

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVENING  
M. Post M. Herald  
Morning Chronic.  
Times—M. Advert.  
P. Ledger & Oracle  
Brit. Press—Day  
St. James's Chron.  
Sun—Even. Mail  
Star—Traveller  
Pilot—Statesman  
Packet—Lond. Chr.  
Albion—C. Chron.  
Courier—Globe  
Eng. Chron.—Inq.  
Cour d'Angleterre  
Cour. de Londres  
15 other Weekly P.  
17 Sunday Papers  
Hue & Cry Police  
Lit. Adv. monthly  
Bath 4—Bristol 5  
Berwick—Boston  
Birmingham 4  
Blackb. Brighton  
Bury St. Edmund's  
Camb.—Chath.  
Carl. 2—Chester 2  
Chelms. Cambria.



## JANUARY, 1814. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2  
Cumberland 2  
Doncaster—Derb.  
Dorcest.—Essex  
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2  
Halifax—Hanst 2  
Hereford, Hull 3  
Ipswich 1, Kent 4  
Langast.—Leices. 2  
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6  
Maidst. Manch. 4  
Newc. 3—Notts. 2  
Northampton  
Norfolk, Norwich  
N. Wales Oxford 2  
Portsea—Pottery  
Preston—Plym. 2  
Reading—Salib.  
Salop—Sheffield 2  
Sherborne, Sussex  
Shrewsbury  
Staff.—Stamf. 2  
Taunton—Tyne  
Wakef.—Warw.  
Worc. 2—York 3  
IRELAND 37  
SCOTLAND 24  
Sunday Advertiser  
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

### Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

An original Letter of Sir Isaac Newton.....3  
Description of two antient Packs of Cards. *ibid.*  
The Clergy.—Ten-Year Men.—Alg. Sydney. 2  
Mr. Hawkins on his "Gothic Architecture."...5  
Mr. Carter's Remarks on Mr. Hawkins's Work. 9  
List of Conventual Churches still in Use.....13  
Interesting Extracts from Rymers's Fœdera...15  
The late Sacramental Plate at St. Paul's.....16  
Radcliffe-upon-Wreke, co. Leic. described...17  
Authors and Books of the XVIIIth Century. *ib.*  
Ephraim Chambers.—Dr. Peter Shaw.....18  
Dr. William Lewis.—Dr. John Harris:.....19  
On instructing Poor Children in Drawing. ....20  
Anecdotes respecting Pichegru, Moreau, &c. 23  
A Protestant Sultana.—Haunted Houses, &c. 24  
Romish Discipline respecting the Scriptures. 25  
On the unrestricted Perusal of the Scriptures 26  
Catholic Versions of New Test. without Notes. 27  
Catholics desirous of circulating the Scriptures 28  
English Catholic Versions of the Bible.....50  
Aristocracy.—Commercial Interests.—Mr. Pitt. 31  
Licence to use the Game of "Closing".....32  
The Cause of the Bibliomaniacs defended...33  
Causes of the Rarity of some printed Books. 34  
Adm. Hosier.—Junius.—Bride of Abydos...56

FRAGMENTS OF LITERATURE, No. VI.....37  
"Complaints of divers of our Countrymen," *ib.*  
2d Edition of the Bodleian Catalogue, 1620. *ib.*  
Mechanical Power.—Architect. Innovation. 38  
Plans and Views of the Town of Liverpool...39  
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.....40  
Review of New Publications, *viz.*  
Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities. 41  
Memoirs of a Literary & Political Character,  
[with Particulars of the Life of Glover]....47  
The Bride of Abydos, by Lord Byron.....51  
Moonlight, a Poem, by Edward Lord Thurlow 53  
Narrative of Occurrences at Leipzig, &c.....56  
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.....59  
Kelly's Elements of Musick, in Verse, &c.....56  
SELECT POETRY for JANUARY, 1814.....61—64

### Historical Chronicle.

Interesting Intell. from London Gazettes.....65  
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences...81  
Country News, &c.—Domestic Occurrences...87  
Ecol. Preferments.—Births and Marriages...89  
Memoir of Col. Haviland Le Mesurier.....90  
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons. 94  
Met. Diaries for Dec. 1813, & Jan. 1814. 2. 102  
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets ..... 103  
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of Stocks..... 104

Embellished with several beautiful Specimens of antient English Architecture, by  
JOHN CARTER, F. S. A.; and with a View of the Church of RADCLIFFE-UPON-  
THE-WREKE, co. Leicester.

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 to be addressed, POST-PAID.

## INDEX INDICATORIUS.

HERTFORDSHIRE informs B. N. that the Epitaph for Henry Etough is engraved upon a mural tablet in the Chancel of the Church of Therfield, co. Hertford; and that for Pultor Forrester, upon a similar tablet, in a Chapel North of the Chancel of the Church of Cottered, in the same county.

For satisfactory information respecting "the Dog-days beginning on the 3d of July, and ending on the 11th of August;" we refer our Correspondent CIVIS to Mr. Brady's very useful and entertaining work, intitled "Clavis Calendaria."

PASQUIN asks where the satirical lines are to be found, supposed to come from the pen of "a Lord among Wits," and applied to Colley Cibber on his Birth-day Odes, beginning with this stanza:

I, Colley Cibber, right or wrong,

Must celebrate this day;

And tune once more my tuneless Song,

And strum the venal lay.

The communications of Mr. FAREY; J. H. M.; CARTHUSIANUS; AN INHABITANT OF CHELSEA; AN EUVATE; &c. &c. shall appear in our next.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept at EXETER.

No.	Ther. at 8 A. M.		Ther. at 3 P. M.		Ther. at 10 P. M.	
	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.
21	29.75	51 Fair and cloudy	29.75	53½ Ditto	29.75	51 Small rain; fair.
22	29.78	52 Fair and cloudy; fine	29.83	54 Fine	29.85	50½ Ditto.
23	29.86	50 Ditto ditto	29.86	52 Fine	29.86	45 Ditto.
24	29.91	43½ Cloudy and wet haze	29.91	45 Ditto	29.95	45 Ditto.
25	29.97	42 Fair and cloudy; fine	29.98	46 Fine	29.99	39½ Ditto.
26	29.97	40 Gloomy; clear; frosty	29.97	42 Frosty	29.97	38 Ditto.
27	29.94	35 Frosty; dark	29.86	39 Ditto	29.79	37½ Ditto.
28	29.70	40 Dark; frosty	29.70	38½ More clear and frosty	29.70	35 Ditto.
29	29.85	36 Dark; frost	29.85	36 Ditto	29.80	37½ Ditto; windy.
30	29.63	38 Cloudy, windy, and frosty	29.63	38 Cloudy lower, but frosty	29.50	36 Small rain or sleet.
1	29.42	33 Gloomy and frosty	29.39	32½ Ditto, ditto	29.48	32 Frosty; some rain.
2	29.18	41 Cloudy and drops; rain	29.93	41½ Rain and wind	29.83	43 Ditto; in squalls.
3	28.89	38 Wind and rain	29.03	38 Fair and cloudy; windy	29.18	37½ Squalls and rain.
4	29.27	39 Gloomy but moderate; drops	29.33	40½ Ditto	29.36	29 Cloudy.
5	29.44	38 Wet haze; rain	29.45	40 Some rain, and wet haze	29.52	38½ Fair.
6	29.65	38 Fine	29.71	40½ Ditto; frosty	29.71	40 Cloudy.
7	29.44	39 Fine; gloomy	29.67	41½ Gloomy	29.69	41 Ditto.
8	29.72	41½ Gloomy; some drops	29.74	42 Gloomy	29.81	41 More clear.
9	29.85	38 Fine; gloomy	29.83	40 Small drops; gloomy	29.85	40½ Fine.
10	29.95	39½ Fine though hazy	29.98	39 Ditto	30.05	37 Fine.
11	30.07	38 Frosty; very fine	29.98	37 Ditto	30.08	33 Frost.
12	29.98	33 Frosty; hazy; clear	29.85	37 Ditto	29.80	33 Ditto.
13	29.76	50½ Frost	29.76	39 Fine; hard frost	29.70	24½ Ditto.
14	29.84	25 Hard frost	29.84	32 Ditto	29.84	26 Ditto.
15	29.81	23 Hard frost	29.74	32½ Ditto	29.62	31 Ditto; wind, wet haze.
16	29.29	43 Cloudy; wet haze	29.31	49½ Ditto; fair	29.32	49½ Fair; rain.
17	29.17	49½ Rain	29.04	52 Ditto; wet haze	29.04	51 Wet haze.
18	29.04	50½ Fair and cloudy	29.08	48½ Some small showers	29.11	46½ Fair.
19	29.11	42½ Fine	29.14	47 Ditto	29.18	43½ Ditto.
20	29.26	39 Fine	29.38	45 Ditto	29.45	31 Frost.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For JANUARY, 1814.

*Original Letter of Sir ISAAC NEWTON.*

"For Mr. Fatio, at Mr. Brent's, next door but one to the signe of y<sup>e</sup> Dolphin, in King's Square Court, near Soho Square, in London.

"Sir,

I HAVE now received y<sup>e</sup> box of rulers, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> receipt of 14<sup>th</sup>. I sent you that money, because I thought it was just; and, therefore, you complement me if you reckon it an obligation. The chamber next me is disposed of; but that w<sup>ch</sup> I was contriving was, that since y<sup>e</sup> want of health would not give you leave to undertake your designe for a subsistence at London, to make you such an allowance as might make your subsistence here easy to you. And, if your affairs in Switzerland be not so pressing but y<sup>e</sup> without dammag to them you may stay still some time in England (as y<sup>e</sup> last letter gives me hopes), you will much oblige me by returning hither. I hope you will have good advice before you venture upon y<sup>e</sup> operation you speake of. I am, Sir, y<sup>e</sup> most affectionate friend and humble Servant,  
Is. NEWTON.  
*Cambridge, March 14, 1692-3.*"

MR. URBAN, *Tredrea, Jan. 14.*

HAVING recently seen two Packs of Cards, which appear to me curious specimens of the Times of old, I am persuaded that a short description of each will not be unacceptable to your Readers; as the first exhibits a plan for uniting instruction with amusement, invented long before such contrivances are supposed to have been in use; and as the second discloses a singular method of exciting Party zeal, practised on a very extraordinary occasion. These Cards have long been preserved in the respectable family of the late Mr. Hodson, a gentleman farmer of Sussex.

The first Pack bears the date 1590. The Cards are charged with Maps of the fifty-two Counties of England and Wales, arranged in four series of thirteen each, distinguished by North,

South, East, and West. The Counties follow in each division, according to their estimated magnitudes, No. 1. being the least. Within a square occupying the middle of each Card, is delineated the County; the Number is placed in a corner, both above and below: in the other upper corner stands a Compass; and in the lower one a Scale of Miles. Over the square and below it are four lines descriptive of the County. For example:

"Sussex the 10<sup>th</sup> of the South, hath miles In Quantite sup'ficiall 900, in Circuite 172, In Lengthe from Hamshire unto Kent 68, In Breadth from Surrey to y<sup>e</sup> Brittain Sea 25."

"Sussex plesant pastures and dow'es full of Sheep, [Yron, Store of Wood, Rivers, and Vaynes of Havinge the Narrow Sea East, Hantshire West, [Sea South." Surrey and Kent North, and the Britt.

As another instance:

"Cornwall the 2<sup>th</sup> of the South hath Miles In Quantite sup'ficiall 237, in Circuite 262, [taine Sea 66, In Lengthe from Denshire to the Brit-In Breadth from the Seaverne to the Sea 40."

