little doubt that the basis of most of these belts was leather, but it is remarkable that the relic at Canterbury, a portion of the sword-belt of the Black Prince, is of cloth. While on the subject of belts, it may be well to remark that there was yet another kind, whose purpose was merely the girding of the surcoat. This is seen in our woodcut, No. 19, in the brass of Fitzralph (Waller, pt. 13), and in the effigies engraved by Stothard, pls. 48, 51, 55 and 73. In lieu of a belt, a sash is sometimes used for girding the surcoat, as in our woodcuts, Nos. 50 and 7 (vol. cciv. p. 590), both from manuscripts of the first half of the century.

The sword was the badge of the Constable's office; and, presented by or returned to the King, signified the bestowal or the resignation of that office. Thus, in 1376, Duguesclin, indignant at his loyalty being suspected, declares his intention of quitting the service of the king and retiring into Spain, "où j'ay ma vie très-honorable, car je y suis Duc, et luy renvoye son espée." And later, a reconciliation being effected, the Duke of Anjou addresses him:—"Véez icy l'espée d'honneur de vostre office: reprenez-la: le roy le veut⁴."

A still greater honour was conferred upon the sword worn by Henry IV. on his landing at Ravenspurn. At his coronation in 1399, a new feature was added to the ancient ceremonial, by the Earl of Northumberland appearing in

⁴ D'Orronville, *Vie de Louis de Bourbon*, c. 38.

the procession, at the left hand of the monarch, bearing the naked sword of the victorious Lancaster. The Earl received the Isle of Man in fee "for himself and his heirs, for the service of carrying the Sword at the present and all future Coronations^r." It often appears in state documents of the next century under the name of the "Lancaster Sword."

The sword of the military adventurer, even of knightly dignity, is sometimes called the *gagne-pain* or win-bread (*wyn-brod*), signifying that it is to his brand the soldier must look for the advancement of his fortune. A very clear definition is afforded by a poem of this century, the *Pélerinage du Monde*, by Guigneville :—

" Dont i est *gaigne-pains* nommé,
Car par li est gaigniés li pains."

Occasionally the knight was armed with two swords, as in the case of a sturdy English captain named Holgrave, who in 1372 was campaigning "near Guienne :"—"Et en un village près de Mont-Luçon estoit logé un de leurs capitaines, appellé le grand David Olegreve, qui estoit l'un des grands hommes qu'on peust veoir, et des orgueilleux, et portoit deux espèces, une ceinte et l'autre à l'arçon de la selle." We have seen that, for the duel with William Douglas in 1368, Thomas de Erskyn provides "unum ensem longum, unum ensem curtum et unum cultellum^t."

Much mischief having accrued from the common custom of wearing arms in time of peace, an edict was issued in London in 1319, forbidding this practice ; and, as we learn from the "Chronicle of London" under that year, many swords were taken from the people and "hung against Ludgate, both within and without the city :"—"En cele an furent les espeyes defenduz, qe homme ne les portast, par quey moutz despeyes furent pris et penduz desus Ludgate dedeinz et de hors^u."

The Baselard, or Badelaire, was the sword worn by civilians, and is seen in many monumental effigies of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, suspended from the girdle of the "gown." The example here given is from a brass at Sombourne, Hants, about 1380. The baselard appears to have been of two kinds, the straight and the curved.

^r Rymer, viii. 89, 91, 95.

^t D'Orronville, c. 29.

^u Ante, p. 441.

^v "Cron. de London," Camden Society volume, p. 41.

It is the former which constantly appears on the monumental portraitures; and of this kind is the weapon described by Knighton as used by Sir William Walworth, for he employs the word "transfixit;" and again, "cum alio basillardo *penetravit* latera ejus^x." The curved variety is very distinctly mentioned by many old writers. Horman has,—“A hoked baslarde is a perels wepon with the Turkes^y;" and Nicolles Gilles, cited by Roquefort, records that "Charles-le-Chauve avoit toujours à son côté un grand badelaire turquois." These passages, though not cotemporary, are valuable as shewing that the curved Turkish sword was, at least in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, called a baselard; and the weapon itself—that is, the curved sword—is at all events found in monuments of the fourteenth age. It occurs in Roy. MS., 16, G, vi., ff. 2 and 153; the blade differing in no particular from the common cavalry sabre of the present day.



Monumental brass at
King's Sombourne,
Hants. About 1350.

No. 44.

That variety of the bent blade which we call Falchion, is seen in Cotton Roll, xv., 7: and a further variety, in which the broad, curving blade has a notch cut out at the back, forming the point, appears on folio 304 of Roy. MS., 10, E, iv.

The baselard was not carried by civilians alone, but by knights when not fully equipped for war, and by priests. When the Constable Clisson was attacked by Pierre de Craon, he had only his cultellus, or badelaire (for these words are constantly used as synonymous):—"et il, qui étoit tout nu et dépourvu, et ne portoit fors un *coutel*, espoir de *deux pieds de long*, trait le *coutel* et commence à estremer . . . Le connétable contre les coups se couvroit de son bras, et croisoit de son *badelaire* en soi défendant vaillamment^z."

The Two-hand Sword appears, though not frequently, in this age. Of the celebrated Canon of Robersart, Froissart

^x Lib. v. ^y Horman's *Vulgaria*, in 1519, quoted in note to *Prompt. Parv.* i. 26, ed. Way. The *Promptorium* itself gives *Sica*. ^z Froissart, vol. iii. p. 149.

tells us, under the year 1358,—“il tenoit une épée à deux mains, dont il donnoit les horions si grands que nul ne les osoit attendre^a.” And of “Messire Arcebault Douglas” in 1378, we learn that he was “grand chevalier et durement à douter : et quand il dut approcher, il mit pied à terre et prit à son usage une longue épée qui avoit deux aunes. A peine la pût un autre homme lever sus de terre, mais elle ne lui coûtoit néant à manier, et en donnoit des coups si grands que tout ce qu’il aconsuivoit, il mettoit par terre^b.”

In the Chronicle of Du Guesclin :—

“Li bers Tiebau du Pont à ii. mains d’une esté
Féroit sur les Angloiz à chiére deffaéc.”—*Line 4,622.*

Again :—

“Olivier de Manny le féri tellement
D’une espée à ii. mains, qui tranch it roidement,
Sur le col du cheval l’espée si descent :
Tellement l’asséna que la teste lui fent.”—*Line 15,047.*

In the very curious collection of ancient wills, published by the Surtees Society, the *Testamenta Eboracensia*, we find among the legacies of Sir John Depedene, in 1402, “unum gladium ornatum cum argento et j. thwahand-sword” (p. 297).

The “Eskirmye de Bokylcr” or Sword-and-Buckler contest, already popular in the thirteenth century, continues in favour during the present. Of several representations



No. 45.

tions of this exercise in the manuscripts of the time, we have chosen the one here given, because it shews the con-

^a Vol. i. p. 394.

^b Ibid., vol. ii. p. 18.

struction of the shield both inside and outside. It is copied from Hefner's *Trachten*, pl. 7, and is originally from a manuscript of about 1350 in the Royal Library of Munich. Compare the examples engraved in Strutt's "Sports," from Roy. MS., 14, E, iii., and 20, D, vi., both of this century. And that from Paulus Kall's book^c, illustrating the combat called "der Hutt," in which the shields are smaller than in the subject before us. When not in use, the buckler was carried at the side, probably by passing the handle over the sword-hilt. Of the Yeman in the *Canterbury Tales*, we learn that—

"Upon his arme he bar a gay bracer,
And by his side a swerd and a bokeler."—*Line 111.*

The miller follows the same fashion:—

"A swerd and a boeler baar he by his side."—*Line 560.*

And again, the Reve tells us, of the two "poure scoleres" of Cambridge, that—

"Forth goth Aleyn the clerk, and also Jon,
With good swerd and with boeler by her^d side."—*Line 4,016.*

The Dagger does not commonly appear on knightly monuments till the second quarter of the century, but after that date is very frequent. Many sculptured figures, indeed, are without it, for mishap or mischief have often displaced it; but on examining the knightly belt on the right-hand side, there will generally be found a portion of the cord or chain by which this weapon was formerly suspended. As we have seen, the misericorde appears among the arms of King Louis X.^e It is found in 1319 on the monument of Albrecht von Hohenlohe (Hefner, pl. 87), and on the Bohun effigy at Hereford (Hollis, pt. 4). See also our woodcuts, Nos. 27, 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), 1 (ib., p. 4), 12, 14, 15, 16, 11, 33, 24, 29, 26, 32 and 37, ranging from about 1335 to the end of the century. The knightly daggers varied considerably in size. In the Knevynton brass (Waller, pt. 1) it is of great length, and our woodcut, No. 11, offers a somewhat similar instance. The blade is singularly short in the figures given on the 22nd plate of Hefner's *Costume-book*. The guard took a variety

^c A.D. 1400. The group is figured in the 29th vol. of the *Archæologia*.

^d their.

^e Ante, p. 553.

of forms, as the cross-guard, that composed of two knibs and the wheel-guard. The guard of two knibs is found in the Shurland monument, c. 1305 (Stothard, pl. 41), in the Bohun effigy (Hollis, pt. 4), and in our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 592), 12 and 14, 1340 to 1369. On Heffner's 166th plate are engraved specimens of real weapons of this fashion. The cross-guard is seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 1 (vol. cciv. p. 4) and 33, and again in the brasses at Ingham and St. Alban's (Stothard, pl. 68, and Boutell, p. 54). A variety of this guard is furnished by the effigy of Wene-muer, where the sides of the cross-piece form an angle over the blade^c. The wheel-guard occurs in the Pembroke monument, c. 1330 (Hollis, pt. 5), and in our woodcuts, Nos. 22, 26, 32 and 37, of the close of the century. Rarely the pommel takes the form of a crescent, as in the statues of Schombeck and Maaminster, 1374 and 1383 (Heffner, pl. 22). Not infrequently the misericorde is without guard: as in the figure engraved by Heffner, pl. 87, A.D. 1319, and in our woodcuts, Nos. 11 and 24, A.D. 1369 and 1393.

The pommel of the dagger varies in fashion, like that of the sword, taking the same forms. At the top of it sometimes appears a ring, for attaching the guard-chain which occasionally accompanies the weapon. This ring is seen in our woodcuts, Nos. 32 and 37. In the Knevynton brass (Waller, pt. 4) is found the ring with the chain affixed, the other end of the chain being fastened to the breast-armour. In the dagger found at Tannenbergh the ring is much larger, occupying in fact the place of the pommel^e. In the monument of Wene-muer and that of Louis of Bavaria the end of the guard chain runs loosely upon the grip^h. The pommel chain itself is found in many monuments of this age—see our woodcuts, Nos. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), 10 and 13, and Heffner's plates 87, 15 and 55. The dagger is usually attached to the knightly belt by a lace or chain. Occasionally it is fixed to the body-armour by a staple, or worn in the pouch (*gibecière*). The lace is seen in our woodcut, No. 9 (vol. cciv. p. 592), and again in Stothard's plates, 61, 72, 93 and 97. The chain for suspension occurs in the Bohun effigy (Hollis, pt. 4), and that of Calveley (Stothard, pl. 99). The dagger linked to a staple appears

^c Archaeol. Journ., vii. 287

^e *The Burg Tannenbergh*, pl. 9.

^h Archaeol. Journ., vii. 287; and Heffner, pl. 15.

in the monument of an Italian knight figured by Hefner, pl. 33. In the sculpture of a knight of the Hillary family at Walsall, it is thrust between the loops of the pouch, the figure being in other respects fully equipped in harness of war. Enriched specimens of the dagger occur in the monuments of Kerdeston and Calveley (Stothard, pl. 64 and 99). On plate 70 of Hefner's *Trachten* is figured a fine example of a real one of this time, mounted in ivory and silver, the hilt and sheath covered with the most delicate carvings. The ordinary sheath appears to have been of leather, with metal locketts. In the monuments of Pembridge, 1330 (Hollis, pt. 5) and Blanchfront, 1360 (Stothard, pl. 72), the sheath ends in a tassel.

Besides its ordinary use for terminating the conflict at close quarters¹, the dagger sometimes becomes a missile weapon. In the Chronicle of Du Guesclin, under the year 1368, we are told:—"Quand Bertrand apperceut la desconfiture, contre le mur se retrahit: et une hache tenoit, dont tellement se combatit que devant lui avoit plusieurs Anglois jetté par terre, ne devant luy n'estoit nul qui osast plus de luy approucher, ains ne faisoient que jeter dagues et espées encontre luy" (chap. 87). It is not unworthy of note that, at various periods, distant from each other, we find weapons employed in jactation which, from their nature, seem very unfit for such a purpose. Thus the Franks in the sixth century hurled their axes at the shields of the enemy, in order to break them and deprive the adversary of his defence. At the battle of Hastings the Anglo-Saxons cast not only axes, but stone-hammers. Here swords and daggers are used in the same manner. And in the last conflicts of the Scottish Highlanders with their southern neighbours, it was the custom of the northern warriors, having discharged their pistols into the ranks of the enemy, to hurl them at the heads of the nearest opponents, and then to rush forward and continue the combat with the sword.

¹ See Froissart, ii. 390.

(To be continued.)

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WALTER DE MERTON,
FOUNDER OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF HIS COLLEGE TO HIS DEATH.

AT the close of chapter I. our attention was called off from following the thread of the founder's life to the consideration of the greatest surviving achievement of his life, the foundation of his college.

We must now resume that thread from 1264, and state such few facts as are known of his history during the remaining thirteen years of his vigorous and useful career. In doing this, we must stand excused if we recapitulate a few facts which have been already mentioned in connection with the foundation of the college.

In 1265-6 we find him busy in acquiring property in Oxford. He purchased in 1265 two tenements^a situate east of the church of St. John, (*vid. supra*, p. 14,) and also obtained a grant from the abbey of Reading of a mansion west of that church, to which the right of the patronage^b appertained.

The deed of purchase of the second house brings to light a curious fact. The owner, Jacob, son of Master Mossey the Jew, of London, had let the house for the residence of Thomas and Antony Bek, sons of the Baron of Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, who must have been boys following their academical studies. The seller therefore remits part of the price, in consideration of his tenants being allowed to remain for the next three years from Michaelmas. It seems probable that the founder took them under his charge, and received them as, what have since been called, fellow-commoners, for he became attached to the younger Antony, who was afterwards (1280) known as the Fighting Bishop of Durham, and titular Patriarch of Jerusalem, and he bequeathed to him his best gold ring.

On Oct. 5, 1265, the king granted to the founder, by the title of Canon of St. Paul's, a marsh or fen called *la More*^c, reputed an-

^a After acquiring the house of Flixthorpe in 1268, he probably had possession of nearly all the present street-frontage of the college.

^b Confirmed by the king in 1266, and appropriated to the college, together with the rectory of St. Peter's, by Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, and his chapter, in Sept. 1266. The writ of induction to St. Peter's was granted by Bishop Sutton in 1294, upon the death of the last spiritual rector, Bogo de St. Clare; transcribed by Kilner, *App. vi.* The college obtained induction to St. John's in 1292.

^c *Magna Mora* was the name of that region which is now teeming with population under the names of Finsbury, Moorfields, Moorgate, but was then qualified to afford a fishery to the citizens. See Stow's *Survey of London*, by Strype, vol. ii. b. iv. p. 53. The citizens refused seisin of the moor in spite of the king's grant, and in 1271 it was

ciently to have belonged to his prebend of Holywell, or Finsbury, forfeited to the crown by the City of London on account of their conduct in the late troubles, when they sacked the Canon's house.

On Oct. 6, 1265, the king again made use of his ascendancy, established by the battle of Evesham Aug. 4, to add another favour to his former ones. He granted the founder the forfeited estate of Robert Fitz-neale (*filius Nigelli*), who had joined in Montfort's rebellion, provided it did not exceed £100 per annum. This man had married one of the founder's nieces. A reference to the uncle's will, as given in the Appendix, will shew that a truly loving spirit had prompted him to use his influence with the Crown for the rescue of the estate, which, by bequest, he restored to its former owner. Vide notes on Will, App., p. iii. Kilner transcribes the grant; see MS., App. viii.

In October, 1266, the convent of Stone, in Staffordshire, granted the advowson of Wolford, with Burmington chapel, in Warwickshire. The fine passed in consequence of this grant dates in the ensuing Hilary Term, Jan. 27, 1266-7, (vid. Dugdale's "Warwickshire").

In September, 1267, the royal license (vid. supra, p. 15) to cut a canal from the Cherwell was issued. Whether this power was acted upon immediately or not, there is no certain record. The names of three Fellows, John de Abingdon, William Harrington, and Symon Yefley (Iffley), are mentioned as the committee appointed by the college to execute the work, and they are known to belong to the reign of Edward II. Probably so large and costly a work was long in hand, if ever it reached completion^d. Dr. Astrey in his MS. life of the founder affirms that the water was brought to the college in force sufficient to drive a mill, and rests for his proof on Thomas Hearne, (*MSS. Collectanea*, vol. lxxxviii. pp. 24, 33). With regard to the mill, there are certainly entries in bursars' rolls of the fourteenth century recording repairs of a mill, but as horse-mills were so common in those ages, we cannot venture to affirm that these entries prove the existence of a water-mill turned by the far-fetched water of the Cherwell.

We must not pass on without noticing the fact that there is a copy of statutes in the Merton Exchequer, (referred to by Ant. Wood, *Hist. Oxon*, lib. i. pp. 29, 33, as being in Pyx Oxon. A, 1, 2.)

needful to summon Walter Hervey, the mayor. The Canon appears to have got his seisin, for his successor, fifty years after, ceded the debatable ground to the City for xx. per annum. Vide *Lib. de Antiquis Leg. penes Civ. Lond.*, fol. 141. b; and *Registr. Capit. S. Pauli Pyx. T.*

^d If completed, I conceive that the cut began at what is now called Parson's Pleasure; that it passed in a straight line, as now seen, to Holywell-mill, and to the western end of Magdalen-bridge, serving the hospital of St. John "in emundationem curiæ suæ," as it does now; then it must have turned towards the north-east corner of Merton gardens, and passed through the city wall, where there is still an underground arch, and so to the college. The level of the great quadrangle has been raised artificially eight or ten feet, and probably most of the garden has gained in height.

which bears the date Jan. 1267. This document strangely gains its authenticity by occurring the decease of Hen. III., which took place in 1272, and by bearing the founder's episcopal seal, which did not exist till 1274. It was misread all writers till Kilner, who has seen that the date is in error, and supposes the document to be an charter or confirmation by the founder, *after* his consecration, his last and final settlement of his college issued in August, 12 Kilner gives instances of similar errors or dates in Merton documents.

The year 1260 witnessed further accessions to the college party. The first was the gift by Prince Edward², the heir of the crown, of the advowson of Eham in Kent, followed by the appropriation³ of it by Archbishop Boniface, "in perpetuos et propriis manibus seu vicarium de Merton apud Meandon fundatum."

The second was the appropriation⁴ by Giffard, Bp. of Worcester, of the rectory of Wotton, given in 1266 by the priory of Stone.

The king's favour, too, was again shewn by a grant, addressed to the constables of the Tower of London and of Windsor Castle, for a water-carriage for a year by the river Thames, for all the grass, wood, or hay of Walter de Merton⁵, "dilectus familiaris noster."

It appears also from the Patent Rolls of the following year, (Henry III., m. 19,) that he was permitted by the king to compound for the tenth granted by the pope to the king of all ecclesiastical revenues for three years. The collector of the tenth reports that he had received nothing from the church of Linton, diocese of Bath and Wells, because the rector, Walter de Merton, had compounded with the king for one mark⁶.

This document exhibits the founder not only as a canon of Wells⁷, but as having presented himself to the church of Linton in his canon's right.

The founder again appears in 1268-9, as a counsellor to the Crown, though in no recognised office. In the Patent Rolls, :

² Vide note in Astrey's MS. Life of Founder, p. 24.

³ The Prince's arms appear in the east window of the chapel, with those of the king and the Earl of Gloucester, in acknowledgment of him as one of three most signi-
ficant persons.

⁴ April 20, confirmed by chapter of Canterbury May 26. *Reg. Eccl. Christi Cas.* The Archbishop retained the right of nominating the person to be presented by the college for institution.

⁵ "salva portione vicarii," which portion was settled Sept. 24, 1270, by episcopal "ordination," at £10 per annum. *Reg. Giffard*, fol. 7. The rectory and vicarage were again united June 17, 1279, and another appropriation was obtained from Bishop Colham July 20, 1322.

⁶ Patent, 52 Henry VIII., m. 21.

⁷ This freed him from the toll called "Avalagium," which Rapin mentions vol. p. 214.

⁸ The Bull dates *Viterbo*, June 9, 1267. See *Charters*, 51 Henry III., m. 10.

⁹ Kilner found evidence of this payment in the return from the King's Commissioners, "ad modum compot. de variis Ecclesiis," &c.

¹⁰ Vid. note in Dr. Astrey's MS. Hist. of Founder, p. 24.

¹¹ Linton, now called Lutton, is a small parish on Mendip, in the gift of the prebendary of Lutton.

Henry III., m. 25, No. 1, *a tergo*, (entered also in the Red Book of the Exchequer,) there is an ordinance in Norman-French, bearing this title, "Provisiones de Judaismo liberatae ad Scaccarium per Dom. Walt. de Merton."

The nature of these provisions and of the events which led to them are fully related by a dutiful son of Merton, Dr. Tovey, in his *Anglia Judaica*, who also adds *verbatim* the writ to the Barons of the Exchequer for executing the provisions. His whole chapter is one of interest to the Oxford and especially to the Merton reader, for it relates, as the cause which altered the king's policy towards his Jewish subjects, and probably animated Walter de Merton's provisions, the daring outrage of an Oxford Jew upon the most sacred symbol of Christianity, upon the cross itself, whilst borne in procession by the monks of St. Frideswide in the neighbourhood of their church, on Ascension-day, 1268. Prince Edward, who was in the town at the time, seems to have stirred up his less vigorous father to a determined chastisement of the offence. The king required the Oxford Jews, who would not surrender the offender, to build a marble cross near the scene of the offence, "in placca scolarium de Merton^v," and to deposit a cross of silver in the college for use at future public processions.

We can hardly doubt that the founder's counsel was prompting the king in this determined policy, which he had to push yet farther on account of the dogged resistance and trickery of the offenders¹.

On Dec. 20, 1269, another instance occurs of the founder's continued influence with the king, and presence about his person. The king^r then renewed a very important grant to the canons of Sarum of tithes of his forests, in Wilts., Dorset, and Berks., "ad instantiam dilecti et familiaris nostri Walteri de Merton."

The year 1270 stands as a notable one in Merton history, as giving birth to the second body of statutes, issued for the purpose of confirming, "tempore pacis," the disposition of his estates which the founder had made "tempore turbationis Angliæ," i.e. 1264, and of adding thereto his later acquisitions.

By the charter which contains the statutes, and is ratified by royal authority, he settles upon his college the additional manors of Stillington, Kibworth, Cuxham², Ibstone, Chetingdon and Thorncroft, Gamlingay-Merton, Over-Merton, and Chesterton,

^v See Tovey for the writs *in extenso*. The cross was seen by John Ross, who studied at Oxford *temp.* Hen. VI., somewhat decayed, but still exhibiting its inscription. It stood to the westward of the church, at the north entrance of Merton Grove. The silver cross was afterwards given to the charge of St. Frideswide's Priory.

¹ In 1290 the Jews were banished, to the number of 15,000 or 16,000, and did not return to the realm till the Rebellion.

² At Clarendon, near Sarum. See Pat. 54 Hen. VII., m. 25.

³ This manor he charges with an annuity of £20 per annum to his hospital at Basings oke, till it should be provided with an equivalent. Other estates, e.g. Kibworth and Malden, he charged with pensions to his kindred, and with the liability of entertaining him and his retinue on occasions, at a fixed rate for fuel and horse-provender.

in Cambridgeshire, lands at Seaton, and houses in Cambridge, the advowsons of Ponteland, Dodington, Horspath, Wolford, Lapworth, Stratton, Elham, and St. Peter's-in-the-East.

This charter makes no difference in the constitution of the college. It is still the "Domus apud Meandon" (Maldon), with its "scholares in scolis apud Oxon vel alibi studentium;" but there is an indication of the coming change, in the provision that the translation of the college should not void any legal rights of property, as long as there was no union with any other college. A provision, too, occurs for the annual re-union of the divided portions of the body, requiring that eight or ten of the seniors should yearly, on the feast of St. Kenelm (July 17), repair to the house at Maldon, "in signum proprietatis et domini," and then inquire into the Warden's administration of the estates, with leave to extend their stay to eight or ten days.

A note at the end of this charter ought not to go unnoticed. "Mem. quod de manerio de Kibworth sustentari debent pro anima Henrici de Aleman (Henry, called D'Almain, slain at Viterbo) et Dni Ricardi Regis Roman. (Henry's father) iii. capellani divina celebrantes et preterea xii. scholares pauperes secundarii percipientes singuli vi. den. per Ebdon a xv^s. S. Mich. usq. ad xv^m. S. Joann. Bapt. qui inter ceteros Eccles: obsequiis specialiter deputentur, et ad hanc sustentationem in forma de ceteris prenotata admittantur et ab eadem si meruerint expellantur."

This provision deserves remark not only for its historical import, as shewing that the close connection which existed between the founder and that very important personage, Richard, King of the Romans, passed on to his son, but as indicating an intention of having a second class of scholars, "secundarii," receiving a smaller allocation, and for only three quarters of the year. I believe that this intention was never carried out, but for what cause I am quite unable to state. A similar circumstance occurred in the neighbouring estate of Barkby: the estate was conveyed in the following year, 1271⁹, by Robert, son of Peter de Percy, to the college², subject to the maintenance of three chaplains to celebrate for the souls of the whole royal family, but I know no evidence of this condition being observed.

The year 1272 was one of great political import to Walter de Merton. The patron whom he had so faithfully served through

¹ This provision, which I believe to be quite singular, and arising out of the double location of the institution, was nevertheless continued in a modified form in the last statutes, and remained an effective practice for some centuries. In the earliest register of the college, 1172, a yearly *capitulum* is recorded as held in the manor of Holywell, as the most convenient centre, to which, after all the bailiffs had delivered their accounts, three questions were proposed:—1. "De mora et moribus custodis?" 2. "De statu maneriarum?" 3. (a financial consequence of No. 2), "Anne Numerus Sociorum augeri potest?" Pending the first inquiry the Warden resigned his keys, which were delivered to him again by the Sub-warden.

² Final Concord, June, 1272; *vid.* Barkby Evidences, Merton Exch.

³ The founder having paid him 160 marks of silver.

good and evil fortune, ended his long reign by a peaceful death, Nov. 16. This event, however, was the means of bringing the ex-Chancellor into greater prominence than before, and of proving how general was the confidence which he had won. The young king being absent on a crusade, a meeting of the principal nobles was held, which elected the Archbishop of York and the Earls of Cornwall and Gloucester guardians of the realm. The seal of the new monarch was delivered to Walter de Merton, and he found himself wielding an almost vice-regal power until the king's return. The writs issuing at this time under his hand, and still extant, are numerous. Many of them are transcribed by Kilner, who records that the latest he has found, dates July, 1274. (MS. note on Astrey's Life, p. 32.)

On Jan. 13 following, 1273, the Chancellor was recognised and formally constituted in his office by a convention of the estates at Westminster.

On the 9th of August, the king having reached Mellun on the Seine, wrote a letter of thanks to the Chancellor for his careful administration of the public affairs, with promise of ratifying all his acts. (Vid. Rym., *Fœd.*, tom. ii. p. 13.)

The king landed at Dover Aug. 2, 1274. The Chancellor must have resigned the seals immediately, for in his third and last body of statutes, issued in the same month, he describes himself as "quondam Cancellarius," and soon after, Sept. 21, his friend, Bishop Burnell of Bath and Wells, appears as his successor.

At this point ends his official connexion with the crown and state of England, and at the very same period commences his exaltation in the Church by election to the see of Rochester.

His election, which took place on the 20th of July, was confirmed on Oct. 21, and the same day he was consecrated by Archbishop Kilwardby, at Gillingham, near Rochester, the chapter of Rochester giving security that no prejudice should arise to the church of Canterbury by his being consecrated elsewhere.

We soon find him bestowing his bounty upon his new and ill-endowed dignity. He annexed⁷ to his see the manors of Colehambury, and of Middleton Chenduit (now called Cheyney), in Northamptonshire, and he used his influence to enrich his attached and faithful employer, Peter de Abindon, the first Warden, by getting the abbey of Abingdon⁸ to present him to the church of Newnham (Courtney), and by inducing Bishop Gravesend of Lincoln to allow him to hold the church *in commendam*.

⁷ Collect. MSS. Hen. Wharton, lib. notat. F. p. 77.

⁸ Annals of Edm. Hadenham. Anglia Sacra.

* Rot. Ric. Gravesend. A^o. Pontificale 17^o.

(To be continued.)

FREDERICK THE GREAT*.

THE portion of Mr. Carlyle's great work which is now published has equal claims to admiration as a faithful history and an exquisite masterpiece of art. As a history, it bears upon the face of it evidence of immense labour in sifting from immeasurable heaps of literary lumber the few scraps of precious truth which had lain buried in them—labour alike of patient delving and of painful judging amongst materials which his own Dryasdust himself, in spite of their affinity with his own nature, might have been expected to engage upon with dread. To have elicited by this toil a full, and clear, and quite original account, not solely of the hero of the book as far as the narrative extends at present, but of all those events and persons also by whom the hero's character or state was influenced, is, strictly, the reverse historian's triumph; whilst that of the artist manifests itself in the masterly arrangement of his vast mass of facts, in the life and strength and brilliancy with which his volumes are from the beginning to the end inspired, in the graphic force and beauty of occasional descriptions, and, most of all, in the wondrous skill with which these various qualities are made to co-operate with a startling humour and with strange wild images in giving unexampled condensation to his speech. But in both these respects, both as conscientious record and consummate work of art, Mr. Carlyle's present History differs rather in degree than kind from many of his earlier compositions. The homage which is paid to his genius now has been won with sore wrestling from an unwilling public, who disregarded writings by which it was only in a lesser measure merited more than thirty years ago. The eager welcome which this History of Frederick has received is undoubtedly a gratifying evidence of great progress in the reading world's intelligence and taste, but it is also an honourable and, we hope, an acceptable return to the author for the long career of manly, independent, and unflagging struggle through which it has at last been gained.

Mr. Carlyle's account of what has been accomplished by his predecessors in regard to Frederick's history is far from complimentary. The man, his country, and his century have been left, he tells us, "very dark phenomena, all three, to the intelligent part of mankind." In Prussia outward details have been sought with stubborn diligence, but no scientific interpretation of them has been ever made; whilst in France and England there has been the more delusive process of "great promptitude to interpret," with an immense ignorance of outward facts. Amongst ourselves, too, national interests have had much to do in delineating what has passed current for the character of Frederick. When he opposed Maria Theresa, whom George the Second sided with in the Austrian Succession war, he was a robber and a villain; but when our English monarch was allied with him in the Seven Years' war, he was "one of the greatest soldiers ever born;" and by a combination of these characteristics English writers have imaged to themselves, according to Mr. Carlyle, "a royal Dick Turpin, of the kind known in review-articles and disquisitions on progress of the species," and have labelled it *Frederick*. To reverse this judgment, and to

* "History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. In four volumes. Vols. I. and II." (London: Chapman and Hall.)

do in part for the Prussian Frederick what he has already done in full for the English Cromwell, appears to have been one of our author's chief motives to his formidable undertaking. In the execution of it other reputations are in like manner cleared of the reproach with which malevolence or ignorance had defamed them, and are set before the reader in what seems by contrast an excess of light.

Mr. Carlyle begins his History with a representation of his hero, which is as faithful as a photograph, and as finely executed as a portrait by Van-dyke. It describes Frederick—Father Fred, as the common people called him—as he might be seen in his old age, “sauntering on the terraces of Sans Souci,” in worn habiliments of military fashion, lean, little, and alert, not god-like, or even beautiful in countenance, but with a head of long form, and “such a pair of eyes as no man, or lion, or lynx of that century bore elsewhere, according to all the testimony we have.” Much grief and toil had set their stamp upon his face, yet not to the obliteration of the signs of “a cheery mockery of humour” tempering pride, and a capacity of joy if unexpectedly it come. The finished picture, with the clear and strong expression which the author gives to it, fixes in the reader's mind a favourable impression of the great King as one likely enough, when “principalities and powers, imperial, royal, czarish, papal, enemies as innumerable as the sea-sand, had risen against him,” to make them rue the strife from which he would come forth at last unconquered.

A few chapters concerning the birth and immediate parentage of Frederick prepare the way for a comprehensive and compact account of the kingdom which he governed and the race from which he sprung. This disquisition on the Brandenburg countries and the Hohenzollern family is one of the most marvellous and masterly portions of what is now published of this important history. Merely to have collected the materials of such a chronicle would in itself have been a great historical achievement; but Mr. Carlyle has moreover contrived, by matchless skill in condensation, to set them before the reader in a clear and brilliant narrative, which occupies something less than three hundred pages of his first volume. In this brief space there is an ample panoramic view—always interesting, and often highly animated and impressive—of all that was most memorable in the fortunes and the feats of the great Frederick's ancestors during six centuries. Throughout the greater part of the first half of this long period the picturesque character of middle-age history belongs to the narrative. But from the beginning to the end of these centuries,—from the time of Conrad, Burggraf of Nürnberg in 1170, to that of Friedrich Wilhelm, second king of Prussia, in 1740,—the same good and evil qualities, with few exceptions, appear to have distinguished the successive generations of the Hohenzollern family:—

“They were,” says Mr. Carlyle, “a thrifty, stedfast, diligent, clear-sighted, stout-hearted line of men, of loyal nature withal, and even to be called just and pious, sometimes to a notable degree. Men not given to fighting where it could be avoided, yet with a good swift stroke in them where it could not; princely people after their sort, with a high, not an ostentatious turn of mind. They, for the most part, go upon solid prudence; if possible, are anxious to reach the goal without treading on any one; are peaceable, as I often say, and by no means quarrelsome, in aspect and demeanour; yet there is generally in the Hohenzollerns a very fierce flash of anger, capable of blazing out in cases of urgency:—this latter, also, is one of the most constant features I have noted in the long series of them. That they grew in Frankenland, year after year, and century after century, while it was their fortune to last, alive and active there, is no miracle, on such terms.”

Mostly, too, they had money by them, which was a rare advantage signally conducive to the great success to which their other gifts helped them. It was, in fact, by the co-operation of these circumstances—by the concurrent influences of wisdom, courage, honesty, and cash—that the broad stream of their prosperity was caused. Within a hundred years from the time of Conrad, his great-grandson added the margraviate or principality of Culmbach to the Nürnberg heritage; and with these were joined afterwards Brandenburg and Prussia.

The acquisition of this Culmbach territory was a memorable stride in the good fortune of the Hohenzollerns, and it was made, too, by one of their most memorable men. This Burggraf, Friedrich the Third, of Nürnberg, is indeed described by Mr. Carlyle as “the second notable architect of the family house:”—one of the most important and the worthiest men in Germany during the stormy times in which he lived; a man able alike in council and in war, and, to that Kaiser Rudolf from whom his recompenses came, “a steady helper, friend, and first-man in all things, to the very end.” This was the first hereditary Burggraf, and it was by a descendant of his, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, that Brandenburg was added in its turn to the possessions of the house. But Brandenburg was at first a sorely encumbered property. The baronage of the country had for a time been living the life of freebooters, and when Burggraf Friedrich the Sixth came to it “as the representative of law and rule,” his welcome from these “noble robber-lords” was far from being hearty. Everywhere throughout the electorate they had discouraged industry by making property insecure; they worried and robbed the towns; levied tolls and transit-dues on passing merchandise; and sallied out at times from their stone fortresses to *lift*—as it is elsewhere called—whole herds of swine, or convoys of “merchant-goods that had not contented them in passing.” It was Friedrich’s aim to bring back security and the authority of law, and his manner of dealing with the chief offenders presents a good example of the patience and the firmness of purpose common to the Hohenzollerns. For more than a year he persevered in the attempt to re-establish order by persuasive means, and it was only when he had come to be regarded as a *Nürnberg plaything* by the noble lords that he quelled their disobedience by a few resolute blows. The Lord of Quitzow was the first to whom his new method of remonstrance was addressed. Gathering his Frankish men-at-arms about him, and borrowing some artillery—amongst which a twenty-four-pounder, called “Heavy Peg,” was conspicuous—from some of his neighbouring potentates, Friedrich proceeded to the fortress of Friesack, which was Quitzow’s stronghold. The issue of the parley and the conflict that ensued is briefly told by Mr. Carlyle in these words:—

“You Dietrich von Quitzow, are you prepared to live as a peaceable subject henceforth; to do homage to the laws and me?—‘Never!’ answered Quitzow, and pulled up his drawbridge. Whereupon Heavy Peg opened upon him, Heavy Peg and other guns; and, in some eight-and-forty hours, shook Quitzow’s impregnable Friesack about his ears. This was in the month of February 1414, day not given: Friesack was the name of the impregnable castle [still discoverable in our time]; and it ought to be memorable and venerable to every Prussian man. Burggraf Friedrich the Sixth, not yet quite become Kurfürst Friedrich the First, but in a year’s space to become so, he in person was the beneficent operator; Heavy Peg, and steady human insight, these were clearly the chief implements.

“Quitzow being settled—for the country is in military occupation of Friedrich and his allies, and except in some stone castle a man has no chance,—straightway Putlitz or another mutineer, with his drawbridge up, was battered to pieces, and his draw-

bridge brought slamming down. After this manner, in an incredibly short period, mutiny was quenched; and it became apparent to noble lords, and to all men, that here at length was a man come who would have the laws obeyed again, and could and would keep mutiny down."

This Kurfürst Friedrich the First—first of twelve Electors of Brandenburg, of the house of Hohenzollern, of whom the last became king of Prussia—was, according to Mr. Carlyle's account of them, one of the most memorable men of that illustrious race. In him, we are told, and in his judicious policy, "antiquarian science [if it had any eyes] might look for the taproot of the Prussian nation, and the beginning of all that Brandenburg has since grown to under the sun." His government of the electorate was singularly wise and prosperous; and, instead of the anarchic and declining state which Heavy Peg had helped him to reform, he left to his descendants a secure and flourishing inheritance. And in that inheritance his descendants in their turn prospered. They had all the qualities of the old stock, and Brandenburg grew and gathered strength under their rule. Once only during three centuries did the principality lose ground from the incapacity of its Elector; but even then the disasters and discredit of the tenth Kurfürst's government were more than compensated for by the glory of that of his son who succeeded him. This son was that Friedrich Wilhelm who was called the "*Great Elector*," and who, "both by his intrinsic qualities and the success he met with," deserved the epithet better than most. His greatest eulogy as a ruler is that "he found Brandenburg annihilated, and he left Brandenburg sound and flourishing; a great country, or already on the way towards greatness." He secured the independence of ducal Prussia, and this, we are told, was one of his successfulest strokes of business. During his forty-eight years of government he exhibited all the hereditary qualities of the Hohenzollerns in their highest perfection. Celebrated and successful in war, he had the wisdom to prefer the arts of peace, and to employ himself with most diligence in improving and increasing the resources of his state. He drained bogs, cut canals, settled colonies in waste places, encouraged trade, and, above all, by his magnificent welcome of poor French Protestants—of whom some 20,000 found a home in Brandenburg—he did good service to his subjects, spiritually as well as in relation to their temporal affairs. "Of all his ancestors," Mr. Carlyle tells us, "our little Fritz, when he grew big, admired this one;" and, truly, of all his ancestors this was the one most worthy of his admiration, the one who was in all aspects both the greatest and the best. The son of this eleventh Kurfürst was the first king of Prussia and the grandfather of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the First lived long enough to make acquaintance with the little Fritz, who was to raise his newly-acquired kingdom to so high a place in subsequent years. Thirteen months before the old king died the palace of Berlin was gladdened by his grandson's birth. The rejoicings on this occasion were the more genuine on account of fears which had been entertained that the Hohenzollern lineage was about to fail. How hearty the delight was in one breast is indicated by the fact that the child's "father, they say, was like to have stifled him with his caresses, so overjoyed was the man; or at least to have scorched him in the blaze of the fire; when happily some much suitabler female nurse snatched this little creature from the rough paternal paws, and saved it for the benefit of Prussia and mankind." Even in the city and the nation, as well as in the palace, the joy over him, we are told, was very great and universal. The little prince was,

in truth, what Mr. Carlyle calls a new "trump-card in the Hohenzollern game," and he was prized accordingly.

After dwelling briefly on the double educational element of the boy's earliest years,—the French element, provided by nurses and governesses, from whom he learned to talk and think in that language, and the German element, provided by the rude counsellors and companions of the new king,—Mr. Carlisle gets fairly out on the full broad stream of his immediate history. From this time until that of his own accession to the throne, the young prince's history is largely mixed up with that of the Prussian court and nation during his father's reign. But of that father and that reign the reader will entertain a very different opinion at the close of Mr. Carlisle's fascinating narrative from that which he entertained at its commencement. Friedrich Wilhelm himself will be an especial gainer from the new researches, by the help of which his character is now deciphered. Instead of "the most execrable of friends, a cross between Moloch and Puck," as a great living historian has represented him, he will be found very rugged, fallible, and bearish, incontestably, but still very human, with far more of good than evil in his nature;—an honest, arbitrary, almost inflexible man, always meaning well, and oftenest doing what was right and good, yet sometimes stumbling into lamentable wrong, from which his passion and his obstinacy hindered his escape. As king, nothing can be more decisive than Mr. Carlyle's testimony to his merits:—

"Yearly," he says, "he made his country richer; and this not in money alone [which is of very uncertain value, and sometimes has no value at all, and even less], but in frugality, diligence, punctuality, veracity,—the grand fountains from which money, and all real values and valours, spring for men. To Friedrich Wilhelm, in his rustic simplicity, money had no lack of value; rather the reverse. To the homespun man it was a success of most excellent quality, and the chief symbol of success in all kinds. Yearly he made his own revenues, and his people's along with them, and as the source of them, larger; and in all states of his revenue, he had contrived to make his expenditure less than it; and yearly saved masses of coin, and 'repositied them in barrels in the cellars of his Schloss;'—where they proved very useful, one day. Much in Friedrich Wilhelm proved useful, beyond even his expectations. As a nation's husband he seeks his fellow among kings, ancient and modern. Happy the nation which gets such a husband, once in the half-thousand years. The nation, as foolish wives and nations do, repines and grudges a good deal, its weak whims and will being thwarted very often; but it advances steadily, with consciousness or not, in the way of well doing; and after long times, the harvest of this diligent sowing becomes manifest to the nation and to all nations."

This, undoubtedly, was the most important of his relations, and in this he did "good service to the state." Nor was he in his home-circle by any means so strange a monster as he has been made to seem. Simple, rude, and self-willed in all his dealings, he was nevertheless—to a degree not often equalled amongst kings—a true and steadfast friend, and a faithful and affectionate husband; and even in his treatment of the young Frederick—the worst and cruellest of his misdeeds—the reader finds with pleasure that a better and a kindlier feeling grew at last between them, and that son and father learned at last to understand each other's worth. The son's apprenticeship had been a hard and horrible one, yet, probably, of a kind that was not quite unprofitable to him in his subsequent years.

