

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
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M. Post M. Herald
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Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
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Sun—Even. Mail
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Pilot—Statesman
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Enbellished with a Perspective View of CLENT CHURCH, Staffordshire; and with a Sketch of the Monument at BISHOPS WALTHAM to the Memory of the Rev. C. WALTERS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for October, 1812. By Dr. POLE, Bristol.

| Days.No. | M. 8 h. | G. heat. | Inches. 20ths. | WEATHER. |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 56 | 58 | 29-19 | morning cloudy, windy, rain, evening clear |
| 2 | 50 | 63 | 30- 0 | cloudy at times |
| 3 | 50 | 64 | 30- 1 | morning cloudy, some rain, afternoon clear |
| 4 | 53 | 64 | 29-18 | cloudy at times |
| 5 | 55 | 65 | 29-16 | ditto |
| 6 | 59 | 60 | 29- 3 | morning cloudy, some light rain, high wind |
| 7 | 42 | 57 | 29- 5 | mostly cloudy, afternoon rainy, windy |
| 8 | 56 | 57 | 28-17 | mostly cloudy and showery |
| 9 | 44 | 59 | 28- 7 | clear |
| 10 | 46 | 58 | 29- 5 | cloudy at times, showery, evening frequent lightning |
| 11 | 46 | 54 | 29- 5 | cloudy, showery |
| 12 | 36 | 53 | 29- 1 | very cloudy and showery |
| 13 | 44 | 55 | 29- 0 | cloudy, showery |
| 14 | 45 | 53 | 28-13 | morning cloudy and rainy, afternoon rather clear |
| 15 | 45 | 54 | 29- 2 | cloudy at times, some light rain |
| 16 | 47 | 50 | 29- 9 | mostly clear |
| 17 | 47 | 55 | 29- 8 | cloudy, rainy |
| 18 | 50 | 57 | 28-19 | cloudy, showery, windy |
| 19 | 55 | 58 | 28- 8 | very cloudy, rainy, tempestuous |
| 20 | 50 | 57 | 28-13 | cloudy at times, with showers |
| 21 | 44 | 53 | 29-12 | clear |
| 22 | 54 | 57 | 29- 7 | cloudy at times, with showers, windy |
| 23 | 51 | 55 | 29- 9 | mostly cloudy |
| 24 | 48 | 55 | 30- 0 | mostly cloudy, some light rain |
| 25 | 50 | 52 | 29-12 | mostly cloudy, showery, high wind |
| 26 | 47 | 51 | 28-10 | mostly cloudy, frequent rainy, windy |
| 27 | 45 | 54 | 29-12 | mostly cloudy, some showers, tempestuous |
| 28 | 40 | 50 | 29- 9 | cloudy at times, some rain |
| 29 | 31 | 48 | 29-16 | mostly clear |
| 30 | 45 | 49 | 29-13 | cloudy, very rainy |
| 31 | 36 | 51 | 29-15 | morning clear, afternoon cloudy, some rain |

The average degrees of Temperature, from observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 47-4 100ths; those of the corresponding month in the year 1811, were 54-19 100ths; in 1810, 47-17 100ths; in 1809, 46-17 100ths; in 1808, 44-3 100ths; in 1807, 51-46 100ths; in 1806, 48-66 100ths; in 1805, 45; and in 1804, 49-99 100ths.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inch 73 100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1811, was 4 inches 38 100ths; in 1810, 3 inches 43 100ths; in 1809, 8 100ths of an inch; in 1808, 5 inches 26 100ths; in 1807, 2 inches 14 100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 49 100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 94 100ths; and in 1804, 2 inches 84 100ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1812. By W. CARY, Strand.

| Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. | | | | | | Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Nov. 1812. | Day of Month. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Barom. in. pts. | Weather in Nov. 1812. |
| Oct. | ° | ° | ° | | | Nov. | ° | ° | ° | | |
| 27 | 45 | 50 | 42 | 29,70 | stormy | 12 | 41 | 42 | 45 | 29,72 | rain |
| 28 | 40 | 52 | 36 | ,40 | cloudy, stormy | 13 | 46 | 54 | 52 | ,32 | rain |
| 29 | 34 | 46 | 40 | ,72 | fair [in even. | 14 | 50 | 54 | 40 | ,35 | cloudy |
| 30 | 44 | 47 | 42 | ,62 | fair | 15 | 40 | 47 | 42 | ,60 | fair |
| 31 | 44 | 48 | 48 | ,90 | fair | 16 | 45 | 46 | 40 | ,20 | rain |
| N.1 | 50 | 56 | 46 | ,90 | cloudy | 17 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 28,96 | rain |
| 2 | 50 | 54 | 47 | ,99 | fair | 18 | 46 | 45 | 38 | 29,20 | rain |
| 3 | 47 | 51 | 40 | 30,07 | fair | 19 | 34 | 42 | 33 | ,70 | fair |
| 4 | 43 | 50 | 40 | 29,96 | fair | 20 | 29 | 40 | 30 | ,79 | fair |
| 5 | 40 | 47 | 38 | ,84 | fair | 21 | 30 | 38 | 32 | 30,00 | fair |
| 6 | 34 | 46 | 35 | ,80 | fair | 22 | 32 | 37 | 29 | ,28 | fair |
| 7 | 30 | 42 | 32 | ,80 | fair | 23 | 26 | 40 | 40 | ,27 | fair |
| 8 | 27 | 32 | 37 | ,79 | fair | 24 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 29,92 | fair |
| 9 | 38 | 44 | 38 | ,78 | fair | 25 | 42 | 46 | 38 | ,73 | cloudy |
| 10 | 32 | 42 | 40 | 50,16 | fair | 26 | 40 | 47 | 40 | ,78 | foggy |
| 11 | 40 | 46 | 40 | 29,92 | cloudy | | | | | | |

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1812.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 30.

I BEG your acceptance of the following relation respecting the famous Will Shippen, on the authenticity of which you may rely; and you will probably think with me, that so curious an historical fact should be given to the publick.

A CONSTANT READER.

"Mr. Bromley told me he was well assured that Mr. Shippen had not been long in the Tower when the Marquis of Caernarvon sent Dr. Bridges, his brother, to him, with a bank bill for 1000*l.* which he could not be prevailed with to accept of, but indeed rejected the offer with great resentment and indignation. Soon after, some of his friends, viz. Lord Gower, Lord Bathurst, Lord Litchfield, Sir William Windham, Mr. Bromley (from whom I had this narrative), considering Mr. Shippen's case, and believing that the circumstances of his fortune were not so considerable but that a present of 1000*l.* would be serviceable to him in the present situation of his affairs, agreed together to raise the sum for him, which they soon effected; but, knowing his temper and spirit, they were sensible it would require some caution in the manner of presenting it; and therefore Lord Gower proposed to send his own servant, whom he could trust, with several bank bills, amounting to the aforesaid sum of 1000*l.* which were to be sealed up, and delivered to Mr. Shippen's servant at his lodgings in the Tower; which being done, the servant was to run away with all haste, avoiding the sight of Mr. Shippen. This advice was approved of, and the servant sent, who punctually executed his Lord's orders. The bank bills being thus delivered to Mr. Shippen's servant, under a cover to his master, they were immediately delivered to Mr. Shippen, and the cover opened; but, upon sight of the inclosed bills,