"Cornwall y<sup>e</sup> sea-coaste full of tow'es well shipped, [serveth all Europe; Full of Mettal, especialli Tynne, which Having Denshire East, the Maine Sea West, [Sea South." The Irishe Sea North, and the Brittain

There are with the Pack eight additional Cards; but these are stated, in a little accompanying book, to be intended for ornamenting two boxes, that may be made to hold the Cards themselves, and also some counters, which, however, are not preserved. One has a general Map of England; another a Portrait of Queen Elizabeth; a third contains a Plan of London; a fourth, Arms, &c.; the two others are filled with short accounts of the History and Constitution of the Country.

The Author, in his little book, which is very imperfect, pays many compliments to the Inventor of Com-

mon Cards; declaring them to be excellent against melancholy cogitations, and for breeding contents in all necessities. He then goes on to say—

"Now in this latter age, wherein are so many new inventions, let this pass for one: as a necessary recreation, in a time of such troubles, having no leisure to spend any time vainly; but continually it behoveth us to search for knowledge, eve' in the least things, for that we remember our Creation, Redemption, and Sanctification. In the first, beholding the Omnipotence of God the Father, in all his Works, thereby reverently to feare, honor, and glorifie him; in the second, his unspeakable mercy in redeeming us, by the precious death of his deare Sonne, our Savior Christ Jesus, from the thralldome of sinne, death, and hell, thereby to love, believe, and hope in him; and by the third, these his gracious and infinite blessings, which yearly, daylie, howrely, and every minute, we have, doe, or shall receive, both in soule and body, through the Almighty Power of his Holy Spirit, to praise, give thanks, and rejoyce, onely and ever in so blessed a Trinity of power, mercy, and love, which in a most glorious Unity hath so blessed us with all his blessings; unto which Eternall God, I say, let us ever be giving of all thanks without ceasing. Amen."

The Second Pack is distinguished into the usual suits, by a Heart, a Diamond, a Club, or a Spade, placed in one of the upper corners; numbers from one to ten, or the names of the Court Cards, occupying the other corner. The middle part of each Card contains a print, representing some supposed scene in the Popish Plot; at the foot is an explanation. Thus the Ace of Hearts has a table, surrounded by the Pope, some Cardinals, and Bishops. Beneath the table is a Fiend, and the explanation states, "The Plot first hatched at Rome by the Pope and Cardinals, &c."

The Deuce of Hearts has—"Sir E. B. Godfree taking Dr. Oates his deposition."

The Three of Hearts—"Dr. Oates discovereth Garner in the Lobby."

The Four of Hearts—"Coleman giving a Guina to encourage y<sup>e</sup> 4 Ruffians."

The Five of Hearts—"Dr. Oates receives letters from the Fathers, to carry beyond Sea."

The whole suit of Spades is given to the Murder of Sir E. B. Godfree.

On the Deuce of Clubs is seen a Town in flames, and underneath

"London remember } 1666."

The 24 of September. }

Yours, &c. DAVIES GIDDY.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

TO relieve the minds of some of your Clerical Readers, permit me to inform them, that no penalty, in any action where part goes to the King and part to the Informer, can be recovered for more than *one* year after committal of offence. This applies to *all* the present suits instituted by Mr. Wright against the Clergy. The Statute is 31 Q. Eliz. c. 5, sect. 5. Also by 18 Q. Eliz. c. 5, sect. 4, made perpetual by 27 Eliz. c. 10, it is enacted, that if the informer shall receive any money, or other reward, or have promise of such, to stop process in any penal action, the *party receiving* such reward or promise, shall upon conviction stand in the pillory for two hours, be fined 10*l*. and ever after be incapable of being plaintiff or informer in any suit or action.

In answer to a query relative to Ten Year or Four-and-Twenty Men; the following extract from p. 13, Cambridge Calendar, will, I hope, afford the information required.

"They (*i. e.* the Ten-Year Men) are tolerated by the Statutes of Q. Elizabeth, which allow persons who are admitted at any College, when *Twenty-four* years of age and upwards, and in Prior's orders at the time of their admission, after *Ten* years (during the last two of which they must reside the greater part of *Three* several terms), to become Bachelors of Divinity, without taking any prior degree."

Bachelors of Divinity, however, who obtain their degree in *this* way, are *not* Members of the Senate, since the Members of that body, who are B. D. deduce their right from their *prior* degree of M. A.

Now I am writing on College matters, permit me to support the opinion of Dr. Symonds in his *Life of Milton*—that Milton was *not* a Sizar. In the entry of Milton, he is described as Pensionarius Minor. Some Gothamites have argued from this, that as Pensioners form the class immediately *above* the Sizars, Pensionarius Minor must signify the class below, *viz.* Sizars. If these gentlemen had, however, taken the trouble of inquiring, they would have found in Parker's



ker's History of Cambridge, or even in Carter's, that the Pensioners are divided into two classes, viz. the greater (Pensionarius Major), now called Fellow Commoners; and the lesser (Pensionarius Minor), the Pensioner of the present day. Of this rank was Milton.

LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

I HAVE read the original letter of Algernon Sydney in your Magazine for December last, p. 531, with equal interest and satisfaction, and heartily wish that the contributor, or any of your readers, could favour the publick with a further supply of the correspondence of that eminent man. The letter in question bears the strongest marks of authenticity in matter as well as in style. It must have been written in November 1659, when he was actually residing at the Sound, and not in November 1660, when, in consequence of the Restoration, he had proceeded, as an exile, to Rome. But there must surely be some error in his having addressed it to Lord Whitworth. I suspect it to have been really addressed to the Lord Commissioner *Whitelocke*, who, although he declined the appointment, had, in the first instance, been joined with him in the mission to the Northern courts.—A large proportion of Sydney's Letters to his Father, and the whole of his correspondence with his Uncle the Earl of Northumberland, Sir John and Sir William Temple, and William Penn, have hitherto escaped research. If any part of them have been luckily preserved, the possessors will confer an important obligation by communicating them to the publick, or at least stating where they lie concealed.

G. W. M.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

IT is not my intention to reply particularly to the attacks made on me by your Correspondents "*An Architect*" and "*Mr. Carter*" in your Magazine for October last; neither is it my design to notice any future remarks from either of them, unless they should be accompanied with an incorrect or defective representation of facts. The former of these persons is supposed to be in reality a tradesman, an house-painter, as I am informed, in Westminster, who has since occasionally taken up the occupation of a

draughtsman, and sometimes, it is said, painted scenes of landscapes for one of the Play-houses. How such a person can be entitled to the appellation of an Architect, which he assumes, I confess myself unable to discover: and the latter person is only a mere draughtsman. They have shewn themselves no competent judges of evidence, by denying, as they do, the strongest possible modes of proof; and I am confident no intelligent man will pay any attention to their observations.

My adversary *An Architect* is peculiarly unfortunate in asserting, as he does, that my pursuits were not allied to the labours of an Artist, as Mr. Carter himself could have informed him to the contrary. The profession of the Law, for which I was educated, and which I afterwards followed, I have quitted above fifteen years; and while I continued in it, my pursuits, as Mr. Carter knows, were also directed to Antiquarian subjects. For I wrote for Mr. Carter several papers, for the express purpose of explaining some plates of historical subjects in his first publication, containing *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture, &c.* These papers were accordingly inserted in that work with my name to them, as may be seen on referring to the book itself; and you, Mr. Urban, may besides probably recollect the circumstance, because you were the printer of the letter-press\*.

Whether or not I am sufficiently skilled in the subject, the book I have published will best shew. But I know, from the testimony of those persons on whose judgment I can rely, that the book has already obtained a considerable degree of credit; and it should seem from their conduct, that my adversaries had found themselves hard pressed by facts in attacking it. One declines the task of controverting my opinions, and transfers it to the other: that other denies mathematical proof, conclusive evidence, and self-evident propositions; and refuses to admit that very species of proof, which he himself, in his observations, and elsewhere, has actually used.

Leaving, therefore, the useless undertaking of vindicating myself against charges of which, from my adversaries' own state of the case, every man of sense will perceive I am no guilty;

\* This is "a True Bill." EDIT.

I shall

I shall only observe, that the instance of the Church of Malmesbury produced by Mr. Carter, does not apply to the question, nor does it vouch the fact for which it is produced.

It is, indeed, singularly curious to observe, that when your Correspondents An Architect and Mr. Carter both inveigh, as they do, so bitterly against all Compilations (as they are pleased to term every attempt at a deduction of historical events), and against all intelligence to be derived from books, Mr. Carter himself, for the purpose of proving the date of the Church of Malmesbury, should be, as he is, driven to the necessity of referring, p. 322, to a very obscure modern publication, expressly described by himself as a Compilation. And this is still more unfortunate, because in a subsequent part of his observations he contends, though unreasonably, that none but an eye-witness is competent evidence, which must necessarily apply as well to historical events as to buildings. He should at least have referred to Tanner, a respectable author, who apparently originally furnished that fact. But the date given is that of the original foundation only; and there is no proof that the present erection is of that age. Supposing it to be really so old, still Mr. Carter has not shewn that the workmen were Englishmen, which is the very point in question; and this is at least very doubtful, because at that very period it was the practice to procure them from France and elsewhere.

In 675, the very year in which Mr. Carter dates the Church of Malmesbury, Benedict Biscopius began to build St. Peter's Church in the Monastery of Wermouth; and in that year went over to France, to engage workmen to construct it after the Roman manner. See Bentham's Preface to his History of Ely, in Essays on Gothic Architecture, p. 31.

Wilfrid Bishop of York, who in 675, the very same year with the dates of Malmesbury and Wermouth, founded the Conventual Church of Rippon, and in 674 that of St. Andrew at Hexham, procured some of his workmen, builders, and artificers, from Canterbury, and some from Rome and other parts of Italy, France, and other countries. See Bentham's Preface before cited, p. 38 and 39.

The circumstance of some of these

workmen having been procured from Canterbury, in which Mr. Carter exhibits p. 323, is by no means contradictory to the supposition that the workmen came from France, but rather enhances the probability of it. The distance from Canterbury to Dover is so little, as every one knows who has travelled the road, as I have done, that it is very likely the workmen came from France, that they landed at Dover, and proceeded to Canterbury; but, finding employment there, did not continue their journey any further. In confirmation of this idea it may be observed, that William of Sens, who was employed in 1174 to repair and rebuild the Cathedral of Canterbury after the fire, was most certainly and evidently a Frenchman; and, as his name imports, came from Sens in France. Governor Pownall, in his paper on the Origin of Gothic Architecture, inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. IX. expressly mentions, p. 112, on the authority of Richard prior of Hexham, that St. Wilfrid learnt his architecture from Rome, and built his church at Hagulsted after that model.

But there is every reason to think that the Church of Malmesbury is not by some centuries so old as Mr. Carter thinks it. William of Malmesbury, who lived in the reigns of Hen. I. Stephen, and Hen. II. and was himself a monk of that Abbey, speaks in his fifth book "*De Pontificibus*," edit. Gale, p. 350, of the whole Monastery of Malmesbury, most evidently from what he says including also the Church, as twice destroyed by fire; once in the reign of Alfred, and again in that of king Edward. By this last he most probably meant Edward the Confessor, not Edward the elder; because, as Edward the elder was Alfred's immediate successor, it may be doubted, in any other mode of interpretation, whether there could have been time sufficient for the re-erection of so many large buildings before they are represented as being a second time destroyed, particularly as it does not appear that the fire in Alfred's time happened early in his reign. A similar conflagration in the case of the Church of Canterbury in 1174, rendered it necessary to take down and rebuild the greater part of that edifice, and particularly the arches and columns, which of course had been injured by the fire.

fire; and by the fall of the roof; and it appears that, after a lapse of ten years, that single edifice still remained unfinished.

