

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE  
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Embellished with Perspective Views of the ABBEY CHURCH, SHREWSBURY ;  
 and of WOODCROFT HOUSE, co. Northampton.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1813.
Mar.	o	o	o		
27	45	57	49	30, 50	fair
28	52	62	53	, 47	fair
29	50	59	47	, 32	fair
30	52	50	46	, 08	rain
31	47	54	42	29, 80	fair
A.1	44	44	39	, 20	rain
2	40	50	37	, 34	hail storms
3	34	45	36	, 62	hail storms
4	35	46	37	, 84	fair
5	34	50	49	, 85	rain
6	50	56	50	, 88	cloudy
7	51	55	49	, 92	cloudy
8	54	66	52	, 98	fair
9	55	67	50	30, 05	fair
10	50	63	47	, 10	fair
11	46	55	40	, 18	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1813.
12	43	63	54	30, 12	fair
13	50	64	46	, 30	fair
14	47	60	45	, 27	fair
15	46	67	49	, 10	fair
16	45	68	55	29, 98	cloudy
17	50	61	42	, 84	fair
18	43	55	54	30, 20	fair
19	54	63	55	, 12	fair
20	55	64	45	, 15	fair
21	44	56	42	, 09	fair
22	45	45	40	, 11	hail storms
23	40	47	39	, 12	hail storms
24	39	46	40	, 14	cloudy
25	40	50	45	29, 98	rain
26	45	55	40	, 97	fair

\*.\* Since the communication in p. 33, the following variations have occurred in the price of Fine Gold and Silver:

Feb. 8. Fine Gold fell 2s. per ounce.

25. ————— 5s.

March 5. ————— rose 2s.

8. ————— 2s.

13. ————— 2s.

April 19. ————— fell 3s.

Silver rose 2d. per ounce the 24th March.

The price now charged by the London Refiners is, Fine Gold 5l. 2s. Fine Silver 7s. 6d. per ounce. B. S. April 20.

J. H. pp. 329, Oct. 31, 1812, does not seem to be aware that the Jewish Bond, No. IV. is already printed in the Gent. Magazine for Oct. 1756, prefaced by a Letter from the very learned and ingenious Dr. Pegge, addressed to Emanuel Mendez Da Costa; and followed by "The Remarks" of that eminent Antiquary, which confirm the explanation of the term JAKU, given last month (see pp. 206, 207) by J. W. M. and will doubtless be consulted with pleasure and advantage by such readers as have access to that Volume. The actual discovery of the Gold Penny of Henry III. must have been highly gratifying to Dr. Pegge; and his acumen in determining the meaning of JAKU by arguments deduced from the Record in the Tower of this coinage, and the MS Chronicle of the City of London, thereby received a most satisfactory confirmation. E.

YECATSSAYS, that CLERICUS BATHENSIS, p. 200, will find the Act against Incumbents letting their Benefices to be 13 Eliz. c. 20, and the Act is still in full force; yet either the Clergy or the Lawyers have rendered it of no effect, as may be seen in the Case of Monys v. Leake, † Durnford & East's Reports, p. 411.

P. 216. col. 2. l. 35. read, "I have known these quotations from Shakspeare introduced in the Meeting, and have read them in Sermons, &c.

Has the Herald's College the privilege of granting Supporters without the Royal authority?—Page 182, omit "the Hon." before the name of Sir Edmond Stanley. —Page 189, the Marquis of Buckingham is improperly styled "Rt. Hon." his title is "the most Noble;" when Marquis is borne as a second title of a family, it is distinguished from a real marquessate by being styled "Most Hon."—Who are the heirs general of the body of Sir Drury Wray, sixth baronet, of Gwentworth, co. Lincoln? The late Lord Pey was grandson of Diana Wray, a daughter of Sir Drury. J. G. B.

P. 280. We accidentally omitted to mention that the elegant monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt, erected in Guildhall, which has given such general satisfaction, was executed by Mr. J. G. Bubb, sculptor.

Should any of our readers be in possession of the Hand-bill of BELSIZE-ROUSE, near Hampstead, (at the time when it was a place of public entertainment) with the cut of the house at top, they would much oblige Mr. PARK, who is printing a History of that Parish, by allowing it to be copied for the use of his work. Mr. NICHOLS, with whom it may be left, will guarantee its safe return.

We notice "Yours, &c. &c. April 21," as he desires it; but cannot fully comply with his request.