being not a little disturbed, he immediately called for his servant, and asked for the messenger who had brought the letter to him. The servant answering the messenger went away immediately as soon as he had delivered it, Mr. Shippen in a great passion bids him run after him, and overtake him if it was possible, and bring him back to him. The servant obeys, and made so much speed, that he reached the messenger just as he was entering a hackney coach on Tower-hill; and there he importuned him to return back, for that his master wanted very much to speak with him, and was very angry that he did not stay for an answer. But the messenger said he had obeyed his orders, and would not be prevailed with to come back to Mr. Shippen. Mr. Shippen grew more and more uneasy upon considering this affair; and believing this offer was intended only as a snare to him, was determined to burn the bank bills, if he could not restore them to the person who sent them. The next day Mr. Winington Jeffries making him a visit, Mr. Shippen, out of the fulness of his heart, opened his grief to him, told him what a present had been offered him the day before from somebody that had no mind to be known; and that he was persuaded it was that rascal the Marquis of Caernarvon, who had tried before by his brother to persuade him to accept of that sum. He earnestly therefore begged the said Mr. Winington Jeffries to go to the Marquis and charge him with it; and at the same time assure him, that he would burn the bills if he would not take them again. Mr. Winington Jeffries promised to do what he desired, and the next day waited on the Marquis, and delivered his message; but the Marquis utterly denied that those bills came from him. He owned, indeed, that he had once attempted, by his brother, to make the like present

present to Mr. Shippen, as a testimony of the great esteem he had for him; but, finding him immoveable in that point, it had never been in his thoughts to make a further trial. Mr. Wilmington Jeffries reported this answer of the Marquis to Mr. Shippen, but to no purpose; it still ran in his head that it could be nobody else but the Marquis; and therefore the next day he repeated this complaint against him to the Bishop of Rochester, who then made him a visit, and earnestly begged the Bishop to tell him whether he had never heard something of it. The Bishop making him an answer with a smiling air, without disavowing absolutely and directly his privy to it, confirmed Mr. Shippen in his suspicion that this offer came from the Marquis; and then he conjured the Bishop to deal sincerely with him, and inform him whether he knew any thing of the matter. Upon this the Bishop protesting his ignorance, Mr. Shippen importuned him to go in his name to the Marquis, and charge him again with sending the fore-mentioned bills, and desire him to send for them.

The Bishop did not fail to deliver this second message to the Marquis, pressing him earnestly, upon his honour, to assure him whether the bills came from him or no; and then the Marquis did declare, with such asseverations, his being totally ignorant of this matter, and no way privy to the sending these bills, that Mr. Shippen was satisfied.

However, Mr. Shippen, still persevering in his resolution to destroy the bank bills if he could not restore them, made his complaint soon after to Mr. Bromley upon a visit he made him. Mr. Bromley, having heard all he had to say upon that subject, expostulated with him in a friendly way, and spoke his mind freely upon it. 1. He advised him to a little more patience before he destroyed these bills which had so much offended him; that it might soon happen, if he did not alter his mind, that the person who sent him the bills would discover himself, and demand them of him, when he came to know that Mr. Shippen was determined to reap no benefit from them. But, 2. he desired him to consider whether these bills might not come from some of his best friends, for whom he had the greatest

value; and therefore, as they could not be other than a very affectionate testimony of their real tenderness and concern for him, it would shock them very much that such obliging intentions should be treated by him with contempt and indignation; and he begged him to consider whether it would be any disparagement to him, in the opinion of wise men, to accept of this present, even though he were so happy in his circumstances as to stand in no need of it.

Mr. Bromley's reasons and arguments could not prevail with Mr. Shippen to keep the bills; he was still inflexible in that point, and began now to suspect that they really came from his friends, and that Mr. Bromley was privy to it, and could, if he thought proper, unfold the whole secret to him. This running in his head, he writes to Mr. Bromley (who was now in the country) two letters, in which he earnestly conjured him, as his friend, on whose integrity and goodness he principally relied, that he would not suffer him any longer to be in the dark in this affair, but give him the satisfaction he so impatiently solicited, that he might restore the bills without further loss of time to the hands from whence they came.

Upon the receipt of the second letter Mr. Bromley writes to Mr. Shippen, only to let him know he should soon come to town, and would then talk with him on the subject of those letters. Mr. Bromley was as good as his word; and finding Mr. Shippen still immoveably determined to burn the bills, if he could not soon restore them, Mr. Bromley took the first opportunity of acquainting the gentlemen who had sent them with this his fixed resolution, and persuaded them to take them again; which accordingly was done.

At this last visit which Mr. Bromley made to Mr. Shippen, Mr. Shippen acquainted him that he had received a new offer since he saw him, of a bank bill for 1000*l.* from a great person indeed, no less than the Prince himself, who had a few days before sent Brigadier Sulton to him, to assure him he had a great esteem for so worthy and gallant a man, and therefore desired the acceptance of that small present from him. Upon that occasion Mr. Shippen

pen owned to Mr. Bromley his passion was not a little moved, which made him treat the Brigadier somewhat roughly, not without some intemperate expressions concerning his Master who had sent him on that scandalous errand, and then threw his bill at him, and bid him go about his business. The Brigadier laboured to pacify him with all the sweet words imaginable, but to no purpose, and so took his leave for that time. But a few days after, the Brigadier, hoping to find Mr. Shippen in a better temper, comes to him again, and makes a second attack upon him upon the same subject, which provoked Mr. Shippen to use plainer language than before. Now it was that he asked the Brigadier whether he considered to what dangers he exposed himself and his Master? Did they not both know that he (Mr. Shippen) was sent to the Tower for speaking words reflecting on the King? And could they think the King would not resent it, when he heard that his Son (who was now in great disgrace with his Father) had made such a present to such an offender? For his part, he owned he apprehended the consequences would be very dangerous to the Prince; and therefore he bid the Brigadier go away immediately, and tell him from him, that it was well he had a man of honour to deal with, who was more tender of him than he deserved; and that therefore it should not be his fault if this his crime should ever come to his father's ears. The Brigadier was under no little consternation when he thus understood how unadvisedly the Prince and he had acted in this affair, and what the consequences might be if Mr. Shippen should make this story public; and therefore in the most submissive manner he begged Mr. Shippen's pardon, and conjured him to keep this transaction secret.

Mr. Bromley, having received this relation from Mr. Shippen, asked him whether he would give him leave to acquaint the Speaker next morning with it; for if the Brigadier was not a man of honour, he might make use of the bank bill himself, and all that while the Prince might be persuaded Mr. Shippen had the benefit of it. Mr. Shippen approved of his advice, and the next morning Mr. Bromley took an opportunity of dis-

closing this whole matter to the Speaker, who owned that the Prince had that bank bill of him, and that by some certain tokens he guessed it was for some such purpose; at the same time confessing that the Prince was very ill advised in the matter; but he hoped Mr. Shippen would shew himself a man of honour upon this occasion, and would not reveal it. Mr. Bromley assured him Mr. Shippen never meant to do any thing but what became him; and that the Prince was safe."

MR. URBAN, Nov. 3.

IF the man who has caused a blade of grass to grow where none grew before, deserves well of his country, I may presume to hope that I shall be considered not much less deserving, if I communicate to the publick any information which may cause a thousand peaches, nectarines, and apricots, to be produced in gardens, in which only 20 or 30 were ever at one time produced before. For which purpose I shall state a few of my horticultural proceedings, and their result.