William of Malmshury relates, it is true, as he heard it from others, according to the custom of his age, a miraculous story, how a beam for the roof of the Church, which, in building it, had been cut too short, was by miracle lengthened, so as to fit the place; and how, notwithstanding the two fires before mentioned, it had escaped destruction. But such occasional instances of credulity, which occur in the writings of authors of the early ages, have never been held with men of the best sense and judgment a sufficient reason for rejecting their testimony as to positive facts. Malmshury's credulity, therefore, as to the pretended miracle does not impeach his veracity as to the two fires, which are positive historical facts; and it should seem as if he conceived that the rest of the roof of the Church had been consumed in both conflagrations, as otherwise, the escape of that beam would not have been, as he evidently thought it, miraculous. Of the authenticity of this proof, as fully establishing the fact of the two fires, no intelligent reader can, I am fully convinced, have any doubt.

It is impossible to conceive that the whole Monastery should have been, as William of Malmshury expressly says it was, twice consumed, and yet, which he does not notice, that the Church, adjoining as it did the other buildings, could have escaped, especially as its roof was of timber covered with lead. The Cathedral of Canterbury, covered in like manner with a roof of timber and lead, caught fire in 1174, from the sparks arising from the flames which destroyed some adjoining houses; and it is evident that the effect of the fire, and the falling of the roof, would, in the case of Malmshury, as it did in that of Canterbury, require that the arches, and perhaps some of the pillars, should have been rebuilt. Besides, Mr. Carter himself admits, p. 322, that the third or upper story of the Malmshury specimen is an addition done in the reign of Edward the Third; so that that part of the building is certainly not in its original state. Certainly, therefore, the probability is, that in that Church, as well as in the Cathedral of Canterbury, a

great portion of the internal part, including the nave, was re-erected, at least as to the arches, and all above them; and for the reasons above-mentioned, and some others which will be here given, it is likely that these parts, with the exception of those noticed by Mr. Carter, are of the age of Edward the Confessor, who is generally spoken of in the early historians by the appellation of King Edward only, and who died in 1065.

The early Historians speak of the Church of Westminster erected by this King, as being constructed in a new mode or style of building, which was afterwards copied by many persons; and it is conceived that the use of Pointed arches in the nave of Malmshury, together with the above circumstance as to Westminster Abbey, and that of the fire in the reign of one of the Edwards, even though it is not specified which of them it was; fairly justify the conclusion, that the destruction took place in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and not in that of any other King of the same name.

In consequence of a repair now going on, I cannot have access to many of my books; but I remember to have seen in some work, and I think it was in Mr. Carter's now publishing, an engraving of part of the nave of Malmshury, with the date 615, given as the time of its erection. I was always fully persuaded it was not so old, for which reason I forbore to notice it in my own book; and the facts before-mentioned, relating to it, fully shew I was right in my opinion. Surely the error into which in this instance Mr. Carter has fallen, is a sufficient justification of the necessity for consulting books—a mode of instruction which none affect to despise, but such as are equally unacquainted with their contents, their value, their use, and their intention.

The Author of the letter-press to the Antiquarian Society's publication of the Cathedral of Durham has expressed himself in the following terms, as they appear in a note in the Preface to the Third Edition of the "*Essays on Gothic Architecture*," p. 8.

"There is very little doubt that the light and elegant style of building, whose principal and characteristic feature is the high Pointed arch, struck from two centres, was invented in this Country. It is certain that it was here brought to its

its highest state of perfection; and the testimonies of other Countries, where national traditions ascribe their most beautiful Churches to English artists, adds great weight to this assertion, and peculiar propriety to the term English, now proposed to be substituted to the word Gothic."

This passage, which is here given as it stands in the place above referred to, evidently contains in the last sentence a grammatical inaccuracy, which I think it incumbent on me thus to notice, that my adversaries, if they should be told of it by any person, may not say that I had not perceived it. It should not be "substituted to," but substituted *for*. In another part of it there is also a similar error, in using the word "*adds*," instead of *add*; but that is supposed an error of the press.

For the first assertion, as to the invention of Gothic Architecture in England, no authority or adequate reason is given. The improvement of an art is no ground for characterizing it by the name of the place where it was improved; it ought to receive its name from that where it was invented. Nor is the circumstance of its having received improvement in any one place, had that improvement been, as it was not in the present instance, exclusively confined to that spot, any evidence of its having been invented in the same place or country. Of the traditions which this Author mentions I was before aware; but they amount to no more than this, that such a building was erected by the English—meaning, in fact, nothing further than that it was built while the English were in possession of the place, as they were, at times, of different parts of France. They do not imply that the artists were English; nor has the name of one English architect ever been mentioned as employed on these erections. After all it is certain, as can be proved by evidence, that even the buildings here alluded to are those of a late date; and the Abbey of Clugny erected from the design of Gunzo, a monk of that endowment, is greatly prior to any of them.

It is manifestly utterly impossible, that Mr. Carter, in opposition to the strongest possible proof which exists to the contrary, and in defiance of reason, and all those methods which

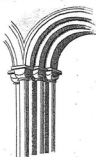
have always been allowed and recommended as the surest guides for the ascertainment of truth, should succeed in his attempt. The opinions of all the ablest and most intelligent men on the subject are decidedly against him; the number of his opponents is daily increasing; and the sentiments of the before-mentioned persons are daily gaining ground with all who choose to consider the subject. These opinions are supported by additional facts, which have since been discovered, and by others which are perpetually rising into notice; while Mr. Carter's adherents, on the contrary, are not at present known to exceed four in number. He himself, and your correspondent "An Architect," who is his principal adherent, and adopts only Mr. Carter's opinions, evidently never had either of them the advantage of a liberal education, which alone could qualify them to decide on the subject; and they have consequently shewn themselves incompetent judges. The second of his advocates, whom I forbear at present to name, there is every reason to conclude from circumstances not a man of education; and he, too, is apparently a copier of Mr. Carter's sentiments. The opinion of the third has been already answered in this letter; and the sentiments of Dr. Milner, the fourth, have been refuted by me in the book itself, by the production of an earlier instance of an erection in France.

Having now completed my intention, which I should have been glad to have effected within a narrower compass, had that been possible; I shall here conclude in the words of Ulpian, a celebrated Lawyer, who was also tutor and secretary to the Emperor Alexander Severus. The Reader will have no difficulty in applying them; and I here give a translation, for the benefit of my adversaries. "*Lata vel latior culpa est crassa et supina et dissoluta negligentia, et proxime ad dolum accedens: item non intelligere quod omnes intelligunt.*" In English thus, "A great or still greater fault is gross and supine and unrestrained negligence, and very nearly approaching to fraud: so it is also not to understand what all understand."

Your humble Servant,

JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

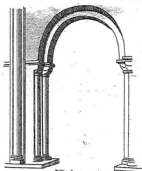
Mr.



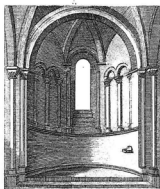
*Lindisfarne, 1135.*



*Melnesbury, 1135.*



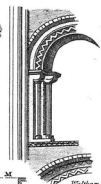
*Winchester, 960.*



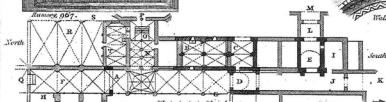
*Runnyc, 1167.*



*Peterborough, 970.*



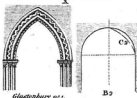
*Waltham, 1061.*



*Westminster 1066 and 1125.*



*Painted Chamber, 1175.*



*Gloucester, 1154.*

*B2*

CHAPTER VI. The Catalogue of buildings in France, continued from 1031. Circumstance of rebuilding the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem at this period, 1048 or 1099, brought forward "as the model for the erection of many Gothic Cathedrals." "Ideas for the introduction of Chapels in the Ambulatory round the Choir, and the clustered column, seem to have been derived from this."—Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and who crowned William the Conqueror, built and finished Gloucester Cathedral about 1060\*. The greater part of this Church is still standing (West front, centre tower, and Lady Chapel, alterations in the 15th century), being of very large dimensions, having side-aisles (Ambulatories, as Mr. Hawkins terms them) round the Choir, with Chapels, magnificent Crypt, &c. Style, Saxon, and of the most august kind; clustered columns found in the galleries over ditto side aisles. Thus, instead of a building at Jerusalem giving architectural law to this and other countries, it is more than probable that England, from the Gloucester example alone, led the way in this respect.

Next ensues a long string of reasons, full of circumlocution and far-fetched ideas, upon the origin of clustered columns, as being derived from "Palm-trees." This is literally *foreign* to the subject. Had our intelligent Author taken as much pains to travel through our own land, as he has to wade through the voluminous works of the Continent, for information on this head, he would have found clustered columns of a more remote date, and of a more imposing aspect, than what he has gathered. The immense clustered columns supporting the ruined particles of the centre tower of the Abbey Church at Malmesbury, will demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

"1078. Church of St. Lucian at

\* Sir Henry Englefield, in the History of Gloucester Cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, with the plans, elevations, &c.

Beauvais rebuilt."—We next find Mr. H. travelling by book into his own neighbourhood, Westminster; the Abbey Church, "built by Edward the Confessor 1066" (Moore's List says 1049); and afterwards to Battle Abbey, Sussex, built by William Duke of Normandy 1067. Mr. H. observes, "The Church of Westminster is said to have been a new style of building; but, as Antiquaries have been at a loss how to understand this assertion, it shall be inquired what that new mode really was." After citing from Authors the circumstances of building and consecrating Edward's Church, he positively asserts; "no part of which is now standing." This is certainly an error, as considerable remains are to be traced on the South side of the present Church (erected by Henry III.): for who will not, after mature consideration, be inclined to own it probable that the large semicircular plain arch and piers, near the circular window of the South transept, are part of the Southern aspect of the centre tower of the Confessor's Church? A considerable portion of his South transept is in continuation from the aisles East of the Cloister, now used as a deposit for the Pix. Further South, other aisles are carried on, converted into a hall, cellars, &c.; and Eastward of the Little Cloisters are many columns and arches, all of a style consonant with the Saxon architecture of the 11th century. To confirm my position, that these aisles were part of Edward's Church;—in that division where the Pix is kept, is an actual stone altar-table, attendant piscina, &c. Mr. H. in this place gives a new translation from an ancient Latin MS. describing the Confessor's Church, wherein is mentioned the "nave, the ambulatory, choir, tower, in a simple manner, with a strong arch, &c." This is a fortunate circumstance, fixing my above-noticed remaining semicircular arch beyond all doubt to be a particle of the old Saxon edifice. Mr. H. is, however, not satisfied with his translation, it being so "indefinite, nothing of peculiarity is discernible; notwithstanding which, it certainly was an instance

stance of deviation from the usual mode of construction, and adopted as a model for future erections." This model is then shewn to be of the shape of a cross, which Mr. H. says was no novelty in this kingdom; and instances the Abbey of Ramsey, erected 974. He might have instanced likewise, Southwell, 630; Minster, 670; St. Alban's, 793; &c. Mr. H. then apparently strives to pervert a passage in William of Malmsbury, relative to the style of Architecture of Edward's reign, and thus shews his ingenuity in favour of foreign art. "The probability, therefore, certainly is, that it was not invented here, but imported from France," &c. But how could Mr. H. pass over the Church of Malmsbury, of a date more than 300 years prior to his Westminster authority, and numerous other religious piles of a still more distant epoch?