Whilst the sterling qualities of Friedrich Wilhelm command the reader's admiration, his eccentricities, in Mr. Carlyle's hands, become a fruitful source of interest and amusement. The marvellous humour of the historian, with the rich and quaint images in which it delights to cast itself, found never suitabler themes than those which are presented to it in the hobbies

and the habits of the King. Thus—not to speak of that *poetic ideal of a dumb poet*, the Potsdam Giant Regiment, with its 2,400 sons of Anak, “sublime enough, hugely perfect to the royal eye, such a mass of shining giants, in their long-drawn regularities and mathematical manœuvres, like some streak of Promethean lightning, realized here at least, in the vulgar dusk of things!”—the Tobacco-Parliament alone, with its freaks, and fun, and follies in the intervals of strange deliberations touching state affairs, will be found an inexhaustible source of entertainment, as well as an eloquent and able record of the secret springs of great historical events. In many passages of this History it would be easy to suppose that we had fallen on a lost fragment of Rabelais rather than a page of modern Prussian history. The very construction of the council and appliances of the council-chamber have in them something in the manner of the Curate of Mendon. Mr. Carlyle’s definition of the Tabagie is, “a parliament reduced to its simplest expression, and, instead of parliamentary eloquence, provided with Dutch clay-pipes and tobacco.” But tobacco-smoke—of which our author gives us an eloquent eulogy from *Smelfungus*, which powerfully recommends its introduction into constitutional parliaments—was not by any means the only sustenance provided for the labouring intellects of these strange Prussian statesmen. Here is a finished picture of the Parliament, with all appurtenances faithfully shewn :—

“A high large room, as the engravings (mostly worthless) give it us; contented saturnine human figures, a dozen or so of them, sitting round a large, long table, furnished for the occasion; long Dutch pipe in the mouth of each man; supplies of knaster easily accessible; small pan of burning peat, in the Dutch fashion (sandy native charcoal, which burns slowly without smoke), is at your left hand; at your right a jug, which I find to consist of excellent thin bitter beer. Other costlier materials for drinking, if you want such, are not beyond reach. On side-tables stand wholesome cold-meats, royal rounds of beef not wanting, with bread thinly sliced and buttered: in a rustic but neat and abundant way, such innocent accommodations, narcotic or nutritious, gaseous, fluid and solid, as human nature, bent on contemplation and an evening lounge, can require. Perfect equality is to be the rule; no rising, or notice taken, when anybody enters or leaves. Let the entering man take his place and pipe, without obligatory remarks: if he cannot smoke, which is Seckendorf’s case for instance, let him at least affect to do so, and not ruffle the established stream of things. And so, Puff, slowly Pff!—and any comfortable speech that is in you; or none, if you authentically have not any.”

This, throughout his reign, was the sole fashion in which Friedrich Wilhelm listened to his councillors of state, and many weighty matters were decided on with clear-sighted wisdom in these unpretending assemblies. In spite, however, of the simplicity of the institution, and the small inducements which it seemed to offer to political dishonesty, faction and duplicity and fraud found place in it, and the well-meaning King was long and frequently deceived, betrayed, and led astray by treacherous and artful men in whom his trust was most implicit. In many affairs, in which his own strong sense and sturdy conscientiousness would have been infallible guides, the Seckendorfs and Grumkows of his council were at hand to lead him into wrong. Thus, unhappily, it is seen that even Tobacco-Parliaments—though *delivering men*, according to *Smelfungus*, from the *hideous nightmare of stump oratory*—leaves them still exposed to the inroad of an evil hardly less destructive. Of the unintellectual pastimes and rough practical jokes of these unexampled statesmen in their hours of relaxation, the record is so rich in fun that we can do nothing better than recommend it to the attention of those who are not too careworn to enjoy a loud uproarious laugh.

The education of the young Prince was left in the hands of governesses until his seventh year. The "deep traces of this French Protestant incivility" remained with him to the end of life, not to be erased even by the sternest lessons of that "unconscious apprenticeship which he continually served to such a Spartan as king Friedrich Wilhelm." In his seventh year the father's scheme of education was commenced, a scheme strictly and severally military in its character, and worked out essentially by military men. To these teachers the little Fritz was an attaching and attached pupil; and it is probable that he learned from them far other and better things than was provided for by the paternal regulations. Even at this early age, too, he was a soldier, one of a company of sons of noble families, a *company of crown prince cadets*, amongst whom he is seen some two years later, "in tight blue bit of coat and cocked hat, miniature image of papa (it is fondly hoped and expected), resembling him as a sixpence does a half-crown." Here, too, the boy learned more than the appointed lessons, for the drill-master was a youth of many talents, who exercised a quickening influence on the faculties of the little Prince, on his flute-playing faculty especially, and continued near him to the close of life. It was this Cadet company that George the First saw Fritzchen, when in his eleventh year, "drilling, with clear voice, military sharpness, and the precision of clock-work," on the esplanade at Berlin, an occupation in which it is easy to conceive that the child deserved Mr. Carlyle's designation of him as "a very pretty little phenomenon."

Hard and incomplete as Friedrich Wilhelm's plan of education was, it had, probably, upon the whole, a favourable action on the boy's growth in body and in mind. Some of its worst severities were certainly evaded, but those of them which were unavoidably submitted to—the dry repulsive studies and the rude amusements—were well calculated to give strength and manliness to what bid fair, without them, to have been a somewhat self-indulgent and effeminate nature. The father, however, was far from satisfied with his son's tastes and occupations. The chief of his complaints were, "the boy does not take to hunting at all; likes verses, story-books, flute-playing, better; affects French modes, combs out his hair like a cockatoo, the foolish French fop, instead of conforming to the army regulation, which prescribes close cropping and a club." This preference of the young Prince for hair combed out, instead of close cropped, seems, indeed, to have been one of his cardinal sins; and Mr. Carlyle records an amusing scene in which the inexorable king resolved to stand by whilst the long fair locks of his son were ruthlessly clipped down to regulation standard. The barber-surgeon of the court, who was called in to operate in this extreme case, judiciously "struck in as if nothing loth, snack, snack, and made a great show of clipping. Friedrich Wilhelm took a newspaper till the job was done; the judicious barber, still making a great show of work, combed back rather than cut off these Apollo locks; did Fritz accurately into soaped-club, to the cursory eye, but left him capable of shaking out his chevelure again on occasion, to the lasting gratitude of Fritz." Other officials of the court, also, were ready with concessions which helped, in like manner, to soften down the sterner circumstances of that Spartan discipline to which the heir-apparent was condemned.

A less absolute and overbearing father would have quietly made the best of these dispositions and disobediences, which kindled in the king's mind a feeling of hard unrelenting hatred of his son. It was, in a manner, merely the progression every age gives birth to; "a new genera-

tion come," in which the old hereditary ways and feelings of the family are overgrown, but not destroyed, by a more or less luxuriant outburst of new faculties, and tendencies, and tastes. Mr. Carlyle puts the case exactly in a pun. It was, he tells us, "a new coin, with a stamp of its own, a surprising *Friedrich d'or* this, and may prove a good piece yet; but will never be the half-crown your majesty requires!" His majesty, unfortunately, amongst his many great qualities, had none of the philosophy which turns a disappointment to its best account. This shipwreck of his cherished hopes embittered and enraged him, and made him through many miserable years a home-tyrant of the fiercest kind. In public or in private, there was no restraint put upon the manifestation of his hatred of the Prince, no insult or indignity was spared him, and no violence of passion curbed. The account of this long-continuing domestic misery is the one mournful episode of Mr. Carlyle's brilliant history, and it is only the more mournful from the irresistible conviction that Friedrich Wilhelm was in truth kind-hearted, though headstrong and ungovernable in his rage. Political machinations, too, skilfully worked in the Tobacco-Parliament, by the artful Austrian emissary, Seckendorf, and his bribed associate, Grunkow, added to the king's embitterment by embroiling him with the English court, and defeating in the end that long-projected "double marriage" between the cousins of the two kingdoms, on which, at least, Frederick, the heir-apparent of one of them, had set his heart from earliest years. The fluctuating prospects of this memorable project, and the hopes and fears and earnest natural endeavours of the young Prince, who was in this, as indeed in all else, befriended ably by his excellent mother, form the materials of many of the most interesting pages of this interesting work. But the scheme of an alliance turned in every way to Frederick's hurt; its failure, at the last, was an abiding evil to him, and the troubles it involved his father in were new occasions and excitements of that father's wrath against him.

Meanwhile, in his fifteenth year, the young Prince was nominated Major of the Potsdam Life-Guards, the regiment of giants, "splendent in gold lace and grenadier caps." Of this command he appears to have performed the ungenial duties faithfully and well; and the dull work was undoubtedly, as Mr. Carlyle asserts it to have been, infinitely beneficial to him, by furnishing "an adamantine Spartanism and stoicism," as the basis of those elegancies to which his own tastes invited him. The brief passage in which Mr. Carlyle refers to this unwelcome task, contains, if we mistake not, a lesson quite as wise and valuable to the young as it is eloquent. He exclaims:—

"Patience, young man of genius, as the newspapers would now call you; it is indispensably beneficial nevertheless! To swallow one's disgusts, and do faithfully the ugly commanded work, taking no counsel with flesh and blood; know that 'genius' everywhere in nature, means this first of all; that without this, it means nothing, generally even less. And be thankful for your Potsdam Grenadiers and their pipeclay!"

Thankful, we believe, at that period of his life, Frederick, though faithful, had not strength to be. The thankfulness came years afterwards, in grateful memories of his father's virtues. In the meantime, his music and his books amused and comforted him. Amongst the latter he was greatly captivated with the *Henriade* of Voltaire, with whom, personally, as we shall learn in due time, he was in turn delighted and annoyed. He read a great deal, but with what immediate result is not even vaguely known. Mr. Carlyle conjectures that his imagination was forming to itself, from

books, and rumours, and experiences, some picture of the world as it is and as it has been.

"The contents of this strange *Wunderkammer*," we are told, "are moving, moving, would be so, if not for the case of any other, described with what speculation, in the appearance of light and dark, with the young soldier's in any point recorded fact."

Something, however, of this season in the young man's life is recorded for us, infinitely sadder to contemplate than the bright imaginings of youth. Seduced by dissipated and dissolute companions, he fell for a few years into a course of life, in which the historian compares his young soldier to a man, "sitting wallowing in the mud-bath, with nothing but its sputter and mud-drops enough all the sound it makes." We have not space for us to quote the historical passage in which *Sautefoy* faithfully describes the fearful narrative of the fall which Frederick had made; and, for our readers' sake, we need not the necessity of omitting so true and noble an appeal for purity of life. Frederick, undignifiedly, had no monitor to utter such remonstrances: his own conscience, or passion, did not listen to the warning voice; and the true brand and pollution of his vice was never afterwards entirely erased. The heavy re-tributions, though by far the sorest ill consequence of his misconduct, was not the only one. It evened and exasperated the aversion of his father to a height of fury which became at last unendurable. The grossest personal outrages, publicly inflicted on him, were followed by the cruellest mockery and taunts. At length, in his eighteenth year, the young man attempted to escape to England; but the attempt, which had been guarded against with singular precautions, was found out and foiled before he had even crossed the horse on which he was to have been borne away. Frederick, him self, and one of the licentious companions who was to have been an accomplice in his flight, were tried by court-martial as *deserters*, and were severally condemned, Katté to an imprisonment of two years, and Frederick, with only two dissentient voices, to the penalty of death. The two sentences were, however, reversed. By the king's own arbitrary decision, Lieutenant Katté was declared to be guilty of high-treason, and, in spite of the entreaties that were made for him, he underwent a traitor's death. Mr. Carlyle's account of the passing interview between the two condemned prisoners is painfully affecting, from the sorrow of the Prince, and the stronger love and resolution of the friend for whom the scaffold waited. But of that Prince himself, the fate was for a long time uncertain. What he was enduring an imprisonment, which was only softened not by baneful circumstances by the perilous kindness of those who guarded him, his father was for awhile inexorable in his determination that the sentence should be carried out in all its utmost rigour. At length, by the remonstrances of German councillors and foreign courts, aided mainly by the artful management of Seekeendorf, he was at last persuaded to mitigate the punishment to a species of confinement in the neighbourhood of that fortress in which Katté had already paid more than a sufficient penalty for the misdeeds of both.

In this sort of mitigated imprisonment at Custrin, with something short of the freedom and the privileges of a prisoner of war, the Crown-Prince continued for the space of fifteen months. At Ruppin, of which the revenues were set apart for him on his marriage with the Emperor's niece, he lived in a tolerably fair conformity to his father's wishes several years. It was not, indeed, until they had been wedded three years that the royal couple, with all the appurtenances of a court around them, took up their

residence at Reinsberg, a mansion in that Ruppín territory of which Frederick was the governor:—

“Friedrich’s happiest time,” Mr. Carlyle says, “was this at Reinsberg; the little four years of hope, composure, realisable idealism: an actual snatch of something like the idyllic, appointed him in a life-pilgrimage consisting otherwise of realisms often contradictory enough, and sometimes of very grim complexion. He is master of his work, he is adjusted to the practical conditions set him; conditions once complied with, daily work done, he lives to the muses, to the spiritual improvements, to the social enjoyments; and has, though not without flaws of ill weather,—from the Tobacco-Parliament, perhaps, rather less than formerly, and from the finance-quarter perhaps rather more,—a sunny time. His innocent insipidity of a wife, too, appears to have been happy. She had the charm of youth, of good looks—a wholesome perfect loyalty of character withal: and did not ‘take to pouting,’ as was once apprehended of her, but pleasantly gave and received of what was going. This poor Crown-Princess, afterwards Queen, has been heard, in her old age, reverting, in a touching transient way, to the glad days she had at Reinsberg. Complaint openly was never heard from her, in any kind of days; but these doubtless were the best of her life.”

A beautiful apartment in one of the towers of this mansion was the library of the Crown-Prince; where, “silent as in Elysium,” with the lake, and high beech-woods, and distant country visible from the window, “we are to fancy the correspondence written, the poetries and literary industries going on.” There, surrounded by associates of his own choice,—men of worth generally, and of such intelligence and wit as might be had,—and with his door open to the literary eminences and the followers of philosophy whom chance or business drew near him, we may imagine how the charm of his existence was enhanced by contrast with the suffering of preceding years. Of these happier times, Mr. Carlyle says, “he loved intellect as few men on the throne or off it ever did; and the little he could gather of it round him often seems to me a fact tragical rather than otherwise.” To Frederick, in truth, at Reinsberg, and ever afterwards, “the chief thinker in the world” was Voltaire, of his correspondence with whom, as well as with other celebrities, a copious and amusing detail is afforded in the second of these volumes. But of this *chief thinker*, we must look for a still more entertaining notice, in future, and we hope forthcoming, portions of this unexampled history.

There, too, we must look for the chronicle of what was best, as well as most glorious, in the character and being of the great Frederick. The volumes now published are, in truth, only an introduction to the true subject of Mr. Carlyle’s work; but they are an introduction rich in strength and beauty, which, like a vestibule of faultless architectural art, raises high our expectations of the magnificence of that which we are eagerly impatient to behold.

THE LATEST LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS*.

Most people, we believe, incline to the opinion that quite enough has been already written on the question of the guilt or innocence of the too-celebrated Scottish Queen, a question that divided her contemporaries, and can hardly be expected to be satisfactorily determined now, after the lapse of three centuries. Such, however, is not the view of the lady writer who has made a long series of English Queens pass in review before us, and in these book-making days it is no wonder that she has presented us with the modest addition of 2,000 pages to the literature (and perhaps to the difficulties) of the subject. Whether the matter, if necessary to be treated on at all, ought to have assumed such proportions, it is now too late to inquire, but we may be allowed to endeavour to find out whether the result is equal to the pains bestowed by the authoress, and the tax levied on the time and purse of the public.

We venture to say that it is not, and this for reasons that may possibly appear conclusive to our readers: (1.) that the book is almost as much a biography of Miss Agnes Strickland as of Queen Mary Stuart; and (2.) that "the documentary evidences . . . which reviewers have neither patience nor inclination to enter into," and which our authoress is so proud of displaying, really add very little to what was known before.

(1.) The autobiographical portions of the work lead us to believe that not a corner of France, or Lorraine, or England, or Scotland, that can be in any way connected with the career of Mary Stuart has been left unvisited by her admiring biographer. Such a labour of love is all very well, but we could be quite content to infer it as the groundwork of the word-pictures of Linlithgow, and Stirling, and Fontainebleau, and Tutbury, and Fotheringhay, and could spare the itinerary, as well as the story of the "chivalrous" and "teetotal" boatman of Lochleven (vol. v. p. 342), and the almost ludicrous picture which the authoress presents of herself,—candle and cabbage-leaf in hand, and afraid of setting fire to her "white lace veil, Leghorn bonnet, or shawl,"—while endeavouring, in imitation of the Scottish Queen, to explore the gloomy recesses of Poole's Hole, in the Peak (vol. vii. p. 196). Then, too, a general acknowledgment of information given to her would have served the public quite as well as the eternal repetition of the kindness of her noble friends the Marquess of Breadalbane, Lord Morton, Sir Archibald Campbell, or (a name less known to fame) Mrs. Skene of Pitlour. But in that case the five volumes of "Mary Stuart" would shrink into three, or perhaps two.

(2.) Our lady author's pages bristle with formidable notes,—“State Paper MS. inedited,” “From the French autograph,” “From the Archives of the Earl of Leven,” “From the Sempill family papers,” “Capitoline MS. at the Vatican,” &c. &c., and any one who ventures to dissent from her view of the rarity and importance of these documents, which have enabled

* "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession in Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England.'" Vols. III. to VII.—Mary Stuart.

Miss Strickland to produce the "only correct biography of Mary Stuart" (vol. iii. p. 4), is obnoxious to the reproach of wanting "patience or inclination" to go to the fountain-head. Yet reading the summary given of these documents with a clear recollection of what Camden wrote so long ago, we really see very little that is made either better or worse. He says as regards Mary, that she was "much tossed and disquieted by her base brother and other her ambitious and ungrateful subjects," and that there were "many suspicions but no proofs" of her guilt; that by some Englishmen who were desirous to restore Romanism she was thrust forward to dangerous undertakings; and that by other Englishmen "who were careful for preserving their religion and providing for the Queen's safety, she was, as indifferent censors have thought, circumvented." Let Miss Strickland's five volumes be read through, and what do they add to this calm and impartial judgment?

Our authoress of course devotes all her powers of research to clear her heroine of any complicity in the murder of her husband, and she shews from authentic documents that much that has been charged against her cannot be true; still she might have treated the celebrated silver casket much more briefly. It is the weakness of some people, however, not to see when they have proved their point—they do not agree with the maxim of Prior,—

"When one's proofs are aptly chosen,
Two are as valid as two dozen;"

and they go on repeating themselves until the impression at first created is weakened, if not altogether destroyed. But Miss Strickland is not without a word to say for herself, and it is but fair that she should be allowed to utter it:—

"As the biographer of Mary Stuart, I have considered it necessary to enter more fully into the evidences of the mysterious tragedy of her husband's murder than has hitherto been done, by collating the information derivable from the Correspondence in the State Paper Office, the declarations of Morton and Binning, and the letter of Archibald Douglas, with the depositions wrung from Bothwell's servants by torture, and palpably garbled to suit the purposes of the more cautious members of the conspiracy who profited by the crime. Such is the undying interest attached to the subject, such the sacred thirst for truth and contempt for hypocrisy in all true British hearts, that I trust my humble endeavours to deal with the charges against this oppressed and calumniated Queen, according to the righteous laws of evidence, will be appreciated by the generous and the just, irrespective of creed or party.

"I have used few arguments on the subject, for argument is as much superseded by the substantial evidence of facts as faith is by sight."—(Vol. v. pp. 182, 183.)

As, however, the Scottish Queen is still an object of interest, and likely to remain so, whether the real events of her life should be satisfactorily established or not, and as ladies are usually considered to depict their own sex best, as women at least, if not as sovereigns, we shall borrow a few pictures and sketches from the work, which may enable our readers to form some idea of what manner of person Mary was, and on that they may reason for themselves as to the probability or otherwise of her being an adulteress and a murderer, premising that we are not prepared to endorse Miss Strickland's opinion of her being either a saint or a martyr.

We hope that our authoress's exordium is not meant as a quiet fling at the many worthy people who seem to have brought all kinds of questionable relics under her notice, on hearing that she was about to "attempt the life" of their Queen. It runs thus:—

"The name of Mary Stuart has thrown that of every other queen of Scotland into the shade. She appears to represent in her single person the female royalty of that realm, having absorbed the interest pertaining to all the other princesses who, previously to her brief reign, presided over the courts of Dunfermline, Stirling, and Holyrood, albeit several of those ladies played distinguished parts in their day, whether as Queen-consorts, Queen-mothers, or Queen-regents; but Mary Stuart is exclusively the Queen of Scots—Queen not only of the realm, but of the people; and with all her faults, real or imputed, she remains to this day the peculiar object of national enthusiasm in Scotland. Her memory haunts the desolate palaces where every peasant is eager to recount traditionary lore connected with her personal history. Not a castellated mansion of the sixteenth century but boasts some quaint-looking room, which is emphatically pointed out as Queen Mary's chamber. Every old family possesses a painting, for which the distinction of an original portrait of Queen Mary is claimed. Tresses of every shade of golden, auburn, and chestnut, are preserved, and fondly exhibited as 'well-attested portions of her hair.' Persons who denounce the relic veneration of the Romish Church as idolatrous, enshrine a glove, a fan, a superannuated watch, or any other trinket supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary, among their choicest treasures, to be handed down as heir-looms in their families. The variety of articles thus preserved and hallowed for her sake is almost incredible. Queen Mary's mirrors and cabinets appear interminable; and as to the antique chairs of carved oak and ebony with which their present possessors have endowed her, they are numerous enough to supply seats for all her descendants, who, be it remembered, are to be found on almost every throne in Europe."—(Vol. iii. pp. 1, 2.)

From her education in the gay court of France, Mary might reasonably be expected to exhibit a decided taste for all the elegancies of life, and so, we learn, she did; it is also quite certain that she acted with kindness and good sense in the earlier part of her career; that these matters should be quite as manifest in the many dreary years of her prison-life it were unreasonable to expect, yet even in them we find her surrounded with elegant trifles, as rich dresses and jewellery, and both willing and able to reward her faithful adherents, to a much greater extent than was heretofore supposed; but we must in candour add, that these things were revealed by Prince Labanoff's *Recueil des Lettres de Marie Stuart*, and Miss Strickland can only claim the credit of bringing together some of the chief particulars of his valuable work:—

"Mary lived in an atmosphere of elegance as regarded her personal habits. She ate moderately, but she liked her table to be trimly set and daintily served. Her board-cloths and napkins were of the finest quality, fringed and embroidered with bullion and coloured silks—a queenly fashion, which gave employment to female hands. She introduced the fashion of having the claws and beaks of the roasted partridges and moor-fowl, that were served at her table, silvered and gilt. She rose early in the morning, and transacted much business while walking in the garden. On horticulture she bestowed great attention, and introduced exotic fruits, flowers, and vegetables, into the gardens of her country palaces, rarely visiting a strange place without planting a tree with her own hands. There were long pointed out, and consecrated by tradition as memorials of her. She was fond of pets of every kind, especially dogs and birds; but she doated on children. She loved her attendant ladies, and treated them with the greatest indulgence. No instance of ill-nature, envy, or tyranny towards her own sex, has ever been recorded of Mary, but, on the contrary, her privy-purse expenses and private letters abound with characteristic traits of her benevolence and generosity."—(Vol. iii. p. 368.)

On the all-important subject of dress we have very much more than we care to copy, but the following may be allowed *pour les dames*:—

"A portrait of Queen Mary, mounted on her white palfrey, is in the possession of the Baroness Braye, which, although painted by an artist who certainly did not possess the power of depicting female grace and beauty, is curious, as affording a specimen of her equestrian dress on state occasions. She is almost as much loaded with jewels and gold embroidery as her good sister of England, and is dressed in the like fashion, only her ruff is of less imposing height and amplitude. Her palfrey is trapped with purple

velvet, and cut out in lattice shells, on which are worked a net of pearl beads; the bridle and head-gear are richly jewelled, and ornamented with pearls and bands of ribbon.

"Among the items in Queen Mary's wardrobe inventory we observe 'ane little hat of black taffety, embroidered all over with gold, with a black feather and gold band. Another hat of black taffety, embroidered with silver, one of black velvet, embroidered with silver, and one of white *crisp* [crape]; also a little grey felt hat, embroidered with gold and red silk, with a feather of red and yellow,' the royal colours of Scotland^b. These belonged to her riding-tire; but she had also a rich variety of hoods, coifs, cauls, bonnets, and coronettes of velvet, silk, damask, crape, and other costly materials, embroidered with gold, silver, silk and pearls; with these she wore her regal frontlet of jeweller's work and gems. Her veils were for the most part of crape, passamented with borders of gold, embroidery, and pearls. The following quaintly described article of Oriental luxury in Mary's wardrobe inventory appears to have been an anticipation of the modern parasol, for defending her face from the too ardent rays of the sun: 'A little canopy of cramoisy satin, of three-quarters long, furnished with fringes and *fassis*^c made of gold and cramoisin silk, with many little painted buttons, serving to bear shadow afore the Queen.' Another of these fanciful hand-canopies was made of silver damask and carnation silk, fringed with carnation and silver. She had six-and-thirty pairs of velvet shoes, laced and passamented with gold and silver, besides *mulis* or slippers in great variety. Her gloves were of the gauntlet form, fringed and embroidered with gold, silver, coloured silks, and small pearls. Her hose were silk, stocked with gold or silver; but she did not disdain the use of Guernsey *worsett* for winter wear. She had short cloaks of black velvet, embroidered with silver, and of white satin, embroidered and fringed with gold; a Highland mantle of black frieze, passamented with gold, and lined with black taffety; a blue Highland mantle and a white Highland mantle. Her gowns, *vaskins*^d, skirts, sleeves, doublets, and vardingales were very costly, but not so numerous as those of her good sister of England, who rejoiced in the possession of two thousand magnificent dresses. Mary Stuart's wardrobe contained but fifty, of surpassing richness and elegance. The first in her inventory is 'a robe-royal of purple velvet, embroidered about with gold and furred with spotted ermine. A long loose gown, white satin, the breasts thereof lined with a breadth of cloth-of-silver, and passamented about with a broad passament of silver. A loose gown of cramosie satin, *lang-tailit*, lined in the breasts with frosted cloth-of-gold, with a broad band of gold about the same. Ane *high-neckit lang-tailit* gown of thin *incarnit* [carnation-coloured] taffety, with long and short sleeves, passamented over the body with silver passaments, and small cordons of silver and blue silk^e.' This dress, from the lightness of the material, was evidently for summer wear. She had also a lang-tailed gown of *layn* (woollen manufacture), *sewit* (meaning embroidered) with silver and white silk, *laich-neckit*, with *burlettes*—that is to say, made low in the boddice, trimmed with stuffed rolls of the same material. A white satin lang-tailed high-neckit gown, passamented all over with gold; one of blue damask, passamented all over with silver; one of *aurange* damask, with silver; one of cloth-of-silver, frosted with gold on green velvet; another of cloth-of-gold, embroidered with silver, grounded with purple satin, made low in the boddice, and trimmed with a *geit*, or edging lace, of gold^f."—(Vol. v. pp. 39—41.)

It is well known that from her first setting foot in Scotland Mary was

^b "Royal Wardrobe Account, edited and privately printed by the late T. Thompson, Esq., of Shrubhill, Leith."

^c "*Fassis*—knots, bunches."

^d "This article of dress, more properly spelt *vasquina*, is the same as the *basquina* or jacket worn in modern dress: a pourpoint or vest was often worn with it by Queen Mary."

^e "Royal Wardrobe Account, edited and privately printed by the late T. Thompson, Esq., of Shrubhill, Leith."

^f "Ibid." Whilst on the subject of dress we may remark that to Mary is given the credit of introducing, among other things, the manufacture of straw hats into Scotland. She established a colony of Lorraine straw plaiters, it is not said where, and these were by her son James I. transplanted to Luton; and "the general popularity of British straw bonnets" is an evidence of her elegant taste and enlightened projects for the employment of women and children (vol. iii. p. 187).

embroiled with "honest John Knox," and albeit she bore all his harsh rebukes with superhuman patience, according to her biographer, though not according to him, at last she was fain to quit the metropolis and retreat to St. Andrews, where she seems to have cast off the cares of state to some purpose. We are not sure that all our readers will take Miss Strickland's view of it—as "pure, and lovely, and of good report:"—

"Queen Mary left Edinburgh on the 19th of January, 1565, and after spending a few days at Balmerinock, arrived at St. Andrews on the 28th. 'As for Edinburgh, it likes our ladies nothing,' writes Knox, in one of his secret-information letters to the English Secretary of State. He and his followers had indeed, by their offensive remarks on her balls, concerts, and banquets, and, above all, their unjustifiable personal observations on her and her fair attendants, succeeded in disgusting the young high-spirited sovereign with her metropolis. She came there at last no oftener than was imperatively necessary, and escaped as soon as she could from the espionage and impertinent comments to which she too often found herself exposed. St. Andrews was her favourite city of refuge: while there, she took up her abode neither at her own palace nor the more splendid residence of the wealthy Prior-Earl of Moray, but at the house of one of the loyal burghesses, where, attended by her four Maries, and a few other chosen friends, she exchanged the fatiguing ceremonies and parade of royalty for the repose and comfort of domestic life. Golden days for St. Andrews those, when a private individual of the commercial class possessed a mansion spacious and well-appointed enough to accommodate the sovereign of the realm, and her personal suite—a fact that testifies somewhat for the state of trade, the beneficial influence of the Stuart sovereigns on the internal prosperity of the industrial portion of their subjects, and the advance of civilization. Mary was not allowed to enjoy her retreat long uninterrupted; for Randolph followed her, about the 1st of February, with a packet from his own mistress on the subject of her marriage with Leicester. 'So soon as time served,' writes he to Elizabeth, 'I did present the same, which being read, and, as it appeared by her countenance, very well liked, she said little to me for that time. The next day she passed wholly in mirth, "and would not," as she said openly, "be otherwise than quiet and merry." Her Grace lodged in a merchant's house; in her train were very few, and there was small repair from any part. Her will was, that, for the time I did tarry, I should dine and sup with her. Your Majesty was oftentimes drunken unto by her at dinners and suppers. Having in this sort continued with her Grace Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, I thought it time to take occasion to utter to her that which last I received in command from your Majesty by Mr. Secretary's letter, which was to know her resolution touching those matters propounded at Berwick by my Lord of Bedford and me to my Lords of Moray and Lethington. I had no sooner spoken these words but she said, "I see now well that you are weary of this company and treatment. I sent for you to be merry, and to see how, like a bourgeoisie wife, I live with my little troop; and you will interrupt our pastime with your grave and great matters. I pray you, Sir, if you be weary here, return home to Edinburgh, and keep your gravity and great ambassade until the Queen come thither; for I assure you you shall not get her here, nor I know not myself where she is become. You see neither cloth of estate, nor such appearance that you may think that there is a Queen here; nor I would not that you should think that I am she at St. Andrews that I was at Edinburgh." 'I said,' continues Randolph, 'that I was very sorry for that, for that at Edinburgh she said, "that she did love the Queen, my mistress, better than any other;" and now I marvelled how her mind was altered. It pleased her at this to be very merry, and called me by more names than were given me in my christendom. At those merry conceits much good sport was made. "But well, Sir," saith she, "that which then I spoke in words shall be confirmed to my good sister, your mistress, in writing. Before you go out of this town, you shall have a letter unto her; and for yourself, go where you will, I care no more for you." 'The next day,' proceeds his Excellency, 'I was willed to be at my ordinary table, and placed the next person (saving worthy Beton) to the Queen's self'. As Randolph was at that time apparently much enamoured of the fair Mary Beton, her royal namesake and mistress indulgently humoured the courtship by placing her beside him at the festive board, where stately

¹ "State Paper Office MS."

² "Ibid."

³ "Chalmers, vol. i. p. 123."

etiquettes were, for a few brief days of innocent joyance, banished. It is to be observed, however, that in this picture of Mary Stuart, in her most unreserved and vivacious mood, there are no traits of levity, no unqueenly follies of coquetry, nor unseemly license of word or deed. Playful she is, and unaffected, but lacking in nothing that is pure, and lovely, and of good report. 'Very merrily,' continues Randolph, 'she passeth her time. After dinner she rideth much abroad. It pleased her the most part of her time to talk with me.'—(Vol. iv. pp. 72—74.)

Thus gay and giddy with a man who was carrying on a flirtation with one of her attendants at the same time, we see that Mary had not passed so unscathed through the ordeal of the vile court of Catherine de Medicis as we are asked to believe, and we are in a measure prepared for the doleful sequel of her story.

It must be admitted that the choice of a husband was in Mary's case beset with difficulties. The *embarras du choix* was pre-eminently hers. She had offers from kings and archdukes abroad, and *of*, not *from*, the wife-killing Dudley and "the lang lad" Darnley in England. As too often happens, she made the worst possible choice, and when she gave her hand to the latter headstrong, insolent boy, who was several years younger than herself, her fate was sealed. Miss Strickland, however, who *will have* her heroine faultless, ascribes her ruin not to anything that she said or did, or omitted to say or do, but solely to the villanous devices of Elizabeth and her ministers, who, according to her, beguiled Mary into a marriage with Darnley to render her odious to her Protestant subjects—procured the "slaughter of David" as a mere prelude to the destruction of more noble game—then murdered Darnley, but threw the blame on Mary, and so made her hated by the Romanists—and next betrayed her into the arms of Bothwell, to ruin him for refusing to be their "secret-service-man," as Moray, and Morton, and Lethington, and Kirkaldy of Grange, and John Knox, and so many more, already were, and to deprive her of her crown—heavy charges these, and more easily made than proved. They are based on shreds and scraps of "inedited MSS. State Paper Office," but we really think that the matter is pushed too far, and that Elizabeth and her ministers only availed themselves of opportunities which the indiscretion, not absolute guilt, of Mary put in their way too temptingly to be resisted by the state morality of the sixteenth century; we are willing to believe that our own age would act differently.

We are very far indeed from thinking the conduct of the English statesmen commendable, but we are assured that they could not have done what they did had not Mary been her own enemy, by allowing herself to be regarded as a chief member of the Catholic league which was bent on subverting by force or fraud the Protestant establishment in Church and State. Those who were Protestants from conviction feared her accession to the throne as the prelude to a second Marian persecution, and those who "had become gossellers for the abbey lands" (as Latimer described them), were even more decidedly her enemies. Both these parties clamorously demanded her blood many years before it was shed.

A strong presumption that Mary was not generally regarded as guilty of her husband's murder, whatever it might suit her "base brother" Moray to assert or Elizabeth to affect to believe, is afforded by the fact of various offers of marriage being made to her while she was a captive in England. Don John of Austria aspired to her hand, so did the Duke of Norfolk, and we even find one of her jailers plotting to bring about a marriage between her and his own nephew. All these parties evidently regarded the marriage of Mary with Bothwell as a mere nullity, and they thus bear witness of

their persuasion that one at least of the heavy charges against her was groundless. We think that Miss Strickland has made less than she might of this—perhaps by way of balancing the undue weight ascribed to her “inedited MSS.”

Bothwell, as may be supposed, is the *bête noir* of the book, and, though it cannot be denied that he was brave, and faithful to Mary when few others were so, and, wonderful to relate, could and did refuse the “English gold” for which so many of the elders of the Congregation sold both themselves and their country, no epithet is too bad for him. He too is represented as a much greater fool than other writers have taken him for. He was “stammering” and “one-eyed” (a fit object for the love of a beautiful queen), and such an egregious dolt that he was, almost as much as Mary herself, the dupe of Moray and Morton. At least so says Miss Strickland, and therefore it is, we presume, that she deems him unworthy of a full-length portrait. This honour she reserves for his tempters, and her pictures are such gems in their way, that we cannot forbear to cite them:—

“The person of the Regent Moray has been as much mistaken, in modern times, as his character. The engravings that have been published as his portrait, by Lodge, M’Crie, and others, are erroneous, having, in reality, been taken from that of King James VI.^k The only authentic portrait of the Regent Moray in existence is in the collection of his descendant and representative the present Earl of Moray, at Donibristle House, where it was discovered a few years ago, with that of his Countess, concealed behind a panel. Moray is there represented as handsome, but with a sinister expression of countenance, bearing, in features and complexion, a decided resemblance to his great-uncle Henry VIII. His hair is light-red, his eyes grey, his nose regularly formed, mouth small, with thin lips twisted into a deceitful smile; the face is very smooth, fair, and of a square contour; in short, a Tudor in all respects, but with the air of a diplomatic priest rather than a soldier. He wears a black-velvet flat cap, richly decorated with pearls, and is habited in a closely-fitting black-velvet doublet, ornamented with three rows of large pearl buttons. His Countess is also dressed in black velvet, but loaded with jewels. Her little black-velvet hat, of the fashion familiar to us in some of Queen Mary’s portraits, is surmounted with a diadem-frontlet of gems, every alternate ornament being a miniature of the crown of Scotland, presumptuously assumed by her as the consort of him who exercised the power of the realm; that power of which the regal garland was the bauble type. Moray did not arrogate to himself the toys of royalty, being satisfied with the substance, whereof they are the shadow. But ladies love toys, and his Countess gratified her pride and vanity by flaunting in the regal decorations belonging to her sovereign, which she obstinately refused to return to their rightful owner, after the ‘good Regent’s’ death had deprived her of the slightest pretext for detaining either the crown-jewels or Queen Mary’s personal property.”—(Vol. vii. pp. 61, 62.)

“The curious original portrait of Morton, at Dalmahoy House, shews he was a Judas in complexion as well as character. He wears the Geneva hat, with high sloping crown and narrow brims, resembling a reversed pan or jar; but it neither conceals the villainous contour of his retreating forehead, nor the sinister glance of the small grey eyes peering from under his red shaggy brows. The very twist of his crooked nose is expressive of craft and cruelty; the long upper lip, hollow mouth, and flat square chin, are muffled in a bush of red moustache and beard; but the general outline is most repulsive, and bespeaks the hypocrite, the sensualist, the assassin, and the miser,—and all these he was. His talents were, however, such as enabled him to make men of greater abilities his tools and stepping-stones to the seat of empire.”—(Vol. v. p. 100.)

It will be seen from our extracts that the work is of the gossiping, discursive kind, and therefore we are less surprised than we should otherwise be at meeting with similes and phrases which seem rather below the dignity

^k “The portraits of James VI. in youth and early manhood are almost as handsome as those of his son Charles I. Those who compare his effigies on his gold bonnet-piece with the so-called portraits of the Regent Moray, will perceive it is the same person.”

of history. The authoress lectures Sir Walter Scott for availing himself of "the license of a writer of fiction" (vol. iv. p. 191; vol. vi. p. 76), in antedating a meeting of Mary and Darnley, but she avails herself of the license of the writer of natural history, and speaks of the "feline softness" of Knollys (vol. vi. p. 303), and the cat-like qualities of Moray and of Elizabeth (vol. v. p. 158; vol. vi. p. 246), the useful domestic quadruped not being apparently a favourite with her. Then as to phrases usually considered decidedly low, we have a large store. Darnley, when his eyes were opened to the views of his Protestant associates, determined to "cut the connexion" (vol. v. p. 111), and so did the Earl of Oxford, when he found his suit for the hand of Elizabeth fruitless (vol. vii. p. 216); Moray, after Mary had fled to England, was in "a ticklish position" (vol. vi. p. 206); and even Mary, the pattern of gentility as well as queen, is said to have thought it "*infra dig.*" to treat with her insurgent subjects (vol. iv. p. 207). But these are mere slips of the pen, if indeed they are not to be laid on that much enduring man, the printer, who of course is responsible for the singular date "31st of June" (vol. vii. p. 71), and the peer unknown to history, "T. Bedford" (vol. iii. p. 164).

Before concluding we would call attention to one passage in the book which has at least the merit of singularity (vol. vii. p. 496). In it Miss Strickland maintains that Elizabeth's ministers forged her signature to the warrant for the execution of Mary, and that Elizabeth did not dare to disavow their act, lest they should reveal her former foul practices for the murder of both Rizzio and Darnley, and for betraying Mary into the hands of Bothwell. This discovery, she fancies,

"explains all that has hitherto been regarded as problematical in Elizabeth's conduct, and removes the charge of hypocrisy which her greatest eulogists have found it impossible either to deny or excuse, however they might apologise for her putting Mary to death under the plea of state policy or the interests of the reformed Church."

Thus the Virgin Queen is to be acquitted of hypocrisy, and convicted of murder!

TREASURE-TROVE^a.

MR. RHIND, who is a zealous antiquary and a well-meaning man, has favoured us with two pamphlets, which are true enough as far as they go: parts of them, indeed, are rather trite, for he seems to consider as novel suggestions points on which all well-informed people have long been agreed; but he does not see the real difficulties they have to contend against, and therefore gives but little assistance. Still we are glad that he has written them, for they serve to draw attention to two subjects which are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition,—British antiquities, and the law of Treasure-trove. Unfortunately, Mr. Rhind appeals to the wrong parties, to those who have long been willing to assist the cause of British archæology, but have found their hands tied and themselves crippled by the ignorance, and consequent indifference and apathy, of

^a "British Archæology, its Progress and Demands. The Law of Treasure-trove, how can it be best adapted to accomplish useful Results? By A. Henry Rhind, F.S.A." (London: J. R. Smith.)

fidence of archæologists. The sub-committee, which meets *weekly* for the transaction of business, and has done so now for three or four years, has shewn a degree of steady, hard work such as few other societies can surpass. By its advice the society has held out the hand of good fellowship to all the young branches that have been growing up around it, having elected in most instances the secretaries or leading members of each local society to be the corresponding members of the parent society in their respective localities. Unfortunately, this has been looked upon in too many instances as a mere personal compliment. We are induced to think that the Antiquaries were wrong in not making it official, that the president or secretary of each local archæological society should be *ex officio* a corresponding member of the old society, and that a mutual exchange of reports and proceedings should take place regularly, which would be followed by more intimate union.

But it is time to return to Mr. Rhind's pamphlets. The first appeared about three years ago, and need not now be further noticed; the second, on *Treasure-Trove*, is more recent and more practical, and this it is which has made us think so much of the want of union among antiquaries, and, consequently, the little influence which they have on public opinion and on Parliament. The bill proposed by Lord Talbot de Malahide ought to have the warm and cordial support of every antiquarian society, and of every one interested in the history and antiquities of his own country. That the British Museum should have been until quite recently without a department of British antiquities, and should even now possess only the most meagre skeleton of one, is a disgrace to the country; while at the same time so many valuable objects of antique art found all over the country are sent to the melting-pot instead of the Museum. The example of Denmark may well produce a blush of shame on the face of every well-informed Englishman. The fault belongs, in the first place, to ourselves; we ought to represent the case fully, and fairly, and *officially* to the Government, and we ought to get some members of both Houses to plead the cause of British antiquities every year until the House of Commons agrees to make an annual grant. The sum we require is not large; a thousand pounds a-year would be ample; and till we see the estimate laid on the table and refused by the House, we shall not be convinced that the fault does not lie first with ourselves, and secondly with the Government. The University of Oxford now promises to do well, and having built a new museum for the preservation of objects of science, will preserve in the Ashmolean the historical objects, of which it has already a good foundation. Perhaps we must wait for the next generation, when the race of well-informed undergraduates become peers and members of Parliament, before we can hope to rouse the spirit of the nation. Mr. Rhind shews that the law of Scotland makes it easy in that country to apply the same principle which has been found so successful in Denmark, of paying the finder the value of the articles found, on condition that they are deposited in the National Museum. In England the law is different, and the bill proposed by Lord Talbot de Malahide is necessary; much credit is due to that amiable nobleman for bringing it forward, and he ought to have the unanimous support of every archæologist in the kingdom.

Mr. Rhind has done good service by shewing how the system is worked so successfully in Denmark, and calling public attention to the subject so far as he is able; and it is time that we allowed him to speak in his own words:—

"A long and creditable history of past exertion affords a sufficient assurance that the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland will heartily put forth every effort to obtain modifications of system, which, year by year, would add to the scientific value of that museum, still under its custody, which for nearly a century it has made many sacrifices to collect and to maintain,—modifications, too, which would impart a more marked significance to the chief feature in the distinctive character of the Society, by giving to it a central and representative cognizance of every archaeological fact brought to light within the limits of the country whose name it bears. And while an intelligent endeavour on the part of those whose tastes or studies bring the subject more directly within their sphere will not be wanting, we may fairly hope that the time has gone by when, in any quarter from which a rational opinion might be expected, such representations are likely to be regarded as the mere ebullition of a barren enthusiasm, narrow in its vision, insignificant in its aims, unworthy of practical response. For no one whose eyes are not utterly closed to the progress, methods, elements of scientific inquiry, even if the ultimate scope of archaeology be but faintly before him, will be likely to forget the analogies supplied by the whole circle of the sciences, and to say,—Is it worth undertaking even this small amount of trouble and expense, to gather a few more relics of stone or of bone, of bronze, of gold, or of clay, mere evidences of social phases that have passed away. . . .