A pamphlet, written by Rev. John Lawrence, M. A. rector of Yelvertoft in Northamptonshire, and sometime fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, intituled, "The Clergyman's Recreation, shewing the pleasure and profit of the art of Gardening;" the fourth edition of which, *penes me*, was published in 1716, furnished me with much useful information on gardening in general, and on planting fruit-trees in particular. Accordingly, in the year 1806, I had a wall built about 130 feet by 9, fronting the South and West, adjoining which a trench was dug, four feet deep, and four feet wide: the natural soil extracted was chiefly clay. In the bottom of this trench were laid coal ashes, about 6 inches thick, and on these the best soil I could collect from a small adjoining garden, mixed with the cleansing of a fish-pond, and the scrapings of a road much travelled by lime and coal waggons, with a small portion of the best of the natural soil. To furnish this wall I procured from a London gardener four trained and two maiden trees. In the year 1807 the wall was lengthened about 110 feet, and the same method as before adopted in forming the border; and in

in January 1808 were planted seven more trained trees from a country gardener. Last year most of these trees bore fruit, so far as to produce about 36 dozen of peaches, nectarines, and apricots; some of a very large size and fine flavour. This present year, at three different times, blights overspread the trees, 1st, when the leaves were about an inch long, 2dly, when the fruit were as big as peas, and 3dly, when they had reached the size of nuts. Each time the gardener powdered universally each tree with unslaked lime, so hot as to burn his hands; and I was apprehensive that he would have also burned the leaves and fruit; but it was soon apparent that the lime, though efficacious in destroying animal life, was innoxious to vegetable; for the fruit, almost innumerable, were no longer preyed on by the insects, but rapidly increased in size, and the foliage became healthy and luxuriant; and, finally, 12 of these trees produced, for eating, about 200 dozen of peaches, nectarines, and apricots. Indeed this wall, with its appendages, was an interesting spectacle to many who had long-established and much larger gardens, and more scientific operators than mine. A bed of turnips was afterwards powdered in the same manner, and with similar effect. I must not omit the information, that in dry weather the earth about the roots of the trees were occasionally moistened with the wash from a stable drain, that nutrition might be supplied in proportion to exhaustion.

Those who have good walls but unproductive trees, I would recommend to have all the soil, whatever be its nature, immediately extracted from the borders, four feet wide and four feet deep, and new soil deposited, either from a compost, or some other parts of the garden. If the trees be old or diseased, let new trained trees be planted in their stead, and the branches always trained horizontally, beginning about 8 or 10 inches from the ground. If any of the trees be young, and capable of being properly trained, the effect of the new soil may be tried upon them for one year.

I hope that all who try the experiments here recommended may be equally successful with, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. HORTENSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Northbourn, near Deal, Nov. 12.*

A LETTER in the Monthly Magazine for September last, has been pointed out to me within these few days, to which I will beg permission to reply through the means of your widely-diffused Miscellany. It contains a censure upon my Memoirs of the late Mrs. Carter, because they do not notice her having written a pamphlet in her father's theological controversy, in his defence. It is asserted, from the recollection of the Writer, who signs himself, or herself, *Lydia*, who heard it in his, or her, younger days, that Mrs. Carter was the authoress of a "Letter to the Rev. Mr. Randolph, Rector of Deal. By a Lady." And this is strengthened by a note, supposed to be in the hand-writing of the late Duke of Grafton, upon a copy formerly in his library. *Lydia* then, assuming that "the fact" itself is "clearly ascertained," says,

"The question naturally occurs, why her nephew and biographer, the Rev. Montague Pennington, M.A. for what reasons at present, or splendid visions in distant prospective, should have wholly withheld from her memory this tribute of praise so justly its due? Many conjectural reasons officiously present themselves," &c.

Now, Sir, as to the implied motives for my silence, I consider them as wholly unworthy of any notice, because to those who do not know me, it would be uninteresting, and to those who do, needless. But as to the simple question, why the fact was not mentioned, the answer is, because it never occurred. The pamphlet "by a Lady" was not written by Mrs. Carter; and that signature was as much assumed as that of "*Lydia*" in the Monthly Magazine. I believe that I know who did write it; but it was no female, nor one of Dr. Carter's family. I cannot tell from what authority the Duke assigned it to Mrs. Carter, if he ever did so assign it; for I have no reason to think that either Mrs. Carter or any of her family had the honour of being known to his Grace. My mother, Mrs. Carter's sister, did write in that controversy, though her letters were circulated only in manuscript, and it is possibly to her that the other pamphlet quoted by *Lydia* may allude; but

Mrs.

Mrs. Carter never took any part in it, but to lament that such a circumstance ever occurred. It is indeed hardly possible that she could, because her opinions upon the important topics which were the subject of that controversy, were completely different from those of her father. This I state from my own positive knowledge, the result of many conversations upon religious subjects, corroborated by a portion of her own words, pp. 366, 7, and 8, 8vo edition. Dr. Carter continued to reside at Deal till his 87th year, when he died, as he had lived, except only the short period of that controversy, honoured, loved, and respected, by all his parishioners.

I shall reply to no other anonymous inquiries upon this subject; but if any gentleman wishes for further information upon it, if he will apply to me in his own name, either by letter, or through the channel of your Magazine, he shall receive all the satisfaction which it may be in my power to give.

MONTAGUE PENNINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Nov. 22.*

THE Lord Bishop of London, on Saturday last, consecrated the spacious new Burial-ground and Chapel Oratory just completed, belonging to this parish. The following forms were used at this consecration.

The Bishop, accompanied by the Chancellor, went to the vestry-room of the parish church of St. Luke, and there put on his Episcopal robes; and from thence they proceeded to the Church, where morning prayers were read, with psalms and lessons proper for the occasion, *viz.* the thirty-ninth and nineteenth psalms, the twenty-third chapter of the book of Genesis, and part of the nineteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel, beginning at the 38th verse; which being ended, the Bishop proceeded to the Communion Table, attended by his Chaplain; where being seated, the Minister presented the petition, which the Bishop received, and ordered the Registrar to read, which he read accordingly; and then his Lordship declared that he was ready to proceed in the consecration, according to the prayer of the petition; after which the Bishop, accompanied by the Chancellor

and Registrar, proceeded to the new Burial-ground, and after having perambulated the same, he was conducted into the Chapel by the Minister and Churchwardens to the upper end thereof, and then, kneeling, said the following prayer:

"The glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper thou the work of our hands upon us; O prosper thou our handy work!"

After which, the Bishop being seated on a chair, the Minister presented him the Deeds of Conveyance and the Act of Parliament passed on the occasion; and then the Chancellor turned towards the people, and read, by the Bishop's direction, the sentence of Consecration, which the Bishop signed, and directed the same and the Deeds of the Conveyance to be registered amongst the rest of the muniments of his office.

The Bishop then, kneeling down, said the following prayer:

"O God, who has taught us in thy Holy Word, that there is a difference in the spirit of a beast that goeth downwards to the earth, and the spirit of a man which ascendeth up to God who gave it, and likewise, by the example of thy Holy Servants in all ages hast taught us to assign peculiar places where the bodies of thy saints may rest in peace, and be preserved from all indignities, whilst their souls are safely kept in the hands of their faithful Redeemer: Accept, we beseech Thee, this charitable work of ours, in dedicating this Oratory or Chapel for performing the last Christian offices over them, and in separating this portion of ground to that good purpose. And give us grace, that, by the frequent instances of mortality which we behold, we may learn and seriously consider how frail and uncertain our condition here on earth is, and so number our days as to apply our hearts unto wisdom; that in the midst of life, thinking upon death, and daily preparing ourselves for the judgment that is to follow, we may have our part in the Resurrection to Eternal Life with Him who died for our sins and rose again for our justification, and now liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen."

After the Bishop had read the above prayer, the 5th, 6th, and 7th verses of the 39th Psalm were sung; and then the Bishop dismissed the congregation with his blessing.