"No intelligence has been given," Mr. H. says, "in what form the arches of this Church of Edward the Confessor were constructed; yet, if a coin which has been produced as of that time merits to be considered as genuine, which it has been, it would lead to an opinion that the arches were Pointed." Reverting to the remains of Edward's Church yet standing, as I have above stated, I here subjoin (without having recourse to a coin to elucidate the style of a building) the detail thereof. The great South arch of the centre tower is plain, as are the piers which support it: the South transept gives a double aisle, divided by massive columns, simple ornaments to some of the capitals, to others elaborate foliage; from column to column semicircular arches, with a plain band or architrave; ditto formed groins succeed, but without ribs. The altar, a plain pedestal form, raised on two steps, and capped with a cant and plat-band mouldings: the piscina is composed of a short column, with a base and capital of many mouldings. The windows are plain, with a circular head: not the least vestige of a Pointed arch to be seen.

"That Pointed arches," Mr. H. says, "were known and used in this Country so early at least as the time of Edward the Confessor, if not before, seems unquestionable;" and for this purpose he refers to the Powder-Plot Cellar under the House of Lords, as having been some of the offices to the

Confessor's Palace. Now to those who have in reality studied by drawings the Architecture of the Country, the greater part of the remains of the Palace (particularly the Painted Chamber, House of Lords, &c.) will appear to be the work of the reigns of Henry II. and III. if we except the mere South end of the Court of Requests (now used as the new House of Lords), where are two Saxon windows with diagonal mouldings. I made a particular survey of this Powder-Plot Cellar (as Mr. H. calls it) in 1799, and again in November last, wherein I found a number of Pointed arches, recessed in the walls, windows, &c. making the place appear a sort of arcade, or crypt, for ready communication with the various offices of a great mansion or palace; but there is not the smallest warrant for concluding that any part could have been originally applied to the purposes of a kitchen (as Mr. H. terms it) or cellar. In fact, the arches themselves, if we set aside two doorways of Saxon work, are of a late date, perhaps as low down as the 16th century. I must not, however, neglect to mention, that in the Eastern extremity of the crypt (vulgarly cellar) under the Painted Chamber are two divisions of groins with semicircular arches: they were done, it is believed, by Inigo Jones, as some small portions of his architecture appear stuck in the wall externally at this point. The rest of the headway to this crypt, as well as that under the House of Lords, is common flooring; each arrangement, no doubt, was at first groined, but destroyed in later times, with the exception of the said two divisions. It is really a pity that Mr. H. could not refer us to a more important specimen for the antiquity of the Pointed arch among us, than a "Cellar;" the upper story of which (in that particular part called the Painted Chamber) "no one," he observes, "has ever questioned the fact of being as old as the time of Edward the Confessor." Its Pointed windows, with columnized mullions and primitive tracery, fix it, in my mind, to be of Henry II.'s time, as before hinted: it is said, in short, to have been erected by Archbishop Becket himself.

Chapter VII. The Church of the Monastery of Clugny in France, 1093, finished

finished 1131, is by Mr. H. considered as an example of "great moment in the present enquiry;" because, in two copies of French engravings of this Church introduced into his book, the arches to the aisles are Pointed, resting on Corinthian columns and pilasters: yet he half doubts the accuracy of the French artist, saying, "it is scarcely credible that any artist could, in making the drawing, have been guilty of so gross a blunder as to mistake the form of the arches (that is, to give Pointed forms instead of Semicircular)." I could, notwithstanding, instance many examples of the use of the Pointed arch with us prior to those of Clugny (if we allow the view to be correct, respecting which doubt may be reasonably entertained, from a kind of false drawing conspicuous in them); yet I shall continue to hold up to Mr. Hawkins's view the Malmesbury document. Mr. H. will not allow that any part of his Church of Clugny has been rebuilt: he observes, "it is absolutely impossible that the columns and arches which support the vaultings should have been re-erected.—Had they been originally semicircular, they could not, on account of the floor of the vaultings above, have been altered to the Pointed arch of their present proportion." Mr. H. cannot be admitted to be familiar with the art and mystery of Masonry; for it would not be considered supernatural to convert a Semicircular arch into a Pointed one. The two Clugny Views are described, one as being the vestibule, the other the nave: what is meant by the vestibule, it is difficult to understand. In this stage of my observations, I shall attempt their description from his engravings; and afterwards, by way of contrast, that of my Malmesbury example\*.

CLUGNY, 1131. Plate I. Vestibule. To me the view appears as the Nave of a great Church with side aisles, in a succession of divisions of Pointed arches, supported by Corinthian pilasters, as they are called, and breaks: gallery story; small semicircular arches within larger ditto; windows to third story with semicircular heads. Clusters of small columns rise from the

breaks to springing of the groins, which groins are pointed. In the distance, large doorway of entrance, but whither, or from whence, is uncertain, with columns and semicircular architrave; within ditto a smaller entrance, or wicket, with headway of a turn not applicable to any style. Above ditto entrance a gallery. Detail of parts, unintelligible.

Plate II. Nave. Nearly of the same arrangement as the Vestibule, except that, in the distance, is what appears to me a Choir; but this is conjecture. In the divisions, columns of the same alleged order as in the Nave, Corinthian: supporting another shew of Pointed arches; but their relative height, with that of the columns, is miserably out of all kind of proportion, as are the arches to the two stories above them. The ceiling is what we commonly call the "waggon head," with an addition of plain bands to each division. Detail of parts, unintelligible.

These two Views (according to Mr. H.'s system) are to prove the priority of design with regard to the Pointed style of architecture, to "establish" his History, and be the means of "refuting" all preceding Authors on the subject!

MALMSBURY, 675\*. The drawing was taken in 1801, under the patronage of Sir R.C. Hoare, Bart.; wherein, from the strong marks evident of the very early mode of Saxon architecture in the first and second stories (third ditto Edward III.'s reign) little doubt can be held that it is a work of the date assigned; and those who are conversant in our Antiquities by actual research will readily own, that in buildings of the most remote periods the Pointed arch † was in use indiscriminately with the Semicircular one; each, however, possessing one common detail of mouldings and ornaments peculiar to Saxon design. The æra when the Pointed arch predominated, and became, with its own characteristic embellishments, an Order of itself, is made conspicuous in Salisbury Cathedral, 1258.

First story. The division has massive columns, with circular base

\* See Plate II. in the *Gent. Mag.* for October last, facing page 321.

† Hexham, 674. Peterborough, 970. Selby, 1069. Canterbury, 1080. St. Mary's Abbey, York, 1088. St. Mary Overy's, Surrey, 1106. Lanthony, 1108. Waverley, Surrey, 1122. Fountain's, Yorkshire, 1132; &c. &c.



(plinth square), and enriched capitals; enriched architrave to arch; *clustered* columns rise from the capitals to the height of second or gallery story. Second story. *Clustered* and single columns, capitals enriched: architrave to small arches plain, the larger ditto enriched. In the side aisle, columns with semicircular arches recessed: window; columns and semicircular head. Third story: This being an alteration in the reign of Edward III. any illustration on this occasion would be altogether unnecessary. A. Plan. n. Side aisle. Detail: c. Base. d. Capital. e. Architrave. f. and f\*. its continuation; in the torus, oblong diamond compartments, and to the sweeping cornice dragons' heads. g. A dragon's head in the centre of the sweeping cornice (devices ever found in the primæval Saxon erections). h. String, having a fret. i. j. and k. Base, capital, and architrave to single column. l. Base. m. Capital; and n. architrave to *clustered* columns. o. Capitals; and p. string to second story. q. String. r. Base. s. Capital. t. Architrave to recesses. v. String. v. Base. w. Capital; and x. Architrave to window in side aisle. The diagonal (vulgarly zigzag) enrichment in the mouldings very general.

Description of the *Plate* annexed to the present Essay. Lindisfarne, 635. *Clustered* columns in centre aisle of the Cathedral; style, the most remote Saxon; arches, semicircular.—Malmsbury, 675. *Clustered* columns in side aisle of the church; style, ditto; arches pointed.—Winchester, 963. *Clustered* columns in North transept of the Cathedral; style ditto.—Rumsey, 967. *Clustered* columns in the Eastern aisle of choir, or ambulatory; with one of the chapels to side aisle; style ditto.—Peterborough, 970. *Clustered* columns in centre aisle of the Cathedral; style ditto.—Waltham, Essex, 1062. *Clustered* columns in galleries to nave of the Abbey church; style ditto; mouldings enriched.—Westminster, 1066 (Edward Confessor) and 1245 (Henry III.) Plan of part of the Abbey church, cloister, &c. walls tinted dark, remains, 1066, ditto, tinted fainter, work, 1245.—Edward's Church. A. Plain South arch of centre tower. n. Part of South transept in a double Eastern aisle. + Altar. • Piscina. (In this portion of the aisles the Pix is now

deposited.) c. Continuation of ditto aisles (now a hall to a prebendal residence). d. Avenue. e. Ditto.—Henry's church. f. East cloister. g. South ditto. h. North ditto. i. Portions of other arrangements. j. Avenue to Little Dean's-yard. k. Little Dean's-yard. l. Avenue to Little Cloisters. m. Little Cloister. n. Grand avenue to Chapter-house (now partitioned into cellars, &c.). o. Ascent to ditto. r. Chapter-house. q. South aisle of church. n. South transept. s. East aisle of ditto. t. St. Blaize's chapel.—v. View of plain arch and piers of tower at A.—v. View of double aisles at n. looking East; wherein is seen the altar and piscina. w. Capital in ditto view; singular variety in the lines. x. Base and capital in portion of aisles c, capital highly enriched.—Painted Chamber, Westminster; period, Henry II.'s reign; style, Pointed architecture, plain, and of the most pure masonry, accompanied with its peculiar detail. This elevation gives one of the windows recessed, within an arch with corbels; column, &c. lately cut out (similar window remains unhavocked on North front). y. One of the two semicircular headed Saxon doorways in crypt under the House of Lords. z. One of Edward Confessor's Saxon windows, at South front of remnant of his Palace (another also accompanies it); now converted into the new House of Lords. a2. Pointed doorway, 16th century, in the above crypt.—Glastonbury, 954. Pointed archway in North transept of the Abbey church; mouldings, enriched with diagonals, proving the occasional use of the Pointed arch previous to the Confessor's reign. a2. Theoretic example to prove how easy it is to convert a Semicircular arch into a Pointed one, as at c2; not that I wish to insinuate that Mr. Hawkins's Clugny arches have been so tampered with, or any other antient objects of the same nature, either in France or England, but merely to shew its practicability. J. CARTER.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Shrewsbury, Jan. 6.  
H A V I N G been much gratified by a very accurate architectural survey of the curious and beautiful ruins of Haughmond Abbey, now embosomed in the woods of the fine demesne of Sundorne House near Shrewsbury,

bury, with some notices of those of Selby and Worksop, which appeared in your Magazine for December last; I am induced to offer you the subjoined List of Conventual Churches, which are still made use of, either wholly or in part, for divine service; hoping that it may afford some assistance to the Lover of Sacred Architecture in his researches amid the venerable remains of our Monastic structures, many of which, though highly

deserving attention, have, as the writer of the article justly laments, long lain in obscurity.