"It may possibly be true that the world would continue its progressive march if all these grander problems were left unattempted, and nothing more were to be cultivated except mechanics, and those portions of the other sciences, supposing them to be separable, which bring under control the available resources of nature. This may, we repeat, be true if progress were estimated solely as a colony of beavers might be conceived to regard the extension of their ingenious abode, and the increasing supply of provender and comfort they thereby secured at the least expenditure of exertion and fatigue. But mankind has long since discovered that true advancement is to be sought not merely in the knowledge which is direct power over matter, but in that which extends over the whole tract of the knowable as widely and as deeply as finite faculties can explore. Nor will the most rigid utilitarian, if he look either to the present or the past, be inclined to dispute that, if the highest intellectual development in a nation be not the charter to the highest internal civilisation and the greatest external influence, it is at least the invariable concomitant of both.

"This proposition, however it may be forgotten by an unintelligent few, needs no general inculcation in Great Britain. Already the country has taxed itself for a geological survey, whose operations are certainly not restricted to the duties of the old divining-rod. It has established a Royal Observatory, whose labours are not confined to correcting chronometers. It maintains, by a princely revenue, a British Museum, with a Natural History department containing something more than animals whose flesh is edible, or their skins of economic value,—with antiquarian galleries filled with other vestiges besides those which, from beauty or ingenuity, could assist the modern designer. And shall every page on which the Creator and His creatures have unfolded the arcana of the distant and the past, be expensively treasured and zealously scrutinized, save *that* only on which are recorded the ways of God to man in our native land—a small arena, it is true, but the epitome of the whole earth?"—(pp. 29—32.)

THE DOMESDAY BOOK OF NORFOLK*.

WE are much indebted to Mr. Munford for this valuable work, it is only by such a plan as this that the Domesday Survey can ever be thoroughly illustrated; each county must be investigated by some antiquary possessing local knowledge. All that relates to the topography, family history, pedigrees, and heraldry seems to be done with much care and accuracy, but, as too often happens with antiquaries of this class, the part relating to the architecture is less satisfactory; a man who devotes

* "An Analysis of the Domesday Book of the County of Norfolk. By the Rev. George Munford." (London: John Russell Smith.)

himself to one branch of antiquities neglects and despises another not less important, forgetting that when a real knowledge is obtained one is sure to assist the other. A general knowledge of the history of architecture in Europe is so easily obtained in these days, that to be ignorant of it is a disgrace to an educated gentleman and lamentable in an antiquary. Going back at this time of day to the ignorance of this subject which existed before the days of Rickman, forty years ago, is like going back to Camden for the history of England, and ignoring all that has been done since his time. We lament to have this blemish to point out in a work otherwise of so much merit, and we will now let Mr. Munford speak for himself:—

“The Domesday Book of William the Conqueror is unquestionably the most valuable record of property possessed by any nation in Europe, whether we consider the extent, the variety, or the importance of the information it contains. In this inestimable Survey the various manors are arranged under the names of the Tenants in Capite, who were those who held of the King, as the supreme lord of all the lands in England: thus exhibiting, in the clearest manner, the original distribution of property, at the time of the Conquest, throughout the kingdom; and presenting us with a view, which is nearly complete, of the persons who in the first twenty years after the Conquest formed the Barons of England—the progenitors of those who, in subsequent times, were the active agents in wresting from King John the great Charter of our Liberties.

“This invaluable work is said to have been undertaken by King William after he had, for the most part, dispossessed the ancient proprietors of the land, in order to satisfy the rapacity of his followers, and to prevent opposition from those whom he had deprived of their possessions. Having at length found leisure to arrange, distribute, and organize the sweeping exactions he had made, and in order that he might obtain a more complete knowledge of their detail, in 1080 ‘he sent commissioners into each county, who summoned and empannelled juries in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, to give, upon oath, to the said commissioners due information, by verdict or presentiment, for the compilation of a faithful and impartial statement of the whole property and revenue of the kingdom,’ at least wherever rents and services were due to the crown. These inquiries, which were completed in the year 1086, were afterwards methodised, and formed into the record called *Domesday*.”—(pp. xi., xii.)

Mr. Munford then recapitulates what has been done towards the illustration of this invaluable record by Kelham, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Bawdwen, Dugdale, and other county historians:—

“But, after all that has been done, what is really wanted, as the Rev. Joseph Hunter observes, is not so much a translation of the Domesday Book, which ‘would be scarcely more intelligible than the original,’ as an *epitome* or *analysis* of the contents of this great national work.

“An endeavour is here made to arrive at this point, with relation to that part of the Survey which refers to the county of Norfolk; and the compiler will esteem himself fortunate if his attempts should induce other labourers to pursue a similar course with other counties, as by this means can we alone ever hope to see a complete analysis of *Domesday Book*: to undertake the whole would be far too mighty a task for any one hand to execute.”—(p. xv.)

We must now touch upon that part of the work with which we are compelled to disagree *in toto*; but as we wish to do full justice to the arguments of this class of antiquaries, we will quote Mr. Munford’s able summary of them more at length than we consider their real value to deserve:—

“The arrival of the Pagan Saxons in Britain led to the temporary overthrow of most, if not all, the British churches, which Bede, Usher, and Spelman consider to have been of the simplest wooden materials; and if indeed any of them were built of stone, they were not likely to have been of a very substantial nature; for the Britons, harassed as they were by intestine wars, would hardly improve on the imperfect models left

them by their Roman conquerors. After about two centuries, however, the Saxons themselves were converted to the Christian faith, and *they*, in their turns, became church-builders. But there can be no doubt that in the earlier periods of their history *their* churches were also built of the trunks of trees, from the surrounding forests, or of turf, and occasionally, perhaps, of such stone as might be dug on the spot: these alone constituting the whole of the materials of their humble, yet holy, structures. But as they progressed in civilization, their knowledge of the arts advanced, and at the commencement of the eighth century we have positive evidence of their improved skill in the several branches of architecture. *The west front of Malmesbury Abbey, and probably even the famous south doorway, engraved in the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' are remains of the original church, built by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, in the year 705.* William of Malmesbury, in his life of that prelate, positively affirms this; for, speaking of the two churches in one churchyard, he says, '*lata majoris ecclesie fabrica celebris et illibata, nostro quoque perstitit avo. Vincens decore et magnitudine quicquid usquam ecclesiarum antiquitus factum visebatur in Anglia.*'

"The style of the front is precisely conformable to the '*opus Romanorum*' of Bede; and no one can dispute Malmesbury's authority with regard to his own church."—(pp. 83, 84.)

This is a fair and able statement of the case of these ante-Rickman antiquaries, and Mr. Munford backs himself by the authority of Mr. Thomas Wright; yet we can hardly imagine how any one with eyes in his head, and the most ordinary powers of observation, can fall into such extraordinary hallucinations. Rickman demonstrated as long ago as 1810, by the clearest evidence, that every one of our cathedrals and larger abbey churches was rebuilt by the Normans, and that those built on new sites agreed exactly with those rebuilt on old ones. Malmesbury Abbey Church, so far from favouring the Saxon theory, is one of the best examples against it; the west front is of two dates, the chief part belongs to the early Norman building of about 1100, the remains of the rich west doorway are an *evident insertion* in the old work fifty or sixty years afterwards; the masonry demonstrates the fact; "the famous south doorway" is evidently of the same work as these remains of the west door, and cannot be earlier than about 1160, and is not in the least like Roman work.

To continue:—

"Rickman confesses that he had been of the class of doubters as to the Saxon dates ascribed to many architectural remains still existing in England; but that having, in various parts, found buildings which were not Norman, and which, from their peculiar construction, could not well be considered either as modern or as of an intermediate state, he thought must be anterior, and therefore entitled to be Saxon.

"But still it is admitted that in the eighth and ninth centuries stone buildings were rare, and objects of much admiration; and that the use of wood in the erection of churches may be traced down to a comparatively late period; for Ordericus Vitalis mentions a wooden chapel on the banks of the Severn, near Shrewsbury, which was probably built a very short time before the Conquest; and there was a wooden church at Lytham, in Lancashire, which was destroyed, and a stone one built by its Norman lord, as we learn from Reginald of Durham. We are farther informed by Trivet, that in 1156 many of our old churches and other structures, built of wood, fell down through continual rains and floods: '*Quarum inundationibus, quia diu durabant, multæ turres et ecclesiæ et antiquæ materiæ in Normannia et Anglia corruerunt.*'"

"But without enlarging on the character of the architecture prevailing throughout the kingdom at the period of the formation of the Norman Survey, we would rather invite the attention of the Norfolk antiquary to that of our own county.

"Domesday Book affords no evidence that at the time of its formation any of the then existing churches in Norfolk were built of wood; it is not improbable that, in the more remote parts of the kingdom, some few of the wooden structures may indeed have lingered in the land, but they formed the exception, not the rule; *for by far the greater part of the Saxon churches, at the time of the Conquest, were unquestionably of a better description, and built of stone.* (!!) There is, indeed, no absolute proof beyond the style of their masonry, but the following churches in this county have been thought, by good authorities, to exhibit examples of the remains of genuine Saxon architecture:—

St. Ethelred's, St. Julian's, St. Michael's at Thorn (all in Norwich); Cranwich, Tasburgh, South Lopham, Dunham Magna, Newton by Castle-Acre, Witton, Framlingham Pigot, Wayborn, Beeston St. Lawrence, Hadiscoe, and Castle-Rising.

"What are considered by some persons to be the remains of a Saxon church, were discovered under the Roman earthworks within the ramparts of the castle of Castle-Rising a few years since, but the correctness of this opinion is very questionable.

"In short, *the notion which formerly prevailed*, that the majority of the parish churches, in the reign of the first William, were built of wood, and of the simplest construction, will now, we think, find but few supporters. (!!) A Norfolk antiquary is 'inclined to believe, that what is now called the Norman style, in its broad outlines at least, if not in its details, existed in England for several centuries before the Conquest; and that, perhaps, a few of the architectural specimens, usually designated Norman, may belong in reality to the Saxon period; especially in small undisturbed churches—in places where churches are known to have existed before the Conquest—where they bear no trace of having been changed, and where there is no tradition of their ever having been rebuilt.'—(pp. 84—87.)

We are really surprised that a man of Mr. Munford's good sense can be led away to follow such a leader as Mr. Hart on a subject on which he betrays the most lamentable ignorance; and for which, perhaps, the best excuse is, that his lecture was written some years since, and before every parish schoolmaster, if not schoolboy or girl, was able to correct him. Is Normandy a sealed country? Has no one ever compared the buildings of the Normans in their own country, and in other countries wherever they went, with their buildings in England? Have neither Mr. Hart nor Mr. Munford access to any engravings or photographs of Norman buildings on the Continent? Or do they wilfully shut their eyes, and fancy that others cannot see because they will not? Or do they imagine that others forget the distinct record, that the abbey church of Glastonbury, the richest abbey in England, was of wood in the eleventh century? Have they ever examined the remains of the Confessor's church at Westminster, or any of the Saxon churches described by Rickman? and can they not see the difference between such rude clumsy work and the work of the Normans? If they cannot, they must indeed wilfully shut their eyes, or be so blinded by prejudice that their opinion is worth nothing. They may rely upon it that the general history of architecture is no matter of theory or conjecture, it is well-ascertained fact, just as authentic as the Domesday Survey itself, and the architecture of its period is as good historical evidence as the document itself. To suppose such rich sculpture as the "famous south doorway" of Malmesbury Abbey Church to be of a date prior to the Domesday Survey is either the most childish ignorance or the most wilfully blind prejudice. Let any one compare this work with the remains of the Confessor's work at Westminster, and if his senses are not absolutely blunted, he must see that there is at least a century difference in the style of the work; the men who executed the one could not have executed the other. The style of the architecture of each half-century is as well ascertained as any other facts of the history of the same period. The style of architecture which prevailed in the time of Henry III., for instance, all over Europe, is just as much matter of fact and history as that such a king lived and died.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

IN our last number we laid before our readers some general account of the motives and aims which have influenced the promoters of the new Oxford and Cambridge examinations for persons who are not members of the Universities. We there attempted to exhibit the need which exists for some elevating and ameliorating influences to be brought to bear, and that speedily, upon the education of the lower middle classes more especially; and finally, we pointed out some of those considerations which have convinced us that the proposed course, or at least some course of a similar nature, is alone likely to lead to a successful result.

Assuming therefore, for the present, that by means of voluntary examinations, which shall afford a common test of merit, open to pupils from any and every school without distinction, we have a fair probability of stimulating the energies of the middle-class schools; the next questions which naturally arise are, In whose hands is the office of examining to rest? and, On what principles is the examination to be framed? Other minor matters of detail will occur for discussion on the part of those who have to organize and arrange the proceedings, but the chief and primary questions obviously are, Who are to examine? What are they to examine upon? and, On what general principles are they to construct their examinations?

And here it is first of all to be remarked that an examination is not merely a test and criterion of educational work done, but it is a guide to the educational work itself while it is being done. For a good examination not only exhibits in its true character the quality of the tuition and the amount of the attainment of the examinee, but it cannot help at the same time exhibiting that which ought, in the judgment of the examiner, to have been the course of the previous tuition,—the mutual relation and connection of subjects, and the tone and style of their treatment. Thus a true examination cannot help establishing a standard of instruction, and suggesting at least the principles of study and of reading, as well as affording a test of attainment; so that whenever the competition becomes considerable, examination necessarily gives the law to tuition. We see this abundantly in the case of our Universities, more especially in Cambridge, where the rigid inflexibility of the Tripos examinations dominates over the whole system of preliminary study; and we see it also in the case of our Training Colleges, where the Privy Council Office examines annually for Government certificates of merit. In short, whoever controls examinations directs studies; and hence the extreme importance of these new examinations being entrusted to good hands, and constructed upon sound principles.

It seems also probable that they will assume an importance and a sphere of influence greater and wider than was at first contemplated by their promoters. Their object, in the first instance, was simply to test and stimulate the education of the *lower middle* classes, and to effect upon a larger scale and in a more systematic manner the same purposes as were aimed at in the Exeter examinations, and in other local and special efforts. But as soon as it was known that the University of Oxford was entertaining such a plan, letters and memorials from schoolmasters, and professional men of higher grade and standing, began to pour in, shewing clearly that not merely the lower, but those which we may call the *higher middle* classes, would

cordially welcome such efforts, as being applicable to their own case too. Mr. Barry, of Leeds, whose letter we quoted in our last number, may be taken as representing this class of schoolmasters; and the memorials published in Mr. Acland's volume, (pp. 93—95,) from architects and medical men in London, attest the feelings of the leading members of professions which have as yet derived but little *direct* benefit from the Universities. Thus while the primary intention was simply to interfere on behalf of the lower trading and similar classes, the Universities have been called upon to take a far wider view, and to embrace in their operations the whole field of education intermediate between the very highest, or University, education, and the most elementary, commonly called "national" education. More alive to the importance of the movement by reason of their superior intelligence, the masters of such schools as the North London Collegiate School, the Bristol Grammar-School, and various schools in and near Bath, have promptly availed themselves of these proffered examinations,—a fact which we regard as of the most auspicious omen for the future success of the scheme, since the abstention of the higher class of schools would have suggested the plea of superior gentility to every inefficient teacher who dreaded the ordeal. Moreover, it would have been impossible to draw any line of demarcation, for however various the social position of pupils, and however different the rank and standing of schools, still, classes and grades shade off imperceptibly into each other; the same school includes many varieties of social standing, different schools vary by almost infinitesimal degrees, and almost the only point of agreement is to be found in their common independence of external guidance, control, or aid, and (with a few easily named exceptions) their common *want* of any definite idea of what should be the education with which a young Englishman should leave his school to take his place in the business of actual life.

The problem, then, in the case before us was twofold:—first of all to construct an examination which should not be altogether inconsistent with the existing state of things in the schools whose pupils were to be examined; and secondly, to give it such a form and extent as should best indicate what ought to be the "curriculum" which such schools should present. To set up a standard of what their education ought to be, varying of course in its *extent* and *depth* with the varying classes of the community, to guide the schoolmaster as to what he ought to teach, and how he ought to teach it, as well as to test his work when done, such is the function to which the Universities have been called, and which they are now attempting to discharge.

The first general principle upon which the Universities have acted, and on which the promoters of this scheme have mainly insisted*, has been the distinction between *education* and specific professional *training*. They hold that the business of the school is *general*, and that any attempt to mingle the general education and the special training is a mistake. Accordingly, they believe that at whatever period in his life it is needful for a boy or a youth to commence the technical and particular studies—the apprenticeship, in short—proper to his future profession or trade, *then* it is time for him to leave school. If the school education has been good for anything, it will have fitted the youth (so far as was possible at the age of leaving school) to observe, and learn, and think for himself, far better

* See Acland, p. 7. See also a singularly forcible letter from Mr. (now Dr.) Temple, given in Mr. Acland's volume, pp. 49—51.

than would have been the case had his occupations in the school been limited to matters which bear directly upon his future calling. Besides this, experience has taught us that, with very few exceptions, the attempt to *anticipate* the work of special apprenticeship by regulating the school teaching with a view *solely* to the future calling of the pupil, is not only wrong in principle, but a failure in practice. There is necessarily a lack of reality and earnestness in all such work. The teacher and the taught both feel that they are only playing at realities, and that all omissions and shortcomings will have the opportunity of being made up for when the real course of initiation begins. Hence the Universities have laid down, in the plan which they have adopted, the broad principle that there must be some common type of mental training and general instruction, adapted to the development and capacities of our common nature; and which, with whatever variety in the *degree to which it can be carried* in the cases of different individuals and different classes of society, must furnish the outline and plan of the true education of all, irrespective of future destination, and irrespective of the question whether the education terminate with boyhood, or be continued to the very verge of adolescence. The ethical and social importance of the consequences of such a principle as this were largely dwelt upon in our last number, and there is no need to stop here to insist upon them again. We only now allude to them for the purpose of reminding our readers once more of the essential unity of all truth, and to adduce this as one more example (if any be needed) of the ultimate agreement there is between that which is speculatively true, socially expedient, and morally right.

Again, taking the age of eighteen years as that at which the highest school education, properly so called, usually terminates, the Universities have assumed the attainment possible to well educated youths of this age, as fixing the highest limit of the knowledge contemplated in their examinations. After the age of eighteen, a youth either proceeds to the University, or at once commences the prosecution of his future profession; and as the Universities distinctly disclaim all interference with specific professional training on the one hand, and on the other provide within their own precincts for the education of those who can afford the leisure and the means to continue their *general* education for a longer period, no candidates are admitted at a later age. The Universities in no way propose to suggest or supervise a course of education for young men parallel to, or competing with, that which their own colleges and professors offer and conduct. They confine themselves in this project to the one purpose of guiding the *school education of school boys*, considering rightly that after the age of eighteen years few persons, excepting those actually resident in the colleges of Oxford or of Cambridge, are undergoing any regular system of general education at all. The case of adults of more advanced age, again, they regard as beyond their legitimate sphere of action. When a grown man devotes himself to *study*, it cannot be in the same sense as that in which a youth submits himself to *education*, and the examinations calculated to test the acquisitions of the man must necessarily proceed upon very different methods from those suitable to the boy.

Resolving therefore to admit no candidates beyond the age of eighteen years, it was expected that three different classes of persons would present themselves. First, from the smaller grammar-schools and local commercial schools, boys intended for retail trade and agriculture upon a small scale, boys who must go to what is called "business" as soon as they are old

enough to be of any use, who therefore commonly leave school before the age of fifteen, and whose education therefore can never be of more than an elementary character. Secondly, from schools of a similar and rather higher order, youths of better means, destined for somewhat higher but not altogether dissimilar positions; youths, that is, who would hereafter be started in life with some little advantages either of capital or introductions, either in business or as confidential agents, and whose education is accordingly prolonged. Lastly, from the higher grammar-schools, from private and proprietary schools, chiefly frequented by the higher middle classes, youths intended for higher mercantile life, for the legal and medical professions; youths who will become architects, engineers, artists, and who, usually remaining at school until the age when their companions proceed to the Universities, have the opportunity, so far as *time* is concerned, of receiving a first-rate general education, inferior only to that which may be obtained at Oxford or at Cambridge.

For this reason, then, two sets of examinations are proposed, both arranged upon the same general plan, and indeed grouping their subjects very nearly upon the precedent of the final examinations at the University of Oxford. They differ in the degree of attainment and mental maturity which they contemplate in the candidates; the first, or more elementary, being calculated for boys under fifteen^b; and the second, or more advanced, for youths between fifteen and eighteen years of age. They differ also in this, that while the junior candidates are restricted to elementary knowledge, they are classed also according to the *aggregate value of their performances*, whereas opportunity is given to the seniors to obtain *special distinction* (honours) in *special subjects*, by the institution of class-lists, in which the names of those who distinguish themselves in the corresponding subjects are published. Both the seniors and the juniors are required to pass a preliminary examination of a very similar character, the object of which is to exclude from further competition all who are imperfectly grounded in the first essentials of instruction, and thus to secure something approaching to thoroughness and reality, as opposed to mere cramming and showy superficial knowledge of what the candidates might think higher subjects. Passing by this preliminary examination, the junior candidates are still kept to the necessary elements of instruction such as alone can be really mastered at their age, and no encouragement is held out to that precocious excellence in any particular subject which in mere boys must tell injuriously, not merely upon their general *knowledge*, but upon the orderly development of their faculties, and upon the *formation of character*. The seniors, on the other hand, having satisfied the examiners of their *general* proficiency, "are encouraged, and, in fact, required, to master smaller portions of subjects in detail, and to exercise their reasoning powers, as well as those of memory and observation^c." In other words, they are required to give proof that they have begun to profit by what they have learned, and that they have made some progress, not merely in storing and furnishing their minds, but in their culture and discipline. But with these differences, the two examinations are still not so much two separate systems, as one and the same system adapted to persons under different circumstances and in different stages of progress.

^b At Cambridge the Syndicate have limited the age for junior candidates to sixteen years instead of fifteen, a variation upon the Oxford regulations which we are disposed to think will be found an improvement.

^c Acland, p. 22.

of the subject, and the student's own examination of it. It is not, as is so often supposed, a mere test of the student's ability to write in English, and it is not, as is also often supposed, a mere test of the student's ability to read in English. It is a test of the student's ability to understand the subject, and to apply his knowledge of it to the solution of a problem. It is a test of the student's ability to think for himself, and to defend his own conclusions. It is a test of the student's ability to do original work, and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

The examination is held in the month of June, and is a public one. It is held in the hall of the University, and is attended by the members of the University, and by the public. It is a very important event, and is one of the chief features of the University's year. It is a test of the student's ability to do original work, and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

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The Cambridge preliminary examination differs from that proceeding from Oxford in two particulars: first, that it does not require English composition, and that it does demand a further knowledge of authorship; and, secondly, that it does not specify the English books which supply the subject-matter of the exercises in reading, parsing, and analyzing. In other respects the two Universities adopt the same plans, so far as this part of the examination is concerned. Following the course of their programmes, we next find an examination in religious knowledge prescribed by both Universities, and both of them agree in requiring the attendance of every candidate, *excepting only* in cases where the parent or guardian offers a formal objection. From the juniors, the Oxford scheme requires a knowledge of the books of Genesis and Exodus, of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles, and also that they shall answer questions on the Church Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany. We suppose, although it is not stated, that the three former of the above-named books of Holy Scripture will be changed from year to year, to avoid the temptation to "cranning," which inevitably results when the same books are too frequently prescribed; but the Acts of the Apostles

is in itself a subject so large and so important, that we trust it will be regarded as an exception to this rule, and that, with the Church Catechism, it will remain a standing subject.

In the Cambridge scheme the Scriptural examination is arranged in a similar manner, excepting that the two books of Samuel are chosen instead of Genesis and Exodus; but true to her characteristic tendencies, or at least to what people usually regard as such, that University, while it provides an examination on the Church Catechism, admits as an *alternative* subject Archbishop Whately's easy lessons on "Christian Evidences." We assume (for we have no authoritative information on the subject) that the University of Cambridge proposes this alternative in order to present the examination in religious knowledge in such a form that it may be possible for those whose parents are not members of the Church to attend it without scruple, and we shall make a point of enquiring, when the Cambridge examination takes place, whether any effect has resulted from this accommodation.

From the seniors a wider range of religious knowledge is expected by each University, but Oxford both makes larger demands and assumes a higher, and we think a more consistent, tone. Both Universities require the Old Testament history as far as the death of Solomon. In the New Testament, Cambridge requires the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles; Oxford prescribes the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Acts of the Apostles, but adds also the *doctrinal* Gospel of St. John. Oxford next examines in the Morning and Evening Services, the Litany, the *Church Catechism*, and the *history of the Prayer-book*. Cambridge, on the other hand, is *less doctrinal* in her demands. She examines her senior candidates *only* in the Morning and Evening Services and upon the Apostles' Creed, *omitting the Church Catechism (which she had required from the juniors)*, and *taking no notice of the Prayer-book history*. And here, again, lest (we presume) even this modicum of Churchmanship should be too much for some of those whom she expects among her candidates, she provides the alternative subject of the *Horæ Paulinæ* of her favourite son, Dr. Paley. We must repeat that both the Universities insist on all candidates submitting to the examination in religious knowledge, except when their parents or guardians formally object, and, as our readers will readily imagine, the propriety of this amount of concession has been keenly debated. Our own opinion is that in this particular they have used a sound discretion. By instituting the examination in religious knowledge, the Universities sufficiently indicate their views as to the place which it ought to hold in the instruction of youth, and by the subjects which they select they indicate also the course of teaching which they approve and recommend. By so doing it seems to us that they discharge their own consciences and perform their duty. They declare unequivocally their sense of the essential character of such teaching, by insisting on every candidate attending the examination, excepting only in the one case where that parental authority which, under God, is the most inviolable of all, interposes its veto. In this decision we fully concur. We concur also in the opinion of those who think that the University of Cambridge has done wisely in so framing her examinations upon sacred subjects, that the Dissenter may have his Biblical or critical knowledge tested without exciting his fear of being proselytized or perverted. But while we decidedly approve of this Cambridge plan of offering alternative subjects whereby the Dissenter may avoid examination in formularies which he is supposed to disapprove, we cannot do otherwise

than express our very deep regret that the University of Dr. Mill and of Professor Blunt should require so little knowledge proper to the position of a member of the Church, to be exhibited in the case of those who may be presumed to have been educated within her fold. Upon what principle Cambridge examines the juniors in the Church Catechism, but not the seniors; on what principle she considers that a young Churchman of eighteen is to receive her certificate of competency in *religious* knowledge when she has not even suggested to him the propriety of acquainting himself with the history of his Prayer-book, we are at a loss to conceive. By all means let us be liberal, let us be comprehensive, let us exhibit the widest charity towards those who openly and honestly differ from us, let us offer them freely of our services and our help in improving their education, so far as they will accept our aid; but while we respect our neighbour's landmark, let us at least maintain our own. We are deeply grieved at what we feel to be a serious error in the Cambridge programme. It is not that we over-estimate knowledge *about* religious matters, Church history, Prayer-books, Catechisms, and the like; we do *not* run into the superficial error of imagining that this class of *knowledges* may in any way constitute the "religious element" in education: but while we are advancing the standard of ordinary *information* in every other department, surely we ought also, *pari passu*, to expect increasing accuracy, extent, and fulness in this class of—certainly not useless—knowledge. Solid knowledge is the antidote to fanaticism, to extreme opinions, and to party spirit. And if we would have our next generation of middle-class laymen grow up true members of the Church, we ought, on the one hand, to secure that they have some knowledge of the grounds of their Churchmanship, and of the superiority of the Church over the sects both in her ethical teaching and her general grasp of truth; and, on the other hand, we should strive to protect them from the danger of unregulated zeal by early acquaintance with the due *proportions* of the faith. It is a trite remark that while the members of the various sects almost universally possess a tolerably fair acquaintance with the alleged reasons for their secession from the Church, the middle-class (aye, and too often the otherwise well educated) *Churchman* is usually totally unable to explain what are the distinctive privileges which attach to his position, and what are the responsibilities he would incur if he were to secede from his allegiance. We honestly believe that one among the many reasons for the trifling hold which the Church has upon the "middle classes" is to be found in the utter and (to many of us) astounding ignorance of all matters of what may be termed Church information which generally prevails. The very phraseology of our Prayer-book, to say nothing of the *principles of its construction*; the common-sense meaning of the technicalities of the Creeds and the Catechism; the Latinisms (and the Græcisms in some cases) with which it abounds; are all of them difficulties in the way of a hearty sympathy between the mind of the Church and the minds of many of our people.

Now it is evident that these are all of them defects which can only, on any thing like a large scale, be successfully remedied by improved *school* teaching. They are all of them ignorances of common matters of fact, of history, of doctrinal statements, of the meanings of words, and the like. They *are* not religion, if they *were*, you could not examine upon them. But they constitute just that circuit of knowledge within which tuition and examination may exert themselves with the utmost possible ultimate advantage to religion. They are also matters which will infallibly be neg-

lected in an ordinary school routine, unless some such pressure from without secures a due regard to them. It is only in exceptional cases that the ordinary middle-class teacher either *can* teach or *cares to teach* on these subjects, while the *demand* on the part of the parents is about on a level with the supply. On every ground, then, we feel that it is the special duty of the Universities to insist upon due acquaintance with such elementary matters of religious information, and the more they shew a liberal spirit to Dissenters, the more also to exhibit their own sense of the value of their own distinctive Churchmanship.

We next come to the general subjects of the examinations. Oxford proposes eight subjects to the juniors, from which each candidate is at liberty to select not more than four, and not less than one. These subjects are as follow:—1. Latin; 2. Greek; 3. French; 4. German; 5. Mathematics; 6. Mechanics and Mechanism; 7. Chemistry; 8. Botany and Zoology. In addition to the subjects selected from this list, candidates are permitted also to be examined in drawing and the grammar of music. The Cambridge scheme adds an "English" examination, in which the student is required to write an original composition, and to answer questions in English history from the battle of Bosworth to the Reformation; in physical, political, and commercial geography; and on Trench's "Study of Words." Cambridge also extends her examination to geometrical and mechanical drawing, which is likewise an addition to the Oxford subjects.

There is little or no difference between the two programmes on the amount of knowledge required from the candidates. We will begin with the languages. In Latin the Oxford subject is Cæsar, *de Bello Gallico*, books i., ii., iii.; the Cambridge subjects are Sallust's *Bellum Catilinarium* and Virgil's *Æneid*, book vi. In Greek both Universities require a part of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and Cambridge adds Homer's *Iliad*, book vi. Voltaire's "Charles XII." is the French subject in both cases. In German, Oxford examines in Schiller's "Revolt of the Netherlands;" Cambridge in Lessing's "Fables;" and both Universities add in all the foregoing cases passages for translation from *other* authors, of moderate difficulty, not previously specified, and easy English passages for translation into the several languages, Greek only excepted. To proceed next to the scientific subjects. In mathematics a "pass" is secured to the candidate on both schemes by a knowledge of Euclid, books i. and ii., arithmetic, and algebra to simple equations; but questions are added in Euclid, books iii., iv., and vi.; in algebra, or quadratic equations, progressions and proportion; in plain trigonometry, not beyond the solution of triangles; in the use of logarithms, and in mensuration. In mechanics, chemistry, botany, and zoology, the two Universities follow the same course of requiring an accurate acquaintance with fundamental principles, with proofs (where such may be had) of elementary propositions, and with the facts on which each science rests, and its more obvious and simple applications. Their programmes are almost identical, the only difference being that the University of Oxford includes *mechanism* (this year the mechanism of the steam-engine), and that of Cambridge elementary hydrostatics, in its scheme. In addition, then, to the preliminary examinations, and to the questions on religious knowledge, Oxford requires every junior candidate to submit to examination in *one, at least*, of these last-named subjects; but no candidate is admitted to be examined in *more than four*, the framers of the examination rightly considering that it is the duty of the University to repress rather than to encourage the natural diffusiveness of youth, and the tendency

of modern education to give a smattering of many subjects instead of careful teaching of a few. The Cambridge regulations are founded on similar principles.

Lastly, we have to notice the examinations provided by both Universities in drawing and in music. So far as our knowledge of the subject goes, we are not aware of any general recognition of the position of these arts in a *liberal* education previous to the present. The case of the Training Colleges is *not* an exception, inasmuch as their education is a professional one, and that, too, of a limited and specific character.

Now, however, the expression of the opinions of the two Universities is plain and unequivocal. They offer to all their candidates, junior as well as senior, full scope for exhibiting not alone their proficiency in language, and in the exact and experimental sciences, but also their knowledge of the principles of art, and, in a measure, their skill in their application. It is no slight step in advance which is thus taken. For the first time, so far as we know, have our academic bodies spoken out their conviction that the arts are not to be regarded in the light of mere accomplishments, embellishments indeed of the outward form of life, and embellishments only, as the mere *ἀγαλμα πλουτου*, the trinket, or the gem. For the first time, so far as we know, have our Universities acted upon the principle that all true art is the outward expression of an inward reality, that there is nothing in it which is merely arbitrary or capricious, but that all is orderly, harmonious, and fitting; and that therefore its forms, methods, and manifestations are the proper subject-matter of analysis and investigation, of instruction, and by consequence of *examination* also. For art has principles, has a human meaning, and voice, and purpose. In the arts the human soul reveals its feelings, moods, and sympathies, as truly as the mind expresses its thoughts in the forms of language, and its reasonings in *formule* of mathematics. Art has its rules, its fitnesses of form and colour, its laws of proportion, of harmony, and of melody, as truly as language has its accidence and its syntax, and mathematics have their laws of combination and analysis. Art has its history, nay, the history of art is a history of the race, and where there have been no achievements in art, there also has been no national greatness, no inspirations of genius, and, in a word, no history at all. It seems strange that we have been so long in learning this, so long before we have as a nation recognised how large a portion of our common nature is in practical abeyance so long as the arts are unappreciated, uncared for, or forgotten. Strange, too, does it seem that we have not felt that as the individual is but an incomplete and imperfect being to whom music has no speech or language, so a nation too which has no art is wanting in an essential part of its national life and speech, is likely to grow sordid and sour, material in its tendencies and tastes, and, having no perception of the *beautiful*, is not likely to value the *true*, except in its relation to the *useful*.

We are not altogether without authority, or, at least, without an example, upon which to rest our argument. There does exist in the case of one nation the true and interior history of its national growth from the condition of a mere herd of slaves to that of an organized national whole. When Israel came out of Egypt, her Divine Head not alone inspired the lawgiver and the priest for their functions, but He cared also for the development of the nation on its artistic side, and He "filled with the Spirit of God" the

^d Exodus **xxi.** 3.

men whom He called to exercise the arts of design and the arts of execution. So, again, we consider that the minute and careful record of the way in which the arts of design were again consecrated to high purpose, when that people reached its culminating glories under the son of David, has an ethical value and meaning which the student of social science has no right to neglect.

Here, then, we conceive, and we trust that we are not alone in our opinion, that the Universities have fulfilled a real duty in their recognition of art-studies in their programmes. They do not, of course, seek to *make artists*, any more than through their classical examinations they expect to *make* Porsons, or to *make* Newtons through their mathematical papers. But they do seek to set up a standard of such an education in the simpler principles and applications of art, in the history of art, and in the relations of the arts to one another, and to other branches of human knowledge and activity, as may develop that which we may call the art-faculty, in the same way as we teach a boy algebra and Euclid, not to make him a great mathematician, but to develop his reasoning faculty. As a boy who knows algebra will not be imposed upon by bad arithmetic, so a fairly taught examinee in the arts of design will not be the victim of bad taste, or the prey of every dabbler who calls himself an artist. And just as the boy who is early familiarized with the best examples of poetry has a power of enjoyment opened to him for life, which raises the whole tone of his nature and his character, and makes him capable of better things than otherwise he would have been; so in its measure will the training of his faculties to the sense of the beautiful be a civilizing and humanizing influence, a softening power which the toil-worn anxious man in middle life, who has even a little of it, cherishes in his heart of hearts, and reverently thanks God for the gift.

It must and will be long before our candidates for examination in these departments are either numerous or well prepared. There are as yet, we fear, but few men in England who are capable of teaching to much purpose. But the very fact of the Universities establishing the examinations, will elicit, so to speak, the dormant art-power in pupils and in teachers, and, unless we are the falsest of false prophets, we venture safely to predict that ere twenty years are passed few schoolboys will have been without the opportunity, at least, of some knowledge of the laws of harmony, some musical education of the ear and of the voice; without the opportunity, at least, of some knowledge of the laws of form and proportion, and some training of the eye to appreciate and of the hand to execute.

We trust that our readers will pardon us the length to which our remarks on this subject have extended, and the more so as we are thereby precluded from speaking further on the scheme of examination for the senior candidates, than to state generally that it is similar in character and principle to that for the juniors, but very different in the degree to which it presumes their education to have been carried. Honours in special subjects, too, are given, which is not thought desirable in the case of mere boys. We are prevented also from remarking upon the experience gained by the examiners in this their first essay, and on the facts which they published in their report in August last; but this, perhaps, is less the matter of regret, as the first Cambridge examinations will take place during the present month, and the publication of the report of the Cambridge examiners will be an opportunity for comparing and combining in one view the results of the first experiments of both the Universities.

A DAY'S RAMBLE IN THE CÔTE D'OR.

Of the number of Englishmen whose palates are familiar with the wines of Chabertin, Clos Vougeot, and Beaune, there are very many who doubtless never heard of the Côte d'Or—those mountain slopes of Burgundy "golden" in a double sense: first, because so well gilded of the sun; secondly, because of the rich returns to the cultivators, due to that fact. The extent of the Côte d'Or is disputed, where it begins and where it terminates. It is not for me to settle that point; but the range of hills commences before you arrive at Dijon, and declines a little beyond Chagny.

On the 15th of September last, three antiquarian friends, myself being one, found themselves at Beaune, with intention to proceed thence by diligence to the ancient town of Autun, twenty-six miles distant. But the diligence had departed an hour before our arrival, and there was no other until the evening of the next day. How to spend the next day was soon settled. Murray informed us, that the Roman column at *Cusy la Colonne* was twelve miles south-west of Beaune, and near the village of Nolay, but "accessible with difficulty by cross roads." With faith in Murray's accuracy, a good postal map was examined, and the bearings being taken. (*Cusy* not being marked,) it was assumed that it could not be much more than four or five miles distant from Chagny. The imprudence of acting upon assumptions was never better illustrated.

At an early hour the following morning we descended at Chagny station, and two of us deposited our small amount of tourists' baggage in charge till the evening. One (Mr. C. R. Smith), more provident, preferred shouldering his knapsack, and was rewarded for his foresight and prudence, as the sequel will shew. It was difficult to get any information of our place of destination, and not until we were *en route*, when an intelligent gentleman most kindly gave us a complete account, not only of our road, but of the country and its curiosities. Misled, however, by our first asking for Nolay, he directed us thither first, thence to descend to Rochepot and Ivry, which was not a direct route, as we afterwards found. However, a cleft in the mountain chain before us was pointed out as our way, which we were to approach through the village of Saintenay, and with an assurance, which we now scarcely needed, that our journey was a long one, our informant politely bade us "bon voyage," and we passed on our way.

The road soon began to rise, but the elevation was very gradual until we reached Saintenay, where the path becomes steep and abrupt, and was very properly termed "escalier." As we advanced, it became rough, rocky, and precipitous: but the extra fatigue was compensated by a more bracing air and an expanding prospect. Here and there a species of box peeped out between the rock, and some aromatic plants, not familiar to us, added to the interest of the scene. At length we reached the summit, having been three hours on foot, the greater part of which was occupied in the ascent. A table-land now spread before us, across which we followed a track until we came in sight of Nolay in a valley beneath us. On enquiring of a party of peasants, who were romping together as a relaxation from labour, we found to go by Nolay would add nearly a league to our journey to Rochepot. We then turned aside by a road having a gradual descent, running under some rocky cliffs with serrated edges, whilst the opposite side of the valley re-

sembled parts of the undercliff in the Isle of Wight. The descent continued as far as Rochepot, a small town in a valley surrounded by rocky hills, on one of which was perched the ruins of a castle.

It was now past mid-day; one of our party declared his inability to proceed, but being now upon the Autun road, it was arranged that he should await the diligence in the evening, myself and Mr. Roach Smith to proceed to the object of our search, and then reach Autun as we best might. Resting for an hour, and fortifying ourselves with a repast of bread and cheese, pears, grapes, wine, and tea, the latter from the knapsack of Mr. Smith, we again resumed our march. The road was now to Ivry, and commenced by an ascent which continued until we reached an extensive table-land at an elevation considerably higher than we had yet attained, and we looked down over the range we had crossed in the morning. If we had been delighted before, our pleasure was now greatly heightened by the splendour of the landscape at our feet, which eastwards stretched out in enormous plains, in the midst of which glistened a silver line, marking the position of the Saone, the horizon bounded by the Jura, and the Alps as far as Mont Blanc, whose pale face was shrouded in a thick veil, and consequently not visible. Its position was, however, made known to us by a workman on the roads. The horizon on all sides was magnificent, and comprehended the hills about Autun, and the mountains on the Loire. The beauty of the scenery almost forbade us to notice the dull monotony of the straight road before us, the great high road from Paris to Lyons, and perhaps our increasing fatigue. It was four o'clock before we reached the village of Cussy, and had the column pointed out to us in a meadow about a quarter of a mile off. Two sketches were made of it, one giving the character of the country round about, which is very pretty, and the position of the column, another with the column in detail. Mr. S. occupied himself in details, and we got an approximation of its height by measuring its now lengthening shadow. Our calculation made it 40 feet.

To describe the column one must speak of it as belonging to the Corinthian order, because of the general character. The heads of deities, however, are introduced into the capital, Apollo, Jupiter, and others, that of Apollo being radiated. The shaft is elegantly adorned by an ornament composed of overlapping leaves of laurel, very common in Roman work, and of which a good example may be seen in the remains of a tomb found in London, now in the British Museum. This continues to within three feet of the base, when another, of a lozenge form, takes its place as far as the torus, having its centre filled with a foliated pattern. It is reared upon a pedestal, consisting of two parts. The lowermost portion or base is an oblong, the sides being convex and squared at the angles. Upon this is an octagon, having upon each face the representation of a deity, very much defaced by time, so as to leave some of the appropriations a matter of doubt or dispute. In examining an ancient monument in the open air, it will be absolutely necessary, if much defaced, to view it at different hours of the day, so that you may have the opportunity of seeing the sunlight upon every part. If this is not done, be sure the part you see in good light and shade will appear to you more perfect than that in shadow. This accounts for the different manner in which the figures of this monument are described and represented. Millin, who wrote fifty years ago, speaks of some of these figures as so degraded by time as scarcely to be distinguished, and makes out others perfectly. We found those figures tolerably clear, and others he appears to have seen distinctly, much defaced. The fact was, the sun was already declining when we arrived, but it shone full

on the very part Millin pronounces indistinct; and the part he saw distinctly we saw in shadow, and consequently less clear. He was there in the morning, we in the afternoon.