The communications of Mr. MOSBY-PENNY; AN OLD CORRESPONDENT; X. Y.; R. C.; W. M.; AMICUS ET POPULARIS, &c. &c. in our next.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

## For APRIL, 1813.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*  
**T**HE recent discovery of the corpse of Charles I. confirms a loose account of its interment in Windsor Castle, which appears in Fuller's "Church History." The particulars will now be found interesting; and the present discovery\*, and the old narrative, may mutually throw light on each other. It has often been questioned whether the Royal corpse was actually there interred.

"The corpse of Charles I. embalmed and confined in lead, was delivered to the care of two of his servants to be buried at Windsor. On the following day the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earls of Southampton and Lindsey, (others declining the service,) came to Windsor, and brought with them two votes, passed that morning in Parliament, which wholly committed the burial to the Duke of Richmond, provided the expence should not exceed 500 pounds.

"Coming into the Castle, they shewed their commission to the Governor, Col. Wichot, desiring to inter the corpse according to the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England. But this was refused by the Governor, alledging, that it was improbable the Parliament would permit the use of what so solemnly they had abolished, and thus destroy their own act. The Lords attempted to prove that there was a difference between destroying their own act, and dispensing with it for a particular occasion: but the resolute Republican persisted in the negative.

"And now the Lords betook themselves to their sad employment. They resolved not to inter the corpse in the grave which was provided for it, but in a vault, if the Chapel afforded any. They searched for some time; and in vain seek one in Henry VIII's Chapel (where the tomb intended for him by Cardinal Wolsey lately stood), because all there was solid earth. Then, with

\* We forbear entering at present into the particulars of the recent discovery; as we shall be able in our next to abstract the clear and accurate detail of Sir Henry Hallford. EDIT.

their feet, they tried the quire, to see if a sound would confess any hollowness therein: and at last, directed by one of the aged poor Knights, did light on a vault in the middle.

"It was altogether dark (as made in the midst of the quire), and an ordinary man could not stand therein without stooping, as not exceeding five feet in height. In the midst they discovered a leaden coffin, and a smaller one on the left side: there was just room to receive the coffin of Charles. That the present contained Royal remains, appeared by the perfect pieces of purple velvet (the Regal habit) they found there; though some pieces of the same velvet were fox-tawny, and some coal-black, all the purple colour gone, but evidently originally of the same cloth, varying the colour as it met with more or less moisture as it lay in the ground. The lead coffin, being very thin, was at this time casually broken, and some yellow stuff, altogether scentless, like powder of gold, taken out of it (supposed to be some exsiccative gums for the embalment) the Duke caused to be put in again, and the coffin closed.

"The vault thus prepared, a sheet of lead was provided for the inscription. The letters the Duke himself did delineate, and a workman cut them out with a chissel. There was some debate whether the letters should be made in those *concavities* to be cut out, or in the *solid lead* betwixt them. The latter was agreed on, because such vacancies are subject to be soon filled up with dust, and render the inscription less legible, which was,

' KING CHARLES, 1648.'

"All things thus in readiness, the corpse was brought to the vault, borne by the soldiers of the garrison. Over it was thrown a black velvet hearse-cloth; the four corners the four Lords did support. The Bishop of London stood weeping by, to tender the only service he was permitted. Then was it deposited in silence and sorrow in the vacant place in that vault (the hearse-cloth being cast in after it), about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and the Lords that night, though late, returned to London."

The large and the lesser coffin found in the vault were supposed to be those  
of

of Henry VIII. and his Queen Jane Seymour; the place exactly corresponding to the designation of his burial mentioned in his will.

Yours, &c.

C. I.

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

**I**N "A true copy of the Journal of the High Court of Justice for the Trial of King Charles I. as it was read in the House of Commons, and attested under the hand of Phelps, clerk to that infamous Court, taken by J. Nalson, LL. D. Jan. 4, 1683," printed in 1684, p. 118, after an account of the execution, the Author says:

"Being embalmed and laid in a coffin of lead, to be seen for some dayes by the people; at length, upon Wednesday the 17th of February, it was delivered to four of his servants, Herbert, Mildmay, Preston, and Joyner, who, with some others in mourning equipage, attended the horse that night to Windsor, and placed it in the room which was formerly the King's bedchamber. Next day it was removed into the Dean's Hall, which was hung with black, and made dark, and lights were set burning round the horse. About three afternoon, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Hartford, the Earls of Salisbury and Lindsey, and the Bishop of London (others, that were sent to, refusing their last service to the best of Princes) came thither with two votes passed that morning, whereby the ordering of the King's burial was committed to the Duke, provided that the expences thereof exceeded not five hundred pounds. This order they shewed to Colonel Whichcot, the Governour of the Castle, desiring the interment might be in St. George's chapel, and according to the form of the Common Prayer. The latter request the Governour denied, saying that it was improbable the Parliament would permit the use of what they had so solemnly abolished, and therein destroy their own Act.—The Lords replied, that there was a difference betwixt destroying their own Act, and dispensing with it, and that no power so binds its own hands, as to disable itself in some cases. But all prevailed not.—The Governour had caused an ordinary grave to be digged in the body of the church at Windsor for the interment of the corpse; which the Lords disdaining, found means, by the direction of an honest man, one of the old Knights, to use an artifice to discover a vault in the middle of the quire, by the hollow sound they might perceive in knocking with a staff upon that place; that so it might seem to be their own accidental