As I believe this is the only List that has been given of the Monastic Churches which have in some degree been preserved to us as useful religious structures, I am aware that it may be imperfect, and shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will honour it by correction or addition.

HUGH OWEN.

*Cathedral Priory Churches of Benedictines.*

Canterbury .....	Perfect.
Winchester .....	Perfect.
Durham .....	Perfect.
Ely .....	Perfect.
Worcester .....	Perfect.
Norwich .....	Lady Chapel destroyed.
Rochester .....	Perfect.
Bath .....	Perfect, now Parochial. A complete specimen of the last age of Pointed Architecture.

*Cathedral Priory Church of Augustine Canons.*

Carlisle .....	Greater part of Nave, Transept, and Tower, destroyed.
----------------	---

*Abbey Churches erected into Cathedrals by Henry VIII.*

Westminster .....	Perfect.
Gloucester .....	Perfect.
Peterborough .....	Perfect.
Chester .....	Nearly perfect, vaulting never finished.
Oxford (Priory of St. Frideswede) .....	Two arches of Nave destroyed. [used.]
Bristol .....	Nave destroyed; beautiful Choir and middle Tower

*Mitred Abbey Churches, now Parochial.*

St. Alban's .....	Perfect; Lady Chapel desecrated. A most curious and noble Church.
Malmsbury .....	Nave in use; part of West front and great central arches standing.
Croyland .....	Great remains of Nave, and fine West front; North aisle only used.
Tewkesbury .....	Perfect, excepting Lady Chapel; antient Nave matchless in its kind.
Selby .....	Much of this noble Church is used.
Shrewsbury .....	Nave, though mutilated, and West Tower, used; West window fine.
Waltham .....	Nave, which is very antient, used.
Thorney .....	Nave, without its side aisles, used.

*Benedictine Abbey Churches, now Parochial.*

Sherborn, Dorset .....	This fine Church is perfect, except its West front.
Milton, Dorset .....	Choir, Transept, and middle Tower, used; very beautiful.
Pershore .....	Beautiful Choir, South Transept, and middle Tower, used.
Wyndham .....	Nave, West and middle Towers, used.

*Benedictine Priory Churches, now Parochial.*

Binham .....	Nave, with ruinous side aisles, used. Early Norman.
Malverne, Great .....	Perfect, excepting South wing of Transept.
Malverne, Little .....	Part of Choir and Tower used.
Leominster .....	The two Naves remain; the Southern Nave used.
Lynn St. Margaret's .....	Nave and two West Towers used.
Boxgrave, Sussex .....	Choir, middle Tower, and part of Nave, used.
Chepstow .....	Nave used, fine Saxon arch West end standing.
Abergavenny .....	Nearly perfect. [door.]
Tutbury, Staffordshire .....	Nave and South-west Tower used; rich Saxon West
St. Bee's, Cumberland .....	Nearly perfect.

Lancaster ..... Nave and West Tower used.  
 Bromfield, Salop. .... Nave and middle Tower used.  
 Deerhurst, Gloucester ..... Nave and middle Tower used.

Churches of the Regular Canons of St. Augustine, now Parochial.

St. Mary Overy, Southwark... Perfect.  
 St. Bartholomew, London... Antient Choir used.  
 Christchurch, Hants..... Perfect; a very noble Church. Nave early Norman.  
 Dunstable ..... Nave used; West front remains.  
 Cartmel, Lancashire..... Perfect.  
 Dorchester, Oxon. .... Nave and part of Choir used.  
 Hexham, Northumberland ; Choir, Transept, and middle Tower, used.  
 Bolton, Yorkshire ..... Nave used; walls of Choir standing.  
 Radford, Nottinghamshire .. Nave used; West front with two Towers perfect.  
 Lanercost, Cumberland..... Nave used. Early lancet work.  
 St. German's, Cornwall .... Nave with two West Towers used.  
 Royston, Hertfordshire..... Nearly perfect.  
 Chirbury, Salop ..... Nave, though mutilated, and West Tower, used.  
 Bodmin, Cornwall ..... Nave used.

Church of the Cistercian Monks, now Parochial.

Dore, Herefordshire ..... Nave and Transept used.

Nunnery Churches, now Parochial.

Rumsey, Hampshire..... This very antient and curious Church nearly perfect.  
 Usk, Monmouthshire..... Choir and middle Tower used.  
 St. Helen's, London ..... Nave used.

Friary Churches, now used.

Austin, now Dutch Church,  
 London ..... Nave used; tracery in windows beautiful.  
 Scarborough ..... Choir used.

Churches of Military Orders, now in use.

Temple Church, London .... Perfect.

Welsh Monastic Churches, now used.

Margam, Cist. Abbey Church,  
 Glamorganshire ..... Nave used.  
 Brecon, St. John's, Benedictine  
 Priory Church..... Perfect, or nearly so.  
 Ewenny,\* Ben. Priory Church,  
 Glamorganshire ..... Till of late perfect, and very curious, though rude.  
 Conway ..... Perfect, but rude.  
 Ruthin, Church of the Bon-  
 hommes ..... Nave used.  
 Cardigan, Priory, Benedictine Choir used.  
 Bethkelert, Carnarvon, Priory, Nave probably used, but very rude.  
 Lanbadern, Cardiganshire, Priory, Perfect, but rude.  
 Brecon Collegiate Church, }  
 formerly the Church of the } Choir occasionally used, rest in ruins. Early lancet  
 Dominican Friars ..... } architecture, and plain.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

YOUR learned Correspondent E. M. S. has rendered himself a valuable contributor to your excellent Miscellany, by his curious selection of extracts from the Patent Rolls; and it is much to be regretted that he has not leisure to go through Rymer's *Fœdera*. It was an idea that occurred to me some time since, at which I was about to make an attempt; but, being aware that a new Edition of that noble work, with many valuable acquisitions, is brought to a state of great forwardness by that indefatigable and justly admired scholar Dr. Adam

Clarke, under the direction of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records (to whom unbounded credit is due for their exertions in arranging and publishing the records of the realm), I thought it would be advisable, in order to make the thing complete, to wait for its publication; but, as E. M. S. has requested extracts from Rymer, I have made a feeble attempt to commence that task, though not after his plan. Should this portion be deemed worthy insertion, I propose continuing a regular series from the most remarkable documents in that work, and where I meet with  
 any

any of a very curious nature, I shall, at my leisure, endeavour to present your Readers with a translation of them.

JUNIOR.

A. D. 1101. A. R. 1 Hen. I.

By a convention made between King Henry I. and Robert Earl of Flanders, the said King agreed to pay an annual fee of 400 marks of silver to the said Earl, for which he was to provide 500 Knights for the King's service.

A. D. 1141. A. R. Steph. 6.

The Empress Matilda, by charter \* bearing date at Oxineford the day of St. James the Apostle, created Milo de Gloucester Earl of Hereford, and gave him the Mote and Castle of Hereford, also the third penny of the rents of the borough, and the third penny of the pleas of the county. She likewise gave him the three Manors of Mawerdine, Luggwordine, and Wilton, the "Hays" of Hereford, and the Forest of Trineley, &c. as a reward for his services against King Stephen, who, "by the mercy of God, and by the aid of Robert Earl of Gloucester my brother, and the aid of the said Milo and other my Barons, was taken in the Battle at Lincoln on the day of the Purification of St. Mary" next before the day aforesaid.

A. D. 1144. A. R. Steph. 9.

Pope Lucius rendered void all charters by obtaining which Sons became successors to their Fathers in Churches.

A. D. 1153. A. R. Steph. 18.

King Stephen by charter adopted Henry Duke of Normandy, son of the Empress Matilda, as his son and heir; and appointed the said Duke and his heirs to succeed him in the kingdom

of England, on account of which the Duke did homage to the King, and received the fealty of William the King's son, and granted him all the possessions which his Father had before he attained to the dominion of England. The King also promised to consult the Duke in matters of state, and exercise regal justice throughout the realm.

A. D. 1154. A. R. 2 H. II.

Pope Adrian granted leave† to King Henry to go into Ireland and subdue that people to the laws, to extend the limits of the Church, restrain the vices and reform the manners of the inhabitants, and to augment the Christian religion, &c.; and ordains that they should receive him honourably, and acknowledge him as lord, on condition that an annual pension of one penny‡ for every house be paid to the Blessed Peter and the Holy Church of Rome.

A. D. 1162. A. R. 8 H. II.

Pope Alexander wrote to King Henry, to incline him to Peace with the King of France.

A. D. 1169. A. R. 15 H. II.

King Henry wrote sharply to the Pope, requesting him to make an end of the quarrels between him and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Thomas à Becket). The King informs him, that he has given the Archbishop liberty to return in peace, and have all the possessions which he enjoyed before he left the kingdom. He likewise reminds his Holiness of the honour and advantage he had brought him and his court, and which he hereafter might, should he not be hindered by his perverseness; and demands absolution for all those whom the Archbishop had before excommunicated.

\* The title Earl is the most ancient in the English Peerage, and its origin has not been clearly traced. It was in use amongst the Saxons, and usually applied to the first of the Royal line. It was afterwards by our Kings given to such as they associated with them in their councils and martial actions. The Conqueror gave it to his Nobles in fee, annexing to it a shire or province, which is now called a County from the word Count or Comte, for which he changed this title (but it was not long retained): the third penny of the pleas of the County was allotted for his maintenance, and, it appears, was considered necessary to constitute an Earldom. The mode of investiture was by girding them with a sword without any formal charter of creation; and this is supposed to be the first by which this dignity was conferred.

† It does not appear that he availed himself of the liberality of his Holiness before the year 1171.

‡ Commonly called "Peter Pence," which was a tribute paid at a very early period to the Apostolic See. In the year 725, it was given by Ina, king of the West Saxons, when on his pilgrimage at Rome. Offa King of the Mercians also gave it in 794 through all his dominions. Edward III. prohibited it, as did Henry VIII. by statute. It was renewed by Philip and Mary, but entirely abolished by Elizabeth.

A. D. 1173. A. R. 19 H. II.

King Henry wrote a most sorrowful letter\* to Pope Alexander, complaining of the rebellion of his sons, and imploring his aid.

A. D. 1174.

King Henry, by his charter bearing date 26 May, ordained that if any ship should be distressed on either of the four coasts of England, Poitou, Oleron, or Gascony, and either man or beast should escape or be found in the same alive, the ship should not be forfeited in name of a wreck†, but that all the goods therein should remain to the owners, provided they were claimed within three months; otherwise they should belong to the King or other Lord of the franchise.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

THE recent robbery of St. Paul's was duly noticed by you at the time it occurred‡; but I believe my "Londinium" is the only work which contains a description of the articles used at the Altar then stolen (unless any subsequent author has quoted my account of them). I therefore hope you will indulge me by inserting the following extract from Vol. III. p. 144: as I am certain no other individual had access to the Muniment-room than myself, for the above purpose, and consulting the records there preserved.

J. P. MALCOLM.

"A silver gilt chalice, with the paten, and another of the same materials, are embossed with a saint bearing the Agnus Dei, and inscribed 'Bibite ex hoc omnes; est hic enim Calix Novi Testamenti sanguine meo.'

A pair of patens: 'Benedixit, fregit, dedit; accipite, comedite; hoc est corpus meum.'

A most superb silver gilt and embossed Prayer-book, adorned with angels, a glory, pillars, &c. inscribed 'Oculi Domini super istos, et aures ejus in preces eorum;' and 'Fiant Orationes pro omnibus hominibus, pro Regibus.'