The first figure on the south side is Minerva in a reflective attitude, her head resting on her right hand, an owl above her left shoulder, perhaps perched on a staff. Next is Juno, a veiled figure holding the "hasta pura" in her left hand, at her right side a peacock. The third figure is Jupiter, holding a spear in his right hand, his left foot resting on an orb. The fourth is Ganymede, in Phrygian cap, holding a patera, out of which an eagle is drinking: this is now much defaced. The fifth is a youthful, nude figure, standing in an easy posture, the left leg crossed over the right. This is probably Apollo; Mr. S. thought he made out the form of a lyre in the left hand, and the attitude altogether favours such an idea. There is something at the feet which seems like an animal,—some have imagined it to be a panther, and the figure Bacchus. Millin speaks of the figure as too obliterated to decide upon, but the head of Apollo in the capital suggests that this also represents that deity. The sixth is also one that Millin says it was impossible to decide upon in his day; he saw it in shadow, for it is on the north side, but it certainly is not more defaced than some others. It at present shews a female form naked to the middle, the lower part draped, as in some of the figures of Venus; the right arm hangs by the side, the left is in a similar posture, but the fore-arm is slightly foreshortened, and from the hand *apparently* a stream of water is running. Millin trusts to a drawing taken about thirty years previous to his visit, viz. eighty years ago, in which this figure is represented with an oar or rudder at the right side, and an urn at the left, from which the water runs; and then conjectures it may represent the Saone. But I cannot myself trust so implicitly to the drawing from which M. Millin has published his engraving, and believe that the substantial forms of the figure and attributes are as described from our observations; among gods and demigods, Venus is the more likely personage to be represented. The seventh figure is Hercules with club in right hand, the end resting on the ground, the lion's skin on the left shoulder. The eighth and last we saw indistinctly, it was in *shadow*; but it represents a figure in a tunic, standing on the right foot, the left raised upon something now too effaced to make out. (it may be only a block.) the hands resting upon the upraised knee. Now it is unfortunately most important to appropriate this figure, for it has given rise to a complete theory on the purpose of the column. Millin asserts, I think upon the authority of the early drawing, that this is a captive chained. Now the examples of captives on Roman monuments are very numerous, the Trajan column alone supplies many instances, yet in no case, I believe, will one be found in this attitude. Usually captives have the hands bound behind them; I think I have seen one or two instances otherwise, but they are rare exceptions. The posture here is one of ease, and resembles the statue of Cincinnatus in that particular; it is most unlikely that such an attitude would have been chosen for a captive in this instance, even if it had been sometimes adopted. Is it feasible that a captive would be introduced among an assembly of gods and demi-gods? M. Millin dresses the figure in the *sagum* and *bracæ* of the Gauls, but he is not borne out by his own engraving; it is the simple tunic of the Greeks and Romans, and the legs are *bare*.

Is not the figure most likely to be a deity, like the rest? The attitude and attire befits Vulcan, and it is most probable it is that deity which is intended. As regards the indication of rope about the wrists of the figure,

I feel confident they have never been so clear as given by Millin within any tradition of our time; and I think one could say the same of the attributes given by him to the female figure I have entitled Venus. It was to that goddess Mr. S. has attributed it, and he spent some time in examining these figures whilst I was otherwise engaged.

The upper part of the column is a restoration made by M. D'Arbaud, prefect of the Côte d'Or in 1825. A brass plate on the pedestal records this fact. The old capital and a curiously-shaped disc, which has not been appropriated in the restoration, are preserved on iron supports at the base of the column. These fragments were dispersed in neighbouring farms at the time of Millin's visit; and it is to be regretted that in the restoration the old capital was not placed upon the column instead of a new one. Upholding an ancient monument is a worthy act, but restoration, however laudable in its object, is destruction of the interest and all the authority it possesses.

Of the purpose of this column much speculation has been indulged in. Some have supposed it a kind of pharos, an idea one need not discuss. Millin thinks it decidedly a triumphal memorial, on account of the so-called captive, and that it was certainly raised to commemorate a victory about the age of Diocletian and Maximin. The quantity of bones found about Cussy, he says, is "a proof that the spot was the bloody theatre of a great battle." If we cannot admit the appropriation of the captive, what becomes of this theory? I must, however, refer to Millin's *Voyage en France*, §c., vol. i. p. 296, for what has been stated on the subject; I do not feel myself in a condition to criticise the opinions of others without endeavouring a solution of my own. Perhaps my colleague, Mr. Smith, may hereafter turn his attention to the subject, and his knowledge will enable him to throw some light upon it. All that can be satisfactorily said at present seems to point a reflection on the vanity of human pride, when time destroys every tradition respecting the use of a memorial intended to flatter it.

Evening was coming on rapidly as we turned our backs and began to retrace our steps to Ivry. Hence we resolved to gain the road to Autun, and by bad ways, of which every one warned us, we reached the village of Molineux, and here it was obvious we must sleep. In England this would not have been a subject of much anxiety, except in some of the most unfrequented and wildest districts: but in France it is very different; there cleanliness is not a virtue, nor can we accuse the self-styled politest-people-on-the-earth with being fastidious on many points which in England are considered as merely belonging to the decencies of life. But a weary pedestrian must bow to circumstances. Molineux did not possess an inn, properly so called. A *bush* instead of sign, (illustrative of the well-known proverb,) and "*Ici on loge à pied et à cheval*," indicated the only three dwellings where travellers could repose. We selected the best, and demanded beds of the host, who, in a white night-cap, was drinking with some peasants; on which he called for "*Marie*," his wife, who answered us in the affirmative, and taking no further notice of us, turned to culinary operations of a mysterious character on the hearth. We then humbly seated ourselves at a little table on one side, and a lamp was lit, precisely similar, in shape and principle, to those known as Roman, but of pewter, and mounted in a candlestick. Such are very common in the interior of France. By this we could contemplate more distinctly the apartment and its inmates. It will save much description if I say that the interior resembled an Oslade or Teniers, only we had chairs and not tubs to sit upon, and the peasants drinking were none of them drunken. After some solicitation, we obtained

for repast cheese of Gruyère, eggs professed to be boiled, but cooked in machine marvellously like a frying-pan, wine, and some cognac. Table cloth there was none; it was a luxury not to be thought of; with difficulty we got two glasses—I mean they were not brought as a matter of course, and as to knives, for shape and manufacture they belonged to the remote industry of the middle ages. A Sheffield manufacturer would have shown supreme contempt for French civilization if such a specimen were laid before him, and it was common everywhere; exactly such examples may be seen in the British Museum, out of the collection of Mr. Roach Smith. Our hostess was now called on to shew us our beds, and led the way up a circular stone staircase, such as conduct to bell-towers in our old churches. It led to a dilapidated chamber, containing a billiard-table, boards upon trestles, perhaps for tables on festive occasions, with many a stain indicative of former revels. A curtain drawn aside revealed a recess with two beds here we passed the night, and must say we have often fared worse in more pretentious establishments. On the morrow we rose early, and had to seek for the necessary element for ablution; and from the manner in which it was supplied, it confirmed us in previous suspicions, that washing was not considered indispensable. A pint of water, an utensil with a handle used in culinary operations, as we thought, and a towel about the size of a large pocket handkerchief, was all we could get for *two*. Our reckoning was not extravagant, and payment for the beds was left to our munificence.

We now set out for Épinac, by a villanous road running nearly parallel with a railway constructed for the coal-mines in the neighbourhood. The scenery was picturesque, but the way lonely and neglected, so that we congratulated ourselves on not having attempted it on the previous night. At Épinac we had breakfast, and by leaving the château—which stands out a prominent object on the brink of a hill—on our right, we reached the high road to Autun at Ladrèe, and the ancient city of Autun was attained at one o'clock, we being very tired and oppressed by the great heat. Here we rejoined our friend, and after an hour's rest were wandering about in search of the antiquities of the place.

M. Millin, in his visit to Cussy, seems to have been as ill-informed as ourselves as to its location. He started from Beaune, and passed through Rochepot to Nolay, thus at once going out of his way. At Nolay he was in sad disgust with his host:—"God preserve the reader," says he, "from putting up at M. Potet, keeper of the 'Cheval Blanc,' whose reception is as disobliging as his house is slovenly and his kitchen disgusting." Poor M. Millin says he "inhumanly" refused his carriage to convey them to Cussy, and even saddles for the horses they had with them. "Having taken this cursed road," he continues, "we were obliged to go on foot." He admits, however, that the sight of the column indemnified him for his trouble. His journey was scarcely half that of ours, but a Frenchman hates walking, hence this learned antiquary speaks of that with disgust which was to us a source of pleasure and delight.

In conclusion, I would say to all tourists, do not believe the guide-book that tells you Cussy is "accessible with difficulty," &c.: it is not far from Ivry, which is on the old Paris road, it is not "south-west of Beaune," and it is not "near Nolay." I would further remark, that Autun fair *does not* last the whole month of September, as stated in the same guide, but only a fortnight; it is over by the middle of the month. J. G. W.

PLATE 1.



ROMAN COINS
 FOUND IN BRIDGE STREET, CHESTER, JUNE, 1858.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

TROUVAILLE OF ROMAN COINS AT CHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—I most gladly accede to your wishes, and now enclose you the illustrations and particulars of the June *trouvaille* of Roman coins.

The spot where they were found cannot better be described than by saying that it is immediately opposite to the Roman hypocaust in Bridge-street, and about twenty-seven yards westward. The property belongs to my Lord Westminster, who has evinced the liveliest interest in the discovery; and it is with his Lordship's kind wish and sanction that I send this note to you.

In making extensive alterations upon an adjoining property, the workmen had undermined one of the foundations, which necessitated the taking down of the superstructure; and when the *débris* were removed, at about 10 feet from the surface one of the workmen struck his pickaxe against a piece of thin stone (half-an-inch in thickness and about 12 inches square), which was broken into fragments. His curiosity was excited by a peculiar discoloration which appeared on the under-surface of one of the pieces of the stone. The same colouring appeared also on the soil where the stone had been deposited, shewing a circle of (say) $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; this induced him to examine the soil more carefully. To his great surprise he dug up a small cup-shaped vase, which was unfortunately broken, doubtless by the accidental blow of his pickaxe. Having been watched by his fellow-workmen, they soon came to see what he had found; and, considering it quite proper to "share and share alike," they distributed the contents, which proved to be a hoard of Roman coins. Owing to the state of oxidation, the coins presented the appearance of wafers adhering by moisture, so each workman had a "lump" broken off, as it was termed. Fortunately, a small "lump" (comparatively speaking) came into my possession, which, it may be remembered, I exhibited to some friends at the Congress on the 12th of June last.

With a view to discover what the coins were, I prepared a weak solution of sulphuric acid and placed them into it. In twenty-four hours several of the coins were freed from their adhesion and oxidation, and ultimately I became the happy possessor of "eighty-three" coins in various states of preservation.

The coins I have figured in the two plates I consider to be the gems of my *trouvaille*, and I will now proceed to describe them, viz. :—

PLATE I.

No:

1. GORDIANUS III. (*Denarius*) B. 222; D. 244.
Obv. IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. The Emperor standing to right; in right hand a javelin, in left a globe.
2. PHILIPPUS I. (*Denarius*.) B. 204; D. 249.
Obv. IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SAECVLVM. NOVM. Temple of six columns: a statue of Jupiter seated within holding a victory, and the hasta pura.
3. PHILIPPUS I. (*Denarius*.) B. 204; D. 249.
Obv. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. ADVENTVS. AVGG. Emperor on horseback, to left, holding a javelin reversed.
4. VALERIANUS I. (*Denarius*.) B. 190; D. 263.
Obv. IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. VIRTVS. AVGG. Emperor armed standing to left, holding spear and shield.
5. VALERIANUS I. (*Denarius*.) B. 190; D. 263.
Obv. IMP. VALERIANVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SECVRIT. PERPET. Security personified, leaning on a column and holding the caduceus.
6. GALLIENUS. (Third brass.) B. 218; D. 268.
Obv. GALLIENVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. MARS PROPVGNAT. Mars marching to left, with spoils of war. In field X.
7. GALLIENUS. (Third brass.) B. 218; D. 268.
Obv. GALLIENVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SOLI. CONS. AVG. Pegasus to right. In exergue e.
8. GALLIENUS. (Third brass.) B. 218; D. 268.
Obv. GALLIENVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. DIANAE. CONS. AVG. An antelope standing to left. In exergue r.
9. POSTUMUS. (Base silver.) Killed 267.
Obv. IMP. C. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SERAPI. CONSER. AVG. Serapis standing to left; in left hand the hasta pura, right extended.
10. POSTVMVS. (Base silver.) Killed 267.
Obv. IMP. C. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. HERC. PACIFERO. Hercules naked, standing to left; in right hand an olive-branch, in left his club, on left arm the lion's skin.

PLATE II.

11. VICTORINUS. (Third brass.) D. 267.
Obv. IMP. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SALVS AVG. The goddess Salus standing to right, holding a patera and feeding a serpent.
12. VICTORINUS. (Third brass.) D. 267.
Obv. IMP. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SALVS AVG. The goddess Salus standing to left; in right hand holding a patera, feeding a serpent rising from an altar; in left hand the hasta pura.

PLATE II.



ROMAN COINS
FOUND IN 'BRIDGE STREET', CHESTER, JUNE, 1858.



No.

13. VICTORINUS. (Third brass.) D. 267.
Obv. IMP. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right,
Rev. INVICTVS. The Sun nude, walking to left; right arm extended, in left hand a whip.
14. MARIUS. (Third brass.) Reigned three days; killed 267.
Obv. IMP. C. MARIVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. SAEC. FELICITAS. Felicity personified, standing to left; in right hand a caduceus, in left a cornucopia.
15. TETRICUS I. (Third brass.) D. 272.
Obv. IMP. C. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. FAX AVG. Peace personified, standing to left; in right hand an olive-branch.
16. CLAUDIUS II. [GOTHICUS.] (Third brass.) D. 270.
Obv. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. FIDES EXERCIT. Female figure standing, to left, holding a military ensign.
17. CLAUDIUS II. [GOTHICUS.] (Third brass.)
Obv. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. IOVI VICTORI. Jupiter standing to left; in right hand the victoriola, in left the hasta pura.
18. CLAUDIUS II. [GOTHICUS.] (Third brass.)
Obv. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. AEQVITAS. Equity personified, standing to left; in right hand a balance, in left a cornucopia.
19. CLAUDIUS II. [GOTHICUS.] (Third brass.)
Obv. IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG. Radiated head to right.
Rev. VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing to left; in right hand a laurel-wreath, in left a palm-branch.
20. CLAUDIUS II. [GOTHICUS.] (Third brass.)
Obv. DIVO. CLAVDIO. Radiated head to right.
Rev. CONSECRATIO. An altar, with the fire kindled.

I may as well mention that the fragmentary vase (as it now is) was of very thin pottery, of a bluish or slate colour, and measured at its base $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. I could not discover any potter's marks.

I hope that this detailed information of the discovery may be interesting to your readers; the coins themselves, I think, cannot fail to please, owing to the beautiful state of their preservation, the diversity of their types, and their consecutive period of issue.—I remain always,

Mr. Urban, most truly yours,

JNO. PEACOCK.

Hough Green, Chester, Nov. 17, 1858.

THE PARIAN CHRONICLE.

MR. URBAN,—The overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus, and his release of the Jews at the end of their seventy years' captivity at Babylon, is the point in chronology at which the direct testimony of the Holy Scriptures stops.

The seventy weeks of the Prophet Daniel manifestly extend to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in the second year of Vespasian, and little doubt can exist but that the number of years comprised in the period must have a distinct connection with the number seventy. But, when did they begin? It was held by R. Jachias, in his Commentary on Daniel, that they extended from the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar to its destruction by Titus, and comprised a period of 490 years.

The seven weeks of Daniel reach from the going forth of the commandment to restore and build Jerusalem, unto the Messiah the Prince, and the number of years comprised in the period must surely have a distinct connection with the number seven; it seems also most highly probable that Jesus Christ was the Messiah the Prince referred to by Daniel, and that the period must end with some important year in His Life; but what year? In the Book of Ezra it is stated that the Jews builded the House of God, and finished it according to the commandment of God, and according to the commandment of Cyrus, and Darius, and Artaxerxes, king of Persia. This would raise a question as to whether Daniel's going forth of the commandment to restore and build Jerusalem must be interpreted as referring to the decree of Cyrus, or to the decree of Darius, or to the decree of Artaxerxes.

Thus, in this state of uncertainty, it is evident that neither the seventy weeks nor the seven weeks of Daniel can be employed, in the first instance, to find out the true length of the period from the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus to the overthrow of Jerusalem by Titus; but it is also as evident that no account of this period can be true, which does not offer a reasonable explanation of Daniel's mystical language. The weeks of Daniel are full of mystery; but I dare not doubt but that it is only such a mystery as may be most fully unravelled by a faithful history of the period.

R. Jachias, as I have stated, has given the period from the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar to its destruction by Titus as 490 years, and this is the chronology adopted by R. Ganz, and commonly received by the Jews at this day. Josephus, supported by Demetrius, has given the period from the second year of Cyrus to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, as 639 years, 1 month, 15 days. Eratosthenes and his followers place the overthrow of Babylon in the 21st of Cyrus, in 60 Olymp. 2, that is, b.c. 539, or thereabouts; but Julius Africanus has placed the release of the Jews by Cyrus at the end of their seventy years' captivity at Babylon in 55 Olymp. 1, that is, b.c. 560, and in the following notes I purpose to defend the position of Africanus.

No question arises as to the distance of the first Olympiad from the present time, nor is there any question as to the interval between the overthrow of Persia by Alexander the Great and this present time; nor is there any material question as to the period from the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus to the end of the Peloponnesian war: the only period in dispute is between the end of the Peloponnesian war and the overthrow of Persia by Alexander, and in defending the position of Africanus, I shall produce the oldest known testimonies as to the several kingdoms of Persia, Macedon, and Athens, for this period. The history of Carthage, the Books of Judith and Tobit, and the eclipse of Thales, will all be shewn to be in most perfect harmony with Africanus, and the result will be seen to offer a most striking explanation of the several periods embraced in the several weeks of Daniel. The testimony of Demosthenes will be shewn to be by itself irresistibly subversive of the common chronology, but the great bulwark of Africanus will be found in the Arundel Marble.

Yours, &c.

Luffingcott, Devon, Oct. 26, 1858.

FRANKE PARKER.

THE Parian Chronicle, or, as it is called by Selden, the Epoch Marble, of the Arundel collection, was brought to this country for the Earl of Arundel in 1627. It is supposed to have been brought from Paros.

Immediately on its arrival Selden was sent for to inspect it, and he, with his friends Patrick Young and Richard James, immediately went to the Earl of Arundel's, and in 1628 published in a quarto volume a copy of the inscription, so far as it was legible, and a second edition was issued in 1629.

In 1667 the Arundel Marbles were presented to the University of Oxford; but by this time the latter half only of the Epoch Marble remained, and it is now in the Bodleian Library, but only a word of it here and there can now be easily deciphered.

In 1676 Dean Prideaux published another edition of the inscription in folio; and in p. 11 of his Preface he says,—“We have only one-half of the Epoch Marble, (the other half having been used by some mason to repair a fireplace in the Arundel palace,) and this has been so much erased that scarce a letter can now be read, and for the true reading of it we must rely on Selden alone.” Nor was the latter half of the marble entire when it was brought to this country.

The last event, according to Selden, was in the archonship of Callistratus, and in the ninety-first year of the marble era.

The marble comprised a period of 1,318 years, beginning with the first year of Cærops, the first king of Athens; and, according to my interpretation, the first of these 1,318 years must have been the forty-second year after the death of Alexander the Great; that is, I calculate that the death of Alexander must have been in the forty-second year of the marble era, and consequently the marble must have been erected in the second year of the 124th Olympiad, that is, in B.C. 283, according to the common chronology. But, according to Selden, the marble must have been erected in B.C. 263, that is, the 4,451st year of the Julian period, that is, the second year of the 129th Olympiad.

Thus between Selden and myself there is a variation of twenty years as to the distance of the events recorded on the marble from this present time. These events are recorded as having occurred in the years of the kingdom of Athens.

Thus the expedition of the Greeks against Troy, which is placed in the 954th year of the marble era, is also placed in the thirtieth year of Menestheus, king of Athens. The end of Darius Hystaspes, which is

placed in the 225th year of the marble era, is also placed in the archonship of Aristides. The battles of Thermopylae and Salamis, which are placed in the 217th year of the marble era, are also placed in the archonship of Callias. The beginning of the tyranny of Dionysius of Syracuse, which is placed in the 147th year of the marble era, is also placed in the archonship of Euctemon. The battle of Leuctra, which is placed in the 107th year of the marble era, is also placed in the archonship of Phrasiclides. The death of Dionysius, and the succession of his son, which are placed in the 104th year of the marble era, are also placed in the archonship of Nausigenes. The beginning of the reign of some king of Macedonia, and the death of Artaxerxes, which are placed in the ninety-third year of the marble era, are also placed in the archonship of Agathocles. The marble also places the archonship of the first annual archon at Athens in the 420th year of its era.

Now the common chronology, from the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus downwards, rests on the chronology of Diodorus Siculus, and Diodorus rests on the chronology of Apollodorus, and Apollodorus rests on Eratosthenes; and Diodorus has handed down a list of 156 archons of Athens, from Callias, whom he places in the first year of the seventy-fifth Olympiad, to Agesias, whom he places in the first year of the 114th Olympiad. Dionysius Halicarnassus has completed the list by giving the archon for the first year of the seventy-seventh Olympiad.

Among these archons mentioned by Diodorus, I find not only Callias, but also Euctemon, Phrasiclides, Nausigenes, and Agathocles, whom I have already noticed, as mentioned by the marble. Hence it is easy to institute a comparison between the marble and Diodorus.

The marble, as I have stated, places Euctemon in the 147th year of its era, and Callias in its 217th year; hence Callias must have been the seventieth archon before Euctemon: but Diodorus, by placing Callias in the first year of the seventy-fifth Olympiad and in U.C. 273, and Euctemon in the first year of the ninety-third Olympiad and in U.C. 345, represents Callias as having been the seventy-second archon before Euctemon.

Again, as the marble has placed Euctemon in its 147th year, and Phrasiclides in its 107th year, Phrasiclides must have been the fortieth archon after Euctemon; but Diodorus, by placing Euctemon in the first year of the ninety-third Olympiad and in U.C. 345, and Phrasiclides in the second year of the 102nd Olympiad and in U.C.

382, represents Phrasiclides as having been the thirty-seventh archon after Euctemon.

Again, as the marble has placed Euctemon in its 147th year, and Nausigenes in its 104th year, Nausigenes must have been the forty-third archon after Euctemon; but Diodorus, by placing Euctemon in the first year of the ninety-third Olympiad and in v.c. 345, and Nausigenes in the first year of the 103rd Olympiad and in v.c. 385, represents Nausigenes as only the fortieth archon after Euctemon.

Again, as the marble has placed Euctemon in its 147th year, and Agathocles in its ninety-third year, Agathocles must have been the fifty-fourth archon after Euctemon; but Diodorus, by placing Euctemon in the first year of the ninety-third Olympiad and in v.c. 345, and Agathocles in the fourth year of the 105th Olympiad and in v.c. 396, represents Agathocles as being only the fifty-first archon after Euctemon.

I might produce other archons which are mentioned by both, to shew the variation between the marble and Diodorus, but I deem those which I have produced to be abundantly sufficient, and the only question is which is right, the marble or Diodorus.

The marble, erected only 146 years after the archonship of Euctemon, who was archon in the twenty-fourth year of the Peloponnesian war, has clearly the claim of great priority of date, and its value is most highly extolled both by Selden and by Prideaux.

Polybius also bears a singular testimony as against Diodorus, and in support of the marble, in regard to the order of its archons.

Thus Polybius, Hist. i. 6, says,—“The year in which the Gauls took Rome was the nineteenth after the battle of Ægospotamos, and the sixteenth before the battle of Leuctra.”

Diodorus, xiii. 104, 105, places the battle of Ægospotamos in the last year of the Peloponnesian war, and in the fourth year of the ninety-third Olympiad and in v.c. 348.

I learn from Dionysius Halic., Hist. i. p. 60. Francof. 1586, that Rome was taken by the Gauls in the archonship of Pyrrion, and in the first year of the ninety-eighth Olympiad and in v.c. 365, and thus the period from the beginning of the year of the battle of Ægospotamos, to the end of the year in which Pyrrion was archon, and in which Rome was taken by the Gauls, was only eighteen years; but, according to Polybius, the interval between these two events was nineteen years.

I have already noticed that the marble

has placed the archonship of Phrasiclides and the battle of Leuctra three years farther from the archonship of Euctemon, and consequently three years farther from the battle of Ægospotamos than it is placed by Diodorus.

The marble also places the archonship of Aristocrates (which, according to Diodorus, was eleven years before the archonship of Pyrrion) three years farther from the battle of Ægospotamos than it is placed by Diodorus, and this will require the archonship of Pyrrion to be depressed to the same extent, and would place the archonship of Pyrrion in v.c. 368 of Diodorus, and in the 124th year of the marble era, and then the interval between the end of the year of the battle of Ægospotamos and the beginning of the year in which Rome was taken by the Gauls would be exactly nineteen years, in accordance with Polybius; and as the battle of Leuctra was in the 107th year of the marble era, the interval between the end of the year in which Rome was taken by the Gauls and the beginning of the year of the battle of Leuctra would be exactly sixteen years, also in accordance with Polybius, and this is also the interval between these two latter events according to Diodorus.

The importance of the variation between the marble and Diodorus as to the order of the archons was most evidently felt by Prideaux.

I have noticed that the marble has placed the beginning of the reign of some king of Macedon and the death of Artaxerxes in the archonship of Agathocles, and in the ninety-third year of its era, and that the archonship of Agathocles is placed by the marble three years farther from the archonship of Euctemon than it is placed by Diodorus.

All that remains visible on the marble touching this king of Macedon is *Κεδωνος βασιλευς*, and Selden has translated it by *Macedonibus imperavit*, and in his *Canon Chronic.*, p. 119, he has suggested that it means the beginning of the reign of Philip of Macedon, the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; but Prideaux, in his page 173, suggests that it must mean that Philip of Macedon built the city of Philippi in this year.

Prideaux has also suggested that instead of *Artaxerxes*, which is most plainly on the marble, it ought to be *Alexander Pheraus*.

Now what could suggest this substitution but a deep conviction that if Philip began to reign, or Artaxerxes Memor died at so great a distance from the archonship of Euctemon, the common chronology must be wrong?

It was at the end of the Peloponnesian war that Artaxerxes began to reign. That Philip did begin to reign at this distance from the archonship of Euctemon, I am prepared to prove from Aulus Gellius.

Euctemon was archon, as I have noticed, in the 147th year of the marble era, and, according to Diodorus, in the twenty-fourth year of the Peloponnesian war, and consequently the first year of the Peloponnesian war must have been in the 170th year of the marble era, and Philip must have begun to reign in the seventy-seventh year from the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

Aulus Gellius, lib. xvii. 21, states that the Peloponnesian war, which was described by Thucydides, began u.c. 323, and that Philip, the son of Amyntas and father of Alexander, obtained the kingdom of Macedon u.c. 400; and Orosius, Hist. iii. c. 12, also states that Philip, the son of Amyntas and father of Alexander, obtained the kingdom of Macedon u.c. 400. Thus Aulus Gellius and Orosius give the same interval between the Peloponnesian war and the reign of Philip that is given by the marble.

Thus there can be no reasonable doubt but that Selden has rightly interpreted the marble, and that Philip began to reign over Macedon at the distance from the Peloponnesian war which is given by the marble; and as I place the building of Rome in the 490th year of the marble era, its ninety-third year, in which Philip began to reign, is equivalent to u.c. 398. It is called by Aulus Gellius and Orosius u.c. 400.

The effect on chronology is obvious. If Philip began to reign three years farther from the Peloponnesian war than was supposed by Diodorus, and reigned the number of years which Diodorus has assigned to him, then the end of the reign of his son and successor Alexander must also have been three years farther from the Peloponnesian war than was supposed by Diodorus.

The death of Alexander is placed by Diodorus in the archonship of Agesias, and in the first year of the 114th Olympiad.

Arrian, *De Expeditione Alexandri*, viii. 167, edit. 1575, also says,—“Alexander died in the 114th Olympiad, in the archonship of Hegesias. He lived thirty-two years and eight months, according to Aristobulus, and reigned twelve years and eight months.”

Josephus, *Apion*, i. 22, also says,—“Now it is agreed by all that Alexander died in the 114th Olympiad:” and here his death is also placed by Censorinus, *De Die Natali*, cap. 21.

Hence I cannot doubt but that the death of Alexander was in the first year of the 114th Olympiad, and in the archonship of Hegesias.

The conclusion is obvious: Diodorus has placed the death of Alexander too near the end of the Peloponnesian war, but he has placed his death in the right Olympic year; therefore he must have placed the end of the Peloponnesian war in the wrong Olympic year.

But it may be suggested that Philip may not have reigned so many years as are assigned to him by Diodorus: I shall shew that instead of reigning less, he must have reigned fifteen years more than the twenty-four years which are assigned to him by Diodorus. At all events, I presume that it will not be suggested that there were not so many archons between Agathocles and Agesias as are mentioned by Diodorus, and, consequently, if Agathocles was archon three years farther from the Peloponnesian war than was supposed by Diodorus, it must inevitably follow, either that Agesias was not archon in the first year of the 114th Olympiad, or that Diodorus has placed the end of the Peloponnesian war in the wrong Olympic year.

I cannot doubt but that Agesias was archon in the first year of the 114th Olympiad, and hence I must conclude, as before, that Diodorus has placed the end of the Peloponnesian war in the wrong Olympic year. Instead, too, of there not having been so many archons between Agathocles and Agesias as are mentioned by Diodorus, I find that Demosthenes, who lived in the time of Philip, makes mention of nine archons in the time of Philip, not one of whose names appears in the list of Diodorus; and of these nine archons eight are mentioned in decrees of the time of Philip.

The death of Artaxerxes Memor at the distance from the Peloponnesian war which is assigned to it by the marble, is also inconsistent with the number of years which are assigned to his reign by Diodorus, and instead of the forty-three years which are assigned to him by Diodorus, lib. xv. 93, he must, according to Plutarch, *Artax.*, 1,027, have reigned sixty-two years.

Thus, on three distinct grounds I contend that the interval which Diodorus has placed between the end of the Peloponnesian war and the death of Alexander is incorrect, and that, consequently, he must have placed the end of the Peloponnesian war in the wrong Olympic year.

But the great variation between Diodorus and the marble is in regard to the

distance of the end of the Peloponnesian war from the Trojan war, and from this I shall also shew that Diodorus has placed the end of the Peloponnesian war, and consequently many of his preceding and succeeding events, in the wrong Olympic years. I shall also shew the exact amount of his error in this respect, and point out what seems to have been the origin of it.

The Trojan war seems to have been the great event in antiquity from which other events were reckoned, and Diodorus, lib. xiv. 2, says that from the taking of Troy to the end of the Peloponnesian war the period was 779 years.

I have noticed that the marble has placed the archonship of Euctemon, who was archon in the twenty-fourth year of the Peloponnesian war, in the 147th year of its era, and consequently the end of the war, which lasted twenty-seven years, must have been in the 144th year of its era; and as the marble has placed the first year of the Trojan war in the 95th year of its era, the period from the end of the first year of the Trojan war to the end of the last year of the Peloponnesian war must have been 810 years, shewing a variation from Diodorus of thirty-one years, if the 779 years of Diodorus were also to be reckoned from the end of the first year of the Trojan war. But must events which are reckoned from the Trojan war, be reckoned from the beginning or from the end of the war?

Eratosthenes, ap. Clemen. Alex., *Strom.*, i. 402, makes the following statements:—

From taking of Troy to the return of the Heraclidæ	YRS. YRS.	80
From thence to the Ionian colonization		60
From taking of Troy to the Ionian colonization		140
From thence to Lycurgus		159
From thence to the first Olympiad		108
From Trojan war to first Olympiad		407

From this it appears that from the Trojan war to the Ionian colonization the period was 140 years. The Ionian colonization is also mentioned on the marble, but all that is legible of the date on the marble is xiii.

Selden, in his p. 97, and Prideaux, p. 165, both suggest that the date must have been 813; and if we reckon 140 years from the end of the first year of the Trojan war to the beginning of the year in which the Ionian colonization took place, they would place the Ionian colonization in the 813th year of the marble era:—

First year of Trojan war	A. R. M.	954
To the Ionian colonization		140

Ionian colonization at the end of 814

Hence we conclude that dates reckoned from the Trojan war must be reckoned from the end of the first year, and not from the last year of the war. This would place the return of the Heraclidæ to the Peloponnesus in the 873rd year of the marble era.

Eratosthenes has stated that from the Trojan war to the return of the Heraclidæ was eighty years, and I also learn the same from Thucydides, lib. i. 12, and from Apollodorus, ap. Diodor., i. 5.

I will now turn to Timæus and Clitarachus. Timæus is said to be the first who arranged events in Olympic years, and Clitarachus is said to have been a companion of Alexander the Great, and according to their accounts, as handed down by Clemens Al., *Strom.*, i. p. 403, it was 820 years from the return of the Heraclidæ to the archonship of Evænetus, and from thence to the death of Alexander eleven years.

In this passage Clemens gives Evænetus also as the name of the archon when Alexander died: but the repetition of the name of Evænetus is evidently a mistake for that of Agesias.

At all events, according to Timæus and Clitarachus, the period from the return of the Heraclidæ to the death of Alexander was 831 years, and this would place the archonship of Evænetus in the fifty-third year of the marble era, and the death of Alexander in the forty-second year of the era; thus:—

Return of the Heraclidæ, as before found	A. R. M.	873
To the archonship of Evænetus		820
Evænetus archon in		53
To the death of Alexander		11
The death of Alexander in		42

Now I have already shewn that the death of Alexander was in the first year of the 114th Olympiad. Hence, if Timæus and Clitarachus may be relied on, the forty-second year of the marble era must be the first year of the 114th Olympiad; and the fifty-third year of the era, in which Evænetus was archon, must be the second year of the 111th Olympiad; and I learn from Diodorus, lib. xvii. 2, that Evænetus was archon in the second year of the 111th Olympiad.

This would make the 494th year of the marble era to be the first year of the first Olympiad, and this would make the first year of the first Olympiad to be at the end of 460 years from the beginning of the first year of the Trojan war, as given by the marble.

In strict accordance with this, Suidas, tom. ii. p. 682, states that the first Olym-

piad was 460 years after the taking of Troy. But Diodorus, i. 5, says, — "Following Apollodorus, we place the return of the Heraclidæ eighty years after the Trojan war, and from this to the first Olympiad there were 328 years, reckoning by the kings of Lacedæmon." This would make the period from the Trojan war to the first Olympiad to be only 408 years.

I have just shewn from Eratosthenes that the period was 407 years, and the period would be also 407 years according to the statement of Diodorus, that the period from the Trojan war to the end of the Peloponnesian war was 779 years.

The last year of the Peloponnesian war is placed by Diodorus in the fourth year of the ninety-third Olympiad, that is, in the 372nd Olympic year; and the account would be thus:—

	YRS.
Trojan war to the end of the Peloponnesian war	779
End of Peloponnesian war to the first Olympiad	372
Trojan war to first Olympiad	407

The discrepancy between the 407 years of Eratosthenes and Diodorus, and the 408 years of Apollodorus, may be reconciled upon the supposition that the 407 years were reckoned from the end, and the 408 years from the beginning, of the first year of the Trojan war.

But Apollodorus differs from Timæus, and Clitarchus, and Suidas, to the extent of fifty-two years, the amount of thirteen Olympiads. How can this be reconciled?

I learn from Syncellus, *Chronog.*, p. 195, that the first Olympic games were set up by Hercules, and that they were afterwards restored by Iphitus and his relation Lycurgus, who were descendants of Hercules; and I also learn from Syncellus that, according to Aristodemus and Polybius, Coræbus the Elean was victor in the twenty-eighth Olympiad. Phlegon, *De Olymp. Frag.*, Lug. Bat. 1620, p. 137, states that from Iphitus to Coræbus the Elean there were twenty-eight Olympiads; but Syncellus adds that, according to Callimachus, there was no record kept of the first thirteen Olympiads, and that Coræbus was victor in the fourteenth Olympiad. "Hence," says Syncellus, "we have different accounts of the Olympiads."

Thus, the tradition which has been handed down by Callimachus through Syncellus, that the first thirteen Olympiads were not recorded, reconciles the seemingly contradictory statements of Apollodorus and Suidas as to the interval between the Trojan war and the first Olympiad; and the first Olympiad which was restored by Iphitus and his relation

Lycurgus must be held to be 408 years from the beginning of the first year of the Trojan war; and the first recorded Olympiad, which was in reality the fourteenth, at which Coræbus was victor, must be held to be 460 years from the beginning of the first year of the Trojan war.

This, according to the marble, will place the end of the Peloponnesian war at the distance of 403 years from the beginning of the first Olympiad which was restored by Iphitus and Lycurgus. Thus:—

	A.R.M.
Trojan war on the marble	954
To the first Olympiad of Iphitus and Lycurgus	408
Last year of the Peloponnesian war in the marble era, as already found	546
Interval between the beginning of the last year of the Peloponnesian war and the beginning of the first Olympiad of Iphitus and Lycurgus	144
and Lycurgus	402

And what says Thucydides? Thucydides, Hist. i. 18, says,— "It was a little more than 400 years at the end of the Peloponnesian war that the Lacedæmonians had been under their then form of government."

Now I learn from Herodotus, *Clio*, 65, that the Lacedæmonians were indebted to Lycurgus for their form of government. Syncellus has associated Lycurgus with Iphitus and the first Olympiad, and Plutarch, *Lycurgus*, edit. Paris, 1624, tom. i. p. 39, says,— "Some say that Lycurgus was cotemporary with Iphitus, and established the Olympic games with him. Among these is the philosopher Aristotle, who produces as a proof an Olympic discus, with the name of Lycurgus inscribed on it." Hence I conclude that Thucydides must be referring to the time of Lycurgus, and thus his testimony becomes a singular confirmation of the marble as to this period. Thucydides speaks of it as a little more than 400 years, and according to the marble it was 403 years from the beginning of the first Olympiad of Iphitus and Lycurgus to the end of the Peloponnesian war, and if these 403 years be reduced to Olympic years, the last year of the Peloponnesian war must have been in the third year of the 101st Olympiad.

But it is quite incredible that this could be true, for if the end of the Peloponnesian war was in the third year of the 101st Olympiad, the distance from it to the death of Alexander could have been only fifty years, for I hold it as a truth that the death of Alexander was in the first year of the 114th Olympiad.

The interval between the end of the Peloponnesian war and the death of Alexander must be more than fifty years.

Diodorus makes it to be eighty-one years; and I have shewn that, according to the marble, as supported by Aulus Gellius, Orosius, Demosthenes, and Plutarch, Diodorus has given too few years to the period. But, if from the 403 years, which the marble gives as the interval from the first Olympiad of Iphitus to the end of the Peloponnesian war, I deduct the first fifty-two years, the amount of the first thirteen Olympiads which, according to Callimachus, were not recorded, and then reduce the remaining 351 years to Olympic years, I shall have the last year of the Peloponnesian war in the third year of the eighty-eighth Olympiad, and this will give 102 years as the interval between the end of the Peloponnesian war and the death of Alexander. And if the forty-second year of the marble era, in which Timæus and Clitarchus have placed the death of Alexander, be the first year of the 114th Olympiad, then the 144th year of the marble era, which was the last year of the Peloponnesian war, must be the third year of the eighty-eighth Olympiad, in accordance with my recent calculation.

Thus this testimony of Thucydides becomes important, not only as a confirmation of the marble, but also as confirming the statement of Suidas that the first Olympiad was 460 years from the Trojan war, and confirming the tradition of Callimachus that the first thirteen Olympiads were not recorded, and that the Olympiad, which is commonly called the first, was in reality the fourteenth.

It also confirms the conclusion to which I have arrived, that dates reckoned from the Trojan war should be considered as reckoned from the beginning, and not from the end of the war; for if the 408 years, which Apollodorus has given as the interval between the Trojan war and the first Olympiad, were reckoned from the end of the war, the period from the first Olympiad of Iphitus, as thus found, to the end of the Peloponnesian, would fall short of, instead of being a little more than, 400 years.

Further; Syncellus, p. 195, says,—“The first Olympiad was celebrated in the 4,726th year from Adam, and in the forty-fifth year of Uzziab, king of Judah;” and in p. 197 Syncellus says,—“Eusebius collects that the first Olympiad was in the time of Joatham, who reigned over Judah eight years after the forty-fifth year of Azariah (Uzziab), and he produces Africanus as agreeing with him; but Africanus is rather opposed to Eusebius, especially in his third and fourth books, and says that the first Olympiad was celebrated in the first year of Ahaz. In this book he says thus,—‘The fourteenth Olympiad, when Coræbus was victor, was the first which was recorded.

Then Ahaz reigned his first year in Jerusalem.’ Then in his fourth book he says,—‘It was the first year of the reign of Ahaz, in which we have shewn that the first Olympiad took place.’”

According to my chronology, the first Olympiad which was established by Iphitus and Lycurgus was in the time of Uzziab, and the fourteenth, or the first recorded Olympiad, was in the time of Ahaz; and thus the placing of the first Olympiad in the time of Uzziab and also in the time of Ahaz, which, unexplained, would seem to be a contradiction, also gives a singular confirmation to the tradition of Callimachus.

I will now produce other testimonies in confirmation of the Olympic value which I have thus deduced for the years of the marble era.

I have collected from Timæus, Clitarchus, and Suidas that the 494th year of the marble era must be the first year of the first Olympiad. From this it would follow that the following years of the marble era must be in the Olympic years which I shall place opposite to them:—

	A. M.	OLYMP.	B. C.
Coræbus, victor	494 =	1 ol. 1 =	776
Rome built, Charops archon	490 =	2 „ 1 =	772
Gyges, king of Lydia, reigns	448 =	12 „ 3 =	730
Deioces, king of Media, reigns	429 =	17 „ 2 =	711
Creon, first annual archon			
at Athens	420 =	19 „ 3 =	702
Cyaxares, king of Media,			
reigns	354 =	36 „ 1 =	636
Cyrus reigns in Persia	298 =	50 „ 1 =	580
Pisistratus becomes tyrant of			
Athens	297 =	50 „ 2 =	579
Cræsus, king of Lydia, reigns	292 =	51 „ 3 =	574
Astyages, king of Media,			
conquered by Cyrus	280 =	54 „ 3 =	562
Cræsus conquered by Cyrus	279 =	54 „ 4 =	561
Babylon conquered by Cyrus	278 =	55 „ 1 =	560
Cambyses reigns	268 =	57 „ 3 =	550
Euctemon archon	147 =	87 „ 4 =	429
End of Peloponnesian war	144 =	88 „ 3 =	426
Evænetus archon	53 =	111 „ 2 =	355
Darius Codom. conquered by			
Alexander	49 =	112 „ 2 =	331
Alexander dies	42 =	114 „ 1 =	324
Marble erected in 30th Seleucus Nicator	1 =	124 „ 2 =	283

In the sixty-fourth line of the marble the end of the reign of Darius Hystaspes is recorded, but all that is legible of the date is XV; but both Selden and Prideaux suggest that the date must have been 225.

I learn from Herodotus, *Polymnia*, 4, that Darius reigned thirty-six years: hence the first year of Darius would be in the 260th year of the marble era.

I also learn from Herodotus, *Thalia*, 66, 67, that Cambyses and the Magus reigned eight years; hence the first year of Cambyses would be in the 268th year of the marble.

I also learn from Herodotus, *Clio*, 214, that Cyrus reigned twenty-nine years; but according to Ctesias, ap. Photium, p. 112, Justin, *Hist.* i. 8. 14, and Cicero, *De*

Divinat. i. 23, the reign of Cyrus was thirty years; and if his reign was thirty years, his first year would be in the 298th year of the marble era, and we have just seen that this must be the first year of the fiftieth Olympiad.

In perfect accordance with this, Pliny, "Nat. Hist." xxxvi. c. 4, says,—“Dipænus and Scyllis, who were born in the island of Crete, were the first who were celebrated for sculpture in marble during the rule of the Medes before Cyrus began to reign in Persia, that is, about the fiftieth Olympiad.”

Suidas, tom. i. 323, says,—“Aristeus, the son of Democharis, lived in the time of Croesus and Cyrus, in the fiftieth Olympiad.”

I will now consider the duration of the kingdom of Persia, of which Cyrus was the first king.

I learn from Arrian, *De Exped. Alexandri*, lib. iii. p. 56, that Darius Codomanus, the last king of Persia, was conquered by Alexander the Great in the archonship of Aristophanes.