His

His Lordship in his perambulation round the ground was uncovered, and was attended by his Registrar and Officer, who were also robed, and by the Honourable and Reverend Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Rector of Chelsea, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart. Peter Denys, esq. of the Pavilion, Chelsea, James Neild, esq. John Gregory, esq. and other Trustees. A numerous and highly-respectable congregation of inhabitants assembled to witness this solemn and interesting ceremonial. Yours, &c.

THO. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

IN answer to M. Green's letter in your Magazine for October 1812, p. 343; to a letter signed A Parent, July 1811, and to E. J. June 1811, I trouble you to state, that the epitaph "Whoe'er like me," &c. is not the production of Mr. Mason, nor Viscount Palmerston; but was written on the death of Mrs. Hawkesworth by her husband: that the references should be to vol. LVIII. not LVII.; and that the following is the epitaph on Viscountess Palmerston, written by the late Viscount, and placed over her remains in the church of Rumsey in Hampshire, immediately under the Western window.

"In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of Frances Viscountess Palmerston, daughter of Sir Francis Poole, bart. She was married to Henry Viscount Palmerston, October 6, 1767, and died in childhood, June 1, 1769—With the nobler virtues that elevate our nature, she possessed the softer talents that adorn it: pious, humble, benevolent, candid, and sincere, she followed the duties of humanity; and her heart was warm with all its best affections. Her sense was strong, her judgment accurate, her wit engaging, and her taste refined; while the elegance of her form, the graces of her manners, and the natural propriety that ever accompanied her words and actions, made her virtues doubly attractive, and taught her equally to command respect and love. Such she lived, and such she died; calm and resigned to the dispensations of Heaven, leaving her disconsolate friends to deplore her loss, and cherish the dear remembrance of that worth they honoured living, and lament in death. To the memory of the best of wives,

the best of friends, he, for whom she joined those tender names, dedicates this marble."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

TRAVELLING, last summer, through the fine county of S. I alighted at a friend's house in the neighbourhood of B. N. who took me to see a fine portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, in a perfect state of preservation, which had formerly belonged to an antient mansion-house near him, the furniture of which was sold a few years ago. Seeing the picture of the Cardinal, I was at once reminded of his portrait in the Hall of Christ-church, Oxford, and another I had seen of him; but where, I have now forgotten. Recommending it to the gentleman who is the possessor of it to supply some public gallery of pictures with so great a curiosity, I obtained his consent to write to you on the subject, and to inform the publick that it will be disposed of, and that at a reasonable price. Further information may be had by applying to A. Z. to be left at Mr. Edwos, printer, in Shrewsbury.

The size of the picture is four feet three inches, by three feet nine inches. In the right corner of it, at top, is a View of Christ-church; on the left are two coats of arms, with a Cardinal's hat above them. I am, Sir, AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

IT would give great satisfaction to all the Country Clergy and Gentlemen interested in Adwosons, if some of your Correspondents in town would take the trouble of giving them the substance of Lord Harrowby's Bill, as printed by order of the House of Lords. From the account of Livings in England and Wales of 150*l.* per annum, and under, given to the Bishops in 1810, the number appears to be 3992, of which, under 80*l.* per annum, are 2163. The Bill being intended to be brought forward the ensuing Session, the extent of the forcible appropriation of the property of the Church (after the present incumbencies) from rightful possessors to others, should be generally made known. Yours, &c.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr.



St. Martin del. July 6. 1803.

CLINT CHURCH, S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, March 30.*

As you have given publicity to the ancient Chapel of St. Kenelm's, by Views and Descriptions in your vols. LXVII. and LXXII. you will probably have no objection to a View of Clent Church, in the same neighbourhood. (See Plate I.) Before entering on that subject, I shall guide your Readers to a gradually ascending eminence, to the right of St. Kenelm's Chapel, where is one of the most enchanting prospects imaginable; bounded on the right by the bold hills of Clent, and on the left by the Walton hill: the intervening and distant prospect is grand, and truly sublime. The late J. S. Hylton, esq. of Lapall-house, told me, that being in company with the late Lord George Lyttelton and the Poet Thomson, his Lordship pointed out to Thomson this scene; who, after a contemplative pause, exclaimed, "Ah, my Lord, this is Nature indeed, and these are the bubbles of Nature;" alluding to the Clent and Walton Hills. Following the path down a deep Glen (from which probably Clent derived its name), at the distance of about two miles from St. Kenelm's, appears the Church of Clent. It is rather a handsome structure, and consists of a body and chancel, and a small aisle to the South; at the West end is a stone tower containing six bells. The building in general does not appear older than Henry III's time, excepting a few carvings in the North wall, which appear of earlier date.

The subjoined monumental inscriptions were copied at the time I visited the Church, July 2, 1802.

On a neat monument:

"Near this place lies John Amphlett, esq. who was born the 10th day of October, 1656, and died the 16th day of June 1705, anno ætatis 49."

Arms. Baron and femme, Argent, on a fess between 3 lozenges Azure, a cinquefoil Or, *Amphlett*; impaling Argent, 3 pears, 2 and 1. Or, in a chief of the first a demi-lion issuant Sable, langued and taloned Or, *Perrott*.

On another:

"To the memory of John Amphlett, esq. Truly endowed with, and nobly practising those many good qualities, which constitute the characters of Christian, Friend, and Gentleman, he died

GENT. MAG. November, 1812.

May 11, 1740, aged 36. Recorded be the memory of Mary his wife, as a lively pattern of all Christian virtues, of all moral and social duties. She was relict of Edward Martin, of Leigh-Court, esq. and daughter of John Cardale, of Dudley, gent. died June 16, 1766, aged 70."

On a handsome monument:

"About the middle of this aisle, over against this place, lies interred the body of John Cox, of Lower Clent, gent. who departed this life the 8th of March, anno Dom. 1705, aged 75 years. Also the body of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 16th day of March, anno Dom. 1708, aged 81."

Arms. Baron and femme, Gules, 3 dunghill cocks Argent, 2 and 1. *Cox*; impaling Or, on a fess Azure, 3 garbs of the first, *Vernon*.

On a plain stone:

"To the pious memory of Thomas Walker, A. M. vicar of Clent and Rowley, who died Jan. 1st, 1720, aged 84."

On another:

"Depositum Tho. Nash, viri ingeniosi et per fatum pomorum, seculo benefici. Obiit undecimo die Januarii A. D. 1691, in spe fœlicis resurrectionis, ætatis suæ 60."

On a head-stone in the churchyard:

"Hic jacet humatum corpus Jos. Waldron, nuper de Beobridge, gen'r. qui viceesimo tertio die Junii, anno Domini milesimo septingentesimo et nonagesimo nono, et ætatis suæ quinquagesimo tertio, animam efflavit. Vivit post funera virtus."

Yours, &c.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

As an accompaniment to the description of the Pictures of the Pouletts, inserted in p. 210, I send an account of the monuments in the Church of Hinton St. George, in the East end of which is the burial-place of the family.

Against the North wall, an alabaster monument, with a large arch or canopy, supported by Corinthian pillars, and on an altar-tomb a figure in armour on a mat, and this inscription:

"Honoratissimo patri D. Amitio Pouletto, equiti aurato, insule Jersæ præfecto, apud Christianissimum Regem quondam legato, nobilissimi ordinis Garterii cancellario, & serenissimæ principis Elizabethæ consiliario, Antonius Poulettus filius hoc pietatis monumentum mœrens posuit.

"Gardez

"Gardez la foy.

"Quod verbo servare fidem, Poulette,
solebas, [tibi!

Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba
Quod gladio servare fidem, Poulette,
solebas, [tibi!

Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria signa
Patria te sensit, sensit regina fidelem,
Sic fidus civis, sicque senator eras.

Te fidum Christus, te fidum ecclesia
simul,

Sic servas inter multa pericla fidem.
Ergo quod servo princeps, ecclesia nato,

Patria quod fido cive sic orba dolet.
Interea Christus defuncti facta coronat.

A quo servatam viderat esse fidem.

"Margareta Poulett hoc epitaphium mæroris simul & amoris sui perpetuum testem Amicitio conjugii suo carissimo clarissimoque dicavit."

He died 1588, and was buried on the North side of the chancel in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London; but, on the re-building of that church, the parishioners refusing to put up this monument again, it was brought down hither, with his body.

At the head of this is a similar monument for Sir Hugh Poulett his father, in scaled armour, his vizor up, and by him his wife, in the veil head-dress. He died Dec. 21, 13 Eliz.

At the head of this, another monument for Sir Amias Poulett, father of the last, who died April 10, 1537. His figure is in armour, his vizor up, and by him his lady in the veil head-dress.

At the West end of this chapel is a lofty canopied monument for John first Lord Poulett, who died 1649. On a sarcophagus supported by two savages, an angel blowing two trumpets.

Under the North arch is a monument for Sir Anthony Poulett, "miles, dux insulæ Jersey," eldest son of Sir Amias, and father of John first Baron. He died July 22, 1600. He is in armour and ruff, hair, and broad beard, helmet under his head, a lion at his feet: his lady by him, in cap, ruff, and petticoat. Five sons and five daughters kneel at the sides of an altar-tomb, though the new edition of Collins's Peerage, 1812, vol. IV. p. 8, gives him only two sons and two daughters; but Collinson, in his "History of Somerset," expresses ten children.

At the feet of this a knight in alabaster, pointed helmet, plated armour, sword, and dagger, head on helmet; crest, a lion rampant; lion at his feet; at the sides of the tomb quatrefoils

and shields; and in niches, figures praying.

Against the North wall of the nave is a marble monument to Anne Poulett, fourth son of the first Earl, K.G. who died 1775. A woman with an owl, and another with a dog, holding a snake, on a sarcophagus, under a medallion.

Another marble monument for Rebecca, youngest daughter of John Earl Poulett by Bridget, daughter of Peregrine Bertie, who died in 1785. A winged boy flying holds a wreath in his right hand, and a medallion of her head in his left, against a pyramid of red marble.

In the North aisle, a brass plate, inscribed to

"John Hellier, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Somerset militia, Justice of peace, and son of John and Elizabeth Hellier, died July 14, 1792, aged 83. He served the Earl Powletts as bailiff in the year 1730, and continued in friendship with the family to the day of his death. He gave a piece of ground in Meriot, called Niddons, five acres, to the poor of this parish, for the remainder of a term of 3000 years, the rent of which is to be laid out on St. Thomas's day, every year, by the minister and churchwardens for the time being, in the purchase of shoes and stockings."

It produces 8 or 9*l.* a year.

Two doors, on each side the altar, open, as at Crewkerne, co. Somerset, into what serves as a vestry.

A seat on each side of the altar.

Against the South wall of the Poulett chapel is a monument to John Earl Poulett, born 1662, died 1743. A bust like Locke's, under his arms, on a pyramid of veined marble.

Under the bust of a Roman matron:

"Verus comes Poulettus,
amore & pietate erga parentes
præditus,

Bridgettæ comitissæ Poulett,
quæ obiit anno 1747,
hoc monumentum excitavit.

Ah, matrum optima,
Vale.

Te Honos, te Virtus, te Beneficentia,
te Incorrupta Fides, & te Amicitia
deplorat."

Poulett and Bertie in a shield of pretence; and over the bust a snake in a circle.

On the South side of the chancel, on the floor, a brass figure of a man in armour and hair, and a woman in the veil head dress, and under them:

"Alis

"Hic jacet Joh'es Thuddiole,
armiger, fili' & heres Joh'is
Thuddile & Alicie
ux' ei' quondam ux'
Joh'is Juyn, milit', filia
Willi'mi Bydmore."

On a chevron three acorns
single; and impaling three lions.

Against the East wall of the South
aisle, twelve Latin lines, beginning,
"Coniugii comites," &c.

The fent and shaft are twelve-sided,
adorned with the Poulett swords and
a plain cross, in quatrefoils alter-
nately.

The only monuments mentioned
by Mr. Collinson, *History of Somers-*
set, vol. II. p. 168, are those of,

Anthony and Catharine Poulet,
1600, 1601.

Amias Poulet, 1587.

Sir Hugh Poulet, Dec. 6,

John, first and second Barons.

Sir Amos Poulet, second son of Sir
Anthony, 1626.

An old figure, of the family of
Poulet, on the North side the nave.

Rebecca Poulet, 1765.

In the church-yard, on an altar-
tomb at the East end:

"Here lieth the body of William Pou-
lett, gent. who died the first day of Fe-
bruary, Anno Domini 1699, ætatis suæ 92."

"Here also lieth the body of Mary
the wife of William Poulett, gent. who
died the 19th day of April 1701, ætatis
suæ 76."

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Leather Bottle Inn,*
Northfleet, Oct. 7.

A FEW hours in the first week of
every month I devote to the per-
usal of your *Miscellany*, and find the
short epistles inserted by its nume-
rous friends have in general given me
satisfaction: this pleasure certainly
arises through the judicious selection
of your Editor. However, among
the multiplicity of matter contained
therein, some are not quite concordant
to my ideas; of this nature was the
paragraph signed *Litterator* (in the
last month's Magazine, p. 205), which
cannot be passed over without re-
marking, that it is an *ill-timed* re-
flection on the best of Kentish Histo-
rians. If *Litterator* thinks Mr.
Hasted's History deficient and un-
worthy of his thanks (after 30 years
or more being spent in the arduous
undertaking), why does not *Litterator*
immediately solicit for assistance, and
issue forth a Prospectus for an addi-

tional volume? There is undoubtedly
much to be gathered, but not much
to be gained, by County Historians.

L. complains there is no variety in
the Work; but I am of a contrary
opinion, when Hasted is compared
to his predecessors. Astonishment
arises at the diligence of an individual,
who labours near half a century to
communicate new information to
posterity; and I am more astonished
to find any individual in that poste-
rity not ready to return thanks for
what is done. If Mr. Hasted had not
performed what he did, who would
have done it? Are there any MSS.
by other persons unpublished, and
where? The first County in England
would have been left off with Dr.
Harris's half-published work*; much
information would have been lost,
and another 50 years must have passed
before we could have accumulated
the quantity now before the publick.
For my part, I have received so much
knowledge in perusing Mr. Hasted,
that I could not refrain giving, at the
dinner of a scientific society lately
helden at Northfleet, this toast, "*To
the memory of Mr. Hasted, for his
History of Kent.*"

L. says, the Kentish History is a
dull narrative; so is a Dictionary, but
it has its use. I say it is no more
dull than Domesday Book. Mr. H.
followed the same steps as in that
famous Norman Record; and the
same should be followed by every Lo-
cal Historian. It is not expected he
would put in a fairy story, or make
digressions like *Tristram Shandy*. In
giving the descent of manors, it is
enough that we know through whose
hands the chief property has passed;
and conveying this intelligence let me
into a secret lately, for, upon my vi-
siting Cobham College (the day the
Lord Mayor of London was there at
church†), I found the collegians
more happy than before, their pay
having been raised from 13s. 4d. to
16s. 8d. per month: each apartment
was clean, and had a brass-engraved
plate on the door, of the parish they
belonged to, as *Gravesend, Chalk, &c.*;
but I searched for *Milton* in vain,
which is surrounded by the other pa-
rishes. On referring to my favourite

* The MSS. for a second volume were
lost.