A Bible, edition 1640, with a silver gilt cover, representing a temple, with Moses and Aaron in the intervals between the columns, and Jacob's dream on one side, with the inscription 'Verbum Domini manet in æternum.' On the other leaf, the Prophet fed by a raven, and, 'Habent Moysen et Prophetas; audiant illos.'

Two large silver gilt plates, on which are engraved the following inscriptions: 'The Rev. Mr. Charles Smith, fourth son of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hill Hall, in the county of Essex, bart. late prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Colchester, gave this plate for the use of the church 1699.'

'Ex hoc non manducabo donec illud impleatur in regno Dei. Modicum et jam non videbitis me. Iterum, modicum et videbitis me, quia vado ad Patrem.'

'Qui parat seminat, parat et metet. Si voluntas prompta est secundum id quod habet, accepta est; non secundum id quod non habet.'

The bottoms of those plates are embossed with representations of the last Supper: and the widow bestowing her mite. The rims are adorned with his arms and crest, cherubim, and scrolls.

A very large silver-gilt plate; plain, except that the centre contains an angel, exhibiting a label, on which is engraved *Totius hujus ecclesiæ sacra & thesori.* The arms of the Deanery are on the back.

Another very large silver-gilt plate has the Lord's Supper, extremely well done; on it; and a rich border of cornucopias and emblematical figures.

There are large tankards of silver-gilt, very much (but clumsily) embossed.

A large silver-gilt plate, with I. H. S. in a glory.

Two enormous tankards, finely embossed, given by the above Rev. Charles Smith, with the inscriptions, 'Verbum caro factum est; et habitavit in nobis.' 'Si mihi non vultis credere, operibus credite.' 'Qui biberit ex aqua quam ego dabo ei, non sitiet in æternum.' 'Ecce Agnus Dei; qui tollit peccata mundi; hic est qui baptizat in Spiritu Sancto.' These words all refer to the embossings over them.

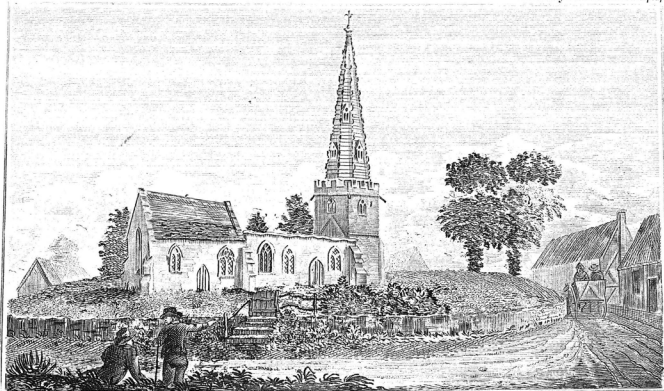
\* This is a curious instrument; and I shall at some future period present your Readers with a translation.

† Before the time of Henry I. if any ship was lost at sea and any of the cargo cast on shore, such goods were seized as belonging to the King; and the cause assigned was, that by the loss of the ship all property was gone out of the original owner; which was repugnant to all reason and humanity. A similar law was in force in the time of Constantine the Great; but he forbade it by an edict, and with this humane expostulation, directed they should remain to the owners: "Quod enim jus habet fiscus in aliena calamitate ut de re tam lucentia compendium sectetur?" It is pleasing to reflect how much the distressed condition of these unfortunate persons has been ameliorated by the many salutary laws which have been made since those days.

‡ See our vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 655.

RADCLIFFE, N.E.

*Genl. Mag. Jan. 1814. Pl. II. p. 17.*



A pair of silver-gilt candlesticks, two feet nine inches in height, exclusive of the spike, with triangular feet. 'In lumine tuo videbimus lumen. De tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum. Sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus.'

Two other candlesticks of the same materials, about two feet in height."

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE village of RADCLIFFE UPON WREKE, co. Leicester, is about seven miles distant from the County town; and its name, *Rad (red) Cliffe*, is derived from a hill of red marle hanging over the river Wreke.

At the Domesday Survey, the ancient Family of Burdet possessed property here. In the time of Edward I. the manor belonged to the Bassets of Drayton. Ralph the last Lord Basset entailed it on his nephew Sir Hugh Shirley, knt. ancestor of Robert Shirley, the present Earl Ferrers, who is now the owner of the manor and of almost the whole parish.

In 1774, about 800 acres were inclosed by Act of Parliament.

The Church (see Plate II.) within these few years has been thoroughly repaired by Earl Ferrers and his tenants; and his Lordship has rebuilt all that was defective of the beautiful Spire; the expence of the whole being near 800*l*.

The living, which is in the gift of the Crown, is a small one, rated at 7*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. in the King's Books; certified value 80*l*.; land in lieu of tithes.

Within a mile of Radcliffe, near the *Foss-way*, which runs through this lordship, is "an antient funeral monument," says Mr. Carte, "in the manner of the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, consisting of a mound of earth about 350 feet long, 120 broad, and 40 high, conjectured to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the inhabitants and the Belgian Britons." Dr. Stukeley also notices it; "the country people call it *Shipley Hill*, and say a great Captain, called Shipley, was buried here. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity, and Celtic. On the top are several oblong double trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and lasses of the adjacent villages meet upon Easter Monday yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale." An old shepherd in

GENT. MAG. January, 1814.

1799 remembered these sports; but they have long fallen into disuse.

After all, the conjectures of these two eminent Antiquaries were erroneous; as "the hill has been lately proved to be the wonderful work of *Nature*, not of *Art*; and has been produced by some uncommon surflux of the river Wreke. It was cut open a few years past, and found to contain strata of gravel and red marle, evidently washed together by some extraordinary vortex of the river, or waters, making strands round it, which are very perceptible. There are strata of different sorts of earth: first, soil; then gravel; marle, red and white; some little blue marle; mixture of gravel, &c.; but all evidently appear to have been the work of Providence, not of man." These latter observations were obligingly communicated by Earl Ferrers to Mr. Nichols, in whose History of Leicestershire a full account of the parish may be seen.

By the Return to the Population Act 51 Geo. III. 1811, Radcliffe contained 1 house building, 22 houses occupied by 22 families (16 of whom were employed in agriculture, and 6 in trade), consisting of 56 males and 61 females (total 117.) B. N.

#### MEMORANDA RESPECTING AUTHORS AND BOOKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

IN the account of *Ephraim Chambers*, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," in the *Biographia Britannica*, and in the *Biographical Dictionary*, I find no mention of the Translation of Boerhaave's *Institutiones Chemicæ*: intitled, "A New Method of Chemistry, including the Theory and Practice of that Art, &c. published jointly by P. Shaw, M. D. and E. Chambers, Gent. with additional notes and sculptures." Lond. 4to. 1727. This appears to be a translation of a work surreptitiously published in Holland without the Author's consent, and probably from the notes of some of the Students attending his Lectures. It contains, however, a very valuable treatise on the science, and was considerably improved in the translation by the addition of Notes, selected from recent authorities, extending the knowledge

of that branch of science. The original work having been received with much approbation abroad, the illustrious Author appears to have been reluctantly induced to publish, still in a less perfect state than he could have wished, his work intitled *Elementa Chemia*, which appears to be an enlarged and improved republication of the former work, with a very characteristic address to his Brother, and a preface reciting the occasion of this republication. This also appears to have been translated by Peter Shaw, M. D. and published as a second edition of the "New Method of Chemistry," 4to. 1741. A third edition appeared, 4to. 1753. To this is prefixed a short Advertisement announcing that most of the notes made use of in our first Edition are here preserved, and several others added where they seemed to be necessary. An Appendix is also added, to shew the way of carrying the Art still further, signed *P. S.* It does not hence appear how to distinguish the respective parts of the labours of the Translators and Editors in the first publication of the work, which, however, from the state of the science at that time in this Country, seems to have been an important accession, and to have ranked among the foremost of the systematic treatises on philosophical principles, which have promoted the advancement of that science in our Country; as it does not appear that at that period we possessed any approved Elementary Treatise on that science in our language.—It is observable that, under the word *Chymistry*, in the Cyclopaedia a quotation is made of a passage from the first edition of the abovementioned work in 1727.

In the books before mentioned I find no notice as an Author of *Peter Shaw*, the joint Editor with Ephraim Chambers of the Editions of Boerhaave's *Chemistry*, who is also the well-known Editor of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Works of Bacon, 3 vols. 4to. 1733, and of those of Boyle, 3 vols. 4to. 1725. Besides which, he is the Author of "Chemical Lectures, read in London in 1731 and 1732, and at Scarborough 1733, for the improvement of arts, trades, and natural philosophy," 8vo. 2nd edit. 1725; subsequent to which, he published, "Essays for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

by means of Chemistry, 2nd edit. improved by *P. Shaw*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty." It is the more observable that such slender notice occurs of this Author in either of the sources of information before mentioned, as, from the great extent, variety, and importance of the objects of science comprehended in the long successive results of his literary labours, he appears among the most eminent and extensively useful of those Writers to whom the English Reader is indebted, for more ready access to, and communication of, the knowledge contained in the works of the illustrious Fathers of Science of our own Country, as well as for affording the means of acquaintance with the principal improvements in science of those more recent Authors who have eminently distinguished themselves in other parts of Europe. It affords me, however, some satisfaction to find mention of this Author, as an eminent Physician, whose only daughter was married to the late Dr. Richard Warren, who succeeded to his practice, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Another Author to whom the Publick is greatly indebted for the advancement of the science of Chemistry in general, in its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and as more particularly applicable to the purposes of Medicine, and whose merits as an Author have probably been obscured by the superior advantages of more recent promoters of that science, is *William Lewis*, M. D. late of Kingston in Surrey, who first communicated to the English Reader the advanced state of Chemical knowledge of the German Chemists and Metallurgists in his Translation of the "Chemical Works of Gaspar Neuman," 4to. 1737, illustrated with copious notes from the discoveries of more recent Authors, and from his own extensive experience; which is conspicuously evidenced in the elaborate work published some years afterwards, intitled, "*Commercium Philosophicum Technicum*; or the Philosophical Commerce of Arts; designed as an attempt to improve arts, trades, and manufactures," 4to. 1763.—This Author appears to have been among the first promoters of that excellent Institution, the Society for the Improvement



of Arts, Manufactures, &c. from which in 1767 he obtained the gold medal for an Essay on Pot-ashes, from the successful production of which in America, subsequent to that period, it appears that this Country derived considerable advantages. Another work of this Author, which has acquired much reputation as a work of comprehensive scientific knowledge and of great utility, is the "History of the Materia Medica," 4to, 1741; republished by the Author, and since republished with successive additions and improvements from the hands of Dr. Aikin.