I learn from Diodorus, lib. xvii. 49, that Aristophanes was the fourth archon after Evænetus, and in the second year of the 112th Olympiad.

Hence the end of the kingdom of Persia must have been in the forty-ninth year of the marble era.

Further, Arrian, in his 56th page, says that there was a great eclipse of the moon about the time of the defeat of Darius.

Plutarch, "Alexander," p. 683, states that the moon was eclipsed in the month of Boedromion, at the beginning of the Athenian mysteries, eleven days before the defeat of Darius.

Pliny, "Nat. Hist.," ii. 70, says,—“The moon is said to have been eclipsed at the second hour of the night (8 o'clock) at the noble victory of Alexander the Great at Arbela.”

Now according to Blair and the common chronology, the second year of the 112th Olympiad is B.C. 331, and according to *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, edit. 1820, there was a total eclipse of the moon on the 20th of September, B.C. 331, at half-past seven in the evening, and September is supposed to answer to the Athenian month Boedromion.

Thus the end of the kingdom of Persia is as clearly established as the beginning; and as it extended from the first year of the fiftieth Olympiad to the second year of the 112th Olympiad, that is, from 298 to 49 of the marble era, its duration must have been 250 years.

Strabo, lib. xv. 851, edit. 1571, says,—“Alexander overthrew Darius, and reigned himself ten or eleven years. Then the

kingdom of Asia came to many successors and their descendants: it had lasted 250 years.”

But Eusebius, in his *Chronicon*, places the first year of Cyrus in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, and gives thirty years to Cyrus, and nine years to Cambyses and Magus. This reduces the duration of the kingdom of Persia to 230 years; and such would be its duration according to Diodorus, with Eusebius's years for Cyrus and Cambyses.

Thus there is a variation of twenty years as to the duration of the kingdom of Persia; and I have already noticed that, according to Diodorus, Artaxerxes Memor, who began to reign at the end of the Peloponnesian war, reigned only forty-three years, but, according to Plutarch, his reign was sixty-two years.

Thus I not only prove the duration of the kingdom to be 250 years, but I also point out the particular reign in which the great majority of the omitted years occurred, and I have also shewn that Diodorus has assigned too few years to the period from the end of the Peloponnesian war to the death of Alexander.

Further, Julius Africanus, *ap. Euseb. Præp.*, p. 488, says,—“At the end of the seventy years' captivity of the Jews at Babylon, Cyrus became king of Persia in the year in which the fifty-fifth Olympiad was celebrated, as I find from the books of Diodorus, and the Histories of Thallus, and Castor, and Polybius, and Phlegon, and others, who have taken account of Olympiads, for they all agree as to the time. Therefore Cyrus, in the first year of his reign, which was the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, made the first and partial release of the Jews by Zorobabel, who lived in the time of Jesus, the son of Josedec, at the end of the seventy years' captivity, as is related by the Hebrews in the Book of Esdra.”

That the Jews were released by Cyrus, king of Persia, in the first year of his reign, and at the end of the seventy years' captivity at Babylon, I learn from Ezra i. 1, and 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21—23. But what could be meant by the first year of Cyrus? Could it be the first of the thirty years during which he reigned over Persia? I see that it was so understood by Eusebius; but it is manifest that Cyrus could not have released the Jews from their captivity at Babylon before he had overthrown the power of Babylon.

I also learn from Herodotus, *Clio*, 46, 86, 188, that Cyrus, as king of Persia, conquered the kingdoms of Media and Lydia and other nations before he overthrew Babylon; and Ezra, i. 2, says of Cyrus, on the issuing of his proclamation

for the release of the Jews,—“Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia, The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth.”

Further; Nebuchadnezzar in a vision saw a great image, and according to Daniel ii. 32, 33, “This image’s head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron, part of clay;” and Daniel’s interpretation of the image to Nebuchadnezzar was, “Thou art this head of gold; and after thee shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth; and the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron.”

These four kingdoms were doubtless the successive kingdoms of Babylon, Persia, Macedonia, and Rome, and the writing on the wall at the feast of Belshazzar, Dan. v. 28, was,—“Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians.” And this kingdom of Persia must surely be considered as beginning where the kingdom of Babylon ended; for as Babylon was the head, Persia was the breast and arms of the image.

Thus it is most evident what must have been meant by Ezra by the first year of Cyrus, which was at the end of the seventy years’ captivity. It could not have been the first of his thirty years, but the first year of his reign after his conquest of Babylon; and Ezra, v. 13, says,—“But in the first year of Cyrus, the king of Babylon, the same king Cyrus made a decree to build this House of God.”

But in which of his thirty years did the seventy years’ captivity end?

Eusebius, in his *Chronicon*, p. 128, at the end of the twentieth year of Cyrus, says,—“The whole of the captivity of the Jews amounted to seventy years, and some reckoned it from the third year of Jehoiakim to the twentieth of Cyrus, king of Persia.”

The prophecy of Jeremiah, xxv. 12, was,—“And it shall come to pass, when seventy years are accomplished, that I will punish the king of Babylon;” and in xxix. 10 Jeremiah says,—“For thus saith the Lord, that after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon, I will visit you.”

Thus if, according to the tradition which has been handed down by Eusebius, the seventy years’ captivity ended in the twentieth of Cyrus, I should expect to find the overthrow of Babylon and the release of the Jews in the twenty-first year of Cyrus; and by a most singular coincidence, it is the twenty-first year of Cyrus which falls into that year of the marble era (its 278th year) which I find

to be the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, and this is the very Olympic year in which Africanus has placed the release of the Jews.

Further, Clemens Al., *Strom.*, i. 402, says,—“Some say that from the first Olympiad to the building of Rome there were twenty-four years, and that from thence to the overthrow of Babylon there were consuls for 243 years.” This may be expressed in terms of the marble as follows:—

	A. R. M.
The first year of the Trojan war ...	954
To the first Olympiad ...	408
<hr/>	
The first Olympiad of Iphitus and Lyeurgus ...	546
<hr/>	
	YRS.
To the building of Rome ...	24
The year of the building of Rome ...	1
To the overthrow of Babylon ...	243
<hr/>	
From the first Olympiad to the overthrow of Babylon ...	268
<hr/>	
The overthrow of Babylon in ...	278

I cannot defend the year in which this statement of Clemens places the building of Rome; but this does not affect the distance at which Clemens places the overthrow of Babylon from the first Olympiad, and I find that the overthrow of Babylon, as thus placed by Clemens, also falls into the very year of the marble and year of Cyrus and Olympic year in which I have been led to expect it.

The overthrow of Babylon in the twenty-first year of Cyrus would give Cyrus nine years after his conquest of Babylon, and the Canon of Ptolemy, as set before us both by Dodwell and by the Astronomical Canon of Syncellus, p. 208, gives nine years as the reign of Cyrus.

Thus, I presume no doubt can exist as to what year of Cyrus was meant by the first year of Cyrus, which was at the end of the seventy years’ captivity, and in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad; it must mean the twenty-first year of his thirty years as king of Persia.

But it may well be supposed that neither Diodorus, nor Thallus, nor Castor, nor Philegon knew anything of the seventy years’ captivity of the Jews, and therefore we need not be surprised that they should have interpreted the first of Cyrus as meaning the first of his thirty years’ reign over Persia, and therefore it seems highly probable that this must have been the origin of the mistake which has been made in chronology from the time of the overthrow of Babylon by Cyrus downwards; but I should not have expected the adoption of this very palpable mistake by Eusebius.

I will now turn to the kingdom of Lydia.

The name of Croesus (the last king of Lydia) is mentioned in the fifty-sixth line of the marble, but all that is legible of the date on the marble is XLII; but both Selden and Prideaux have suggested that the event recorded must be the beginning of the reign of Croesus, and that the date must be 292.

Herodotus has given an account of Lydia, thus:—

	YRS.
Olio. 14, Gyges	35
" 16, Arduys	49
" 16, Sadyattes	12
" 25, Alyattes	57
" 86, Croesus	14
	—
	170

And if we place the first of the fourteen years of Croesus in the 292nd year of the marble era, the last year must fall into the 279th year, that is, in the fourth year of the fifty-fourth Olympiad, and the year immediately preceding the year of the overthrow of Babylon.

Suidas, tom. ii. 93, says,—“Ibycus went to Samos whilst Polycrates, the father of the tyrant, reigned, and this was in the time of Croesus, the fifty-fourth Olympiad.” In tom. i. 173, Suidas says,—“Anaximenes, the son of Eurystratus, lived in the fifty-fifth Olympiad, at the taking of Sardis, when Cyrus the Persian overthrew Croesus.”

An anonymous author, produced by Scaliger in his Appendix to his *Thesaurus Temporum*, 1606, p. 57, says,—“In these days Cyrus slew Croesus, king of Lydia, and the kingdom of Lydia was overthrown in the fifty-fifth Olympiad.” In p. 64 this anonymous author says,—“Cyrus, king of Persia, overthrew the kingdoms of Lydia and Media, and reigned seven Olympiads and a-half. But in the first year of his reign, in which the seventy years’ captivity of the Jews were completed, he released a number of the children of Israel to return to their own habitation. This year was the beginning of the fifty-fifth Olympiad.”

As the fourteenth year of Croesus falls into the 279th year of the marble era, the fourth year of the fifty-fourth Olympiad, his overthrow by Cyrus may have been in the first year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, and thus the testimonies of Suidas and of the anonymous author as to Croesus and the kingdom of Lydia, become striking testimonies to the accuracy of the marble, and of the Olympic value which I have assigned to its years.

Further, if the first year of Croesus be placed in the 292nd year of the marble era, the first year of Gyges must fall into the 448th year of the era, that is, 506

years from the first year of the Trojan war, and the third year of the twelfth Olympiad.

Tatian, *cont. Græcos*, c. 31, says,—“Archilochus flourished in the twenty-third Olympiad, in the time of Gyges, 500 years after the Trojan war.”

This Olympic year is calculated upon the supposition that the first Olympiad was 408 years after the Trojan war, and without making any allowance for the first thirteen Olympiads, which, according to Callimachus, were not recorded; but the number of years mentioned by Tatian is a very close approximation to the number which I have deduced from the marble and Herodotus as the interval between Gyges and the Trojan war.

Euphorion, *ap Clemens Alex.*, tom. i. 389, says that Gyges began to reign in the eighteenth Olympiad; and it will be seen that the 448th year of the marble era, in which the first year of Gyges falls, would be the fourth year of the seventeenth Olympiad, if the 298th of the era, in which the first of the thirty years of Cyrus falls, had been the second year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad, as was supposed by Diodorus. Thus Euphorion must be regarded as a good confirmation of the marble and Herodotus in regard to the distance of Gyges from the reign of Cyrus.

Diogenes Laertius, *Periander*, p. 36, edit. 1570, says,—“Socicrates says that Periander, the son of Cypselus, died one year before the forty-ninth Olympiad, and forty years before Croesus.” This would place the death of Croesus in the fourth year of the fifty-eighth Olympiad, and this, according to my interpretation of the marble, would be in the 263rd year of the marble era, and in the sixth year of Cambyses.

Now I learn from Herodotus, *Thalia*, 34, that Croesus was alive when Cambyses conquered Egypt, on the death of Amosis, king of Egypt; and I learn from Diodorus, lib. i. 68, and Eusebius, *Chron.*, that Cambyses conquered Egypt in the fifth year of his reign. It would be the fourth year of Cambyses, if Eusebius had not assigned nine years instead of eight to Cambyses and Magus, and thus it is not improbable that Croesus may have died in the sixth year of Cambyses; and, as he was alive in the fourth year of Cambyses, his conquest by Cyrus must have been at least thirteen or fourteen years before the fourth year of the fifty-eighth Olympiad, the year given by Socicrates for his death, that is, his conquest by Cyrus must at least have been not later than the third year of the fifty-fifth Olympiad. I have placed the last year of the reign of Croesus

in the eleventh year, but it is placed by Eusebius in the eighteenth year, before the death of Cyrus; and thus Sosicrates becomes, in a singular manner, a good testimony to the accuracy of the Olympic value which I have placed upon the years of the marble era, and also to the accuracy of the statements of Suidas and the anonymous author in Scaliger as to Cræsus.

I will now turn to the kingdom of Media.

Diodorus, lib. ii. 32, says,—“According to Herodotus, Cyaxares was chosen king by the Medes in the second year of the seventeenth Olympiad.” But Herodotus makes no mention of the Olympic years in which his events occurred; and on comparing Diodorus with Herodotus, it is evident that Deioeces and not Cyaxares was the king of the Medes here intended by Diodorus.

Herodotus has left us an account of the kings of Media, thus:—

	YRS.
<i>Clio</i> , 102, Deioeces	53
“ 102, Phraortes	22
“ 106, Cyaxares	40
“ 130, Astyages	35
	—
	150

And if the first year of Deioeces be placed in the second year of the seventeenth Olympiad, that is, in the 429th year of the marble era, we shall have the last year of Astyages in the 280th year of the era, and in the third year of the fifty-fourth Olympiad.

Thus, the conquests of Media, Lydia, and Babylon by Cyrus are found to be in three successive years, and this is the order of succession which Herodotus has given for these conquests; and this historian also relates the conquests of other nations by Cyrus, between his conquest of Media and that of Babylon, but Herodotus does not mention the intervals between any of these conquests.

Jeremiah, xxviii. 2, says,—“Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, saying, I have broken the yoke of the king of Babylon. Within two full years will I bring again into this place all the vessels of the Lord’s House, that Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon took away from this place, and carried them to Babylon.” In ver. 10 Jeremiah says, —“Then Haniah the prophet took the yoke from off the prophet Jeremiah’s neck, and brake it. And Haniah spake in the presence of all the people, saying, Thus saith the Lord; Even so will I break the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon from off the neck of all nations within the space of two full years.”

I learn from Ezra, i. 7, that the prophecy of Jeremiah as to the return of the sacred vessels was fulfilled by their having been returned in the first year of Cyrus, and it would seem that the conquests of Media and Lydia and other nations by Cyrus in the two years immediately preceding his overthrow of Babylon, must be regarded as at least a partial fulfilment of the prophecy of Haniah as to the breaking the yoke of Babylon from off the neck of all nations, and thus the testimony of Herodotus and Diodorus, which brings these conquests within their seemingly predicted limits, must also be deemed a confirmation of the marble, and of the Olympic value which I have assigned to its years.

I will now turn to Rome.

Diodorus places the end of the Peloponnesian war, as I have stated, in *U.C.* 348. This is on the supposition that Rome was built in the first year of the seventh Olympiad: but Dionysius Hal., i. 60, states that according to Polybius it was built in the second year of the seventh Olympiad,—and here I may notice that I can find no such statement in Polybius, and it may be only a deduction of Dionysius from some other statement of Polybius,—but this would place the twenty-sixth year of the Peloponnesian war in *U.C.* 346. I have shewn that the marble places the end, that is, the twenty-seventh year, of the Peloponnesian war in the 144th year of its era, and 346 years before this would place the building of Rome in the 490th year of the marble era.

Further, Dionysius, i. 61, states that Rome was built in the first year of the archonship of Charops, and I find from Velleius Paterculus and others that Charops was the first of seven decennial archons who immediately preceded Creon, the first annual archon at Athens. Hence the first year of the archonship of Charops and the building of Rome must have been seventy years before the archonship of Creon, and, according to the forty-eighth line of the marble, the first annual archon was elected in the 420th year of its era. Hence the first year of the archonship of Charops and the building of Rome must have been in the 490th year of the marble era. Hence the marble is confirmed by Polybius, as handed down by Dionysius, as to the building of Rome in regard to its distance from the Peloponnesian war. Both according to the marble and Polybius the end of the Peloponnesian war must have been in *U.C.* 347.

(To be continued.)

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 18. The Fellows assembled in the meeting-room vacated by the Royal Society, Earl STANHOPE in the Chair.

The noble President congratulated them on the success of the negotiations of the Apartments' Committee with the officers of the Government. The arrangements thus made had resulted in the exchange of their old meeting-room for the more quiet one of their late neighbours. They had obtained the exclusive right of entrance, and a more commodious suite of apartments had been assigned to their Secretary. The whole had been painted at the expense of the Government.

An unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Apartments' Committee, but especially to Mr. Tite, M.P., for his professional advice and assistance.

The Report of the Apartments' Committee, detailing the particulars of the negotiation, was read.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited impressions of the seal and counter-seal of the city of Wells, bearing the legends:—

SIGILLVM COMMVNE BVRGV WELLIE
✦ ANDREA FAMVLOS MORE TVERE TVOS.

The Rev. FREDERICK KILL HARFORD exhibited a cutlas, or hanger, on each side of the blade inscribed with the legend, EDWARDUS . PRINS . ANGLIE. It was probably made in Holland for some adherent of the Young Pretender.

Mr. HENRY REEVE gave a description of discoveries recently made at Rome at the foot of the Palatine Hill, which had disclosed a portion of the Via Latina, a basilica, and several early Christian sepulchres.

The very interesting collection of reliques, obtained from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bighthampton, were exhibited by permission of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, but Mr. Akerman's report on them was deferred to the next meeting.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE November meeting of this Society was held in the Tholsel on the 10th inst., the President, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, in the Chair.

Mr. George Stephenson, of Grimsby, England, presented a gutta percha cast from the seal of a regiment of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. The device was a shield azure, charged with three fleurs-de-lis, surmounted by a crown, and supported by six regimental colours. The legend was "REGT. D'INF'RIE IRLANDOISE DE DILLON."

The Rev. J. Graves said that he had

mentioned the existence of this seal to Mr. O'Callaghan, the historian of the Irish Brigade, and was informed by that gentleman that he considered it to be a great rarity, if not unique.

Mr. Graves exhibited a number of antiquities purchased for the Society's Museum at the sale of the late Dr. Cane's effects; the former were chiefly valuable as having been found in the county of Kilkenny, most of them in the Bregach-river, when its bed was being deepened, as a public work, in the famine year.

The Very Rev. the President exhibited a

large number of encaustic tiles of the thirteenth century, found in some recent works in the cemetery of the Cathedral of St. Canice. They had formed a portion of the ancient flooring of the cathedral, and had been found buried near the north door, in a spot which has been prolific of similar remains, and where the materials of the ancient floor seem to have been thrown when it was demolished in the seventeenth century.

AN IRISH PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The Rev. James Graves said that he had in August last received a private letter from a member of the Society, the Rev. P. Moore, of Piltown, who in the course of a summer excursion had noted one or two things worth placing on record; and he would make no apology for now bringing the matter forward, as the writer had expressed a wish that we had a gallery of Irish historical portraits in Lodge's style, and he (Mr. Graves) hoped this would prove the first step towards the formation of a collection of notes relative to the original portraits of distinguished Irishmen, preserved often in private houses, and little known. The members of the Society, scattered as they were over the country, could do much towards carrying out this idea. He would, therefore, beg leave to throw the Rev. gentleman's notes into a form he never thought of when writing them.

"Ballyfin House, Queen's County, the seat of Sir Charles Coote.—Old Sir Charles Coote, of 1641, celebrated leader of the Parliamentary side in Ireland, pointed beard, moustache dark brown, brown eyes, slight person, in armour, baton in right hand."

"Parsonstown Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ross.—Sir William Parsons, of 1641, Lord Justice of Ireland, &c., a fine mild-looking man, shaved close, no moustache, dark eyes and brows, in armour."

The above brief form would answer admirably, but the size of the picture, i.e. whether full, three-quarters, half-length, or head, should be added. Mr. Graves said he was sure that it needed but to bring the matter under the notice of the members generally to produce many interesting communications.

Mr. Henry Martin, master of the New Ross Endowed School, sent a communication respecting the ancient timber bridge of Ross.

The Honorary Secretary observed that he much regretted to be obliged to report that persons of Mr. Martin's turn of mind seemed scarce in the ancient town wherein he dwelt. Perhaps no Irish town once

held so many monuments of the taste and skill of our ancestors as New Ross. Not to speak of the adjoining town of Rosbercon, which could once boast of most interesting architectural remains, Ross possessed three monastic houses, a noble Early English church, with crypt, and had been in the 14th century surrounded by a wall with bastions and gates, the erection of which is so quaintly described in the contemporary Norman-French poem of Brother Michael of Kildare, which was worthily rendered into English metre by "L. E. L." By degrees, however, one after another of the monastic buildings were razed; the nave of old St. Mary's was cleared away to make room for the present modern church and tower; and the Corporation, having removed the Southern or Three Bullet Gate, has made itself notorious by the notice affixed to a wall still existing, which forms so admirable an addition to all collections of Irish bulls—

"THIS IS THE WEST
SIDE OF THE THREE BULLET
GATE, WHICH WAS
TAKEN DOWN IN THE
YEAR 1845."

It was reserved, however, for the present Town Commissioners to complete the category of vandalism by demolishing, a short time since, the beautiful Early English gateway known as the "Market or Fair-gate," said to have been erected by the ladies of Ross when all classes of the citizens laboured to fortify their town. Whilst persons of taste remained on the Commission several efforts to destroy the fine remain had been successfully resisted, but a "purgation" of that body having been recently effected, the poor old gate was doomed, and has actually succumbed to the "Crow-bar Brigade" of the Town Commissioners. Shame on the men of Ross who could stand by and see their town deprived of one of its chief objects of interest in the eyes of all persons of cultivated taste!

Papers were then read from Dr. Aquilla Smith, "On some curious MS. Information regarding the Discovery of Gold Ornaments in the King's County in the 17th Century;" from Rev. S. Hayman on the "Tradesmen's Tokens of Youghal;" by R. R. Brach, Esq., "On the Antiquities of Cloyne;" and by Daniel MacCarthy, Esq., "A Continuation of the Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy."

The usual vote of thanks having been accorded to the donors and exhibitors, the meeting then adjourned to the first Wednesday in January, 1859.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

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

SEPT. 30.

The Spire of Salisbury Cathedral.—It is gratifying to know that no declination of this noble spire has taken place since 1668, when it was plumbed by Sir Christopher Wren, who recommended "that this test be often repeated." It was repeated by Mr. Naish in 1680, by Mr. Thomas Naish in 1736 and 1739, by the Clerk of the Works in 1837 and 1840, and, according to the "Salisbury Journal," on the 30th of September, 1858, being the 600th anniversary of the dedication of the cathedral.

Oct. 10.

Our Ruins.—Mr. C. R. Weld, Secretary of the Royal Society, in a letter to the editor of the "Times," says:—"I have been much struck, during a recent ramble through Yorkshire, by the great difference in the condition of our ancient ruined edifices and those scattered throughout France. Frequent visits to that country enable me to state that, with scarcely an exception, all old structures which are at all interesting from historical associations or picturesque features, are regarded as *monumens historiques*, and preserved as far as possible by national funds. Happily some of the grandest relics in England of the feudal and monastic ages are the property of men whose large fortunes enable them to gratify a laudable wish to preserve the ruins which they have inherited with their broad acres. Fountains Abbey, for example, is a noble monument of the munificence and taste of Earl de Grey, who is judiciously preserving that very interesting pile; but there are, unhappily, many other ruins which, either from want of inclination or means, are allowed by their owners to perish prematurely. It would be easy, but invidious, to name several ruins in this category, some of which might be rescued from premature decay by a very slight expenditure of money. This should not be; and if our archaeological associations and societies do not think proper to divert any portion of the means at their disposal to the preservation of our ancient historical monuments, preferring rather to expend their funds on publication, it appears to me that we

should do well to imitate our neighbours, who, by a small annual grant, intrusted by Government to competent persons, preserve, and, in many cases restore, the numerous historical buildings which instruct and delight the tourist in France."

Oct. 19.

Turkey.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Memorial Church at Constantinople was performed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The site is on the road up from the Topkhana to Messirie's hotel, and the stone was laid close by a mosque. A number of Turkish women seated on the ground witnessed the proceedings. After the religious ceremonies Lord Stratford made a speech. The ground, he said, had been granted by the Sultan at his request, and on that account the subscribers desired him to lay its foundation-stone. The edifice would be a Protestant, an Anglican, and a memorial Church. It would be easily accessible to the British residents at Galata, and those busied in the port, and not inconveniently distant from Pera. It will be larger than any church yet erected in Stamboul. Its near neighbourhood to a mosque is a sign of the advancement of liberal ideas.

Nov. 1.

Northwich.—A correspondent writing from Northwich to a Cheshire newspaper says: "Nixon has a prophecy that the present Northwich shall be entombed. To augur this much does not require the seer's prescience, for common observation and ordinary intellect may with certainty predict this as the inevitable result. It has sunk from time immemorial, is now sinking fast, and bids fair to sink with still greater expedition. The agencies producing this 'settling' are numerous, and of such a character that to remove them would be to deprive Northwich of its support. Its staple trade is the excavation and manufacture of salt. As the man who opened a vein in his arm and drank his own life's-blood, so Northwich subsists on its own vitality, and feeds upon itself. The last six months the 'settling' has increased so rapidly that the main street has had to be raised considerably, and the houses on one side seem to be peering

from their graves, rendering it not impossible to step from the pavement into the chamber window."

Nov. 9.

Belgium.—The Belgian legislative session of 1858-59, was opened at Brussels by the King in person. His Majesty, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, rode to the Assembly on horseback, and were received with much enthusiasm. The speech, which was delivered by the King from the throne, congratulates the Assembly upon the state of the internal and external affairs of the country, and notices the approaching introduction of certain measures by the Government. Among the latter is a law securing a more efficacious copyright in literary and artistic works; a vote towards establishing additional primary schools in various communes; a bill relative to the administration of public charities, and various projects tending to favour the expansion of home commerce and the relief of local industry. The last census has shewn an increase in the population of the country, of which one of the consequences will be an addition to the number of members in the Legislative Assembly. The state of the national treasury is satisfactory; and the ordinary receipts shew a balance over expenditure, which has been applied to the reduction of the floating debt. The speech concludes with an expression of his Majesty's confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly, and his full expectation that, by its loyal and active support, it will enable the Government to effectually promote the national welfare.

Nov. 10.

JAPAN.—The stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo on the 26th of last August

have been made public. The treaty engages first, that there shall be a perpetual peace and friendship between her British Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; secondly, that diplomatic agents may reside at Jeddo and London, with the right of travelling freely to any part of the empire; also either power may appoint consuls at any ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or if Nee-e-gata, be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications; and may go twenty to thirty miles around either of them. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaka, for the purposes of trade. The treaty is written in English, Japanese, and Dutch, the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, henceforward be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice, after the 1st of July, 1872. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British Government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Nov. 8. Capt. Wm. Discoll Gosset, R.E., to be Treasurer, British Columbia.

Nov. 8. Capt. Charles Sim, R.E., Surveyor-General, Ceylon.

Nov. 9. The Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.P., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner Extraordinary to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Nov. 9. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, to be Colonel in the army.

Nov. 9. Col. the Hon. Robert Bruce to be Governor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 9. Major Robert James Lindsay, Major Charles C. Tredelle, C.B., Capt. Geo. Hen. Grey, and Viscount Valletort, to be Lieutenants to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 13. Col. Etienne Paschal Taclé, of Mont-

gomery, Canada, received the honour of knighthood.

Nov. 18. Dr. Henry Barth to be C.B.

The Hon. Frederick Bruce to be Ambassador to China.

Col. W. E. Baker, Bengal Engineers, to be Secretary of the East India Military department.

F. A. Carrington, esq., to be Recorder of Woodstock.

Members returned to serce in Parliament.

Leominster.—Capt. the Hon. C. Spencer Bateman Hanbury.

Reigate.—Hon. William John Monson.

Guildford.—Guildford Onslow, esq.

Manchester.—Thos. Bazley, esq.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At London, Canada West, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Portman, a son.

Oct. 12. At Richmond-terr., Clapham-road, Kennington, the wife of Major Segar, 8th Hussars, a son.

Oct. 13. At Gibraltar, the wife of Major A. Pitcairn, 25th Regt., a son.

Oct. 14. At Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Wm. Penrose Mark, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Granada, resident at Malaga, Spain, a dau.

At Waterfield-terr., Blackheath, Mrs. Lindsay Ogilvie, a dau.

Oct. 15. At Galata, Constantinople, the wife of the Rev. R. Koenig, a son.

At Charles-st., St. James's, London, Mrs. Scott Plummer, of Sunderland-hall, Selkirkshire, N.B., a dau.

At Great Malvern, the wife of Frederick E. Monckton, esq., a dau.

Oct. 16. At Grosvenor-sq., the wife of the Rev. John A. Blackett Ord, a son.

At Stanley-house, Addison-road, Kensington, Mrs. George Henley Barber, a son.

Oct. 17. At Clifton, the wife of Everard Blencowe, esq., a son.

At Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Charles F. Weber, esq., a son.

Oct. 18. At the Rectory, Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. James Fisher, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Hungerford Powell, late 54th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 19. At Cambridge-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Hatchard, R.N., a dau.

At Hertford-st., Mayfair, the wife of Douglas Brown, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Charterhouse, the wife of the Rev. Richard Elwyn, a son.

Oct. 20. At Fir-grove, Cloughton, Cheshire, the wife of R. F. Jones, esq., a son.

At Kensington, the wife of Henry Glennie, esq., a dau.

Oct. 21. At Cork, the wife of Major Hammersley, a son.

At Wyndham-house, Yeovil, the wife of John Glyde, esq., solicitor, a dau.

At Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., Lady Sitwell, a dau.

Oct. 22. At Longford Rectory, Derbyshire, the Rev. T. A. Anson, a son.

At Lowestoft, the wife of H. S. Waddington, esq., jun., a son.

At 80, Charlwood-st., west, Piccadilly, the wife of C. J. Proby, esq., a son.

At Chippenham, Wilts, the wife of W. H. Colborne, esq., M.D., a son.

At Newstead, Wimbledon-park, the wife of J. Murray, esq., a dau.

At Penleigh-house, Westbury, Wilts, the wife of William Beckett Turner, esq., a son.

At Clare-park, Farnham, the wife of George Selater Booth, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Somers-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Wm. Cowell Murray, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, a son.

At New Finchley-road, Hampstead, the wife of James Abernethy, esq., C.E., a son.

Oct. 23. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., a son.

At Kensington-park-gardens, the wife of W. Forster, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of W. H. Shafto, esq., a dau.

Oct. 24. At Blenheim-house, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mrs. J. P. King, formerly of Bath, a son.

At Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Hobart, a dau.

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

Oct. 25. At East Bergholt, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Otho Travers, a son.

At Totteridge-house, Enfield Highway, the wife of E. Steane Jackson, esq., M.A., F.G.S., a dau.

Oct. 26. At Abingdon, Berks, the wife of C. Hemming, esq., M.D., a dau.

At Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Viscount A. Patraclhi, a dau.

At Hinton, the wife of the Rev. A. Matthews, a dau.

At Moorcourt, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. James Davies, a dau.

At Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of C. Leathe, esq., of Dominica, West Indies, a dau.

Oct. 27. At Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Hay, a dau.

At Margaret-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Dr. Sturt, a son.

At Westbourne-terr., the wife of Francis M. Nichols, esq., a son.

Oct. 28. At Bramford-house, Bramford Speke, the wife of Capt. Harman Hopper, a son.

Oct. 29. At Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of S. J. Hallam, esq., a dau.

The wife of E. E. P. Kelsey, esq., of the Close, Salisbury, and West Lavington, Wilts, a dau.

Oct. 30. The wife of Sir Edward Strachey, bart, of Sutton-court, a son.

At Woodstreet-house, Bapchild, Kent, the wife of William Lake, esq., a dau.

Oct. 31. At the British Queen, Spencer-street, Canonbury-sq., the wife of William Peter Lake, a son and heir.

The wife of W. Coxon, esq., 18th Hussars, a son.

Nov. 1. At Appleton Rectory, Berks, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Butler, a dau.

At Temple Port Rectory, co. Cavan, the Lady Olivia FitzPatrick, a dau.

At Lympham Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Stephenson, a son.

At Bedale-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Beresford Pierce, a son.

At Highlands, Framfield, Sussex, the wife of George T. Tyndale, esq., a son.

At Ardeley Bury, Herts, the wife of Charles J. Bastard, esq., a dau.

Nov. 2. At Fareham, the wife of Rear-Adm. R. Patton, a dau.

At Barford-house, near Warwick, the wife of Capt. Eyton, a son.

At Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Mr. Boyce, builder, of three fine and healthy boys.

At Twyford, Winchester, the wife of Professor Owen, Elphinstone College, Bombay, a son.

Nov. 3. At Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of W. H. Mugford, esq., Paymaster R.N. (and Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund,) a son.

In Forres-st., Edinburgh, Lady Colebrooke, a son.

At Alton, the wife of L. Leslie, M.D., a dau.

At Boltons, West Brompton, the wife of James Keating, esq., a son.

At Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, a dau.

At Vernon-house, near Glasgow, the wife of William Johnson, esq., a son.

At Ellacombe, Torquay, the wife of the Rev. Fitz William L. Taylor, a son.

At Eaton-place, south, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a dau.

At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of G. A. F. Shadwell, esq., a dau.

Nov. 4. At Langford-house, Langford, Somerset, the wife of Edward G. Richards, esq., a son.

At Preston-hall, the wife of Edward Ladd Betts, esq., High Sheriff of the county of Kent, a dau.

- At Sheffield-gardens, Campden-hill, the wife of W. B. Parsons, esq., a dau.
- At Shotover-house, Oxfordshire, the wife of George Gummie, esq., a dau.
- At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Cuthbert G. Ellson, esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, a dau.
- Nov. 3. At Shepton Mallet, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Burke, a son.
- At Hereford-st., Mayfair, the wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, a dau.
- At Somerset Herbert, the wife of Sir W. Fitz-Herbert, bart., a dau.
- At Stonywood, near Aberdeen, the wife of Alex. Pirie, jun., esq., a dau.
- Nov. 6. At Bayswater, the wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nelson, N.Z., a son, stillborn.
- At Kirkdale, Kirkcubrightshire, N.B., the wife of Major Fredk. Hainsford, Hannay, a dau.
- At Mill-hill, Hendon, the wife of W. H. Rose, esq., of Madras, a son.
- Nov. 7. At Prince's-pk., Eccles, near Manchester, Mrs. Henry Payne, a son.
- Nov. 8. At New-lodge, St. Leonard's Forest, Herts., the Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer, a dau.
- At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. R. Pattison, a dau.
- In Harley-st., London, the Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, a dau.
- At Weston-house, Earles-court, Old Brompton, Mrs. Dalby, a son.
- At Waverree, near Liverpool, the wife of Henry C. Lucy, esq., a son.
- At Cumberland-terrace, Regent's park, N.W., the wife of William Fox, esq., of Adbury, Hants, a dau.
- In Queen-st., Newcastle, the wife of B. Plummer, esq., twin sons.
- At Compton-castle, the wife of S. W. Sandford, esq., a dau.
- Nov. 9. The wife of Edward Blaxland, esq., of Dadmans, near Sittingbourne, Kent, a son and heir.
- At Rock-terrace, St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of the Rev. Francis J. Leigh, a son.
- At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Henry Edwards Handley, late of the Scots Greys, a dau.
- At Carshalton, the wife of William Everard Creasy, esq., a son.
- At Boloune-sur-Mer, the wife of De Burgh Birch, M.D., a dau.
- At Gay-st., Bath, the wife of Capt. Hugh A. Kennedy, a dau.
- Nov. 10. At Connamore, Mallow, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, a dau.
- At Mariyn, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Barnes, a son.
- At Elm-grove, Southsea, the wife of George Long, esq., a son.
- At Doughty-st., Mecklenburgh-sq., the wife of the Rev. W. A. Haies, B.A., F.R.G.S., Lecturer of St. Andrew, Hibernia, a dau.
- Nov. 11. At Bath, the wife of C. H. Gabriel, esq., a dau.
- At Newbury, Berks, the wife of Charles A. Graham, esq., a son.
- At Upper-Grosvenor-st., Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.
- Nov. 12. At Hanwood-house, near Shrewsbury, the wife of John Lloyd Jones, esq., a son.
- Nov. 13. At Cadogan-place, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Aitchinson, a dau.
- At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Grey, a dau.
- At the Elms, Diston, Monmouthshire, the wife of J. P. King, esq., a dau.
- Nov. 14. At Carnousie-cottage, Banffshire, Lady Bertha Clifton, a son.
- At Calveley-hall, Cheshire, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, a dau.
- Nov. 15. At Mersham, the wife of the Rev. L. W. Lewis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- June 26. At St. Matthew's, Auckland, New Zealand, Charles Tothill, esq., to Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Maberly, of Owlesbury, near Winchester.
- July 6. At Avon-side, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Charles Hawkins Green-treet, esq., seventh son of the late Gen. Green-treet, of the Bengal Army, to Eliza, younger dau. of the Rev. C. Macvie, Incumbent of Avon-side.
- July 17. At Melbourne, Australia, Geo. Brice Pennell, esq., second son of R. L. Pennell, M.D., Venbridge, Devon, to Mary, only dau. of the late Thomas Mist, esq., Bradford, Wilts.
- At Hobart-town, George Matson, esq., Manager of the Bank of Australasia, youngest son of Rbt. Matson, esq., of Upper Dole, Rochester, to Frederica Christiana, second dau. of the late C. W. Sievwright, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers.
- July 29. At Hobart-town, Charles Henry Geo. Carr, eldest son of George Carr Clark, esq., Ellinthorp-hall, Tasmania, to Phillis Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Charles Seal, esq., Hobart-town, Tasmania.
- Aug. 9. At Jullunder, Lieut. Evelyn Pulteney Gordon, 33rd Regt. N. I., Adjutant District Police, Saharunpore, eldest son of the Rev. Philip Gordon, of Crunworth, Norfolk, to Mary, youngest dau. of Col. Sandeman, of Perthshire, N.B.
- Aug. 18. At Mobile, Alabama, North America, John S. McIntyre, esq., to Mary Augusta Hardwick, both of Baldwin County, eldest child of the late James Hardwick, esq., of Bristol, and niece of William Lovell Phillips, esq., of Oakley-sq., Camden-town.
- Sept. 4. At St. Helena, Walter Britton, third son of J. Moss, esq., of Longwood-house, to Elizabeth Amy, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bole, esq., of that island.
- Sept. 9. At Simla, Capt. Julius Geo. Medley, Bengal Engineers, son of the late Wm. Medley, esq., of Mansfields, Iver, Bucks, to Adelaide Charlotte, dau. of Brigadier Steel, C.B., commanding at Umballa.
- Sept. 11. At Byrculla, Bombay, Lieut. Frederick Scrivener, Superintendent of Army Schools under the Bombay Presidency, to Emma, third dau. of Geo. Merrett, esq., C.E., London.
- Sept. 14. At Raymond-hall, St. Andrew's, Jamaica, Major Frederick Cherburch Bligh, H.M.'s 11th Regt., to Emily Matilda, youngest daughter of the Hon. Hinton East, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, bart.
- Sept. 21. At Calcutta, James A. Mountford Patton, esq., of the Bengal Cavalry, only son of James Patton, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Constance, second dau. of Philip William Le Geyt, esq., of the Legislative Council.
- Sept. 23. At the English Church, Geneva, Jean Alexandre Pignot, of Rue des Chanoines, Geneva, to Mary Beatrice Sophia, only dau. of the Rev. Thos. Palmer Hutton, Vicar of Sompning, Sussex.
- Sept. 25. At Corfu, Penrose John Dunbar, Capt. 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (the Buffs), to Elizabeth Anna Clarinda, widow of Wm. Henry Walker, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and youngest dau. of W. W. Sleigh, esq., M.D., London.

Sept. 28. At the King's Chapel, Gibraltar, Jas. Thomas Earl of Cardigan, Major-Gen., K.C.B., to Adeline Louisa Mary, only dau. of Spencer de Horsey, esq., and the late Lady Louisa de Horsey, youngest sister of the present Earl of Stradbroke.

Oct. 5. At Bedford, West Chester County, New York, Henry Edward, only son of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, D.D., Dean of Norwich, to Eliza, dau. of Hon. Judge William Jay, and grand-dau. of the late John Jay, Governor of the State of New York, and one of the Commissioners who signed the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1783.

Oct. 6. At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Alphonso Matthey, to Charlotte Elizabeth, elder surviving dau. of George Hadley, esq., Dorset-place, Dorset-sq.

Henry Penfold, surgeon, Rainham, Kent, youngest son of Wm. Penfold, esq., of Brighton, to Mary, only dau. of the late Wm. K. Packman, of Rainham.

At Dalton-le-Dale, the Rev. Thomas Elton Miller, M.A., to Agnes Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. J. H. Brown, Vicar of Dalton-le-Dale.

Oct. 7. At Sutton Coldfield, Lord Walter Scott, late of the 15th Hussars, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, to Anna Maria, third dau. of Sir William Hartopp, bart., of Four-Oaks-hall.

At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Howard, esq., of Burlington-lodge, Queen's-road, Bayswater, to Harriet Amelia, second dau. of Francis Canning Hill, esq., solicitor, of Westbourne-pk.-crescent.

At March, Cambridgeshire, Henry Collis, esq., B.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, only son of the late J. Going Collis, esq., of Dublin, to Helen, eldest dau. of Rd. Orton, esq., March.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Michael Barry, esq., only son of Professor Barry, of Queen's College, Cork, to Laura, eldest dau. of John Rooke, esq., of Tyrrellstown, co. Dublin.

Oct. 9. At Cheriton, Kent, Capt. Richard Henry Travers, of H.M.'s 24th Regt., eldest son of the late Col. Travers, of Timoleague, co. Cork, to Caroline Mary, third dau. of Thomas Du Boulay, esq., of West Lawn, Sandgate, Kent.

Oct. 11. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Hon. Henry Bligh, brother of the Earl of Darnley, to Emma, youngest dau. of Col. H. Armitage, of Broomhill-bank, Kent.

Oct. 12. At Wigmore, George Vincent Fosbery, esq., 3rd Bengal N.I., to Emeline Georgiana, only child of Percy F. Hall, esq., of Wigmore-court, Herefordshire.

At the British Legation, Stockholm, Audley Charles Gosling, esq., son of the late Capt. G. Gosling, R.N., to Ida, dau. of Count Carl August de Gyldenstolpe, Chamberlain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Sweden.

At Much Dew, Herefordshire, Thomas Webb, esq., of the Berrow, Worcestershire, late Capt. in the 90th Regt., and Lieut.-Col. in the Worcestershire Militia, to Ellen Jane, second dau. of the late Thos. Hampton Symons, esq., Mynde-park, Herefordshire.

At St. Paul's, Southsea, Chas. Osborne Baker, esq., Capt. Royal Marines, Light Infantry, to Georgina Ann, only dau. of the late John C. Isaacs, esq., Colonial Secretary, Tortola, West Indies.

At St. Columb Major, Cornwall, Chas. Watkins Merrifield, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest dau. of John Nicholls, esq., of Trekenning-house.

Oct. 13. At St. Petros, Dartmouth, the Rev. James Mickleburgh, Vicar of Ashill, Somerset, to Caroline Mort, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Mort Bate, Inspecting Commander of the Dartmouth Coast Guard District.

At Monkstown, Mark Cumberland Bentley, esq., of Corrig-house, Kingstown, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Robert Muloch, esq., M.D., of Charlemont-st., Dublin, and Munster-terrace, Kingstown.

At Costessey-hall, Norfolk, Basil Fitzherbert, son of the late Francis Fitzherbert, esq., to Emily Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Stafford Jerningham.

Oct. 14. At Brandleys, near Sangruhar, Dr. Hyslop, Residency Surgeon at Baghdad, to Marion, eldest dau. of James Kennedy, esq., of Cairn-mill.

At Bitteswell, the Rev. Henry Harper, son of the Rev. Latimer Harper, of Burton-hall, Northamptonshire, to Mary Gertrude, third dau. of Thomas Watson, esq., of Bitteswell.

At West Hackney, Middlesex, the Rev. Wm. Godfrey, M.A., Vicar of Ravenstone, Buckinghamshire, to Jane, dau. of Mr. Henry Dawkes, of the same place.

At Speldhurst, Kent, William, youngest son of the late Edmund Moody, esq., of Corston, Somerset, to Charlotte, dau. of the late John Charrington, esq., Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

At Eversley, Hauts, C. Mann Cornwallis Whatman, esq., of Salisbury, Wilts, to Charlotte Emma, dau. of Lieut. Dew, R.N.