† Sept. 6, 1812. His Lordship was on
a visit to the Earl of Darnley at Cobham-
hall.

His-

Historian, I found the Lord Cobham who endowed the College possessed manors in all the parishes there named, except Milton, which sufficiently explains the reason of its exclusion.

Mr. Hasted did not profess to write a Kentish Biography, a Mineralogy, or Botany of the County; but he has incorporated whatever occurred to him remarkable, useful, or necessary.

Litterator next says, "Any thing curious in nature or art, any traits of manners, or illustrations of the characters of individuals, never engage his remark or attention." Surely *Litterator* has not perused attentively the volumes; for if he turns to any one of them, each of these subjects are descanted on; as for example, in vol. XI. pages 97 and 98 (which I have taken up promiscuously), he will find, "The beautiful article of fabrick called Canterbury Muslins, employed hundreds of weavers in Canterbury, London, Manchester, and Scotland; that Mr. Callaway's curious silk looms produced the richest and most beautiful piece of silk furniture for the Prince of Wales's palace of Carlton-house, that was ever made in this or any other kingdom."

In p. 369, describing Canterbury Cathedral, "The pavement of the choir is gray marble, in small squares, but Eastward to the altar-rail it is laid with large slabs of a very different kind of stone, a specimen of which, being a polished piece of this kind, laid as a tablet or shelf against the wall, appears near the entrance into the choir. This piece has so much the appearance of the grain of wood, that it has been judged by some to be a petrification; but this notion appeared to be a mistaken one, for many of them were found capable of a polish little inferior to agate, the edges in curious strata, and the tops of them beautifully clouded. The connoisseurs have called them by different names; some, Antique Alabaster Agate; others, the Sicilian, and the Egyptian Agate; and Dr. Pocock, the Oriental traveller, *diaspro fiorito*, the Flowered Jasper.

In p. 136 is recorded, "Strange teeth and bones found at *Chartham*, supposed to have belonged to an Hippopotamus, or River Horse."

Pages 133, 134, and 135, are filled with unusual appearances, extracted from the Philosophical Transactions, among which we read that "On December 11, 1741, a Fire-ball appeared soon after noon day, the sun shining. Lord Cowper, who was hunting, heard a report; and Mr. Gostling, of Canterbury, found his house violently shaken, therefore he concluded it to be an earthquake. This Fire-ball was seen in Sussex; and it appeared about three miles from Newport in the Isle of Wight, which seems to be the first land it touched."

In page 100 we find the much-visioned "Dunjeon hill and field at Canterbury were with great labour levelled and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks for the use and amusement of the publick; and this at the expence of James Simmons, esq."

In page 514 Mr. H. gives a specimen of Poetry from the pen of the learned Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of Deal, on an infant of his family.

"Though infant years no pompous honours claim,
The vain parade of monumental fame;
To better praise the last great day shall rear,
The spotless innocence that slumbers here."

Enough is done to claim our gratitude, and to shew "that illustrations of the characters of individuals engaged Mr. H.'s remark or attention." I shall conclude with the following:

"In the autumn of 1798, his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales honoured Canterbury with his presence. On the 18th of September he was presented with the freedom of the city, and on the 29th partook of a most sumptuous entertainment which had been prepared for him by the Mayor (M. W. Sankey, esq.); after which his Royal Highness patronized a public ball for raising a subscription for the relief of the wives and children of those brave men, who fell in the glorious naval victory of Admiral Nelson over the French fleet; his Royal Highness and Prince William of Gloucester condescending to be present at it, and to promote, by their liberal examples, the intention of the meeting. The Prince of Wales, during his continuance in the neighbourhood, also visited the Cathedral, at which he expressed

expressed much admiration; and before his departure sent a contribution of 50 guineas to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital."

The pen is sometimes taken up in defence of, personal friendship, interest, or vanity; but *L.* may rest assured the writer of this article had not the happiness of ever seeing the late Author, has no interest in his Works, nor vanity sufficient to think this style will add to his fame; yet, professing an ardent desire to become acquainted with the history of his native County, he has collected already a folio MS. relative thereto, unnoticed by Mr. H. which shall be made public (if required), with the hoped-for elucidations and additional aid of *L.* whenever he thinks proper to address himself to

*The Chairman of the Kent
Natural History Society.*

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 16.

MR. Rickman, in his excellent remarks on the Population abstract (p. 231 of your present Volume), after mentioning the origin of extra-parochial places, very justly adds, that "he sees no good reason for permitting them still to avoid sharing the burdens borne by the rest of the community." I agree with him in opinion; and let me add, that there seems no good reason why Government should not pass a general Bill, to empower magistrates to equalize County burdens, called County Rates. So many years have elapsed since these rates were proportioned, that many then opulent places have fallen to decay, and many, at that time of so little consequence as to escape assessment, have since risen to great importance; besides which, many millions of acres of reclaimed lands from forests, and the sea, have become highly productive, on which no charge, as the law now stands, can be laid. The inevitable consequence is, that the original assessment, perhaps not calculated on any accurate basis, has become more unequal and grievous with every increasing year, and is now, in every county, except in those four or five that have of late obtained new rates, on account of their 30-fold increased expences, become very oppressive in numberless instances. In the county of Devon these rates have, in the course of 60

years, risen from 8277. to 30,000*L.* per annum; and the disproportions on parishes vary from one to 260 degrees; added to which, there are 16 valuable parishes not charged, besides various extra-parochial places; and out of 450, of which the county consists, more than 300 are rated beyond par; and not any two can be said to be fairly rated, each paying too much or too little.

After this short sketch of the inequality of the County Rates of Devon, it can scarcely be imagined that a Bill similar to those procured by Leicester, Kent, and Cumberland, to give power to the magistrates to make "a fair and equal County Rate," should have failed of success, after triumphing over all opposition on its second reading, by the irrefutable arguments of the honourable Members who spoke in its favour; but it was voted in the Committee, of about 20 Members, that it was *inexpedient*. The opposition originated with a great landholder of the county, not 20 years ago made a peer, and some of the leading magistrates, after they had several times determined at the quarter sessions, "that they had no power to interfere, or to entertain the question." This has given great discontent to the parishes; and though the same opposition is likely to continue, yet, trusting to the justice and equity of their cause, they have again subscribed for the expences of a fresh application to Parliament for relief, and are resolved to persevere till it be granted them. As your valuable Magazine is circulated in every county, it is possible the above may catch the attention of some of your Readers. Should you think it may, and should you therefore give it a place in your Magazine, I shall find myself gratified. I will only add, that several pamphlets of incontrovertible arguments have been published in favour of the measure; and as there appears no good reason why a general Bill should not be brought in, so far to amend the 12th Geo. II. as to give magistrates a power in every county to make "a fair and equal rate, with power of appeal, as often as circumstances may require," it would be very desirable if the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or some other competent person, would give early notice in the ensuing

ensuing Session of such a Bill, to prevent the heavy expences, with numberless unpleasant *et ceteras*, that would attend, and follow the designed applications of many thousands, in different counties, now groaning under unequal and oppressive county rates.

A DEVONIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

AS the origin of the Pointed Arch has not yet been exactly ascertained by any incontestable proofs, and as every one is at liberty to advance new opinions on that subject, your Correspondent, Rowland Rouse, in your last Supplement, p. 614, &c. thinks it probable that that improved style of building took its rise from the shape of a seal. Now I should like to know if R. R. can produce or refer to a seal of the shape of fig. A. p. 617, bearing date prior to the beautifying of Winchester Cathedral, where and when, according to Dr. Milner, whose authority I by no means dispute, De Blois introduced the Pointed Arch. In my opinion, seals were of a circular shape till long after that period, for I have now before me, among many other accurate engravings of seals, a complete set of those of the Earls of Richmond, all of which are circular till nearly the middle of the 13th century, when Alicia, Duchess of Brittany and Countess of Richmond, made use of one corresponding in shape to fig. A.

Should R. R. contradict the above assertion, by discovering in his researches a seal of that shape, of a date prior to that of the earliest specimens of Pointed Architecture in England, even then I by no means think his conjecture likely.

It is very well known that the Normans, both within and without their ecclesiastical buildings, ornamented, with intersecting semicircular arches, that space which would otherwise have been a plain wall. Afterwards, perhaps for the sake of convenience, a window was opened through the wall, in one of those pointed spaces, caused by these intersecting semicircles. Hence arose that improved style of building, for which the English architects were so renowned. The above is the opinion of Dr. Milner, who has bestowed great attention and pains on that beautiful feature of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

As the present æra is so remote from that in which the Pointed Arch first made its appearance, no proof can perhaps be adduced to confirm Dr. Milner's idea; yet it is by far the most incontestable of any yet offered.

If the first Pointed window was not made by opening that Pointed space which is made by intersecting semicircular arches, it is still much more likely that that Pointed space gave the hint, than that such an idea should arise from contemplating a seal. I moreover ask, would not the "Church Dignitaries" more frequently behold the Architecture of their respective Cathedrals or Abbeys, than the seals "appendant to their records?" R. R. might with as much probability have conjectured that the Shield gave the first idea, as even that, in feudal times, would be seen oftener than the seal of a record.

Yours, &c.

D.

POCKET DAG.

[From the Oxford Herald.]

THIS weapon is repeatedly mentioned by the old dramatic writers. In a note on *A mad World my Masters* (Dodsley's Old Plays, vol. V. p. 353), Steevens states it to be an ancient word, signifying either sword or pistol, but has not furnished any authority upon the subject. In the English language the meaning seems confined to the last-mentioned weapon.

Whetstone, in "The Censure of a Loyall Subject, 1586," has a note upon Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who, by the inquisition, shot himself in the Tower the 21st of June in the 27 Eliz. that he "slew himselfe with a dag." It is further confirmed by Edmund Neville's tract of "A True and plaine declaration of the horrible Treasons practised by William Parry the traitor, against the Queenes Maiestie, &c. at London, by C. B." oct. n. d.

The passage stands thus:

"Neither can you carie a Dagge without suspicion. As for a Dagge, saith Parry, I care not, my Dagger is enough It is much, said hee, that so many resolute men may doe vpon the sudaine, being well appoynted with eache his case of Dagges: if they were an hundreth wayting vpon her [Elizabeth], they were not able to saue her; you coming of the one side and I on the other, and discharging our Dagges vpon her,

her, it were vnhappie if we shoulde both misse her. But if our Dagges faill, I shall bestirre mee well with a sworde ere shee escape me."

Lastly, in the "*Miseries of Maullia*," by Breton, the page "forgotte to looke to his little dagge that hee had vnder his girdle, the spring whereof being started vp, and hee leaning on it made it of it selfe discharge off a bullet in to his right hippe, so that he was not able to rise alone." *British Bibliographer*, vol. I. p. 356.

The Pocket Dagge was in general fashion, and carried by men of a brave and warlike disposition, at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and beginning of that of James. It afterwards fell into disuse by becoming an instrument of tyranny adopted by persons decayed in fortune, or of unprincipled pursuits. This occasioned King James to set forth

"A Proclamation against the vse of Pocket-Dags.

"Whereas the bearing of weapons covertly and specially of short Dagges and Pistols (truely termed of their vse, Pocket-Dags, that are apparently made to be carried close and secret) hath ever bene, and yet is by the Lawes and policy of this Realme straitly forbidden, as carrying with it ineuitable danger in the hands of desperate persons. Wee are neuerthelessse giuen to vnderstand that the vse of them is suddenly growen very common; so as for the gaine comming thereof both many are dayly made and wrought within the Kingdome, and as many brought in from forreine parts. And some persons being questioned for bearing of such about them, haue made their excuse: that being decayed in their Estates, and indebted, and therefore fearing continually to be arrested, they weare the same for their defence against such Arrests. A case so farre from iust excuse as it is of it selfe a grievous offence for any man to arme himselfe against iustice, and therefore deserves (without more) sharpe and seuer punishment. But besides this euill consequence (which alone is not to bee neglected) wee haue iust cause to prouide also against these deuillish spirits, that maligning the quiet and happinesse of this Estate, may vse the same to more execrable endes. And therefore, by this our proclamation, we doe straight charge and command all our subiects, and other persons whatsoever, that they neither make nor bring into this realme, any Dags, Pistols, or other like short Gunnes, by what name soeuer they be, or may be called or known, which are not, or

shall not be of the full length of twelve inches in the Barrell, at the leust: and that no person or persons shall beare or carry about him or them, any such. And further, wee doe will and command all and euery our subiects, and others whomsoever, that haue or possesse any such in their own hands, or in the hands of any other to their vse, that they doe, before the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing the date heereof, either breake the same in pieces, so as they may not be vsed in any wise to shoote withall; or else that they deliuer and yelde vp the same to some iustice of the Peace, Maior, Ballifes, or other principall Officer, of or near the County, City, Towne, or place of his or their abode, respectively, there to remaine in safe custody; vpon paine of our heauy displeasure, and of such imprisonment, penalties, and other punishments, as are due to the contempters of our Royall commandements. Given at Newmarket the 16. day of January in the tenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine France and Ireland, Anno. Dom. 1612."

Yours, &c.

EUSEBIUS HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Oswestry, Sept. 25.*

TO those who have made the Law of England their study, the word *FLETA*, so often quoted as an authority, must be familiar; though, notwithstanding what the learned Selden and others have written concerning its import, the explanations hitherto given have been so little satisfactory, as to leave it doubtful whether the word signifies the name of an Author, or the title of a Book. It may therefore be of some use if its true sense can be shewn.

Having some time ago, in the course of inquiries concerning the Antient British Laws, been led to pay some attention to this word, the following explanation occurred to me, which seems so apposite; as to leave little, if any doubt, of its being the true one.

It is well known that the double F or Ff is used in law books to signify *Digestum*, the Ff being in fact no other than a corruption or error of the copyists, and by them substituted for the D of the German Text or of the Court-hand, the initial of *Digestum*. Hence then I conceive the first letter of the word *Fleta* to signify *Digestum*. The fourth letter, viz. t, I presume was originally the rectangular g, and the stroke at the bottom being obliterated, the remainder would resemble

resemble the Greek Gamma, or Γ, which the copyist might mistake for a T. Restoring the whole on these presumptions, it would appear thus, Ff.LEG.A. and signifies *Digestum Legum Angliæ*; which, the Tract being a Digest of the Laws of England, is its proper title.

Yours, &c. P. ROBERTS.

MR. URBAN,

Market Rasen,
Nov. 4.

MR. Walter Scott, in his Notes to "*Sir Tristrem*," 2d edition, 8vo, p. 287, gives an etymon of the word *Backgammon*, deduced from the Scotch Erse, which appears to me not perfectly just: certainly it does not, even when authorized by Mr. Scott himself, carry sufficient authority to preclude the proposing another.