I am equally at a loss to find suitable mention of that elaborate Author and promoter of science and general knowledge, *John Harris*, D. D. and F. R. S. The first work I have seen of this Writer is, a short but plain "Elements of Geometry and plain Trigonometry, &c. written by F. Ignat. Pardies, rendered into English by J. H. M. A. and F. R. S." 2nd edit. 8vo. 1702. (I have also an 8th Edit. with successive alterations and additions, 1746.) At this time it appears that Mr. Harris "lived and taught Mathematics at his house in Amen Corner." He wrote also, "A new short Treatise of Algebra; with the Geometrical construction of Equation, as far as the fourth power of dimension: together with a specimen of the nature and algorithm of Fluxions." This tract is announced to have been written primarily for the use of his Auditors at the Public Mathematical Lecture set up at the Marine Coffee House, Birchin Lane, by Charles Cox, Esq. M. P. for Southwark. He also published "Elements of plain and Spherical Trigonometry, together with the principles of spheric Geometry, and the several projections of the Sphere *in plano*." Also "The Description and Uses of the Cælestial and Terrestrial Globes, and of Collins's Pocket Quadrant." 4th edition. Of these or the subsequent works illustrative of mathematical science, no mention occurs, or of the Author, in Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, which generally records notice of writers in that science of less extensive pretensions to utility or celebrity of reputation as promoters of Science and Literature. Dr. Harris is also Author of "*Lexicon Technicum Magnum*:" or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and

Sciences, explaining not only the terms of Art, but the Arts themselves, &c." fol. 1704. In the preface to 5th edit. 2 vols. fol. 1736, mention is made of the Author's decease: a detail is, however, given by him of the materials and principal sources from whence, independent of his own contributions, he derived and composed the principal articles of his work, which, considered as the labour of one man previous to the existence of more voluminous compositions in our language, affords satisfactory evidence of the comprehensive knowledge, industry, capacity, and perseverance of the learned Author, whose merit as a writer and promoter of general science and useful Literature is still more conspicuous and generally known in that excellent undertaking of the "Collection of Voyages," 2 vols. fol. 1705. The merit of this work is also, perhaps, less generally and duly appreciated, from the circumstance of having since been rendered one of the most useful, instructive, and comprehensive works of historical, political, geographical, and commercial knowledge in the English language, under the care and by the labours of Dr. John Campbell, whose uncommon candour and modesty, as in other instances of his valuable works, induced him to withhold the notice of his name or of the means to ascertain (otherwise than by comparison with the original Edition) the peculiar share in that undertaking executed by him, and which is accordingly still most generally known by the title of "*Harris's Voyages*," 2 vols. fol. 1744, and of which there is a subsequent edition.

I regret not having at present the means of more particularly noticing the dates of the several editions of the subjects of the present communication, which I trust will prove its apology,

RUSTICUS.

*On the Propriety of instructing the Children of the Poor in the Elements of the Art of Drawing.*

(From the *Liverpool Mercury*.)

A PROPOSAL has lately been made by a public-spirited Individual in this Town, for instructing the children of the lower classes of the community, or such of them as shew a disposition towards it, in the art of Drawing, as an additional, though subordinate branch of education.

This

This idea has received encouragement; and many have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the support of proper establishments for that purpose. But, notwithstanding the favourable auspices with which it was received, it seems of late to have been discountenanced and obstructed. --- Objections have been dispersed through the medium of the public papers; the weapons both of argument and ridicule have been employed against it. These have not been without their effect; and the proposition seems likely to sink into oblivion, not only without being tried, but without that consideration which any plan connected with the improvement of the lower classes of society imperiously demands.

Imperfect as the present system of education may be, it will readily be admitted, that whatever tends to introduce novel modes of instruction, ought not to be received without serious deliberation. If the present methods be wrong or defective, it may not follow that a new one may be precisely right. It is on this account that the objections that have been raised against this plan are entitled to notice; and until these are removed, it is not to be expected that it can meet with a cordial and general support.

Before we enter upon the consideration of these objections, let us, however, first see what the present system of education for the lower classes of the community is, and what is proposed to be grafted upon it. To describe the former, a very few words may suffice—the children are shut up in a room—frequently a great number together, for six or eight hours every day, where, in the course of as many years, by the united means of imprisonment, threats, and discipline, they learn to read an easy book, to write an indifferent hand, and in some cases to understand the first rules of arithmetic; although the latter branch of education is often regarded with peculiar jealousy, as being likely to awaken those dormant powers of mind, which, although the gift of God, many persons think it the duty of man to extinguish.

What precise quantity of misery is thrust into that space of human life which extends from six to sixteen years of age, it is not possible to de-

termine; but it may safely be asserted, that it far exceeds that of any other evil that infests the earth. The rod and the cane are in constant requisition, and the cries of infant misery extend from one end of civilized Europe to the other. A German Magazine recently announced the death of a School-master in Suabia, who for 51 years had superintended a large institution, with old-fashioned severity. From an average, inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated, that in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 *custodes* (or imprisonments) 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks by heart. It was further calculated, that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 6000 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's cap, and 1700 hold the rod. "How vast (exclaims the journalist) the quantity of human misery inflicted by one perverse educator!"

Dismissing, however, the consideration of the means adopted, let us look at the improvements made, which, with respect to the lower classes of the community, are chiefly confined to reading and writing. To these it is proposed to add the art of Drawing, with a view, in the first instance, of qualifying the children for a trade or profession, in which such accomplishment may be of use, and eventually, perhaps, of extending through the country at large, a more general taste for the fine arts, than that by which it has hitherto been distinguished.

In the first point of view, the advantages to be derived from a knowledge in the art of Drawing, are apparent and indisputable. If to see be an advantage, to see correctly is certainly an additional one; and how can this correctness of sight be given by any method, so effectually, as by the practice of drawing the objects that present themselves? In fact, the generality of mankind go through life without ever having acquired the proper use of their bodily faculties. The eye of a painter, or even of a good mechanic, is as much superior to that of a common person, as a watch is to a grindstone.

Should any person ask in what profession these acquirements are necessary,

sary, it may, perhaps, shorten the examination, to ask, in what they are unnecessary? From the architect who designs a building, to the workman who cuts the stone, or the carpenter who raises the roof, is not a correct eye the first qualification? If, from the outside of our houses, we enter the rooms, is not every thing around us the result of the arts intimately connected with drawing and design?—Have not our chairs, our tables, the papers on our walls, to say nothing of the pictures with which they are decorated, been invented and fashioned by artists or mechanics, who have acquired for themselves, in after-life, those endowments which might have been given them when young, and which, consequently, they would not only have obtained with more ease, but enjoyed in greater perfection? If we look into our manufactories, whether of hardware or earthenware, of silk or cotton, in what department is not the skill of the designer, and the talent of the workman, indispensibly necessary? or by what other accomplishment is it that the manufactures of our Country are preferred to those of others, but from the elegance of the design, and the truth and correctness of the workmanship? Whatever, therefore, tends to the improvement of these powers, from which this Country has already derived such benefits, must be a national advantage; and if, instead of confining this improvement to drawing, it could be extended to communicate to our infant progeny some degree of manual skill in arts and manufactures, it would certainly be of as much use, at least, as any accomplishment in which they are now to be instructed.

To this scheme, however, many objections have been raised, which it may now be proper candidly to examine; at least as far as they are seriously made. The chief of these is, that by instructing a great number of children in drawing, a considerable portion of our youth will be taken from those useful and laborious occupations to which they are destined, and to which the good of society requires that they should be confined; and will be instructed in an occupation of no real utility, or of merely an ornamental kind; besides which, it may lead them to indulge in hopes of profit, advancement, and even of

fame, which all cannot obtain, and which the very number of candidates will prevent from being beneficial to any. As a proof of this, we are told, by a writer in the *Courier*, who signs himself A. B. that “since the establishment of the Royal Society, and other free academies, artists have increased to that degree, that perhaps the far greater part of them are *gentlely starving*; and that even those of eminence in their profession are obliged to submit to the most humiliating circumstances, to procure a bare existence; so that, to add to these would, in many respects, increase the sum of human wretchedness.”

If the above statement were true, which it is not, the inference to be drawn from it is exactly the reverse of that which the writer would imply. It is not because of a too general diffusion of a taste for the fine arts, and a knowledge of their excellencies, that artists are not encouraged, but because of the ignorance which prevails on this subject, and the indifference with which the works of real merit are often viewed by the publick at large. If we consider the proficiency that has been made in this Country in other departments, we cannot but be astonished at the little improvement which has taken place in this, and even at the comparative small number of persons who devote themselves professionally to the arts of design. To say nothing of the ancient states of Greece, where these arts were held in the highest honour, and conferred wealth and immortality on their numerous professors, let us look at France, or at Holland, or the Netherlands, in the middle and latter part of the XVIIIth century, and see the immense benefits derived to those countries from the works of the eminent artists with which they at that period abounded. Even the City of Antwerp alone could boast of many hundreds of eminent painters, whose names have descended with honour to posterity, and whose works are yet purchased at enormous and even increasing prices. The influx of wealth thus brought into that City from the rest of Europe may readily be imagined—an influx obtained through the mere effort of genius and of talent, in which the value of the materials employed was as nothing to the profits acquired, and in which those profits were not liable

to be reduced by any countervailing loss.

But it is said, that these are not useful occupations, but are subservient to luxury; that to encourage them would be to degrade the character and lower the spirit of the nation, and that on this account only, they ought to be discountenanced and put down. Be it so; let us avoid every thing which can soften the ferocity of our manners, which can improve and humanize the mind; and, instead of endeavouring to obtain the wealth of other nations by our superior industry or skill, let us tear it from them by war and plunder. But if the productions of the pencil or the chisel are thus to be reprobated, let us not forget that the same reasoning will equally apply to our manufactures and our mechanical arts. It has hitherto been the policy of this country to produce from the raw material, whether mineral or vegetable, an article which exceeds in value that from which it is produced in an almost incalculable degree; and it has generally been thought that the more the labour and skill exceeded, in value, the material on which it is employed, the more was obtained to the common stock; but, although the iron employed in a highly finished stove grate, or the wool in a Norwich shawl, be comparatively small, yet they exceed beyond all proportion the relative value of the canvas which the genius of a West can render worth three thousand pounds; a sum as actually realized to the artist by his picture, as it is to the manufacturer by his goods, and with at least equal advantage and honour to the community at large.

Luxury is a relative term. When the first rude inhabitants of the earth sought for shelter from the inclemency of the seasons, in a hollow tree, then luxury began. When one of them finding, by long experience, that the winds of night frequently incommoded his repose, provided himself with another tree, opposed to a different aspect, and occupied one or the other, as they might happen to afford him a screen, undoubtedly his ruder associates exclaimed against him, as being unable to bear the blasts of heaven, and as being the slave of luxury. This accusation, therefore, is ever too late; we lay out our grounds, we trim our hedges,

we erect palaces, we decorate our rooms in silk and linens, we are seated on the skins or the wool of animals, and we repose on beds of down. At what precise point we are to stop in this dangerous career, it is not easy to say—but it is by this that the taste is displayed, the eye gratified, the limbs reposed, the ingenious encouraged, the mechanic fed, the poor comforted, and the world combined, associated, and improved. If, then, a fine picture afford a pleasure to its possessor, equal to that of an elegant screen, or an inlaid book-case, let us allow it an equal place in our estimation—or if we despise the one, let us despise the other, and return to our original luxuries, the wild berries, the mountain stream, and the hollow tree.

Such are the answers that might be made to the objections before stated, and to those of a similar nature, if such objections could be thought to have any relation to the subject; but, in fact, it is not within the scope of the present plan to raise up practitioners in the higher departments of art. On this head the proposer of the scheme has expressed himself in terms too clear to be misunderstood. "By studying and design (says he), I do not mean that all our boys should be PAINTERS—no—to be a painter of history, a man should have a most liberal education indeed—all I mean is, that he should learn to be a draughtsman, only with pen and ink, chalk, or black-lead. I mean them to draw correctly a steady outline, no shadowing, no washing, no colouring—and so much only taught in all our charity-schools, would be an advantage to the public welfare." Thus the objections against raising numerous hosts of painters, to contend with, and to starve each other, apply not to the present scheme, which extends no further than to teach the pupils to see with that correctness which is necessary in whatever business they may subsequently be employed, and to describe what they see in a clear, correct, and intelligible manner.