At St. Mark's, St. Pancras, London, G. Franklyn Ward, esq., only son of John William Ward, of Newcastle, Staffordshire, to Mary Anne, second dau. of James Boydell, esq., of Gloucester-cres., Regent's-park.

At Erith, Ebernezzer Rae, of Beadon Well, Kent, eldest son of Samuel Rea, esq., of Leghorn, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of Charles Meigh, esq., of Grove-lodge, Shelton, Staffordshire.

At Chirk, North Wales, Rokeby, only son of F. Rokeby Appleby, esq., Renishaw, Derbyshire, to Martha Matilda, eldest dau. of Edward Helysee, esq., Chirk, late of the Haywood, Cheshire.

At the British Embassy, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Alfred Courage, esq., of Chester, to Irene Ellen, second dau. of J. W. Carey Whitbread, esq., of Lowdham, Suffolk.

At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Richard Nicholson Lipscomb, esq., of Tring, Herts, to Eleanor Ann, younger dau. of the Rev. Jno. Edgar Gibson, M.A., Rector of Bermondsey, Surrey.

At Merton, Surrey, Frank Scott Haydon, esq., to Ellen Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edward Bayne, esq., of West Barnes-park, Surrey.

Oct. 19. At Park-gardens, Glasgow, Captain Richard Young, of the Depot Battalion, Fermanagh, to Jane Milligan, eldest dau. of James Jamieson, esq.

At Dublin, Henry Palk, M.D., only son of Alderman Palk, J.P., Southampton, to Georgina Jane Mary Rosalie, second dau. of Chas. E. Lect, esq., M.D., of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

At Kelling, Norfolk, the Rev. Edward Brumell, Rector of Holt, son of the late H. Brumell, esq., solicitor, Morpeth, to Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Theophilus Girdlestone, Rector of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk.

At St. John's, Oxford-sq., Capt. George Flott Day, R.N., Victoria Cross, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Mary, third dau. of the late James Ruddell-Todd, esq., of Portland-place.

At Upton-cum-Chalvey, J. M. Williams, eldest son of J. J. Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, to C. Anna Wilson, only dau. of Commander W. W. Wilson, R.N., and granddau. of Sir C. H. Palmer, Dorney-court.

At the Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting, the Rev. Albert Alston, curate of All Saints', St. John's-wood, to Emily Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Lucas, esq., of Upper Tooting.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Humphrey Evett, esq., of Admaston-hall, to Georgiana Emma Simmons, of Park-st., Wellington, Shropshire, and dau. of the late Joseph Simmons, esq., of Moor-green, near Birmingham.

Oct. 20. At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, London, John Hall Doe, esq., of Hamilton-terrace, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Samuel Pearson, esq., of Buglawton-hall, Congleton, Cheshire.

At *Bethwood-house, Renfrewshire*, Alexander Henry, second surviving son of Colin Campbell, esq., of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire, to Agnes, eldest dau. of the late John Campbell Douglas, esq., of Maina, Dumbartonshire.

At *Hemel Hempstead, W. Herbert sq.*, Lieut. 2nd Bnral. European Light Cavalry, eldest son of S. Kelly, esq., F.R.S., of St. Helen's-place, and the *Lawn, Hemel Hempstead*, to Susannah Elizabeth Sophia, eldest dau. of Charles E. Grover, esq., of Hemel Hempstead.

At *Cottisburgh, York-shire*, Captain Matthew Connolly, R.N., second son of Gen. Connolly, R.M., to Augusta Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Carter, esq., of Forton-house, Hants.

At *Charing*, John Vinson, esq., of Fairbournecourt, Harriet-stam, to Harriet Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of John Brenchley, esq., of Brocktonmanor, Charing.

At *Hertfordbury*, Charles Irvine Conyngham Bailey, esq., eldest son of Capt. Bailey, R.E., of the *Colegreen, Hertford*, to Hannah Metcalfe, dau. of P. Glenton, esq., of Newcastle.

At *St. George's, Hanover-sq.*, George Raymond, esq., of Upper Temple-st., Dublin, barrister-at-law, to Martha Jane, widow of Maurice Coils, esq.

At *Kingswinford, Staffordshire*, Henry Thos. Hickman, esq., of the *Lawn, Hagsley*, near *Stourbridge, Worcestershire*, to Katherine, dau. of the late John Barker, esq., of *Beauchamp-q., Leamington*.

Oct. 21. At *Alberbury, Beriah Bo-field, esq.*, of *Norton-hall, Northamptonshire*, and of *Hopton-court and Decker-hill, Shropshire*, M.P. for *Ludlow*, to Isabella, second dau. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart., of *Loton-park, Salop*.

At *Cheauant, Hertfordshire*, the Rev. John Wadham, P.A., of *Chesterie-Street, Durham*, to Annie, eldest dau. of John Gocher, esq., of *Turner's-hill*.

At *St. George's, Hanover-sq.*, Sir Edmund Palmer, bart., of *East Sutton-place, Kent*, to Mary Georgiana Carolina, eldest dau. of Lord and Lady Marcus Hill.

At *St. John's, Hoxton, Isaac Grainger Rex, esq.*, dau. of Benjamin Haworth, esq., of *Hull Bank-house*, and of *Rowlston-hall, Yorkshire*.

At *Stratford-sub-Castle, James Morris, esq.*, of *Burrey-lodge, Penge*, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Price, Rector of *Newton Tony, Wilt.*

At *St. Marylebone, James Fox Bland, esq.*, Capt. in H.M.'s 76th Regt., to Frances Sarah, dau. of Col. Bazalgette, Dorset-sq.

At *Ballyshan, Capt. Walker, West York Rifles*, eldest son of William Walker, esq., of *Bolling-hall, Bradford, Yorkshire*, to Louisa Elizabeth Gordon, youngest dau. of the late Henry M. Bingham, esq., of *Carraroe, co. Galway*, and niece of the late Right Hon. John Bingham, Lord Clanmorris, *Newbrook, co. Mayo*.

At *Tewkesbury, Samuel Hitch, esq.*, of *Sandywell-park, near Cheltenham*, to Elizabeth, widow of Arthur William Shute, esq., *Southwick-park, near Tewkesbury*.

At *Edgbaston, John Barnett, esq.*, of *Handsworth*, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Edward Burn, esq., of *Norwood*, and grand-dau. of the Rev. Edward Burn, M.A., minister of *St. Mary's, Birmingham*.

Oct. 22. At *Jersey, Joseph Bailey*, youngest son of Joseph Bailey Haines, esq., *Middle Temple, of Denbigh-st., South Belgravia*, late of *Winchester*, to Mary Leonora, eldest dau. of the late Hugh de Careret, esq., of *Colombierie, Jersey*.

Oct. 23. At *Parkstone, Dorset, E. Gibson, esq.*, of *Montpelier-sq., Knightsbridge*, to Margaret, third dau. of G. J. Haumbach, esq., *Parkstone*.

At *Tunbridge Wells, Alexander Oswald Mitchell, esq.*, to Isabella Oswald Haldane, second surviving dau. of the late James F. Gordon, esq.

At the *British Legation, Copenhagen, Col.*

Halkett, of the *Coldstream Guards*, to Margaret, only dau. of the late William Kerr, esq.

At *Brighton, Capt. Leady*, eldest son of the late Col. Leady, and Director of the *Practical Military Institute, Sumbury*, to Sophia, eldest dau. of *Ashturnham H. Bailey, esq.*

At *Newington, William Greenwell*, only son of the late Captain Lax, 34th Regt., to Mary Anne, third dau. of Robt. Westgarth, esq., near *York*.

Oct. 24. At *Barnett, Herts, W. P. Paull, esq.*, solicitor, *Plymouth*, to Florence Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Congdon, of *St. Mary Church*.

Oct. 25. At *Corfu, Penrose John Dunbar, Capt. 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (the Buffs)*, to Elizabeth Anna Clarinda, widow of William Henry Walker, esq., of *Newcastle*.

Oct. 26. At *St. James's, Piccadilly, Viscount Valletort*, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edzecombe, to Lady Katherine Elizabeth Hamilton, fourth dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of *Abercorn*.

At *Bath, Patrick Hunter, esq., Capt. 96th Regt.*, to Sophie Storme, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Pomeroy Gilbert, esq., 36th (Cameronian Regt., and grand-niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter R. Gilbert, bart., G.C.B.

At *Weston-super-Mare, Henry Walmisley Hammond, esq., H.E.I.C.S.*, to Katherine Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Wyatt Cobb, Rector of *Ightham, Kent*.

At *Speen, Newbury, the Rev. Peter Thomas Ouvry*, Vicar of *Wing, Bucks*, to Anne Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Grubb, esq., formerly of *Horsendon, Bucks*.

At *Geneva, Edward Lawford, esq.*, to Frances Jane, widow of the Rev. John Levett Bennett, of *Milton-next-Sittingbourne*, and dau. of John Levett Yeats, esq., of *Meadow-hill, Tunbridge Wells*.

At *Clifton, Jonathan Lavington*, son of Lavington Evans, esq., of *Bristol*, to Harriette Elizabeth, elder dau. of Henry Brittan, esq., of *Chudleigh-house, Clifton*.

At *Idvies, Forfarshire, Arthur Charles*, youngest son of the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and grandson of the late Bishop of *Winchester*, to Mary, dau. of the late Henry Baxter, esq., of *Idvies*.

At *St. Mary Abots, Kensington, James Henry Mangles*, of the *Benzal Civil Service*, eldest son of Capt. C. E. Mangles, M.P., to Isabella Sarah, younger dau. of the late Wm. Walker, esq., of *Gloicester-gardens*.

At *Amport, Hants, Thomas Best, esq.*, only son of the Rev. Thomas Best, of *Redrice, Hants*, to Louisa Emily, younger dau. of the Rev. G. Shiffner, Vicar of *Amport*, and Canon of *Chichester*.

At *Clapham, Thomas Hall Gladstone*, son of John Gladstone, esq., of *Stockwell-lodge, Surrey*, to Matilda, only dau. of Joshua Field, esq., F.R.S., of *Ba-ham, Surrey*.

Oct. 27. At *St. Paul's, Liverpool*, (having been previously married in Scotland,) Thomas Henry, eldest son of Thomas Bold, esq., to Jessie Gordon, eldest dau. of Wm. Alexander, esq., W.S., F.R.S., *Edinburgh*.

At *Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, the Rev. W. Bonner Hopkins*, Vicar of *Wisbech*, to Annia Mary, second dau. of Gen. Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., of *Bafford-house, Charlton Kings*.

At *St. Mary's, Windermere, William Edward Maude, esq.*, of *New Brighton, Cheshire*, and of *Blawith, North Lancashire*, to Ruth, second dau. of the late Edward Swinburne, esq., of *Calgarth, Windermere*.

At *Fordham, the Rev. Thos. Darby, M.A.*, of *St. John's College, Head Master of Audley Grammar-Sch. of Staffordshire*, to Mariann, eldest dau. of Mr. George Dennis, of *Fordham*.

At *Swillington, the Rev. William Medcalf*, of *Chacombe, near Banbury*, to Ellen Eliza, eldest dau. of John Towler-ton Leather, esq., of *Leventhorpe-hall, Yorkshire*.

At *St. Mary's, Kensington, George Swaby, esq.*,

late Capt. Military Train, and formerly of the 18th Royal Irish, to Ethel Margarita, only dau. of the late W. Meyrick, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Isleworth, Hugh Morton, esq., of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, to Ellen, second dau. of Isaac Gorton, esq., Woodlands, Isleworth.

Oct. 28. At Bishopsteignton, the Rev. Sydney Malet, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Scroggs, of Standen, Wilts, to Emma Frances, dau. of the late Henry William and Lady Frances Stephens, of Cockhaven.

At Salcombe Regis, Charles Scovell, esq., merchant and shipowner, of Southampton, to Lavinia, dau. of the late Capt. S. Andrews, and sister to Capt. W. S. Andrews, of Salcombe Mount.

At Egham, Surrey, the Rev. Hayton Wood, M.A., Rector of Holwell, Dorset, late Fellow and Dean of Queen's College, Oxford, to Susan Edwards, youngest dau. of John Taylor, esq., Paymaster R.N., of Egham, formerly of Crediton, Devon.

At Bruton, Somerset, the Rev. Francis John Bryant, Vicar of Brent Tor, Devon, to Jane Hoskyns, elder dau. of the Rev. C. J. Hoskyns Abraham, Head Master of Bruton School.

At Weymouth, William Goldsmith, esq., of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Hannah, youngest dau. of James Aldridge Devenish, esq., of the former place.

At Milford, Lymington, Capt. William Smyth, R.N., to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late William Reynolds, esq., of Milford-house, Milford Hants.

At St. Marylebone, John Kent Spender, esq., eldest son of J. C. Spender, esq., of Bathwick-hill, Bath, to Eliza, second dau. of Edward Headland, esq., of Upper Portland-st., London.

At Rowde, Thomas Horleock Bastard, esq., of Charlton Marshall, Dorsetshire, to Sarah, elder dau. of the Rev. Edward Vincent, M.A., Vicar of Rowde.

At Cheshunt, Thomas Dixon, esq., M.D., to Eliza, only dau. of Robert Diggle, esq., of Woodlands, Cheshunt, formerly of Calcutta and Singapore.

At South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, J. Lewis Pytche, esq., of Thorpe-hall, Ekington, in the same county, to Susanna Maria, dau. of G. Skipworth, esq., of Moorton-house, South Kelsey.

At Houghton-le-Skerne, George Sewell, esq., of Clapham Rise, London, to Lillies, eldest dau. of the late J. Crisp, esq.

At Uckfield, Charles William Cooper, esq., of Cooper's-hill, co. Sligo, to Anne Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Richard Shuttleworth Streetfield, esq., of the Rocks, Sussex.

Oct. 30. At St. Peter's, Walworth, Emery James Chureher, esq., of the India U.C.S., to Adeline, fourth dau. of Mr. William Clayton, of Selsey, near Chichester, Sussex.

At St. Mary's, Weald, Robert Glenn Wesley, esq., Canonbury-park, London, to Julianna, only dau. of James Benson, esq., South Weald, Essex.

At Durdham-down, Clifton, Arthur Lloyd, esq., of Northam-house, N.D., eldest son of Lieut. John Lloyd, R.N., J.P., Panbula, near Eden, Auckland, N.S.W., to Elizabeth Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Lloyd, Curate of St. John's the Evangelist, and late Ecclesiastical Commissary of Prince Edward's Island.

At Dalkéith, Col. Philip Dundas, to Lady Jane Charteris, dau. of the late Francis Earl of Wemyss and March.

At All Saints', West Ham, Essex, William E. Halls, Walter Belchamp, Essex, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Geo. R. Wheeler, Harley-pl., Bow, Middlesex.

At Chilton, Berkshire, Felix Ladbroke, esq., to Selina Catherine Harriet, eldest dau. of the late James Whyte, esq., of Pilton-house, Devonshire.

Nov. 1. At Middle Norton, James Drysdale, esq., M.R.C.S.E., of Aberdour, Fife, to Anne Baxter, eldest dau. of Mr. James Kennedy.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Richard Lambert, esq., Hyde-park-gate South, Kensington, to

Mary, elder dau. of Richard Stratton, esq., Coventry-street.

At Ringstead, Norfolk, Wm. May, esq., of Footsray, Kent, to Eliza, second dau. of Thomas Wharton, esq., of Ringstead.

Nov. 2. At Barnstaple, John Norris Marshall, esq., to Letitia Mary, second dau. of John Marshall, esq., of the Old Barnstaple Bank.

At Milborne Port, William Webster, esq., of Upton-hall, Birkenhead, to Sophia Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Charles Curme, esq., of Dorchester.

At Tadcaster, Richard Silver Oliver, esq., of Bolton-lodge, to Isabella Anne, second dau. of Henry James Ramsden, esq., of Oxtou-hall, and cousin of Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., M.P.

At Seaton, the Rev. Wm. Harris, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Curate of Seaton, to Editha Mary Ann, third dau. of the Rev. C. J. Glascoot, Vicar of Seaton.

At Great Torrington, Michael Rimmington, esq., to Margaret Ann, eldest dau. of George Braginton, esq., banker, of Great Torrington.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. W. Crosbie Harvey, 9th Foot, eldest son of the late Henry R. Harvey, esq., of Kyle, Wexford, and great nephew of the late William, fourth Baron Brandon, to Rosa Cordelia, only dau. of E. S. Horridge, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Melville-house, Thomas R. B. Cartwright, esq., son of the late Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., of Aynho, Northamptonshire, to Lady Elizabeth J. Leslie Melville, eldest dau. of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Walter Meacock, third son of Josiah Wilkinson, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, to Louisa Rackham, eldest dau. of Wm. Chappell, esq., F.S.A., of Harley-place.

At St. James's, Paddington, G. D. Badham, esq., eldest son of D. Badham, esq., of Bulmer, Essex, J.P., and Deputy-Lieut., to Marianna, youngest dau. of Capt. B. Barlow, late 35th Regt., of Budleigh Salterton.

At Ashted, John Anthony James, only son of Lieut. Hayland, of Little Hampton, to Elizabeth, widow of Henry Maydwell, esq., of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Hurley, Berks, John Barnett, esq., of Woodford, Essex, to Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Freebody, esq.

At Stondon Massey, Mr. Henry Langdon, Paris-farm, Dodinghurst, to Sarah Ann, youngest dau. of James French, esq., Stondon-hall, Essex.

At Thurning, Norfolk, the Rev. John Fenwick, B.D., Rector of Thurning, and late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Mary Frances, widow of Purefoy Huddleston, esq., and eldest dau. of James Gay, esq., Thurning-hall.

At Liverpool, Charles Gwillim Jones, esq., of Gray's-inn and Porchester-sq., London, to Hope, eldest dau. of John Jerdein, esq.

At Harrow-weald, the Rev. W. H. Smith, M.A., Rector of Sevington, Kent, to Mary Anne, eldest dau., of Henry Wilshin, esq., Stanmore, Middlesex.

At Cheltenham, John Mears, esq., of Exeter, to Eliza Sarah, widow of John Anderson, M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, Cheltenham.

At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, the Rev. E. F. B. Bourke Fellowes, Vicar of Kilmam, Yorkshire, to Caroline D'Albedyhill, eldest surviving dau. of Col. Lethbridge, of the India Service.

At Totnes, the Rev. Geo. Ware, M.A., Rector of Ashton, to Caroline Sarah, widow of Edmund Ort, M.D., late of Teignmouth.

At the Viceregal-lodge, Dublin, his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, to Lady Adela Capel.

At Manchester, Elijah Fryce, esq., of Liverpool, to Jane T. E., only dau. of the late Capt. Robert Balfour, R.N., of Stirling.

At Shrewsbury, Edwin T. Oakley, of Liverpool,

son of J. Oakley, esq. of Donkey Hill, and G. H. St. George, Hon. Secy. of the Admiralty, eldest son of John B. Oakley, esq., of English-Franconi, Brunswick.

At the Abbey-church, York, the Rev. John Farmer, to Mary Jane, only dau. of William Tinsley, esq. Bath.

At Chelsea, George Brown, esq., to Hannah, eldest dau. of John Thomas, esq., of Bishopscote, Bedfordshire.

No. 4. At Haslemas, Samuel Estner, son of the late Henry William Cobbett, esq., of Ivy-church, Kent, to Lydia Duns, second dau. of the late G. Bage, esq., of Rochester, Kent.

At Swanwick, the Rev. E. George Edwards, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Ross, of Emsayre, Rectory of Brayot, Oxon, Wilts.

At Hatch Beaulieu, Somers. Capt. Robt. to Fanny Jane, only child of the Rev. William Gould, Rector of Hatch Beaulieu.

At Christchurch, Paddington, the Rev. Sam. Wm. Hall, of Wotton-house, Kirk-Ellis, to Catharine, youngest dau. of Wm. Ellis, esq., of Fulford Field House, near York.

At St. John's, Clapham, Rose, Robert Hartnell Moore Jackson, esq., to Emily Ellen, third dau. of Wm. Bartlett Beard, esq., of Wells, Somerset.

At Kenwyn, Henry Spry Loverton, esq., surgeon, to Miss Parkey, of Irrego.

At St. Feock, Charles J. Bennett, esq., of Tregony, surgeon, to Elizabeth Coak, second dau. of Thomas Simmons, esq., of Killarney.

At Bath, Paul Lawless, esq., of Barbajan, Burnet River, New South Wales, to Ellen, dau. of William Nash, esq., of Kenardun, co. Cork.

At Norton, Durham, William Whytthead, eldest son of R. G. Boulton, esq., M.D., of Beverley, to Mary Hurlibston, only surviving child of the late John G. S. n, esq., R.N.

At Sandal Maxna, Hugh William Jackson, jun., esq., of Wakefield, to Emily Caroline, dau. of John Marsden, esq., of Walton-house.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Peter Wells, esq., of Wimpool, near Windsor, to Julia, widow of Major Sinton, H.M.S., and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Harvey, G.B.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Richard John Maxwell Gumbelton, esq., of Glanmore, co. Cork, J.P., to Isabella Martida, only surviving dau. of the Hon. Julia Des Barres, late of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland.

At Hitchin, Clarke Hales, esq., of the Manor-house, Boss-nobourne, Cambridge-sh., to Anne, second dau. of John Warren, esq., of Hitchin.

No. 6. At the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Capt. Alexander Tweedale, late Bombay Cavalry, to Maria Katharine, youngest dau. of John Rooke, esq., of Tyrellstown and Upper Temple-st., Dublin.

At Broadwater, Thomas Stephen Oliver, esq., of Courtlands, Goring, Sussex, to Elizabeth Ann Selby, eldest dau. of Robert Carr Foster, esq., of Worthing.

At Plymouth, John T. Tillmann, esq., of the South Devon Shipping Company, to Emily, eldest dau. of Henry Kingcombe, esq., Ye lm.

At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Henry W. Stanfeld, esq., of the Manor-house, Fockton, to Anne Walker, younger dau. of the late George McKay Sutherland, esq., 93d Highlanders, of Aberdeen, and grand-dau. of the late John Walker, esq., of Crow Nest, Halifax.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Mowbray Morris, esq., barrister-at-law, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late W. F. A. Deane, esq.

At Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, Wm. Rees, esq., of Haverfordwest, and Seaverton-house, Seaverton, to Mary Selby, Vynyard-ter., Clifton-pk., widow of Samuel Sater, esq., of Trowbridge.

No. 9. At Lambton, John Nathaniel, youngest son of the late Lieut. William Haydon, of Clifton, to Mary, dau. of the late Sam. Taylor, esq., of Hambridge, Somerset.

At Liverpool, Henry C. B. Thomas, esq., eldest son of Wm. Thomas, esq., of Gouvan-house, The

Rev. A. West Derby, to Susan Elizabeth Farley, youngest dau. of Isaac Ketchum, esq., merchant, Liverpool.

At Old Lambeth, Henry Kennet, of Clapham-road, to Emma Richardson, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Richardson, esq., Brompton, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Winchmore-hill, William, third son of William Cobbett, esq., of the Firs, Winchmore-hill, to Charlotte Isabella, only dau. of G. W. Macardo, esq., F.R.S., of Winchmore-hill, and New Broad-st., London.

At St. John-the-Evangelist, Westminster, the Rev. Charles Frederick Secretan, M.A., Incumbent of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Vauxhall-bridge, to Jessie, second dau. of Wm. J. Thoms, esq., of St. George's-sq., Belgrave-road.

At Horsham, Francis Neale, esq., of Pagham, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Geo. Sharp, of Horsham.

At B. W. Middlesex, Mr. John Moore, second son of Henry Moore, esq., of Windsor, to Sarah, dau. of the late Capt. John Weller.

At St. Alban's, P. A. Lloyd, esq., of St. Mark's-ter., West Brompton, to Eliza Jane, dau. of the late Mr. Robert Essex, of Trinidad-pl., Islington.

No. 10. At Leeds, John Lupton, esq., to Mary, dau. of James Buckton, esq., of the Elms Chapel, Airedale, near Leeds.

At Alzburch, James Templeton Wood, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, youngest son of H. Wood, of Wood-hill, co. Surrey, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Mason, esq., of Liverpool.

At Upper Chelsea, George Smith, esq., of Torvillas, Campden-hill, Kensington, to Augusta, eldest dau. of John Bentley, esq., of Stoane-st.

At Upper Chelsea, Mr. J. J. Guillaume, of Red-hill, Reigate, Surrey, late of Chester-sq., London, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Ousby, M.A., of Poole, Dorset.

At St. Mary's, Dover, Charles Holden Arthur Ormerod, esq., B.A., of Waltham C. liege, Oxford, eldest son of the late Charles Ormerod, esq., of the Board of Control, to Mary Eliza, fourth dau. of Capt. J. B. Knacker, R.N., of Dover.

At St. Paul's, Hammersmith, Dr. Alexander R. Croucher, eldest son of J. T. Croucher, esq., of Shrewell, to Catherine Green, only dau. of H. Green, esq., Vine-estate, Hammersmith.

At South-st., Finsbury, David Da Costa Andrade, esq., of Brunwick-sq., to Eliza, second dau. of the late David Da Costa Andrade, esq. (uncle of the bridegroom), of Acton-green, Turnham-green, Middlesex.

No. 11. At Abbotsham, Henry Everingham, esq., of Harlow, Essex, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Dansey, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, John Digby Wingfield Digby, esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Wingfield Digby, Vicar of Cole-hill, Warwickshire, to Maria, eldest dau. of Capt. Frederick Madan, of Northwick-ter., St. John's-wood.

At Brompton, Thomas Griffith, esq., of Park-cottage, Putney, to Catharine Lucy, younger dau. of David Davies, esq., of Onslow-sq., Brompton.

Joseph Balfour, esq., of Upper Clapton, to Louisa Ann, only dau. of William Henry Cotton, esq., of the same place.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Chas. Warley, of South Carolina, to Julia Clara, youngest dau. of the late Charles Rowcroft, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, United States of America.

At N. Westock, Mr. John Pepper, of Bedford-st., Bedford-sq., London, to Mary, only dau. of Mr. Michael Smith, of Romford, Essex.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, George Robert, eldest surviving son of William Tyler, esq., of Upper Tulse-hill, to Augusta, eldest dau. of F. Wm. Stein, esq., of Elgin-road, Kensington-pk.

At St. Marylebone, Chas. Philip Austin Oman,

esq., of Hattouree Tirhoot, Bengal, to Ann, third dau. of the late Wm. Chadwick, esq., of Grove-park, Surrey.

At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. J. W. Haddock, Curate of Campton-with-Sheffield, to Louisa Rose, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. Taddy, Rector of Northill, Beds.

At Godstone, H. Haggitt, esq., of the Grange, Bury St. Edmund's, to Marianne, third dau. of the late Charles Hampden Turner, esq., of Leigh-place.

At Camberwell, Warner Reeve, youngest son of Capt. Spalding, of Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, N.B., to Henrietta Mushet, dau. of Thos. Waugh, esq., of the Grove, Camberwell.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Miller, esq., of Piccadilly, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of John Farley Leith, esq., barrister-at-law, of Gloucester-ter., Hyde-park.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Beauchamp H. St. John, second surviving son of the late Sir Albert Pell, one of the Judges of the Court of Review, to Julia Caroline Maria, second dau. of the late Edward Tyndale, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Nov. 12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Geo. E. March, esq., to Florence, youngest dau. of the late T. Wentworth Beaumont, esq., of Bretton-hall, Yorkshire.

Nov. 13. At St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill. Mr. Thos. Muir Grant, of Upper Park-st., Islington, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late F. H. Woodcock, esq., Lieut. R.N., of Brixton, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Ball's-pond, Archibald Brankston, esq., of Forest-hill, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of Thos. Turnbull, esq., of Islington.

Nov. 15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Baird, esq., of Strichen, Aberdeensh., to Cecilia, dau. of Vice-Admiral Hatton.

Nov. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. John Alex. Ewart, C.B., 93rd Highlanders, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ewart, to Frances,

eldest dau. of J. Spencer Stone, esq., of Callingswood, co. Stafford.

At St. John's, Paddington, Sir George Baker, bart., of Loventor, Devon, to Augusta Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir R. Fitz-Wygram, bart.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. H. Venables, Precentor of Chester, to Jessie Maria, youngest dau. of the late Jeddere-Fisher, esq., Culverden.

At Market Deeping, the Rev. H. C. Monkhouse, Curate of Heydour, Lincolnshire, to Ellen Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Holland, esq., of Market Deeping.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. M. H. Begbie, B.A., third son of Major-Gen. Begbie, Madras Artillery, to Anna Eliza, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Swiney, Bengal Artillery.

At St. Thomas's, Stockton-heath, near Warrington, Robert Davies, esq., solicitor, Warrington, to Agnes, elder dau. of the late Edward Gaskell, esq., Birch-dale, near Warrington.

Nov. 17. At All Saints's, Dovercourt, Essex, Thomas Gash, esq., Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt., to Jane Margaret, eldest dau. of John Mann, esq., Terrace, Dovercourt, New Town, and Colechester.

At Bath-house, Piccadilly, the Hon. Lord Ashburton, P.C., of Bath-house, Piccadilly, to Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, Braham-castle, Dingwall, Ross-shire, youngest dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, and grand-dau. of Lord Seaforth.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Major Rbt. J. Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Esquerry to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lindsay, of Balcarras, Fifeshire, to the Hon. Harriett Sarah Loyd, only dau. of Lord and Lady Overstone.

Nov. 18. At Bath, Lieut. Wm. C. Palmer, 4th Regt., M.N.L., Executive Engineer, D.P.W., second son of Col. John Preke Palmer, late of the Madras Army, to Anne Mary, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. F. Hicks, Bombay Army.

OBITUARY.

SIR W. REID, K.C.B.

Oct. 21. Major General Sir W. Reid, K.C.B., late Governor of Malta.

He belonged to that corps of Royal Engineers which has furnished so many men to do essential service to their country, not merely in the ordinary routine of their duty, but by the voluntary exertion of talent and energy of character in the pursuits of science, and in the government of the dependencies of the British Crown.

Sir William Reid obtained his commission on the 10th of February, 1809; was a Captain on the 20th of December, 1814; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the 10th of January, 1837; Brevet-Colonel on the 11th of November, 1851; and Major-General on the 30th of May, 1856.

Within a year of receiving his first commission he was sent to the Peninsula, and served to the end of the war. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of the forts

and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, and battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, and was wounded at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian. He was present at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816.

In 1832 he was employed at Barbados in rebuilding the Government buildings which had been destroyed by the hurricane of the preceding year, and then he first conceived the idea of endeavouring to trace the laws which govern the movements of these agents.

Subsequently, as Governor of Bermuda, Barbados, and Malta; as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and as the author of the "Law of Storms," he rendered services to this country which ought not soon to be forgotten. Of the local improvements which he effected in his several governments, and the vigour and spirit which he infused into his administration of their affairs, we cannot speak in detail. His

governor of Bermuda was the subject of an article published in *The Morning Post* in "Herald's Weekly" some years ago. His name is "John Bull," and was chosen. Not only his surname, but also the name of the garden at Woburn, in which he had a house was preserved like the name of the committee for the 1851 and the Great Exhibition, which also bore in connection with it the name "John Bull." It is not to be said that the success of the Exhibition, at least in its early stages, which we all remember and ought to be proud of, was entirely contrary to the repeated predictions of the French that it could not and would not be done, was in a great degree, what it is, through energy and determination, which in some instances, refused even to yield to the highest efforts, and which, every one else had given up. At the close of the Exhibition he was made a Knight, and the government of Malta was conferred upon him, which he administered during the Crimean war; and there were not a few persons here who regretted that he had not the administration of the war itself nearer to the scene of action. He only returned last summer, at the expiration of the usual period of colonial government. His well-known work on the "Law of Storms," that is on the laws of motion of the tropical whirlwinds—was founded in a great measure on his own experience in the West Indies, where he had been on military duty before his government of Bermuda. His work, it may not be generally known, is not merely a theoretical investigation, but of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas both of the East and West Indies. What was, in fact, a second edition of it was published a few years ago under the title of the "Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms." It is remarkable that such a work should have proceeded from a military, and not a naval officer; but Sir W. Reid's mind was one that could not be idle, or fail to be impressed with any phenomena either of the natural or moral world with which he was brought into contact. He possessed the placid and calm temper of a true philosopher, with a determination to avoid all personal conflicts and disputes, which is sometimes not an accompaniment of philosophy, combined with a rare talent for conducting business and making his colleagues and subordinates do their best. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men, with a pleasant mixture of gravity and cheerfulness. His father was a Scotch minister. Sir W. Reid was married to a daughter of the late Mr.

Belsham of Chatham, of whom two old wives are wives of the present Bishop of Exeter and of the late Baron Bolla. His wife died a few months before he and he has left five daughters.

SIR JOHN POTTER, M.P.

1807, 25, At Manchester, aged 83. John Potter, M.P. for that borough, is the head of the well-known mercantile firm of Potters and Norris, a magister and City Alderman since 1851; of County Palatine, a city magistrate, a visiting Justice of the Peace, and an old man and active member of the Manchester Corporation.

Sir John Potter was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Potter (the 1st Mayor of Manchester, twice elected the civic chair in successive years), his second wife, the daughter of the 1st Thomas Bayley, Esq. of Manchester. He was born at Pilsford, near Prestwich, 1815, and was educated in the University of Edinburgh. During his father's lifetime Sir John did not take any active part in public life; but shortly after the death of Sir Thomas, which occurred March, 1845, he was called forward to succeed his father in various public duties and functions. He was introduced in the Manchester Council by being at once elected an Alderman, while he was placed on the commission of the peace for the county within two months after the decease of his father. His popularity grew rapidly with all classes, and on the 9th of November, 1848, he was elected to the civic chair, which, for three successive years, in compliance with requests from almost all the members of the Corporation, he filled with credit and honour to himself, and with no small advantage to the town. Before his mayoralty, the old party spirit,—remaining from the bygone contests for supremacy which had agitated the community from the grant of the parliamentary franchise to Manchester by the Reform Act of 1832, and which had to some extent been revived by the opposition to the incorporation of Manchester from the year 1838,—still continued to push its barriers into every social circle, till there remained scarcely a spot of neutral ground on which whig and tory, liberal and conservative, corporator and anti-corporator, churchman and dissenter, could meet in amity, and—with out the slightest compromise of principle or the laying down a single dogma of their respective political, theological, or municipal beliefs or opinions—learn, sim

ply by knowing each other better, to entertain a higher mutual respect and esteem. It was reserved for Sir John Potter to effect, by his many high social qualities, and the great respect in which he was personally held by men of all parties, a great and important social change in this respect. In the liberal and courteous dispensation of his civic hospitalities he brought together gentlemen who till then had met nowhere else, unless as opponents in some public arena. The length of his term of office gave him large facilities, of which he fully availed himself, for ripening the intercourse of our most respected and valuable citizens, from the cold interchange of civilities with which it commenced, into the cordial respect and esteem which all right-minded men may and ought to feel towards each other, however separated by party or by denominational distinctions. We need not adduce further proof of this than the fact that between the deceased, who lived and died a conscientious and zealous dissenter, and the Bishop of Manchester, a firm and steady friendship was formed, which is closed only by death. Another great labour of his mayoralty is one the success of which was always a matter of the deepest interest to him even to the premature close of his active and useful life—we refer to the founding of the Manchester Free Library, a good work, of which it would be to rob him of his due reputation were we merely to say that he took the chief part. By his great social influence, by his direct personal advocacy of the object, and his persevering canvass of his numerous friends for substantial aid, he really became the founder of that noble institution, which every succeeding generation among us will value more highly than its predecessors. That it was not a mere popularity-seeking scheme is obvious from the fact that, even within the corporation itself, it met with great and strenuous opposition. But Sir John never wavered in his aim, never relaxed in his efforts, till he saw this favourite object of his desires securely and satisfactorily attained; and we believe there are few of his many public acts and efforts to which he looked back with more pure and disinterested satisfaction than the establishment of the Free Library. When his mayoralty, protracted to the unusual term of three years, was drawing to its close, the Queen honoured Manchester with a visit; and, on the 10th October, 1851, in presence of thousands of his fellow-citizens, conferred on their popular and excellent Mayor the honour of knighthood. We know of no other instance of father and son, each as

the chief magistrate of a great city, receiving this honour in succession from the same sovereign, and his fellow-citizens generally rejoiced in the gracious act as a compliment to themselves. In politics Sir John was an advanced liberal, advocating the enlargement of the electoral body to the extent of household suffrage. On his benevolence and kindness of heart, his readiness to do good with all the energy of his impetuous nature, and on the many excellent traits of his private character, especially in the domestic relations of life, we must not dwell. These are 'treasured memories' with those who knew him best; but his death, in what seems but the mid-day of life, will be mourned by the great body of this community."—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE REV. CHARLES MARRIOTT.

Sept. 15. At Bradfield, Berks, aged 47, the Rev. Charles Marriott, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College, joint editor of the "Library of the Fathers," and author of several theological works. The "Literary Churchman" supplies us with the following memoir:—

"Mr. Marriott was distinguished from his youth by his earnest, conscientious, and thoughtful character. Even trivial matters, which many do not consider worth thinking about, but on which much often depends, were duly weighed and considered by him. In society he was generally silent and thoughtful, but very observant of all that was going on around him, seldom speaking unless spoken to, and then often taking several minutes before he gave an answer to a question which had perhaps been asked heedlessly, but of which he saw all the bearings better than the person who had asked it, and would not give his answer until he had turned them all over in his mind; and then it would be so cautious and guarded, that it was sometimes difficult to fathom his meaning; but when the hearers had arrived at it, they found a depth in it which they had little anticipated. Such conversation was often remembered for years afterwards. It was easy then to see that this was no ordinary man, and as he advanced in years and his judgment ripened, he became more decided and positive in his views, and better estimated both by friends and opponents. He was naturally of an irritable temper, and occasionally, when his sense of right and justice was offended, he would give vent to his indignation in very strong and unsparing language, as some may remember. But in general he had obtained the most complete mastery over himself, and

was entitled, *On the way to Heaven*, a collection of hymns, which were published by the Rev. James C. Prichard, M.A., in 1811. His original poems, and translations, were not without reputation, and the *Journal of the Rev. John Keble*, in 1812, says, "The poetical talents of Mr. Marriott, which were never greatly distinguished, were peculiarly adapted to the composition of verses, which were used in the church, and his poetry was generally the subject of such there as were well versed in it."

"But our present subject is not a man, with no personal or literary character, and although we must admit that a number of his other many lessons, and the general character of a great portion of his own writings, bear an appearance of resemblance to such, with some degrees of what we would have more than pardoned, had we allowed him, and he himself gives himself no credit to the credit of his friends."

"Mr. Marriott was born at Chichester, Wiltshire, on August 24, 1811, and was entered at Exeter College, Oxford, in Michaelmas term, 1829, and gained an open scholarship at Balliol, 1830, which was considered a remarkable proof of ability, inasmuch as his education had been private, and he had not had the advantage of a public school, when the competition of a few weeks passed at Balliol. In 1832 he obtained a First Class in Classics, and a Second in Mathematics. In 1834 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel, and soon afterwards became Tutor. In 1839 he was appointed Principal of the Diocesan College at Chichester, which he resigned in 1841 to return into residence at Oriel College, when he took the office of Dean. It was while at Chichester, we believe, that he began his literary career, by printing a single sermon in June, 1811.

"In 1843 he published a sermon preached at Bradford on the death of the rector, entitled, 'Numbering our Days,' with an Appendix on self-examination, public and private prayer, and some other subjects. In the same year he published a volume of 'Sermons preached before the University and in other Places,' ranging from 1838 to 1843. They were published in consequence of the urgent desire of his friends, and with characteristic modesty he says in the Advertisement prefixed to them, 'As the writer is conscious that many things are imperfectly explained, he begs to have that correction put upon them which is most agreeable to the doctrine of the holy Catholic Church in all ages, and in particular of that branch of it to which, through the mercy of God, he belongs.' In April, 1844, he published

the new part of *Augustine's Confessions*, a selection of extracts from the *Exameron* of the same author, intended as a reading-book for the use of students in divinity, the work of which he had experienced at Chichester, and in the spring of 1846, the volume was completed, they being, about the same time he published his valuable 'Hints on Private Prayer,' which reached a third edition in 1850. For deep thoughtfulness, and as suggestive of the rights to others, this work is perhaps unrivalled. In 1848 he also addressed in print a 'Letter to the Hon. E. W. Woodhouse, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, on University Extension and the Poor Scholar Question.' Mr. Woodhouse had previously printed a letter to the Provost of Worcester on the same subject, to which Mr. Marriott wished to call attention, and to add further suggestions of his own, as the subject had occupied his thoughts for many years, and was one of those always uppermost in his mind. His plan was to found a new college or hall expressly for poor students, which he thought very preferable to mixing them up in the existing colleges, where the rate of expenditure is fixed by long habit higher than is consistent with the narrow means of the class which he desired to benefit. His benevolent heart was always full of the project of throwing open the University to the students of all classes, and he always regretted that the habits of modern society had shut out poor students from our colleges, just as the selfish power-system had shut out the poor generally from our churches. He always deprecated the encroachments of the middle classes upon the poor, and one good object of his life was to remedy this as far as possible. He had obtained promises of considerable sums of money for the foundation and endowment of a hall for poor students, and it is still hoped that the project will not be allowed to die with him.

"In the same year, 1848, he issued, in a tract, 'Prayers for Persons associated in aid of Christian Missions.' In the early part of the year 1849 he published 'Reflections on a Lent Reading of the Epistle to the Romans,' intended to accompany a careful study of the whole Epistle, distributed through a series of days. They are the result of much practical reading and deep meditation, and, as usual with his writings, are very suggestive.

"In 1849 he also edited 'The Life and Times of Hincmar, Archbishop of Rheims, by the late Rev. James C. Prichard, M.A., Vicar of Mitcham, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College.' This work had been written by his friend while at Madeira and

Barbados in search of health. It was intended to form one of a series of Ecclesiastic Biographies from the Littlemore Press, but the plan was not carried any farther.

"In 1850 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, where his faithful preaching soon won the attention of his congregation, and proved a means of most beneficial impression to his parishioners. Here he preached 'Five Sermons on the Principles of Faith and Church Authority,' which were published in 1850. These were published in answer to the request of a friend who had claims on the author both from his office and from personal intimacy. He had found that he frequently had to answer in private the difficult question—'What are the grounds of our belief in any of the particulars of the faith?' and he thought it might be useful to throw out publicly such a statement as might suggest to others the tone of thought most likely to lead to solid satisfaction and the attainment of truth. 'The path of humility and good order is the way to truth and unity; and if every one were first to endeavour to receive the truth as handed down to him by his own forefathers, and then to extend, in a secondary way, to others the same favourable construction which this endeavour would lead him to put on the documents of his own Church, even the present divided state of Christendom might before long be brought to an end.'

"In 1850 he published a second volume of 'Sermons preached in Bradfield Church, Berks, Oriol College Chapel, and other places,' which he inscribed to his brother, the Rev. John Marriott, Curate of Bradfield. He apologizes for the want of style and finish in the language of some of these sermons, but justly observes that this is the outward form only, and although 'written at the notice of a few hours, he has often been putting down the thoughts of many years.'

"In 1852 he published a 'Sermon on the Occasion of the Death of the Duke of Wellington,' choosing for his subject, 'Singleness of Purpose the Secret of Success,' which excited considerable attention, and reached a second edition.

"In 1854, on the occasion of the collection for the Patriotic Fund, he preached at St. Mary's a sermon on the 'Unity of the Spirit,' a thoroughly practical sermon, which was printed at the request of the parishioners. In the same year he edited and printed at his own press, then removed to Oxford, an old collection of Latin Prayers, *Preces Privatae in studio-*

sorum gratiam collecta, et Regia auctoritate Anno MDLXVIII, Londini edita.