Mr. Scott derives it from "*Back*," *parum*, and "*Cammon*," *prælium*; in which sense it will signify a slight skirmish. I would suppose its English name to come from the Irish Erse "*Bag*," *prælium*, and "*Gammhuin*," *Vitulum*; and, so derived, understand it as descriptive of a remarkable trait common to all the Celtic Tribes; a contest for a calf, in just the same manner as among the ancient Greeks, the origin and the etymon of "*Tragedy*" was a musical contest for a Goat. The name by which A. Barclay, near the beginning of the "*Ship of Fools*," describes this as the "*Yrish Game*" (see Hyde de Ludibus, vol. II. p. 37, 38, 12mo, ed. Oxon. 1694), affords a strong presumption, at least, in favour of my etymology.

Dr. Tenant (*Indian Recreations*, volume II. page 397) mentions the Eyrus as a *Bird*. Is it an erratum for Egrie, the Scotch name of the *Ardea Dionæa*? or what other Bird does he mean? The word Eyrus doth not occur in any Dictionary that I have yet met with.—Mr. Saunders, apud Turner's Embassy to Tibet, p. 402, of second edition, 4to, mentions a Bird *Cyrus*. What? Is it the same as Eyrus?—Dryden, Conqueror of Grenada, mentions *Albazin*. What is the real meaning of this word? Is it an erratum for Albazar, the Market-place?

H. HODGSON, M. D. L L. D.

MR. URBAN, *Inner Temple*, Nov. 2.

I AM possessed of an excellent original painting on board, the half

length of a man, of florid complexion, thick and short beard, dark hair, habited in black, with a ruff richly laced: in his right hand he holds a laced tassel, which hangs from the ruff. At the right hand corner is a shield of arms, viz. Arg. a fess Sab. in chief 2 pellets, and in base a martlet of the second; and considerably below, in capital letters, "*Memor sumi hujus tamen ævi*." At the left hand corner, "*Richard Lee, ætatis suæ 38. A'no D'ni 1616*."

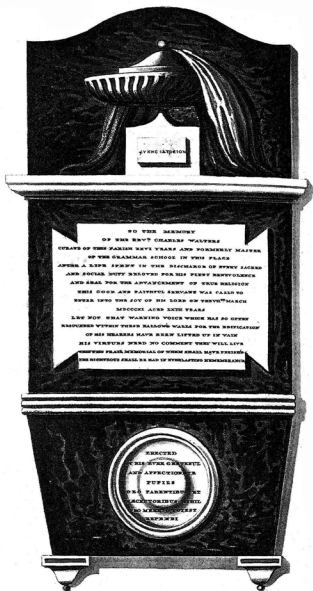
Among the public characters of that period, I do not find any one of this name; yet from the words *Memor sum*, &c. which are in large capitals, nearly in the centre of the picture, and not in the usual place of a motto, it seems probable that he was a person of some note. Edmondson says, these arms were granted to Lee, or Leigh, of London and Bilsley, co. Warwick, 20 Dec. 1593. In a list of the Lord Mayors of London (*Hæd. MSS.* 1349), the same arms are blazoned, and beneath, "*Sir Robert Lee, Marchant Taylor, Mayor of Lond. 1602. 44 Qu. Eliz. ob. 24 Dec. 1605. sepult. in St. Andrewes Under-shaft 16 Januarii 1606*." From the similarity of the armorial bearings, perhaps these persons were related.

In the Cott. Lib. (Nero B. VIII. 39), there are instructions for Sir Richard Lee, knt. sent to the Emperor of Russia by Queen Elizabeth, June 1600, beginning thus: "*First in all your carriage to be carefull of the preservac'on of the honour and dignity of our person, whom you shall there represent, &c. as far as it standeth with the customes of those countries, where you are no stranger*." Yet I can scarcely think that this could be the person represented by the picture; for it is not very probable that at the age of 22 (and if the dates on the picture be correct, which there seems no reason to doubt, he could at that time be no more), he would be employed as an ambassador to a country, to the customs of which he is said to be no stranger: neither on the picture is he styled *Knight*.

If any of your intelligent Antiquarian Correspondents can point out the person represented by this picture, of what family he was, or give any particulars respecting it, it will be esteemed a particular favour.

Yours, &c.

C. TORREN.
Mr.



Feet

Monument at Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

MR. URBAN, *Hackney, Oct. 25.*

THE diffident and reclusive habits of him whose Monument is now transmitted to you (*See Plate II.*) never would have permitted him to assent to that publicity which your pages will give it, had it been possible to have asked his consent for its insertion; but, that being impossible, and he being removed far from the approbation of mortals—"his virtues may be described" in this affectionate memorial; and it is but justice to add, that those whose tribute of affection have raised it, deserve that notice which their attention claims, filling as they do their several stations in society with respect. It is holding forth to the rising generation what duties they owe to those who have to their juvenile years paid such scrupulous and affectionate attention, as to produce the man useful to himself, to society, and to his country. How far a sense of gratitude is due from every good man to his instructors, would be best found by consulting his feelings: it is, however, to be seen in his conduct and actions.

The Monument, as raised in the church of Bishops Waltham, records a grateful and an affectionate tribute to one, who has sent forth into the world pupils who fill at this time various situations, well: pupils who have fought and bled for their country, in distant regions as well as on the Peninsula (a spot that will be ever memorable for the struggles of a brave people, and for the generous assistance of our country).

The annexed description was made by a pupil; and is submitted for insertion by

Yours, &c.

T. W.

The lower part represents the end of a sarcophagus, on which rests the Greek tablet containing the inscription: above this is a Cinereal, copied from an antique Greek urn. In the pedestal of the urn is introduced, in the shape of a book, a piece of green marble, from the ruins of the Egyptian Serapium, which was brought from thence after the glorious victory of March 21st, 1801. The Serapium contained part of the celebrated Alexandrian Library, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Diodorus informs us, that the Greek words in the fragment above-mentioned (signifying "a re-

GENT. MAG. November, 1812.

pository of salutary medicine for the soul") were inscribed on the antient library of the Egyptian king Osymandyas. The characters are a fac-simile of those of the celebrated Alexandrian MS. of the Greek version of the Old Testament, made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and generally known by the name of the Septuagint.

The inscription is as follows:

"To the Memory of the Rev. Charles Walters, Curate of this parish 26 years, and formerly Master of the Grammar School in this place. After a life spent in the discharge of every sacred and social duty, beloved for his piety, benevolence, and zeal for the advancement of true religion, this good and faithful servant was called to enter into the joy of his Lord, on the 7th March, 1811, aged 63 years.—Let not that warning voice which has so often resounded within these hallowed walls for the edification of his hearers, have been lifted up in vain. His virtues need no comment; they will live when this frail memorial of them shall have perished. *The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.*

Erected

by his ever grateful
and affectionate
Pupils.

Deo, parentibus, et
præceptoribus, nihil
pro merito potest
rependi."

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 30.

THE following tribute of respect to a very worthy character (inscribed on a Monument placed by an affectionate mother to the memory of an excellent son) is the joint production of Henry Thornton, esq. Thomas Babington, esq. and Mr. Zachary Macaulay. (*See vol. LXXX. p. 386.*)

Yours, &c.

LEICESTRIENSIS.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ludlam, esq. during many years Governor of Sierra Leone, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Commissioners for examining into the state of the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of rendering them subservient to the civilization of that continent.

"To his zeal in the pursuit of this object he fell a victim on the 25th of June 1810, aged 34 years.

"In the execution of the important and arduous services to which he was called, he manifested superior talents and