#### PERICLES.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, Inverness-shire, Jan. 14.*

AS the following observations partly relate to Gen. Moreau, they may at present be not unacceptable to many of your Readers.

Towards

Towards the end of October 1794, when serving as Captain in the British Army, I was taken prisoner near Nimeguen in Holland. The first night afterwards, we were marched to Puffleck; when all the officers of the regiment supped with Gen. De Winter (who afterwards commanded the Dutch fleet at Camperdown). This officer regaled us with much hospitality and gaiety, and told us he had not taken off his clothes for 15 days. The next morning Gen. Pichegru came to the Church-yard of Puffleck, with an escort of Hussars: I had a good deal of conversation with him, as he was very desirous to know the state of the Army at Nimeguen, particularly as to the cavalry and artillery, which, of course, I held it a duty not to give. He seemed very reserved, and, when any of his officers spoke to him, I thought he appeared to take no notice of their remarks. The last question he asked was, as to the clothing of our Army; that of our regiment being then extremely bad, as we had been two campaigns on service with the same. The second day after leaving Puffleck, we arrived at Bois-le-duc, where we remained three days: the first evening, Col. Crass, of the Legion of the Lombards, called at our barracks, and brought me with him to the house of Gen. Sauviac, the Governor of the place. On entering the eating-room, several officers were seated at table with wine before them; and Gen. Moreau was standing at the window, I think humming a tune: when he perceived me, he came up with much vivacity, and taking hold of my hat, made me put it on; he then filled me a tumbler of wine, and said laughing (I shall never forget it), "*Comment trouvez vous nos petits les Carmagnols?*" He immediately began talking with us all regarding the past campaign; and particularly stated that he had compelled Clairfait to give up thoughts of raising the siege of Ipres, by withdrawing only three demi-brigades from the trenches, which he made to occupy a very large front, "*en Tirailleurs*;" so that Clairfait thought the whole Army of the North was coming upon him, and retreated towards Ghent. All this he stated with great gaiety, and without sitting down. He put some questions regarding our "*Cavalerie forte*," which he said he had not heard of since we left Tour-

nay. I think likewise that he spoke about the Light Cavalry (*Cashets* as the French called them). I thought him then about from 22 to 25 years old. He was, I think, about five feet 9 inches high, very stout, particularly his limbs, and of an agreeable countenance; his manner was extremely pleasant and gay, which from some circumstances surprized me much; his dress was very plain, his sword a brass-hilted one, with a black grip, and black leather sword-knot; his hair, I think, dark brown and combed down the front and sides, and dressed *en cue*. We were told that he then commanded the rear-guard of the Army; and his discipline was the subject of much talk, as his soldiers were shot for the smallest acts of plunder. We likewise dined one day, when at Bois-le-duc, with Gen. Dandels. The private Hussar who came in with some order, I recollect, was desired to sit down at table with us. The General was very civil, and communicated many circumstances which let us know how well the French were served by their spies. Upon one of the company constantly addressing us with the title of "*Citoyen*," he said, "*Ami, ne prodiguez pas tant le titre de Citoyen.*" During our stay at Bois-le-duc, the guard which mounted over us had the duty of shooting the Emigrants. So far was this from being a disagreeable task, that the soldiers made it the subject of their talk, and seemed anxious to know whether it was to be done each day by the Old or New Guard, as sometimes one and sometimes the other had this employment. Nearly 100 were shot while we remained at Bois-le-duc. The French Army endured all the cold without tents at that season, the end of October. They had then two favourite Songs, which were sung on every occasion: one beginning

Nous ne connaissons pas, en detestant les  
Rois,

Que l'amour de la Justice et des Loix.

The other was one in honour of the  
Dragoons: the Chorus was,

"Bomb Bomb, vive la Nation,  
Vive la Nation et ses Dragons."

We suffered much hardship till we got to Amiens, when our labours and privations ended. The enthusiasm for Republicanism was by this time very much on the decline; and the Shoemakers,

makers, &c. who appeared as municipal officers at the Theatres, were generally told to go home and repair their customers' old shoes, &c.

Yours, &c. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

**H**ENRICUS, in your vol. LXXII. page 821, records a very singular anecdote respecting a Turkey Merchant named Higginbottom having married a lady of the name of Hudson, by whom he had a beautiful daughter, who, being taken prisoner by the Corsairs, became the favourite Sultana of an Emperor of Morocco. The latter part of the fact, I believe, is true; but I have good reason to think that the lady's name whom Mr. Higginbottom married (except he was twice married) was not Hudson, but either Alexander, or Shawe, as it hath been related to me by some of my ancestors, that the said Mrs. Higginbottom, whose maiden-name I believe to have been either Alexander or Shawe, was aunt to a Mrs. Malin, the honoured wife of a Dr. Malin, whose maiden-name was Alexander, and her mother's name Shawe, I believe from Bristol. I have heard my said ancestors say, that the unfortunate, or if you please fortunate, Sultana, in corresponding with her friends in England, always made the figure of a Cross upon her letters, to intimate that she still held fast the profession of her faith without wavering. I can hardly think that this Miss Higginbottom was the principal Sultana living with the Emperor of Morocco in 1777 (as surmised by your Correspondent Henricus), as she must have been at that date, inferring from the age of her cousin Mrs. Malin, from 60 to 80 years of age or upwards.

To give a sanction to the authority of the writer of this letter, it may be proper to state, that he inherits a small freehold property under the will of Mrs. Malin, who, by the bye, after the death of her first husband, Dr. Malin, married the Rev. Robert Oldfield, of Manchester.

If I have thrown any light upon this anecdote, which is certainly a curious one, and your former Correspondent "Henricus" can furnish any fresh matter in consequence of what I have related, or correct me if I am mistaken, I shall feel obliged.

Yours, &c.

FLACCUS.

"Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, [rides]"

Nocturnos temores, portentaque Thessala

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

**Y**OUR Correspondent E. (in Part II. of your last volume, p. 431), who makes inquiry after a "Form of exorcising Haunted Houses," I refer to Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities," where he will find an ample account of that species of the Black Art, which is now forgotten in this kingdom. Nevertheless, as Mr. Brand observes, "the Form is worth preserving as a" Bibliomaniac "curiosity, as we hang up rusty pieces of old armour, a proof how much ado there may have been about nothing." I would have sent you the whole "Form;" but really, Mr. Urban, it is more fit for a Conjuror's than a Gentleman's Magazine. I hope your worthy correspondent E. will be able to find it, and be fully satisfied with the "Long Story," which, in the Edition before me, consists of 20 octavo pages, enough, in my humble opinion, to lay all the hobgoblins and boggle-hoes that have ever been "doomed to walk the night,

When Chureyards yawn, and Hell itself  
breathes out  
Contagion to the world."

The tedious process, however, shews that the Romish Clerical Conjurers found it difficult to ferret these ghostifying gentry out of their quarters.

Perhaps the origin of Nailing a Horse-shoe on the Door, though now pretended to keep out Witches, might be from a custom practised at Burley House, the ancient seat of the Harringtons, near Oakham, Rutlandshire; which lordship the Lord Harrington enjoyed with this privilege, that if any of noble birth came within the precincts of that lordship, they should forfeit, as an homage, a horse's shoe whereon they rode, or else redeem it with a sum of money. In witness whereof, there are many horse shoes nailed upon the Shire-hall door, some being of large size and ancient fashion, others new and of our present nobility, whose names are stamped on them, but there are some without any name. That such homage was due it appears, because there was a suit at law formerly commenced against the Earl of Lincoln, who refused to forfeit his penalty, or pay his fine.

R. S.

Mr.

## TWO LETTERS TO A FRIEND.

## LETTER I.

DEAR SIR, *Stonor Park, Sept. 15.*

THE conversation which, a few days ago, we had in your Library, recalled my thoughts to Biblical literature, a branch of study in which I formerly took much pleasure; but which, for several years past, I have abandoned. What I recollect of the little knowledge of it that I once possessed, enables me to commit to paper the following miscellaneous observations on the DISCIPLINE OF THE CHURCH OF ROME, RESPECTING THE GENERAL PERUSAL OF THE SCRIPTURES BY THE LAITY, one of the topics of our conversation. They may be found to give some account, I. Of the Ancient Discipline of the Church of Rome, respecting the General Perusal of the Scriptures by the Laity: II. Some account of the Change made in the ancient Discipline, in consequence of the troubles occasioned by the Waldenses and Albigenses: III. Some account of the Actual State of the Discipline of the Church of Rome in this respect: IV. A short statement of the Sentiments of some respectable Protestant Writers, on the unrestricted perusal of the Scriptures: V. Some observations on the notion entertained by several Protestants, of our considering it unlawful to print a Translation of the Scriptures in a vulgar tongue, without Notes: VI. Some facts which shew the earnest wish of the Church of Rome to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, both in the original languages and in translations: VII. Some facts which shew the groundlessness of the charge brought against the Church of Rome, that she did not allow Translations of the Bible into vulgar tongues to be printed, till she was forced to it against her will by the Protestant Translations: and VIII. Some account of the English Catholic versions of the Bible.

I. *The early discipline of the Church of Rome, in respect to the perusal of the Scripture by the general body of the Laity, has varied.* On this head I cannot do better than extract the following passages from a Letter of Fenelon to the Bishop of Arras (*Oeuvres Spirituels de Fenelon*, 8vo. IV. 241).

"I think (says the illustrious Prelate) that much trouble has been taken in our times, very unnecessarily, to prove what

is incontestible, that, in the first ages of the Church, the Laity read the Holy Scriptures. It is clear as daylight, that all people read the Bible and Liturgy in their native languages; that, as a part of good education, children were made to read them; that, in their sermons, the Ministers of the Church regularly explained to their flocks whole Books of the Sacred Volumes; that the sacred text of the Scriptures was very familiar to the people; that the Clergy exhorted the people to read them; that the Clergy blamed the people for not reading them; and considered the neglect of the perusal of them as a source of heresy and immorality. But in all this (continues the illustrious Prelate) the Church used a wise economy; adapting the general practice to the circumstances and wants of individuals. It did not think, however, that a person could not be a Christian, or not be well instructed in his religion, without perusing the Sacred Writings. Whole countries of barbarians, and innumerable multitudes of the faithful, were rich (to use the words of St. Paul) in words and science, though they had not read the Sacred Writings. To listen to the Pastors of the Church, who explain the Scriptures to the faithful, and distribute among them such parts as are suited to their wants, is to read the Scriptures."

Thus far, I have copied the words of Fenelon. In confirmation of what is said by him, that a considerable proportion of the faithful derived their knowledge of the Gospel, not from a perusal of the Scriptures themselves, but from the explanation of them by their Pastors, I beg leave to refer you to what my most learned friend Dr. Herbert Marsh, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, in his "*Illustrations of his Hypothesis on the Origin and Composition of the three first Canonical Gospels*," has observed on the very small number of manuscript copies of the Gospels which were possessed by the early Christians.

II. Fenelon then proceeds to notice the Change of the discipline of the Church in the point I have mentioned, in consequence of the troubles occasioned by the Waldenses and Albigenses.

"It should seem (he says) that the Waldenses and Albigenses obliged the Church to have recourse to her strict authority, in refusing the perusal of the Sacred Scripture to all persons who were not disposed to read it to their advantage,