"In 1855 he published a small volume of 'Prayers for Morning and Evening,' &c., intended chiefly for the use of persons who are in the habit of attending the daily services of the Church, and consisting chiefly of collects, versicles, &c., avoiding long prayers. In the same year he republished an article from the 'Christian Remembrancer' on 'The Co-operation Principle not opposed to a true Political Economy; or, Remarks on some recent Publications on subjects relative to the Intercommunion of Labour, Capital, and Consumption.' This was written under the influence of the Chevalier St. André, and intended to advocate a new scheme of supplying the place of regular shopkeepers. It was amiable and well-intended, as everything coming from Mr. Marriott was, but in the opinion of many of his friends it shewed symptoms that his mind had been overworked, and the scheme itself was condemned as altogether visionary and impracticable, as in fact it proved.

"In addition to all these laborious works, he was for more than ten years associated with Dr. Pusey and Mr. Keble as joint editor of the 'Library of the Fathers,' and the greater part of the irksome task of reading the proof-sheets and sometimes of revising the translations fell upon him, who never shrank from any amount of patient labour. From 1844, when he edited the first volume of St. Gregory on the Book of Job, being vol. xviii. of the series, to the time of his sudden illness, 1855, when he published vol. xxxvii., he was incessantly at work on this laborious undertaking.

Our narrative would not be complete were we to omit to mention that Mr. Marriott was the first Editor of the LITERARY CHURCHMAN, and that to his judgment, and knowledge of what was wanted, must mainly be attributed whatever our readers may have approved of the object and form of this journal. Feeling and acknowledging the vacuum in literature which the LITERARY CHURCHMAN aspired to fill, he willingly undertook the conduct of the new publication, and certainly the responsibilities of Editorship could scarcely have been intrusted to more cautious or more capable hands. How conscientiously he set about his task appears from a passage in his introductory article in the first number of this journal:—

"Our undertaking is begun in the recollection that "in the multitude of words there lacketh not sin," and in the sense of that responsibility which attaches to every

attempt to direct, or even aid, the judgment of others in matters of serious importance. That sin will be best avoided, that responsibility best discharged, if our own convictions are soberly and unflinchingly expressed, while facts and arguments are clearly and impartially stated.

"Among the more important articles which he contributed may be mentioned a review of Mr. Maurice's Lectures on 'Learning and Working,' *L. C.*, vol. i. p. 8; on Dr. Pusey's 'Doctrine of the Real Presence,' p. 31, and 'Saravia on the Eucharist,' p. 31; on 'The Dogma of the Immaculate Conception,' pp. 57 and 82; and on the 'Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination,' p. 102. There are others, but these will suffice to indicate the soundness, variety, and extent of his theological acquirements, and his honest style of criticism. So well and so wisely did he and those associated with him lay the foundation of this journal, that their successors have not thought it advisable to depart in any material particular from the original plan. To him it will ever be much indebted, and this brief sketch of his useful life, however heartily given, is but an insufficient acknowledgment of our obligations to his wisdom and industry.

"On June 29, 1855, he was attacked with paralysis, and after lingering in patient suffering till September 15 of the present year, he departed to his rest, leaving an example which will never be forgotten by a large number who had the benefit of association with him in the University of Oxford."

JOSEPH CARNE, Esq.

Oct. 12. At Penzance, Cornwall, aged 76, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Joseph Carne, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the County of Cornwall, F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., Honorary Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, &c., &c.

None of the great fiscal changes which have of late years affected the mining produce of Cornwall were made without his active and most useful interference; and little that was important took place in the county without the judicious advice which he was always ready to give. He rendered valuable public services in the commission of the peace, being eminently qualified for that responsible office by his accurate knowledge of the law and intimate acquaintance with local usages, coupled with unequalled clearness of perception and soundness of judgment. He was pricked for Sheriff in 1837, but declined serving the office. Mr. Carne ar-

dently devoted himself to literature and science from early life, and possessed a fine library and mineralogical collection. His admirable papers on the Cornish Mines, and on the Geology of the county, published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, of the *Geological Society of Cornwall*, and of the *Statistical Society*, are models of arrangement, perspicuity, and brevity. Of late years Mr. Carne had much withdrawn from public life, but this scarcely lessened his influence, which was wide-spread and powerful. He was a munificent supporter of many of the religious societies and public institutions, and his large estates were justly and prudently administered under his own especial direction.

The deceased was the son of William Carne, Gentleman, an opulent banker of Penzance, who died in 1836 at the advanced age of 82, leaving three surviving sons, Joseph, William, and John, the eldest of whom is the subject of this notice. The third son, John, a graduate of Queen's College, Cambridge, who died in 1844, without issue, was the author of "Letters from the East," "Letters from Switzerland and Italy," "Tales of the West," "Lives of Eminent Missionaries," "Stratton Hill," "The Exiles of Palestine," and several other works. A younger son, James, D.D., of Oriel College, Oxford, was Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, where (with his wife) he fell a victim to the cholera in 1832, leaving three sons and two daughters, of whom only one daughter now survives.

The subject of this notice married in 1808 Miss Mary Thomas, of Havertfordwest, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters: his sons both died at an early age, (one of them leaving a daughter,) and his wife in 1835, but his four daughters survive him.

His remains were interred with great privacy in Phillack churchyard on the 16th of October.

The family of Carne has been settled in the west of Cornwall for about three centuries, it being a junior branch of the Welsh Carnes, formerly of Wenny and now of Nash in Glamorganshire. The gentleman lately deceased was the senior member of this branch, which is now represented by his nephew, the Rev. John Carne, (only son of his brother William,) who holds the curacy of the small parish of Moreleigh, in the south of Devon.

ROBERT PEMBERTON MILNES, Esq.

Nov. 10. At his seat, Fryston-hall, near Pontefract, aged 71, Robert Pem-

berton Milnes, Esq., formerly M.P. for Pontefract.

The deceased was born on the 20th of May, 1784, and married, in 1808, Henrietta Maria Monckton, daughter of Robert Monckton Arundel, fourth Viscount Galway, and had issue, Richard Monckton Milnes, M.P. for Pontefract, and Henrietta Eliza, the present Viscountess Galway. "The family of Milnes," according to Burke's "Peerage," "was formerly seated in the romantic village of Ashford-in-the-Water, Derbyshire, and were considerable proprietors of estates in that county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. William Milnes, residing at Ashford, within the Hundred of the High Peak, at that period, had a numerous family. From his eldest son, Richard, descended the Milnes of Dunstone-hall and Aldercar-park, in the county of Derby, represented by Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton, in that shire, whose father married, in 1774, Dorothy, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Milnes, Esq. The present family of the Milnes of Yorkshire derived their descent from James Milnes, fourth son of the above-named William Milnes, who resided at Tapton-hall, in the parish of Chesterfield, and was buried there on the 2nd of April, 1651." The late Mr. Milnes was a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding, but we believe he never was qualified as a magistrate, and for several years he represented the borough of Pontefract in Parliament, but on retiring from that constituency he entered into private life, and rarely took part in political questions. During the memorable corn-law agitation, however, Mr. Milnes defended the landed and farming interests with vigour, and although he did not assume any prominent position himself he contributed valuable assistance, both in purse and personal energy, to the success of the champions of the agricultural cause. In 1850, when Pope Pius IX. launched his memorable "bull" at this country, a profound sensation was created throughout the kingdom by the arrogance and insolence of the proceeding. The celebrated letter of Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham fanned the flame of agitation, which continued to rage with increased violence for months. Monster meetings to protest against the Papal aggression were everywhere held, and at the great county gathering in the castle-yard at York, Mr. Milnes delivered a powerful speech in defence of the Protestant interests thus wantonly assailed. This was Mr. Milnes' last appearance on a platform, so far as we are aware, and since then he has devoted himself entirely to the private duties of his station.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

WILLIAM AYRTON, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

William Ayrton, Esq., was born 22nd Feb., 1777, and died 8th May, 1858. He was the youngest son of Dr. Ayrton (Master of the Chapel Royal to George III.) and Ann, daughter of William Clay, Esq., of Burgage-hill, Notts. He was married in 1803 to Marianne, daughter of Dr. Samuel Arnold.

Mr. Ayrton was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; was one of the original members both of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, and of the Athenæum Club. In early life he held a captain's commission in the Queen's Royal Volunteers, Westminster.

He had an extensive acquaintance with London society in all its forms, aristocratic, professional, and literary. He possessed a well-stored and cultivated mind, and a fine memory, well supplied with curious anecdotes. These things combined to render him a most agreeable companion.

In the palmy days of the "Morning Chronicle," when Mr. Perry was proprietor, Mr. Ayrton was its honorary musical and literary critic—his contributions were from 1813 to 1826; and he wrote the reviews of the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts in the "Examiner" from 1837 to 1851, also gratuitously. He was one of the originators of the celebrated Philharmonic Society, of which it is not too much to say that it owes its being mainly to his exertions. It is not so well known as it ought to be that to him the English public owe the first representation of Mozart's celebrated opera, *Don Giovanni*.

In 1817, Mr. Waters, the then proprietor of the Opera House, committed the management to Mr. Ayrton. In Hogarth's "Memoirs of the Opera" it is stated that Mr. Ayrton on this occasion made a spirited attempt to affect some important reforms in its administration; and though he failed in that immediate object, yet he produced a great and permanent benefit by the impulse he gave to the public taste. He was aware that the obstacles to the production and proper performance of the best operas arose, not from the public, but from the performers themselves, whose arrogance and caprice were permitted to overrule the manager. It was the object of Mr. Ayrton to break through the trammels of singers and dancers, and by the uncontrolled exercise of his own judgment and taste, to present the public with some of the masterpieces of the great German as well as Italian composers. Mr. Ayrton's first step was to visit Paris, and there he not only engaged some already celebrated "stars," but, from some of the second and

third rate theatres, he selected several artists then unknown, but who afterwards obtained a far-spread reputation; the result was one of the most efficient companies ever assembled on the Opera stage. The principal singers consisted of Madame Camporese, Madame Fodor, and Signora Crivelli, Ambrogetti, Naldi, and Augrisani. Madame Pasta was also engaged; she was then (though married) a mere girl, but she discovered talents which gave promise of her future greatness. With this excellent company, the manager brought out, for the first time in England, the *Don Giovanni* of Mozart. Its impression on the public was instantaneous. It was performed twenty-three times during the season, to overflowing audiences, and each night was hailed with acclamations. Such was the enthusiasm it excited, that it might have been performed night after night; but the manager produced also the *Figaro* and *Clemenza di Tito* of Mozart, the *Penelope* of Cimarosa, the *Agnes* and *Grielda* of Paer, and the *Molina* of Paisiello; a variety of excellence unparalleled in any other season either before or since.

Though the efforts of the manager were rewarded by the fullest approbation of the public, yet he found himself unable to continue them. During the whole season he had to contend with the opposition of the performers, who were too often supported by aristocratic patrons, and by the proprietors of the theatre in their cabals, intrigues, and refusal to do their duty. Finding it impossible to make head against such obstacles, Mr. Ayrton, at the end of the season, retired from the management.

In the year 1821 we again find Mr. Ayrton manager of the Opera. Mr. Ebers, in his "Seven Years of the King's Theatre," says, that having been requested to undertake the theatre, he stipulated that his acceptance should be conditional to Mr. Ayrton undertaking the direction; with this protection he thought himself tolerably safe, as the talent and established reputation of Mr. Ayrton was in itself a guarantee of success. Mr. Ebers adds that a sort of committee of noblemen was formed to assist and countenance the manager in an arduous undertaking commencing under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; but a difference with this committee as to the assignment of parts to the performers, a matter peculiarly within the province of the manager, led to Mr. Ayrton's resignation before the termination of the season.

The arduous nature of the duties of manager is illustrated by Mr. Ebers by the following anecdote. He says,—"I was

dining one day with Mr. Taylor, when the subject of capital punishments was started, during the discussion of which Taylor remained in a reverie. A gentleman at table advocated the abolition of the punishment in all cases; 'What then would you inflict on a criminal of the worst kind?' asked another. 'By ——,' said Taylor, starting up, 'make him manager of the Opera House; if he deserved a worse punishment, he must be a devil incarnate.'

In Talfourd's "Final Memories of Charles Lamb" is a comparison between Lamb's "Wednesday nights" and the evenings at Holland-house. After describing Lamb's guests, Godwin, Burney, Robinson, Alsager, Phillips, Leigh Hunt, and Hazlitt, he refers to "Ayrton, mildly radiant at the continual triumph of *Don Giovanni*, for which Lamb, incapable of opera, is glad to take his word." But Talfourd is not altogether correct in stating that Lamb was incapable of opera, as witness the "rhymed letter" which Lamb sent to Mr. Ayrton, printed in Lamb's letters, beginning,—

"My dear friend,
Before I end,
Have you any
Orders for Don Giovanni
To give
Him that doth live
Your faithful Zany?
Without rallery,
I mean gallery,
Ours;
For I am a person that shuns
All ostentation,
And being at the top of the fashion:
And seldom go to operas
Except in *forma pauperis*."

Mr. Ayrton was editor of the "Harmonicon" from 1823 to 1833, and wrote most of the literary matter of that rich store of music and criticism, which has since been well plundered without acknowledgment. He wrote the musical articles and musical biography in the "Penny Cyclopaedia," from its commencement in 1833 to its termination in 1844. In 1834-5 he collected and edited the "Sacred Minstrelsy," a collection of the sacred music of the great masters of all ages and nations. He also collected and edited in 1834-5, and 1836, the "Musical Library," a cheap publication of the fine music of all ages, countries, and masters. He also wrote some musical notices in "Knight's Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare." In addition to these works, he has left a great collection of manuscript materials for a philosophical history of music, and for a dictionary of music, the fruits of many years' patient research.

He has left a daughter unmarried, and a son, Mr. W. S. Ayrton, who is a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy.

HUGH LEE PATTINSON, ESQ., F.R.S.

Nov. 11. At Scots House, West Boldon, Gateshead, aged 60, Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., F.R.S., a native of Alston, in Cumberland.

The son of a respectable tradesman, Mr. Pattinson took a part in his father's business till manhood, when, as a mineralogist, he entered upon a wider sphere, and the appointment was subsequently conferred upon him of Assayer to the Lords of the Manor of Alston, (the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital). He was afterwards engaged in the same capacity at Mr. Beaumont's lead-works in Blaydon; and here it was that he achieved his world-wide fame.

The desirableness of some more economical mode of extracting silver from lead had been long obvious to those conversant with that branch of our national industry, and Mr. Pattinson was for some years engaged in occasional experiments on the subject. He attempted in vain to separate the lead from the silver by distillation and long-continued fusion. Various other experiments were tried, both in the dry way and by the application of liquid menstrua. All were alike unsuccessful. But his patient labours were not to go unrewarded. It happened in the month of January, 1829, that in the prosecution of his object he required lead in a state of fusion, and, to obtain it, adopted the mode of stirring a portion of melted lead in a crucible until it cooled below its point of fusion, by which process the metal is reduced to a state of minute subdivision. He was now on the threshold of his great discovery. He saw—and was struck with the fact—that as the lead cooled down to nearly its fusing point, solid particles, like small crystals, made their appearance among the molten mass, gradually increasing in quantity as the temperature fell. Having watched the phenomenon twice or thrice, he began to conceive that possibly some difference might be found in the proportions of silver held by the part that crystallized and the part that remained liquid; and following up his conjecture by experiment, its truth was demonstrated—the liquid lead yielding, on expulsion, much more silver than the crystals.

Three or four years passed away before Mr. Pattinson made his discovery practically available to the extent of his wishes; there were difficulties to be overcome in its profitable application; but all these gave way before his ingenuity and perseverance; and the result, as estimated twenty years ago, was equivalent to an addition of 54,000 ounces of silver to the

wealth of England and Wales—a considerable portion of which, it is pleasant to know, found its way into his own pockets; and while the lead was impoverished of its silver, it was improved in character by the abstraction.

Prior to Mr. Pattinson's process (for which he took out a patent), the extraction of silver from lead could only be pursued with profit when the more precious metal was present in the proportion of 20 ounces to the ton. The minimum was now reduced to 3 ounces; lead-mines, before neglected, could be worked with advantage; and the new mode of working came into use far beyond the limits of our own island.

Among Mr. Pattinson's other improvements in the industrial arts, there is but one more that we will mention—his substitute for white lead. With "sulphate of alumina," the "concentrated alum" of commerce, (the manufacture of which was originated by the Felling Chemical Company,) was exhibited in 1851, at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, "oxidechloride of lead," prepared by decomposing native galena by the hydrochloric acid which is produced in great excess in the manufacture of soda—dissolving the chloride of lead thus formed in boiling water, and mixing the solution with the proper quantity of lime water to convert one-half of the chloride into oxide. The old plan is to convert metallic lead into white lead; the new, to obtain the white lead direct from the ore. Specimens, with illustrations of its use in oil-painting, were sent to the Exhibition from the Washington Chemical Works, by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell.

In 1838, when the British Association for the Advancement of Science met in Newcastle, Mr. Pattinson was appointed Secretary of the Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy; and read a paper on his then "new process" for "the extraction of silver from lead;" and before the meeting closed was requested, with Mr. T. Richardson, to take charge of a pecuniary grant from the Council of the Association, "for galvanic experiments on rocks in the vicinity of Newcastle." At the close of the meeting he accompanied several of the members to Alston, as their guide to the lead-mines of his native district—the district in which the researches with which he was entrusted were to be made. "Fox's Experiments on the Electricity of Metallic Veins" were at that time fresh in the memories of many British Associationists, and hence the commission which he and Mr. Richardson received. The task was not neglected. "A Report of Galvanic Ex-

periments to determine the Existence or Non-existence of Electrical Currents among stratified Rocks," was presented in 1839, the result being that no such currents could be detected.

In or about the year 1834, in partnership with Mr. John Lee (a relative) and Mr. George Burnett, both of whom he survived, he commenced the Felling Chemical Works, which now cover a larger area than the Crystal Palace, and employ a thousand workmen.

Ten years later—about 1843—the deceased commenced also the works at Washington, in which are carried on, amongst other manufactures, that of magnesia, by a process discovered by himself, and patented, the result being a much purer and cheaper article, and one which has driven almost every competitor out of the field. In the neighbourhood of the Washington Works a populous and growing community now exists, which will make a respectable figure in the census of 1861, under the head of "Pattinsontown."

Every one is familiar now with "Armstrong's Hydro-Electric Machine." It was Mr. Pattinson who first, in the month of October, 1840, as a correspondent of the "Gateshead Observer," brought before the public the phenomenon which, presenting itself at an engine at Cramlington colliery, gave birth to the machine. He also communicated a paper on the subject to the November number of the "Philosophical Magazine," (a periodical to which, we believe, he was a not unfrequent contributor). And to this paper, and one by Mr. W. G. Armstrong, simultaneously published, we refer the reader. The illustrious Faraday, in an accompanying note, says of the phenomenon, that "it gives us the evolution of electricity during the conversion of water into vapour upon an enormous scale, and therefore brings us much nearer to the electric phenomena of volcanoes, water-spouts, and thunder-storms, than before."

In 1850 the deceased was appointed, in Newcastle, to the office of a local Commissioner in promotion of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and with other eminent chemists, (M. Dumas, the distinguished Frenchman, being Chairman,) he served on the Chemical and Pharmaceutical jury at the Crystal Palace.

In 1856, when Professor Smyth was preparing for "his residence above the clouds" on the Peak of Teneriffe, to make astronomical observations untroubled by the lower depths of our atmosphere, the deceased, with characteristic liberality, placed at his service the telescope of which the learned observer speaks in his report as "the great Pattinson equatorial."

He was a man of unbounded munificence. His public subscriptions were ever liberal, and his private charity extensive. He was an ardent friend of education, and especially amongst his own people. We have frequently had occasion to mention the excellent schools and reading-rooms established in connection with the works in which he was a partner. No expense was ever spared if he thought the workmen or their children could be improved in their education; and baths, savings-banks, &c., also had his care. He invariably treated the humblest individual in his employ with consideration and kindness. He loved particularly the people of his native town. His tongue was racy of the soil that gave him birth, and his heart warmed to its inhabitants. He was ever ready to aid them in their good works. He was one of the largest subscribers to their beautiful town-hall, of which he laid the foundation-stone, but the opening of which he must not behold. He will be there, however, in the thoughts of all, when the ceremony takes place; for well they know that in him they have lost one of their best friends.

"The old master" was sorely missed at the Felling Chemical Works when last the annual examination of the schools was held, and he, for the first time, was absent. Many of the children were observed in tears—his best monument.

The deceased was a member of the Royal, the Royal Astronomical, and many other learned societies. He died a Vice-President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, of which, on the nomination of the Rev. Anthony Hedley and others, he was elected a member on the 6th of March, 1822. Much earlier, however, (while yet at Alston,) he had the use of its philosophical apparatus; and he was ever sensible of his obligations to the institution in his youth.

From his boyhood the deceased was known for his "turn" for mechanics and chemistry; and he early became so proficient that he delivered lectures to his townsmen and the surrounding villagers, with illustrative experiments. Nor, to the latest year of his life, did he cease to be a student, but was ever careful to keep pace with the science of the day. He was also a man of great general information, had a rich fund of anecdote and a genial disposition, and was an instructive and entertaining companion.

Mrs. Pattinson, who was born, we believe, on the same day with himself, survives her husband, and he also leaves a son and three daughters,—Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., of Stote's Hall, Jesmond,

Mrs. R. B. Bowman, of Newcastle, Mrs. Isaac Lowthian Bell, of Washington, and Mrs. R. S. Newall, of Gateshead.—*Gateshead Observer.*

MR. ROBERT OWEN.

Nov. 17. At Newtown, Wales, his native place, aged 89, Mr. Robert Owen, founder of the system known as Socialism. We are indebted to the "Daily News" for the following memoir:—

"With Robert Owen dies one of the clearest and most striking signs of our times. He was a man who would have been remarkable at any period for the combination that was so strong in him of benevolence and inclination to ordain and rule; but these natural dispositions took form under the special pressure of the time. So entire was the suitability, thus far, of the man to his age, that there can be little doubt that if he had been gifted with the power in which he was most deficient—reasoning power—he would have been among the foremost men of his generation. As it was, his peculiar faculties so far fell in with the popular need, that he effected much for the progress of society, and has been the cause of many things which will never go by his name. During his youth and early manhood, at the end of the last century, ignorance, poverty, and crime abounded, under the pressure of a long and hard war; at the same time, the old methods of society had been brought into question in a very radical way, where they were not overthrown, by the French Revolution; and the combined benevolence and administrative power of Robert Owen, applied to social difficulties, made him a political theorist. As for the result, he could assert dogmatically, and he could prove his convictions, to a considerable extent, by act; but he could not reason. If he could have reasoned, he might have achieved what he was constantly expecting, and have changed the whole aspect of civilisation.

"He must have been an extraordinary child, judging by his own amusing account of himself as a teacher in a school from the age of seven. He was under-master at nine. He maintained himself as a shopman for a few years, being always treated with a consideration and liberality which testify to there having been something impressive about him. Arkwright's machinery was then coming into use; and at the age of eighteen, Robert Owen became a partner in a cotton-mill where forty men were employed. He was prosperous, and rose from one lucrative concern to another till he became

the head of the New Lanark establishment, which included a farm of 150 acres, and supported 2,000 inhabitants. The ordinary notion of Robert Owen among those who had not examined his operations is, that he was that kind of 'amiable enthusiast' who is always out at elbows, and making his friends so; but nothing could be further from the truth. He was a consummate man of business, never wrong in concrete matters, however curiously mistaken in his abstract views. He made many fortunes, and enabled others to make them; and if he had been selfish and worldly, might have died the wealthiest of cotton lords, or a prodigious landed proprietor. No one could go over any of his successive establishments, in Scotland, America, or England, without being convinced, in the first place, of the economy of association, and, in the next, of Mr. Owen's remarkable ability in the ordination and conduct of the machinery of living. His arrangements for the health of an aggregate multitude, for their comfortable feeding, clothing, leisure, and amusement; the methods of cooking, warming, washing, lighting; the management of the mill and the farm, the school and the ball-room, everything requiring the exercise of the economic and administrative faculties, was of a rare quality of excellence under his hand. In ten years, while all the world was expecting his ruin from the new-fangled schemes, he bought out his partners at New Lanark for 84,000*l.* His new partners and he realised in four years more than 150,000*l.* profit; and he bought them out for 114,000*l.* These are facts which ought to be known.

"Those New Lanark mills were set up when Owen was a boy, in 1784, by Arkwright, in conjunction with the benevolent David Dale, of Glasgow, whose daughter became Robert Owen's wife. How they were managed by Owen we have seen. In 1816 he found himself at liberty to try his own methods with his work-people; and his social and educational success was so striking, that many of the great ones of the earth came to him to learn his method. In spite of his liberalism, emperors and kings and absolute statesmen went to Lanark, or invited Mr. Owen to their courts. In spite of his infidelity, prelates and their clergy, and all manner of dissenting leaders, inspected his schools. In spite of the horror of old bigots and new economists, territories were offered to him in various parts of the world on which to try his schemes on a large scale. Metternich invited him to a succession of interviews, and employed government clerks for many days in registering conversations and copy-

ing documents; and there was less absurdity than some people supposed in Mr. Owen's sanguine expectation that his 'new system of society' would soon be established in Austria. Though he did not see it, there was much in his method of organization which might be turned to excellent purpose by an arbitrary government; and whenever the Prussian system of education, with its fine promises, its sedulous administration, and its heartless and hopeless results, is brought under our notice, our remembrance travels back to New Lanark, with its dogmas, its discipline, the mild and beneficent solicitude which brooded over it, and its dependence for genuine liberty and free individuality on the personal character of the administrator. The discipline in the two cases might be different, and the dogmas opposite, but the educational system had strong resemblances. This ought to be easily conceivable when it is remembered that Metternich was a pupil of Owen's, and the Mexican government his patron, and Southey his eulogist. In 1828 our own cabinet sanctioned and furthered his going out to Mexico, to see about a district which was offered him there, 150 miles broad, including the golden California of our day. There must have been something in Mr. Owen's doings to cause such incidents as these. The 'amiable enthusiast' himself steadily believed that it was the love of humankind which was the bond between himself and all these potentates; but wise men saw, and the event has proved, that the temptation lay in the opportunity his schemes afforded for training men to a subserviency which he was very far from desiring.

"Robert Owen was the founder of Infant Schools. Many had conceived the idea, but he was the first to join the conception and the act. De Fellenberg had instituted education in connection with agricultural industry, but had not particularly contemplated infants in his scheme. Others had in theirs: but it was not till Henry Brougham had reported to his parliamentary and other friends in London what was actually done at New Lanark, and they had consulted with Mr. Owen, and borrowed his schoolmaster, that Brougham, Romilly, Ben. Smith, Zachary Macaulay, and Lord Lansdowne set up an infant school in Westminster. This was in 1819, when Owen's school had been in operation three years. As usual in such cases, the immediate benefit was obvious enough, before the attendant mischiefs began to shew themselves. Robert Owen was extremely happy in having surrounded these babes with 'happy circumstances,'

amidst which they could not but grow up all that he could wish; and less sanguine men than he glorified and rejoiced in the prospect of the redemption of the infant population of our towns. It did not occur to them that the mortality among the children might be in proportion to their removal from the natural influences of the family, and of a home where no two members of the household are of the same age, or at the same stage of mind. The fearful mortality from brain disease which has since taken place in infant schools was the dark side of the picture which Owen did not see—the warning given out by the experiment which he did not hear. The bright part of the result was the proof that education could go on well, and better perhaps than ever before, without rewards and punishments; or, we may rather say, as Mr. Owen's benign presence and approbation were a constant reward, without any arbitrary visitation whatever.

"And what has come of all the noble promise held out by a man so good, and in many respects so capable, as Robert Owen? He once made nearly 3,000 people an example of comfort, decent conduct, and unusual cultivation, at a time when poverty, crime, and ignorance made all good men's hearts sad. Where are the results? The results lie in the improved views and conduct of a very large number of descendants from Owen's pupils; and yet more in the impulse that he imparted to the co-operative principle. The Christian Socialists are his disciples, politically, though not religiously; and the Secularists are his disciples, philosophically, though not as of course politically. He is, and will sooner or later be admitted to be, the father of the great social changes which are preparing, and already going forward, as the evidence of the economy of association becomes more clear. But his own special schemes failed—one and all; and if he had lived two centuries, scheming at his own nimble rate, his enterprises would never have succeeded, because they were founded on an imperfect view of the human being for whose benefit he lived and would willingly have died. In 1824 he formed a group of communities in America, having purchased the Harmony estate, consisting of a village and 30,000 acres of land, from the Rappites, who were emigrating westwards. The community, including several thousand persons, improved in mind, manners, and fortunes; but there was still the something wanting which was essential to permanence. Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar stayed there for a week or two, and, amidst all his respect and

admiration for Mr. Owen, saw that it would not do; and in that case the experiment was not a long one. The account given by the Duke of Mr. Owen's expectations is so precisely true, at all periods of his life, that it may stand as a general description of the philanthropist's state of mind for seventy years:—"He looks to nothing less than to renovate the world, to extirpate all evil, to banish all punishments, to create like views and like wants, and to guard against all conflicts and hostilities." And so he went on to the end. At every moment his 'plans' were going to be tried in some country or other which would bring over all other countries. Everybody who treated him with respect and interest was his disciple; and those who openly opposed or quizzed him were regarded with a good-natured smile, and spoken of as people who had very good eyes, but who had accidentally got into a wood where they could not see their way for the trees. He was the same placid, happy being into his old age, believing and expecting whatever he wished; always gentlemanly and courteous in his manners; always on the most endearing terms with his children, who loved to make him, as they said, 'the very happiest old man in the world;' always a gentle bore in regard to his dogmas and his expectations; always palpably right in his descriptions of human misery; always thinking he had proved a thing when he had asserted it, in the force of his own conviction; and always really meaning something more rational than he had actually expressed. It was said, by way of mockery, that 'he might live in parallelograms, but he argued in circles;' but this is rather too favourable a description of one who did not argue at all, nor knew what argument meant. His mind never fairly met any other—though at the close of his life he had a strange idea that it did, by means of spirit-rapping. He published sundry conversations held in that way with Benjamin Franklin and other people; and in the very same breath in which he insisted on the reality of these conversations, he insisted that the new-found power was 'all electricity.'

"It must be needless to add that whatever reception his doctrines and plans may deserve or meet with, his life and conduct were virtuous and benign. No censure attaches to him in his domestic relations, in his personal habits, or in his ordinary social dealings. He was a beloved and faithful husband and father, pure and simple in his way of life, and upright in his transactions. There was therefore no solid

ground for the horror expressed by the 'Quarterly Review,' in the name of its constituents, when they heard of Robert Owen from a new place. When they were expecting, as they declared, to hear of his being in Bedlam, they heard of his being at court, introduced to the young Queen by her Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne. Many have been introduced there who were quite as wide of the mark in speculation, and quite as complacent in their mistakes; while there can hardly have been many so self-governed, so true to their convictions, so thoroughly superior to the world, so impartial and disinterested, and so devoted to the welfare of the people, individually and collectively. As long as the name of Robert Owen continues to be heard of, there will be some to laugh at it, but there will be more to love and cherish it. The probability seems to be that time will make his prodigious errors more palpable and unquestionable, but that it will at least in equal proportion exalt his name and fame, on account of some great intuitive truths which are at present about equally involved with his wildest mistakes and his noblest virtues."

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 16. At Hagley-lodge, Christ Church, New Zealand, the Rev. James Alexander Wallace, B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, V. of Wellow (1854), Somerset.

Oct. 11. At Beaconsfield, aged 81, the Rev. John Harsant.

Oct. 12. Aged 59, the Rev. James Hughes, B. of Llanrhyddlad (1843), Anglesey.

Oct. 14. At Grosvenor-place, Weymouth, aged 79, the Rev. John Cockayne, of Bath.

Aged 68, Rev. James Hayes, V. of Wyburnury, Cheshire.

Oct. 15. Aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Dalton, V. of Angle (1817), V. of St. Twinnel's (1855), and V. of Warren (1820), Pembroke-shire.

Oct. 16. At the Vicarage, aged 46, the Rev. George Bullack, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837, B.D. 1844, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, V. of Aldworth (1848), Berks.

Oct. 21. At Seend, aged 81, the Rev. George Thomas Chamberlaine, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1803, Worcester College, Oxford, Rector of Ansford, Somerset.

At Amptill-square, London, aged 76, the Rev. Samuel Hall, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, late P.C. of Billinge.

Oct. 26. At Oxford, aged 83, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1809, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, R. of Duntsbourne-Rouse (1810), Gloucestershire, V. of Yarnton (1803), Oxfordshire, and V. of Stoneleigh (1804), Warwickshire. Mr. Thomas at the time of his death, according to "Crookford's Clerical Directory," held the following valuable preferments:—Vicarage of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, value, £510; population, 668; promoted in 1804; patron, Lord Leigh. Vicarage of Yarnton, Oxon, value, £290; population, 317; promoted in 1803; patron, Sir George Dashwood, Bart. Rectory of Duntsbourne-Rouse, Gloucestershire, value, £243; population, 160; promoted in 1810; patrons, Cor-

pus Christi College, Oxford. Mr. Thomas leaves a widow, but no family.

Oct. 28. The Rev. *Thomas Taylor Lewis*, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, St. John's College, Cambridge, V. of Bridstow (1841), Herefordshire.

Oct. 31. At Herbranton, the Rev. *William Roch*, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822, Trinity College, Oxford, R. of Henry's-Moat (1821), and Herbranton (1827), and C. of Talbenny, Pembrokeshire.

Lately. The Rev. *Edwin Crane*, B.A. 1832, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, R. of Kington (1850), and P.C. of Huddington (1845), Worcester.

Nov. 2. At Cotgrave, aged 79, the Ven. *John Henry Browne*, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Ely (1816), and R. of Cotgrave (1811), Notts.

Nov. 3. In London, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Tyssen Jenner-Tyrell*, B.A. 1825, Oriol College, Oxford, younger son of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart., of Boreham, and younger brother of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, bart., of Boreham-house. The reverend gentleman (who has held the sinecure Rectories of Midley and Buckley, Kent, since 1833, was born January 22, 1804; he graduated at Oriol College, Oxford, February 3, 1825, and assumed the name and arms of Jenner, in addition to and before that of Tyrell, by royal license, May 5, 1828. The Rectories are in the gift of the deceased's brother, Sir J. T. Tyrell, bart. Mr. Jenner Tyrell was heir presumptive to the barony.

Nov. 4. At St. Mary's-cottage, Peckham, aged 61, the Rev. *John George Storie*, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1824, Magdalen College, Oxford, P.C. of St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham (1850), Surrey.

At Thornham, aged 31, the Rev. *Robert Louther Wilkinson*, B.A. 1850, M.A. 1852, Brasenose College, Oxford, C. of Middleton.

At Kentish-town, aged 88, the Rev. *Edvard Chaplin*, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1797, Merton College, Oxford, many years Reader to the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn.

Nov. 6. At 14, Endsleigh-st., Tavistock-sq., aged 32, the Rev. *John William Holdsworth*, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852, Magdalen College, Cambridge, V. of Linton (1856), Kent.

At Welling, Kent, aged 65, the Rev. *William Pashley*, M.A., late Rector of Aston Somerville.

Nov. 8. In Suffolk-st., Pall-mall, the Very Rev. *George Peacock*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, D.D. 1839, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, Dean of Ely (1839), R. of Wentworth (1847), Cambridgeshire, and Lowndean Professor of Astronomy (1836) in the University of Cambridge.

Nov. 10. At Combe, Dulverton, aged 63, the Rev. *John Sydenham*, R. of Brushford, Somerset.

Nov. 12. At Keston Rectory, Kent, aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph William Martin*, LL.B.

Oct. 15. At Elle Manse, the Rev. *George Miligan*, D.D., Minister of Elle.

Oct. 16. At the Manse of Tullynessie, in the 53rd year of his ministry, aged 76, the Rev. *James Paull*, D.D., Minister of the united parishes of Tullynessie and Forbes, and one of her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland.

Oct. 29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. *John Jaffray*, M.A., F.A.S., of the Free Church of Scotland.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 12, 1854. At Geelong, Australia, of apoplexy, aged 39, S. Stewart Townsend Carlow, esq.

July 5, 1858. At Wanganui, New Zealand, aged 26, Frederick Wemyss, Lieut. 65th Regt., son of Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss, C.B.

July 13. At Nusserabad, Capt. Herbert Stanley Cooper, 83rd Regt., third surviving son of the late Robert Chester Cooper, esq., of Brighton.

July 16. At Hagley-lodge, Christchurch, New

Zealand, the Rev. James Alexander Wallace, youngest son of the late Hugh Wallace, esq., of Downpatrick, co. Down.

July 19. At sea, on board the "Lightning," on his passage home from India, the day after he left Calcutta, aged 24, Frederick Wilmot Foster, Capt. 78th Highlanders, son of Augustus Foster, esq., of Warmwell, Dorchester, Dorset.

July 25. At sea, aged 24, Oliver Goldsmith, second officer of the "Dunsandle," third son of the late Comm. Charles Goldsmith, R.N., and a great-grand-nephew of the poet Oliver Goldsmith.

July 27. At sea, returning from Calcutta, aged 17, Lechmere Woodhouse Braine, Midshipman of the "Gertrude."

July 30. At Bengal, of cholera, George A., youngest son of the late John Neame, esq., of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.

Aug. 9. At Sidney, New South Wales, aged 27, Sidney Henry Cornish, esq., of Auckland, New Zealand.

Aug. 10. On board H.M.S. "Fury," returning from Pecheli to Hong-Kong, aged 24, James Buckland Cockell, Lieut. 93rd Regt.

At Calcutta, aged 42, Charles Peter White, Deputy Magistrate of Kalligunge, fourth son of Surgeon A. White, 44th Regt. He was long known as the most successful tiger hunter in East Bengal. He died in consequence of a wound from a buffalo received four days previously.

Aug. 12. Killed at Nam-tow, in China, after the capture and destruction of the fortress, aged 25, Robert William Danvers, esq., 70th Bengal N.I., second surviving son of Frederick Dawes Danvers, esq., of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster-pl.

At Mussoorie, Col. Hugh Fraser, C.B., Bengal Eng., late Commandant at Agra, and officiating Commissioner for the North-west Provinces of India.

Aug. 16. At Shanghai, China, aged 23, Burella Hunter, wife of the Rev. John S. Burdon, of the Church Missionary Society, and elder dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Dyer, Missionary to the Chinese.

Aug. 25. In camp, at Bustee, near Gorruckpore, Oude, of dysentery, aged 23, Lieut. A. Freese, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, only son of Arthur Freese, esq., Madras Civil Service.

Aug. 28. At Ceylon, East Indies, aged 22, Sarah, wife of H. C. Bury, esq., and dau. of John Hardy, esq., Stratford-on-Avon.

Aug. 29. At Arrah, India, aged 36, Capt. Fred. Geo. Elkington, 35th Regt.

Sept. 1. At Calcutta, on his way to Europe, aged 37, John Brigham, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 6th Regt. M.N.I., son of the late Wm. Brigham, esq., of Beverley.

Sept. 2. At Lucknow, after having been engaged at the storming of Delhi and throughout the Indian campaign, aged 27, Mr. William West, of Lutterworth, of the Hon. East India Company's Sappers and Miners, and son of Mr. John West, grazier, of Lutterworth.

Sept. 3. At Murree, aged 42, Major Arthur S. Mills, 58th Regt. N.I., eldest son of the late Rev. William Mills, D.D.

Sept. 5. Killed in the action near Goonah, while gallantly charging the enemy, aged 19, Alexander Fawcett, Lieut. 95th Regt.

Sept. 10. At Poona, aged 40, Dr. William Harry Pigou, H.E.I.C.S. Dr. Pigou held the post of photographer to the Company, and it was while engaged in photographic duties that he died at Poona.

Sept. 12. At Sultanpore, Bengal, Assheton William Craven, Cornet 7th Hussars, and B.A. of the University of Cambridge, only son of Wm. Craven, esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire, and of Bath.

Sept. 15. At Calcutta, aged 43, Lieut.-Col. William Grant Prendergast, Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Jeffery Prendergast.

On his way down the Ganges, on sick leave, aged 34, Capt. Edward Cannon, 17th M.N.I., Brigade-Major at Cawnpore, youngest son of Aneas Cannon, M.D., of Cheltenham.

Sept. 16. Near Beora, from sun-stroke, during the pursuit of the rebels who fled from the field after the signal victory of Gen. Mitchell on the previous day, Lieut. George Malcolm Shaw, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, second son of A. N. Shaw, esq.

Sept. 18. At Allahabad, of dysentery, Thomas James Duthoit, M.B., Assistant-Surgeon H.E.I.C. Service, son of Thomas Duthoit, of the Bank of England.

At Kurrachee, aged 38, Capt. Charles Ponsonby, 17th Regt. N.I., Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., Scinde Division of Bombay Army, eldest surviving son of the late Capt. John Ponsonby, R.N., of Springfield, Cumberland.

Sept. 25. At Jersey, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. J. Mainwaring, who served with distinction many years in the 51st Light Infantry, and subsequently in command of the 59th Regt.

On board the "Simla," off the Island of Socotra, aged 40, Col. Charles A. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 32nd Light Inf., and formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was the eldest son of the late Gen. Sir George Henry Berkeley, K.C.B., and was born 10th October, 1818. He entered the army in May, 1836. He served as military secretary to his father, then Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. Berkeley, during the successful operations against the Caffres in 1847. He also served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma; and in consequence, returned home invalided. He exchanged with Lieut.-Col. H. V. Brooke, C.B., from the Scots Fusilier Guards to the 32nd Regt., in July, 1857, and proceeded to India to join the head-quarters of his regiment, of which he succeeded to the chief command on the promotion of Major-Gen. Sir John E. W. Inglis, the hero of Lucknow. It was while serving with his gallant corps in India that he contracted his fatal illness. He received the Caffre medal, the medal and a clasp for Sebastopol and the Alma, was recently nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received for his services in the East the Order of the Medjidie of the fourth class.

Oct. 3. At Leicester Trinity Hospital, aged 101, a man who went by the name of Donovan, a native of Hungary, which country he left seventy years ago to join the British army as a volunteer. He stated that he had assumed the name of Donovan whilst residing in Ireland, as his real name was unpronounceable by the non-commissioned officers who had to make the daily roll call.

Oct. 4. At Burford, Oxfordsh., aged 88, Dorothea Catherine, widow of T. Ruddiman Stewart, esq., M.D., of Doncaster.

Oct. 6. At St. James's Barracks, Trinidad, Henry Edward Byam, Lieut. of the Grenadiers of H.M.'s 41st Regt., and Fort Adjutant of Trinidad.

Oct. 9. At Bermuda, aged 29, John Woodhouse Heseltine, esq., Paymaster Fife Artillery, elder son of Charles Heseltine, esq., late Collector of H.M.'s Customs at that island.

Oct. 10. Aged 68, Mr. Stewart Murray, formerly Curator of the Botanic Garden, Glasgow.

At Churton-pl., Pimlico, aged 72, Mr. James Traice, second son of the late Mrs. Traice, of Bury St. Edmunds, formerly a Lieut. in the 65th Regt.

Suddenly, Charlotte, wife of G. D. Nelson, esq., surgeon, of Bawtry.

Oct. 11. Rhoda Ann, wife of Mr. Edward Coleman Dray, of Leeds, Yorkshire, and youngest dau. of Thos. Blake, esq., of Seamore-house, Dymchurch, Kent.

Oct. 12. At Northfleet, the relict of Capt. Jackson, R.N.

At Wilcove, near Devonport, aged 13, John Graham Hewett, eldest son of Comm. Graham Hewett, R.N.

Oct. 13. At Haslar, aged 48, Alex. Stuart, esq., R.N., Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

At Lewes, aged 13, Warner Richardson, second son of Mr. W. E. Baxter, proprietor of the "Sussex Express."

At Leamington, aged 33, Lieut. W. W. Fortesque.

At Sittingbourne, Susannah, relict of Tassell Stanley, esq., of Davington.

Oct. 14. At Preston, aged 81, Mary, widow of John Whitehead, esq., of the firm of Horrocks, Whitehead, and Miller, cotton spinners, and only surviving sister of John and Samuel Horrocks, esqrs., M.P.'s for Preston—the latter for more than twenty years—and the last survivor of eighteen children of Mr. J. Horrocks, of Bradshaw and Edgeworth, Lancashire.

At Calais, aged 82, the Hon. Ann Rodney, dau. of the late Admiral Lord Rodney.

Thomas Walmsley, esq., of Bramhall-lodge, Cheshire, J.P. for the borough of Stockport.

At Leamington, aged 66, Mary, wife of Barnabas Sharp, esq., of Gainford, late of Bishopwearmouth.

At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 57, Thomas M. Keyworth, esq., of Lincoln.

At Thrapp, Stroud, aged 29, Anna, wife of A. J. Stanton, esq.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 39, Horatio N. Dickson, esq., of George-yard, Lombard-st., and St. Mary-pl., West Brompton.

Oct. 15. Suddenly, at Engsholm, near Stockholm, aged 61, Charles Gustavus Mosender, Prof. of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Mineralogy at the Royal Academy of Sciences, Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star, and hon. member of various scientific societies. He was the author of several scientific papers, and the discoverer of four new metals, viz., lanthanum, didymium, erbium, and terbium.

On board the steamer "Candia," in the Red Sea, on his passage from India, Lieut. John Geo. Willis, 9th Royal Lancers, only surviving son of the Rev. W. Downes Willis, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Eisted, Sussex.

At Chardstock, Dorset, Gambier-Digby, third son of Edward Elbro' Woodcock, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Aged 31, Johanna Chichester Harvey, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Harvey, Canon of Bristol.

Charlotte-Anne, wife of the Rev. T. D. Hales, Incumbent of St. John's, Richmond, Surrey.

At Portsea, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Sprent, esq., solicitor.

Oct. 16. At Woodbine-cottage, Ore, aged 70, Sarah, wife of Mr. Richard Selden, sen., formerly and for many years of High-st., Hastings.

At Higham, Stratford St. Mary, aged 81, Mary, widow of Thomas Sheen, esq.

At Radford-hall, the residence of her nephew, Mr. Lythall, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of H. W. Barnes, esq., of Edgbaston.

At Flushing, aged 70, Susan Elizabeth, widow of R. S. Sutton, esq., of Flushing, Cornwall.

At Florence, Charles Gregorie, esq., formerly Capt. 13th Light Dragoons.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 92, Elizabeth, widow of John Goodchild, esq., late of Pallion.

Oct. 17. At Hill's-buildings, St. Sidwell's, Exeter, after a short illness, aged 80, William Mineard Bennett, esq. Having left Exeter early in life, of which city he was a native, Mr. Bennett placed himself under the instruction of Sir Thomas Lawrence, —Harlowe, whose great promise was so early blighted by death, having been a contemporary pupil with him. Mr. Bennett attained in London a considerable reputation as a painter of portraits and miniatures, and lived, moreover, in the society of many of the most dis-

pus Christi College, Oxford. Mr. Thomas leaves a widow, but no family.

Oct. 25. The Rev. *Thomas Taylor Lewis*, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, St. John's College, Cambridge, V. of Bruton, 1841. Herefordshire.

Oct. 31. At Hereford, the Rev. *William Esch*, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822, Trinity College, Oxford, R. of Henry-Moat 1821, and Hereford 1827, and C. of Tubbenny, Pembrokeshire.

Nov. 1. The Rev. *Edmund Crane*, B.A. 1832, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, R. of Kingston (1859), and P.C. of Huddington 1845, Wore.

Nov. 2. At Cotgrave, aged 79, the Ven. *John Henry Browne*, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Ely 1816, and R. of Cotgrave 1811, Wore.

Nov. 3. In London, aged 55, the Rev. *Charles Tyson Jenner-Tyrell*, B.A. 1825, Oriel College, Oxford, younger son of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart., of Boreham, and younger brother of Sir John Tyson Tyrell, bart., of Boreham-house. The reverend gentleman who has held the sinecure Rectories of Midley and Bursley, Kent, since 1833, was born January 22, 1824; he graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, February 3, 1825, and assumed the name and arms of Jenner, in addition to and before that of Tyrell, by royal licence, May 5, 1848. The Rectories are in the gift of the deceased's brother, Sir J. T. Tyrell, bart. Mr. Jenner Tyrell was heir presumptive to the baronetcy.

Nov. 4. At St. Mary's-cottage, Peckham, aged 61, the Rev. *John George Sorrie*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1824, Magdalen College, Oxford, P.C. of St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham 1850, Surrey.

At Thornham, aged 31, the Rev. *Robert Lovelace Wilkinson*, B.A. 1851, M.A. 1852, Brasenose College, Oxford, C. of Mileton.

At Kentish-town, aged 58, the Rev. *Edward Chaplin*, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1797, Merton College, Oxford, many years Reader to the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn.

Nov. 6. At 14, Embury-st., Tavistock-sq., aged 32, the Rev. *John William Holdsworth*, B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852, Magdalen College, Cambridge, V. of Linton 1858, Kent.

At Welling, Kent, aged 63, the Rev. *William Pashley*, M.A., late Rector of Astin Somerville.

Nov. 9. In Suffolk-st., Pall-mall, the Very Rev. *George Penock*, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, D.D. 1839, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, Dean of Ely 1829, R. of Wentworth 1847, Cambridgeshire, and Lowndean Professor of Astronomy 1856, in the University of Cambridge.

Nov. 10. At Combe, Dulverton, aged 63, the Rev. *John Sydenham*, R. of Brushford, Somerset.

Nov. 12. At Keaton Rectory, Kent, aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph William Martin*, LL.B.

Oct. 15. At Elm Manse, the Rev. *George Milligan*, D.D., Minister of Elm.

Oct. 16. At the Manse of Tullyneslo, in the 13rd year of his ministry, aged 76, the Rev. *James Paul*, D.D., Minister of the united parishes of Tullyneslo and Forbes, and one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland.

Oct. 29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. *John Jaffray*, M.A., F.A.S., of the Free Church of Scotland.

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Oct. 6. At St. James's Barracks, Trinidad, Henry Edward Byam, Lieut. of the Grenadiers of H.M.'s 41st Regt., and Fort Adjutant of Trinidad.

Oct. 9. At Bermuda, aged 29, John Woodhouse Heseltine, esq., Paymaster Fifte Artillery, elder son of Charles Heseltine, esq., late Collector of H.M.'s Customs at that island.

Oct. 10. Aged 68, Mr. Stewart Murray, formerly Curator of the Botanic Garden, Glasgow.

At Churton-pl., Pimlico, aged 72, Mr. James Traice, second son of the late Mrs. Traice, of Bury St. Edmunds, formerly a Lieut. in the 65th Regt.

Suddenly, Charlotte, wife of G. D. Nelson, esq., surgeon, of Bavtry.

Oct. 11. Rhoda Ann, wife of Mr. Edward Coleman Dray, of Leeds, Yorkshire, and youngest dau. of Thos. Blake, esq., of Sycamore-house, Dymchurch, Kent.

Oct. 12. At Northfleet, the relict of Capt. Jackson, R.N.

At Wilcove, near Devonport, aged 13, John Graham Hewett, eldest son of Comm. Graham Hewett, R.N.

Oct. 13. At Haslar, aged 48, Alex. Stuart, esq., R.N., Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

At Lewes, aged 13, Warner Richardson, second son of Mr. W. E. Baxter, proprietor of the "Sussex Express."

At Leamington, aged 33, Lieut. W. W. Portesque.

At Sittingbourne, Susannah, relict of Tassell Stanley, esq., of Davington.

Oct. 14. At Preston, aged 81, Mary, widow of John Whitehead, esq., of the firm of Horrocks, Whitehead, and Miller, cotton spinners, and only surviving sister of John and Samuel Horrocks, esqrs., M.P.'s for Preston—the latter for more than twenty years—and the last survivor of eighteen children of Mr. J. Horrocks, of Bradshaw and Edgeworth, Lancashire.

At Calais, aged 82, the Hon. Ann Rodney, dau. of the late Admiral Lord Rodney.

Thomas Walsley, esq., of Bramhall-lodge, Cheshire, J.P. for the borough of Stockport.

At Leamington, aged 66, Mary, wife of Barnabas Sharp, esq., of Gainford, late of Bishopwearmouth.

At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 57, Thomas M. Keyworth, esq., of Lincoln.

At Thrupp, Stroud, aged 29, Anna, wife of A. J. Stanton, esq.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 39, Horatio N. Dickson, esq., of George-yard, Lombard-st., and St. Mary-pl., West Brompton.

Oct. 15. Suddenly, at Engsholm, near Stockholm, aged 61, Charles Gustavus Mosander, Prof. of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Mineralogy at the Royal Academy of Sciences, Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star, and hon. member of various scientific societies. He was the author of several scientific papers, and the discoverer of four new metals, viz., lanthanum, didymium, erbium, and terbium.

On board the steamer "Candia," in the Red Sea, on his passage from India, Lieut. John Geo. Willis, 9th Royal Lancers, only surviving son of the Rev. W. Downes Willis, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Elsted, Sussex.

At Chardstock, Dorset, Gambier-Digby, third son of Edward Elbro' Woodcock, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Aged 31, Johanna Chichester Harvey, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Harvey, Canon of Bristol.

Charlotte-Anne, wife of the Rev. T. D. Hales, Incumbent of St. John's, Richmond, Surrey.

At Portsea, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Sprent, esq., solicitor.

Oct. 16. At Woodbine-cottage, Ore, aged 70, Sarah, wife of Mr. Richard Selden, sen., formerly and for many years of High-st., Hastings.

At Higham, Stratford St. Mary, aged 81, Mary, widow of Thomas She-n, esq.

At Radford-hall, the residence of her nephew, Mr. Lythall, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of H. W. Barnes, esq., of Edgbaston.

At Flushing, aged 70, Susan Elizabeth, widow of R. S. Sutton, esq., of Flushing, Cornwall.

At Florence, Charles Gregorie, esq., formerly Capt. 13th Light Dragoons.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 92, Elizabeth, widow of John Goodchild, esq., late of Pallion.

Oct. 17. At Hill's-buildings, St. Sidwell's, Exeter, after a short illness, aged 80, William Mineard Bennett, esq. Having left Exeter early in life, of which city he was a native, Mr. Bennett placed himself under the instruction of Sir Thomas Lawrence.—Harlowe, whose great promise was so early blighted by death, having been a contemporary pupil with him. Mr. Bennett attained in London a considerable reputation as a painter of portraits and miniatures, and lived, moreover, in the society of many of the most dis-

Oct. 26. At Croydon, aged 73, Benjamin Hamilton, esq.

At Edinburgh, of bronchitis, Mrs. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, grand-dau. of Sir Walter Scott, and dau. of Mr. John Gibson Lockhart. Like nearly all the descendants of the great Scottish novelist and poet, she has been cut off in the prime of life. She was married a few years since to Mr. Hope Scott, the eminent barrister, who took the latter surname on his succeeding to the Abbotsford estates. She has left a family of three young children, the youngest of whom is only a few weeks old.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, of consumption, aged 20, Helen, fourth and youngest dau. of the late Col. Martin Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders.

At Broxbourne, Herts, aged 88, Martha, eldest dau. of the late Nicholas Lutyens, esq., formerly of the same place.

In London, of bronchitis, Catherine Clarke Andrews, dau. of the late Robert Martin, solicitor, of Launceston.

At Shopwyke, near Chichester, aged 50, Frances Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Pilkington, canon residentiary of Chichester Cathedral.

Oct. 27. At Hastings, aged 29, Lieut. Henry Robert Tomlin, Royal Marines, Light Infantry, eldest son of James Tomlin, R.N.

At Brighton, aged 80, Capt. John Sparrow, formerly of Dolycoorswyn, Merionethshire, and Bramshot-place, Liphook, Hants, and late of Weymouth-st., Portland-place.

At his residence, Walthamstow, Essex, aged 14, William Walker Drake, esq., the last of his generation.

At the Vicarage, Priors Hardwick, aged 55, Anne Maria, wife of the Rev. J. M. Knott.

At Glenville, near Southampton, aged 84, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Joshua Smith, esq., M.P., of Erle Stoke-park, Wilts.

At Vienna, Madame Ida Pfeiffer.

At her son's, at Hazleton, Gloucestershire, aged 97, Elizabeth, relict of James Humphriss, esq., late of Chadlington, Oxon, and aunt to Mrs. B. Harris, of Napton-on-the-Hill.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Clarendon-villas, South-street, Kensington-park, aged 74, Charles Howse, esq., formerly of the Comptroller's Department, Stamp-office, Somerset-house.

At Mansion-row, Brompton, Kent, aged 75, Francis Hope, esq.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, aged 72, Anna, relict of Arthur Burdett, esq.

Oct. 28. At the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. S. Cragg, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Coventry, Mary Cotgrave, dau. of the late Sir John Cotgrave, knt., and Catherine Crewe, his first wife, of Netherleigh-house, Eaton-road.

At her house, in Gascoyne-place, aged 77, Elisabetha, widow of Henry Bull Strangways, esq., of Shapwick, Somerset, and eldest dau. of the late Harry Bewes, esq.

After a short illness, Hugh Thomas Stafford, esq., of C-mygrane-lodge, county Longford, and of Hardwicke-st., Dublin, eldest son of the late Thomas Stafford, esq., of Porto Bello, in the county of Roscommon, and J.P. for the above counties.

At Whipton, aged 76, John Russell, esq., solicitor, late of Exeter.

At Guernsey, aged 24, Katherine Maria, wife of Capt. W. P. K. Browne, late Adjutant East Norfolk Militia, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Mark Waters, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

At Swansea, aged 65, Arthur Dalton, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Martha, widow of John Rolls, esq., of Bryanstone-square, London, and of the Hendre, Monmouthshire.

At his residence, Lindsay-houses, Chelsea, aged 88, Thomas Bonnor, esq.

Oct. 29. At Stockbridge-house, Chichester, aged 63, Charles William Crickitt, esq., late of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and youngest son of John

Crickitt, esq., formerly a Proctor of Doctors' Commons.

At his residence, Devonport-villas, Stamford-road, Kingsland, aged 89, John Hoskin, esq., R.N., late Superintendent of H.M.'s Revenue Cruisers.

Suddenly, in St. Giles's-st., Oxford, aged 40, Elizabeth Phene, wife of Alderman Richard James Spiers, of that city.

At Warwick-st., Pimlico, Louisa Emily, wife of Rowland F. Jermyn, esq.

At Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, Emma Louisa Keith Hammet, relict of the late James Esdaile Hammet, esq.

At Paddock-house, Deal, aged 58, Benjamin Hulke, esq., many years Town Clerk.

At Brighton, aged 55, Samuel Gregory, esq., F.R.C.S.L., late of Sheffield.

Aged 22, Ellen Lucy, youngest dau. of John Booth Freer, M.D., of New Grove-house, Brentford.

Oct. 30. At Ringrone-house, Salcombe, the seat of Lord Kinsale, of consumption, aged 42, W. Haberfeld, esq., formerly of London.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. William Fuller, R.N.

At Brussels, Martha Elizabeth, relict of Geo. Rix Curtis, esq., of Gainsborough, and only sister of Sir James H. Turing, bart., H.B.M.'s Consul at Rotterdam.

At her residence, Portland-square, Plymouth, aged 71, Elizabeth Score Lampen, widow of the Rev. Robert Lampen, Vicar of Probus, Cornwall, and prebendary of Exeter.

At Vienna, the Baroness de Bourqueney, wife of the French Ambassador in that city.

At Blackheath-park, aged 64, E. Fellows, esq.

At Milan, aged 79, the second and only surviving son of Mozart.

Oct. 31. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 15, the Hon. Charles Evelyn Lambert, second son of the Earl of Cavan.

Suddenly, at Blacklands, Plympton, aged 71, William Braddon, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall.

At Shannon-grove, aged 65, Marianne, wife of John Shannon Moore, esq., of Shannon-grove, co. Down, and third dau. of the late Alexander Chesney, esq., of Paecklet, co. Down.

At Beaufort-pl. East, aged 84, Amelia Walton, Grosvenor-place, Bath, widow of John Bentley Walton, R.N.

At Ainslie-pl., Edinburgh, Annabella M'Cartney, wife of the Hon. Lord Cowan.

At Auchinleck-castle, Forfarshire, Jas. Mitchell, esq., of Auchinleck.

At George-st., Edinburgh, Flora Tower, wife of George Moir, esq., Sheriff of Stirlingshire.

At Anglesey-crescent, Hants, aged 69, James Hepworth, esq.

At the Howe, Halstead, Essex, aged 42, Chas. Birkbeck Hornor.

At Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 39, John McNicoll, esq., of Liverpool.

At West-Mall, Clifton, Gloucestershire, aged 91, Anne, widow of Major Samuel Bayly, 56th Regt. R.I.P.

At his residence, in Euston-road, Euston-sq., aged 73, Henry Feyron, esq., of the Russian Consulate General.

At Sunderland, aged 31, Henry, son of John Eyton, esq., of Nantwich.

At his residence, Little Smith-st., Westminster, aged 77, Banks Robert Nodder, esq.

At Hambledon, aged 80, Maria, widow of Dr. Bulbeck.

At his residence, West Parleigh, Kent, aged 62, John Charlton, esq.

Lately, Aged 65, Vice-Admiral Vaillant, formerly Governor-General of the Antilles, and for a short time Minister of Marine during Louis Napoleon's Presidency of the Republic.

At Renaix, at the age of 106 years, one month, and two days, Madame Masure, the oldest woman in Belgium.

John Elliott, esq., and dau. of the late John Martin, esq., of Paul's Grove, Hants, and Ashley, Sussex.

At Wingham, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Samuel Sankey, of Eythorne.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 54, Amelia Frederics, wife of Edward Burn, esq.

At Weybridge, Surrey, aged 22, Eleanor Halford, wife of Charles Eales, esq., and dau. of Capt. Rose Fuller, R.N.

Christopher Rawdon, esq., of Elm-house, near Liverpool, county and borough magistrate.

Aged 48, John Davie Morris Stirling, esq., of Blackrange.

At the residence of his eldest son, Lanark-villa, Brixton, aged 78, William Lockhart, esq., late of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

At Farnworth, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas Whittaker, of Irwell-house, Ringley, near Bolton.

At Charing, Francis, son of Edward Norwood, esq., of Charing.

Oct. 22. At Littlehampton, Sussex, aged 23, Miss Auldjo, of Noel-house, Kensington, youngest dau. of the late T. Richardson Auldjo, esq.

At North Dalton, Driffield, Yorkshire, Henry Woodall, esq., Solicitor.

At the Brooklands, Holt-hill, aged 59, Mary Ann Lloyd, wife of Wm. Fox, esq., of Birkenhead.

At St. Leonard's, Eleanor Jane, wife of George Tomlinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, and dau. of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire.

Aged 40, George Mence, esq., Secretary of St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old-street.

At Promenade, Cheltenham, aged 70, James Clery, esq., Paymaster R.N.

At the residence of her son, St. Ann's-terrace, North Brixton, aged 85, Mary, relict of William Willis, esq., of St. James's-street.

Mr. William Davis, marine painter, of Weymouth.

Of scarlatina, aged 6, Arthur Bainbridge; and on the 23rd inst., in his fifth year, John Edmund, third and fourth sons of Charles Hardy, esq., of Odsall-house, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Aged 46, Eliza, wife of Sigismund Stiebel, esq., of Gordon-sq.

At Kensington-park-villas, Notting-hill, aged 70, Catherine Snell, widow of Major James Burke.

Oct. 23. At Sydney-place, Bath, Col. Sir Robt. Preston, Bart., of Valleyfield, co. Perth, and of Old Sydney-place, Bath. Sir Robert will be long freshly remembered among us for his exemplary kindness of heart, and his readiness to do good in the sphere in which he moved. He took a warm interest in all that concerned the prosperity of the city; our local institutions found in him a zealous supporter; while his private charities strongly testified to the sincerity of his desire to promote the welfare of the humbler classes. The name of Preston, which is of great antiquity in North Britain, was assumed by the ancestors of the present family from their territorial possessions in Mid Lothian, in the time of Malcolm Cean Mohr. The first of the family upon record is Leolphus de Preston, living temp. William the Lion, whose grandson, Sir William de Preston, knt., was one of the Scottish nobles summoned to Berwick by Edward I. in the competition for the Crown of Scotland, between Bruce and Balliol, in 1294. The late Sir Robert (who was a colonel in the army) was the eighth Baronet, the first holder of the title having been Sir George Preston, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, March 31, 1637. Sir Robert succeeded to the title in 1847, in which year his father, the seventh Baronet, died, at the advanced age of 90. The present Baronet is Henry, brother of the late Sir Robert, and a Commander in the Royal Navy.—*Bath Paper.*

At Clifton, by falling accidentally from St.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCV.

Vincent's Rocks, aged 17, Mary Isabella, the beloved dau. of the Rev. H. Sylvester Richmond, Rector of Wyck Risington, near Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter." Miss Richmond was on a visit to Mrs. Marshall, the widow of a clergyman residing at Clifton. The young lady went out in the afternoon on Saturday last to take a stroll upon the Downs, after which she wandered to a cliff called the Lion's Head Cliff, which stands at an elevation of upwards of 300 feet from the road below, in search of wild flowers, as she was fond of botanical pursuits. From this tremendous height the unhappy young lady fell. In her descent she was observed to beat against the projecting points of the cliff, and finally to pitch on her head on the winding road which skirts the river.

At Nice, aged 77, Major-Gen. J. H. Collette, B.E.I.C.S., one of the last surviving officers present at the siege of Seringapatam and battle of Assaye.

William Wright, esq., of Wirksworth.

At Brightlingsea, aged 42, Lucy, wife of Capt. Banks, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. J. Clark, builder, of Great Bentley.

At Heigham-lodge, Norwich, aged 64, Timothy Steward, esq.

At his residence, North Dalton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, aged 52, Henry Woodall, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 78, Christopher Rawdon, esq.

At Bath, aged 89, Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. John Pine-Coffin, formerly of Portledge.

Oct. 24. In St. Aubyn-st., Devonport, aged 68, Capt. J. C. Gill, R.N. The deceased was one of the few remaining survivors who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar.

At Kempsey, near Worcester, aged 78, Maria Molineux, late of Long Melford, relict of the Rev. G. F. Molineux, Rector of Ryton, Salop.

At Ben Rhyddington, Yorkshire, aged 47, Lieut.-Colonel Towgood, of Arborfield, Reading, late of the 35th B.N.I., fifth son of the late Matthew Towgood, of St. Neot's, Hants.

At Callander, Isabella, wife of W. F. Kenmore, esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.

Suddenly, at her residence, Bernard-street, Russell-sq., aged 84, Martha Hoper, widow of the late Richard Wrangham, esq.

Aged 76, Thomas Pollett, esq., of Latton, Essex.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Fulham, aged 63, Eliza, widow of George Rix Clarke, esq.

At Parsonage-house, Ilford, Mary, widow of Christian Burmester, esq., late of Hamburg, and dau. of the late William Waltham, esq., magistrate of the borough of Malton.

At Portishead, Somerset, aged 72, Maria, widow of A. Ford, esq., of Bristol.

At Threepwood-house, Haydon-bridge, Northumberland, aged 34, Jane Westgarth, wife of William Bewicke, esq.

Oct. 25. At Bath, aged 30, Frances Laura, wife of Edwin Avery, esq., of Cheltenham.

At Beddington, Surrey, aged 97, William Bristow, esq., of Beddington.

At Dublin, of paralysis, aged 35, Thomas Bennett, jun., esq., J.P., of Castleroe, co. Londonderry.

At Purse Caundle, aged 56, Lieut.-Colonel Huddleston.

Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. Walker Brewster, of Stanley-villas, New Brompton, and for many years of New Bond-street.

Aged 70, Martha, wife of Alexander Plimpton, esq., Stockwell-common.

Of consumption, aged 39, Susan, wife of Richard Bullen, esq., and niece of the late Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, G.C.B.

At Sunderland, aged 74, Henry Tanner, esq.

At Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, Janet, relict of Edward Boyd, esq., of Merton-hall, Wigton-shire, N.B.

At the residence of his son, the Curate of St. Columb Major, aged 73, Charles Henry Podmore, son of the late Rev. Richard Podmore, V. of Cranbrook, Appledore, and Ebony, Kent.

Suddenly, at Newmarket, Mr. Robert Ridsdale, well known in the sporting world as the owner of "St. Giles," who won the Derby in 1832, and of "Mangrove," the winner of the St. Leger in the same year. He retired to bed at his usual hour, eleven o'clock, and on the servant going to his room in the morning, she discovered him dead upon the floor. Mr. Ridsdale resided for many years at York, and kept up a princely establishment at Murton, where his hospitality and kindness gained many friends. The cold shadow of adversity, however, induced him to break up his Murton farm, and for many years he has resided in comparative seclusion at Newmarket.

Mademoiselle Pauline Lefevre, a favourite French actress, has died at Marseilles, under peculiar and distressing circumstances. She had been to see an orphan niece, placed in a charitable asylum, and had found the child blind. The sudden discovery so affected Mademoiselle Lefevre that she went home ill, and, becoming insane, died in eight days.

At Buckingham-villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 67, Capt. John Leigh Beckford, R.N.

A dwarf named Rhebebourg, who was only 60 centimetres (23½ inches) high, has just died in the Rue du Four, St. Germain, aged 90. He was, when young, in the service of the Duchess d'Orleans, mother of King Louis Philippe, with the title of "butler," but he performed none of the duties of the office. After the first revolution broke out he was employed to convey despatches abroad, and, for that purpose, was dressed as a baby, the despatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him. For the last twenty-five years he lived in the Rue du Four, and during all that time never went out. He had a great repugnance to strangers, and was alarmed when he heard the voice of one; but in his own family he was very lively and cheerful in his conversation. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of 5,000*fr.*—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Last of the (Quack) Barons.—Baron Spolasco, a quack doctor, well known in Gloucestershire and South Wales, recently died in New York. The Baron, whether truly or not we cannot say, used to parade in his villas, in the way of recommendation, that he had escaped from the wreck of the Killarney steamer, and by a grand appearance and great impudence he contrived to get a great many dupes, and to make a great deal of money. Frequently he made his appearance in a carriage drawn by four horses, with postillions, hired to make a sensation; he was the pink of fashion in dress, but occasionally wore a mountebank costume. His humbug, however, lasted only for a season, although it was a pretty long one, and he then took his departure for the United States, and here he seems to have fallen into poverty before he "shuffled off this mortal coil." "His first official appearance here was majestic," says the *New York Daily Tribune*, "an office under the St. Bobolink Hotel; clean kid gloves; out driving every day; the coronets on the harness replated; the brims of the hat curling like the top of a Corinthian pillar. This lasted a short time, when some difficulty about rent occurred with his landlord (an unreasonable person), and the Baron moved a little lower down in the scale of appearances. From this time he kept continually changing his residence, which grew smaller and smaller every time—and then he disappeared altogether."—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

John Hatton Annesley, esq., of Morsland-ledge, Hants, eldest and only surviving son of Alexander Annesley, esq., late of Hyde-hall, Herts, Cadogan-place, and the Marine-parade,

Brighton, has recently died childless. Had Mr. Annesley died intestate, his heir-at-law would have been his nephew, Mr. Ernest Jones, the well-known Chartist leader; but so great was the animosity he entertained for Mr. Jones, on account of the democratic principles of the latter, that he has left his entire property (reserving a life interest for his widow) to utter strangers, thus cutting Mr. Jones off from a fine fortune, which, by every ordinary and customary course, would have come into his hands.—*Star.*

Another of the contemporaries of Burns has been gathered to his fathers. At Hurlford, aged 90, James Neil. He had many reminiscences of the bard, which he was accustomed to relate with great glee. Amongst others we may mention the following:—They were ploughing together at a match on the Struther's farm here. Among the prizes was one for the best kept harness. Burns excited the mirth of the field by appearing with a straw harness, and the judge awarded him the prize for his ingenuity. Throughout the whole day Burns kept calling at the boy who aided him, "Scud on! scud on! Davie, if we be wurst, we'll not be last."—*Ardrossan Herald.*

The Chevalier de Negrelli who was known to the British public as the opponent of Mr. Stephenson in the Suez Canal question, died recently at Vienna.

Nov. 1. At Brighton, aged 81, Colin Campbell, esq., late Physician-General in Bengal.

At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 60, Mary, wife of John C. Williamson, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Euphemia Gordon, relict of Thomas Knox Hannington, esq.

At Whyke, near Chichester, aged 52, Georgiana Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Maximilian Bethune, LL.D., Rector of Worth, and wife of the Rev. Chas. Buckner, B.D., Rector of Whyke, and of West Stoke, Sussex.

At Tenby, Capt. Saunders, R.A., of Woolwich.

At Brighton, aged 75, E. Fuller Maitland, esq., of Park-place, Henley-on-Thames.

Suddenly, just as he was about entering Drury-lane Theatre to fulfil his duties in the orchestra, Mr. W. Blagrove, a well-known member of the best London bands, a talented performer, and brother of our most eminent English violinist.

At Goodamoor, Barbara, fourth dau. of the late Paul Treby Treby, esq.

At Bawdsey, aged 40, Mary, wife of Thomas Easterton, esq.

At St. Martin's, Leicester, aged 3, Frederick, second son of Thomas Henry Pares, esq.

Aged 69, John Meeson, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, and Duval's, Grays, Essex.

Suddenly, at Grange-villa, Tring, from an attack of apoplexy, aged 68, Josiah Spode, esq., formerly chief police magistrate of Hobart-town, Tasmania.

At Duncan-villas, Richmond, Surrey, aged 69, Mr. John Webster.

At Mount-st., Westminster-road, aged 43, Mr. Charles Campbell.

At Salkeld-hall, near Penrith, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Robert Hodgson, esq.

Nov. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Joseph Allen, esq., formerly of the India House, eldest son of the late R. Allen, esq., M.D., of London.

At Chamber-hall, Bolton, aged three months, Anne Helena, dau. of Joseph Crook, esq., M.P.

At Monkland-house, Lanarkshire, N.B., aged 68, William Murray, esq.

At Tillingham-hall, a. et 87, Mr. Wm. Payne. He filled the office of churchwarden for forty years.

At Tenby, aged 29, Capt. Henry Robt Saunders, R.A., son of the late Robert John Saunders, esq., of Eltham.

At Blendon-cottage, Bexley, Kent, aged 85, Miss Judith Hodgson.

At Tavistock-sq., aged 74, Martha, wife of Stephen Richards, esq.

At Merton Parsonage, Surrey, aged 69, Char-

wallia" appears to have been the first regular man-of-war that ever passed between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. In her cruise she made various prizes, and when off the coast of Peru a detachment of seamen was landed at Elo, under the command of Lieut. Elton and two other officers, and after a skirmish, succeeded in their object—that of obtaining fresh food for their sick. A day or two afterwards, when on the way to Lima, a brig was captured, which was manned as a tender, and placed under the command of Lieut. Elton. We next find him in the "Dreadnought," bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sotheby, employed off Ushant, on which station he was wounded in a sanguinary boat attack, Sept. 9th, 1810. He subsequently served under the flag of Lord Exmouth, in the "Caledonia," 120, from which ship he appears to have been promoted to the command of the "Cephalus" sloop, June 7th, 1814. He attained post rank on July 1st, 1831, being placed on the retired list. Capt. Elton married, in 1816, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart., and relict of Peter Touchet, esq., and has left issue.

Aged 40, William Atkins, esq., of Ascott-house, Somersetshire, and Trelawney, Jamaica.

Aged 35, Maria Anne, wife of the Rev. W. M. Punshon, of Horbury-crescent, Notting-hill.

At Stratford-green, Essex, aged 53, Thomas Webster Harby, esq.

In London, aged 84, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. W. Gwynett Hornidge, Vicar of Churcham and Ministerworth, Gloucestershire.

At Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 32, Elizabeth Jane, wife of the Rev. T. H. Tarlton, late Incumbent of Warmley, Gloucestershire.

At Croydon, aged 60, Mary, widow of Richard Barrett, of Waddon.

At her residence, at Blackheath, aged 72, Miss Mary E. Sneyd, of Byrkley-lodge, Staffordshire.

At his residence, Bedford-pl., Russell-sq., aged 53, Alfred Thomas Baker, esq., Solicitor.

Nov. 11. In Old Elvet, Durham, aged 71, Dr. William Green.

Frances, wife of Douglas Charles Gardiner, esq., of Tottenham-park, Tottenham.

At Hampton-Gay House, aged 61, Sarah, wife of Charles Venables, esq.

At his residence, White'aven, aged 75, John Spencer, esq., J.P. for the co. of Cumberland.

At the Ivanhoe Baths, Ashby de la Zouch, aged 67, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. D. Gabell, D.D., formerly Head-master of Winchester College.

At Blackheath-pk., James Bunce, esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench.

At Spital-hall, Cheshire, aged 66, Charles Inman, esq.

At East Cowes Parsonage, Frances, wife of the Rev. W. V. Hennah, and third dau. of the late Richard Oglander, esq.

At Holland-grove, North Brixton, the residence of his brother, aged 21, George, younger son of the late Edward Tannar, esq., of Penang.

At Brighton, aged 39, Mary, wife of John Muggeridge, esq.

At his residence, Havel-st., Camberwell, aged 87, Mr. William Whitaker, upwards of 60 years clock and watchmaker, High-st., Camberwell.

At Chatham, aged 80, Frederick Spencer Boxer, Lieut. R.M. Light Infantry. The date of his seniority is the 25th of Sept., 1834; and on the 25th of August, 1855, he joined the "Indefatigable," 50, Capt. Thomas Hope, and proceeded to the south coast of America, as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone; and on the 30th of Oct., 1857, on the ship being paid off at Devonport, he joined the head-quarters of his division. He was the youngest captain in the Royal Artillery, who, with Lady Boxer, his mother, was at the Hospital in time to witness his death.

Nov. 12. At South Darenth, Kent, aged 66, Edward Cresy, esq., architect.

At Champs Elysées, Paris, aged 67, Rear-Admiral Charles Simon.

At Edinburgh, aged 68, Major-General H. J. Wood, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, and of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

At Fulham, Frances Elizabeth, relict of Edward Vertignas, esq., of London.

Suddenly, at his residence, Woodland-villa, Wanstead, Essex, aged 63, Robert Watson, esq., Solicitor, of Moorgate-st., London.

At West Newington, Edinburgh, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Walter Fairlie, and youngest dau. of the late Adam Bittleston, esq., of Maryport.

At Bath, aged 70, Paul Briscoe, of London, for many years Governor of the Royal Hospital, and a liberal supporter of most of the metropolitan charitable institutions.

At Hastings, aged 76, Mary, wife of Matthew Wiggins, esq.

At his residence, Lewes, aged 77, Mr. John Baxter, publisher of the "Library of Agriculture," and other well-known works.

At Clevedon, Somersetshire, aged 55, Jane Caroline, second surviving dau. of the late Thomas Lee, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

Margaret Isabella, wife of Mr. Wm. Houghton, of the Sands, Runfold, near Farnham, Surrey.

At the house of her son, George Stokes, esq., aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes, of Porchester-Gardens, Bayswater.

At his residence, Lambridge, aged 97, Christopher Ballinger, esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of Waleot. He was for many years Alderman of Bath, and had filled most of the public offices. By his death the Eastern Dispensary has lost a steady and sincere friend.

At Albion-terrace, Folkestone, aged 82, John Bateman, esq., Surgeon, many years a magistrate of the borough.

Nov. 13. At Gloucester-st., Belgrave-road, Pimlico, aged 74, Rice Harris, esq.

Ellen, wife of William Henderson, esq., of Chester-place, Hyde-park-sq., and Lancaster-pl., Strand.

At Upper Porchester-st., Hyde-park, aged 82, Miss Mary Lemon.

At her house in Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Charlotte Chetwynd, eldest dau. of the late Viscount Chetwynd.

At his residence, Portland-sq., Bristol, aged 62, Henry Vallance, esq.

At Porters, Hertfordshire, aged 65, William Joseph Myers, esq.

At her house, Allseop-terr., Marybone-road, aged 83, Mary, relict of John Allseop, esq.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Scott, St. James's-sq., Notting-hill, aged 81, Matilda, relict of Captain H. Willis, Royal Artillery.

At his residence, Cottage-road, aged 67, Peter Bolton Stretch, esq.

At Heighley-house, Chudleigh, Devon, of diphtheria, aged 4, Edwin Madox Lloyd Lloyd Jones, son of the Rev. David Lloyd Jones, of Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire.

At Beaulieu-house, Southsea, Hants, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. James Green, R.N.

At Liverpool-terr., Islington, Catherine Maria, eldest dau. of the late Henry and Mary Ann Newman, and grand-dau. of the late Alderman Newman, of London.

At Brighton, aged 33, Thomas Hatchard, esq., of Piccadilly, London, brother of the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Suddenly, at Budleigh Salterton, aged 61, H. Martin, esq.

Suddenly, at Brook-hall, Wighill, Maria, dau. of the late James Brook, esq., of Hall Field-house, Wetherby, and formerly of Leeds.

Nov. 14. At Poole, aged 27, M. Forest Kemp Welch, son of Mr. Kemp Welch, Solicitor, Poole.

Aged 54, Jane, third dau. of the late Thomas Lake, of Tunton.

At Brompton, Chatham, aged 10, Emilie Therese, dau. of the Rev. F. S. Batchelor.

Rev. Chas. Wilson, M.A., late Rector and Vicar of Achill, and Prebendary of Faldow, in the diocese of Tuam.

At Peckham-grove, aged 67, Mr. Richard Ross Randall, late of the Admiralty, Somerset House. At his residence, Rutland-house, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 68, Major Edmund Sheppard, Royal Artillery, F.L.S., &c.

Nov. 7. Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 57, Thos. Wm. Booker Blakemore, esq., of the Leys, Herefordshire, and of Velinara, Glamorganshire, M.P. for the county of Hereford. The deceased gentleman was the son of the late Rev. L. Booker, LL.D., and assumed, by royal licence, the name of Blakemore in accordance with the will of his uncle, R. Blakemore, esq., in 1855. He took an active part on the Protectionist side in the Free Trade controversy, and was a strict member of the Conservative party. He was first returned for Herefordshire in September, 1850, without opposition. He was the author of a "Treatise on the Mineral Basin of South Wales;" also a "Letter to the People on the Revenues of the Church."

At Abbot's Barton, near Winchester, aged 71, W. Simmonds, esq., one of the magistrates of the above city.

At the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Aldred, aged 51, Job Fifield, esq., Stanbridge-mannor, Romsey, Hampshire.

At his residence, Upper Harley-st., John W. Latham, esq., M.D.

At New Burlington-st., the Baron de Sternberg.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 68, Ann, dau. of the late Benj. Paterson, esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey.

Aged 87, S. Matthews, esq., of Lambley-house, Notts.

At Fitzroy-sq., London, William Spottiswoode, esq., formerly of Singapore, second son of the late William Spottiswoode, esq., of Glenfermit, Perthshire.

At Martock, Somersetshire, Peter Westcott, esq., formerly of Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Aged 43, Mr. Frederick William Aileroff, music publisher, late of Bond-st., and Regent-st.

Nov. 8. Aged 15, Arthur Frederick, only son of the Right Hon. Henry Fitz-Roy.

Fanny, elder dau. of the late W. W. Francis, esq., of Colchester.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Countess Dowager of Clonmel. The late Countess was second dau. of George, second Earl of Warwick, father of the late Earl, by his second marriage with Henrietta Vernon, dau. of Mr. Richard Vernon and Evelyn Gower, Countess Dowager of Upper Ossory, and was born in 1788.

At Sherborne-house, Sherborne, Dorset, aged 64, Letitia Margaret, sister of W. C. Macready, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 21, Anna Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of John B. Alexander, esq.

Mr. Samuel Rogers, of Widecombe, for about forty years sexton at the abbey church. His uniform urbanity gained him the esteem of the parishioners and the numerous worshippers at the abbey.

At Clevedon, Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late John Phillimore Hicks, esq., of the Leaze, Gloucestershire.

At Blandford St. Mary, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Soper.

At Lymington, aged 71, Miss Rachel White.

At Brighton, aged 2, Lucy Frances, eldest dau. of Lionel Lucas, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Houghton-pl., Amphilil-sq., aged 48, Wm. Bayley, Vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, and late organist of St. John's Church, Southwark.

At Durden-down, Bristol, aged 68, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Bache Heathcote, esq., of Littleover, Gloucestershire.

At Folkestone, Kent, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. J. Start, late of Camberwell, Surrey.

At the residence of her son, Thorney-street, Bloomsbury, aged 63, Emma, widow of Mr. John Yardley.

At Stone, Isle of Oxney, aged 79, Mrs. Wickham, relict of Humphrey Wickham, esq.

At Castle-house, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, aged 76, Capt. Fischer, R.M. He entered the service on the 6th July, 1803, and became lieutenant on the 19th August, 1803. He served as senior lieutenant and quartermaster at the defence of Anholt Island by the Royal Marines on the 27th March, 1811, for which he received the brevet rank of captain and the silver war-medal with one clasp. He was placed on the reserved half-pay list of first lieutenants on the 10th September, 1814.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, on his return from the West Coast of Africa, invalided, aged 33, Horace St. Helier Cook, esq., late Master of H.M.S. "Conflict," son of J. H. Cook, esq., mayor and coroner of the borough of Saltash.

Nov. 9. At his residence, Norfolk-crescent, Wm. B. Liddiard, esq.

At Bishop's Hull, Taunton, aged 13, Henry Arthur, only son of F. F. Bullock, esq., Furzhatt, Plymstock.

In St. Peter's-st., Winchester, Mr. Jas. Willis, at an advanced age. Deceased was formerly an alderman of the above city.

At the Vicarage, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, Annie, wife of the Rev. Richard Fisher, Vicar.

At Mount Pleasant cottage, Plymouth, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of John Cundy, esq.

At Woodside, Stone, Kent, after a painful illness of twelve years, aged 27, Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon King.

At her residence, East-court, Cosham, Hants, aged 73, Mary, widow of Vice-Admiral Frederick Warren.

At Canterbury, aged 62, Thos. King, esq.

At Groomont-priory, near Whitley, aged 45, James Wilkinson, esq., eldest son of the late Jas. Wilkinson, esq., of Aislaby, near Whitley.

Aged 58, John Hainsworth, esq., of the firm of John Hainsworth and Sons, cloth manufacturers, of Farsley, and of Cape Mills, Bramley.

At Hammersmith, aged 58, Lucy, relict of J. C. Curtis, esq., of St. John's-wood.

At Park-villa East, aged 26, Emma Maria, wife of J. T. Peacock, of Berwick-st., St. James's.

Aged 24, Thomas, eldest son of the late John Orrell, esq., of Arden-house, Cheshire.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. T. Ingate Warren, of Fair Lawn, Upper Sydenham, aged 66, Sarah, relict of Capt. Wynne, of Her Majesty's 16th Dragoons.

At Ingsdon, Devonshire, Mary Jane, wife of Charles Hale Mouro, esq., and second surviving dau. of the late Patrick MacDougall, esq., of MacDougall, Dunolly, Argyleshire.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Manchester, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Wm. Tomlin, of the Old Kent-road, London; and on the 11th inst., aged 45, Mary Ann, d.u. of the above.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Butler, St. Martin's-le-Grand, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Lee, widow of Alexander Lee, surgeon, Three-Crown-sq., Southwark.

At Stamford-hill, aged 60, Mary, wife of R. Ashby, esq.

At Tyssen-terr., Hackney, Margaret, last surviving dau. of the late Owen Morice, esq., formerly of Parson's-green, Fulham.

Nov. 10. At his residence, Blackwell, Dartington, aged 47, John Church Backhouse, esq., a partner in the banking firm of Jonathan Backhouse and Co.

At Clifton, aged 72, Capt. Henry Elton, R.N., youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, bart., and uncle of the present baronet of Clevedon-court, Somerset. His first commission bears date March 6th, 1807, at which period he was serving as junior lieutenant of the "Cornwallis" frigate, Capt. C. J. Johnston, then proceeding from Madras to the west coast of America. The "Corn-

STOCKS AND BONDS

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STOCK PRICES

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Day of Month	Market	Notes
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27	97					
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