finding out, and no person receive blame for the discovery. This place they caused to be opened; and, entering, saw one large coffin of lead in the middle of the vault, covered with a velvet pall, and a lesser on one side (supposed to be Henry the Eighth and his beloved Queen Jane Saint Maure); on the other side was room left for another (probably intended for Queen Katherine Parre, who survived him) where they thought fit to lay the King.—Hither the horse was borne by the Officers of the Garrison, the four Lords bearing up the corners of the velvet pall, and the Bishop of London following; and in this manner was this great King, upon Fryday the nineteenth of February, about three afternoon, silently and without other solemnity than of sighs and tears, committed to the earth, the velvet pall being thrown into the vault over the coffin, to which was fastened an inscription in lead of these words: "KING CHARLES, 1648."

Yours, &c.

A COLLECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

**W**INDSOR has generally been supposed, by our best Historians, to have been the place of interment of the Martyred Monarch; but that fact was never completely established until the accidental circumstance which has recently occurred in consequence of the Duchess of Brunswick's Funeral, although the Royal Remains have been often sought for. But this discovery seems to confirm the account given by Mr. Herbert, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and who was the only attendant upon the King from the time of his confinement in Horst Castle until his execution. Sir William Dugdale, then Garter King at Arms, sent to Herbert, who was living at York, to know if the King had ever, in his hearing, spoken as to where his body should be interred. And Herbert's reply contained so many curious particulars, that, at Dugdale's request, they were thrown into a connected form, and published. But his posthumous information, recorded by Wood, is, perhaps, the most interesting, as tending to locate the exact spot of Charles's interment.

Echard affords the following historical account of the interment.

"It has been made a question, and a wonder by many, why a particular monument was not erected at Windsor for him (King Charles the First) after the Restoration

Restoration

Restoration of his son, especially when the Parliament was well inclined to have given a good sum for that grateful purpose. This has caused several conjectures and reflections; and intimations have been given, as if the Royal Body had never been deposited there, or else had been afterwards removed by the Regicides; and the Lord Clarendon himself (vol. III. p. 200) speaks softly and suspiciously of this matter, as if he believed the body could not be found. But, to remove all imaginations, we shall here insert a memorandum, or certificate, sent by Mr. John Sewell, Register at Windsor, anno 1696, September 21. The same vault in which King Charles the First was buried was opened, to lay in a still-born child of the then Princess of Denmark, now our gracious Queen. On the King's coffin the velvet pall was strong and sound; and there was about the coffin a leaden band, with this inscription cut through it:

'KING CHARLES, 1648.'

"Queen Jane's coffin was whole and entire; but that of King Henry the Eighth was sunk in upon the breast part, and the lead and wood consumed by the heat of the gums he was embalmed with; and when I laid my hand upon it, it was run together and hard, and had no noisome smell."—As a farther memorandum relating to King Charles's interment, he says, "That when the body of King Charles the First lay in state in the Dean's Hall, the Duke of Richmond had the coffin opened, and was satisfied that it was the King's body. This several people have declared they knew to be true, who were alive, and then present; as Mr. Randolph of New Windsor, and others." So that he thinks the Lord Clarendon was misled in that matter, and King Charles the Second never sent to inquire after the body, "since it was well known, both to the inhabitants of the castle and town, that it was in that vault."

By other Historians it appears that Mr. Fishborne, gent. of Windsor, a relation of Sir Christopher Wren's, was among those who were present at the interment of the King, went into the vault, and brought away a fragment of King Henry's pall. He observed, the vault was so narrow, that it was some difficulty to get-in the King's coffin by the side of the others.

In addition to these testimonies the reader may be referred to "A True Relation of the Interment of King Charles the First, in the Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle; from an

antient MS. of unquestionable authority;" given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1772, vol. XLII. p. 175.

This fortunate discovery of the actual remains of the unfortunate King, is not only to be appreciated from its determining a circumstance in the History of the Nation before held somewhat in doubt, but the more especially as it completely removes the stigma attempted to be cast by Foreigners upon the character of those who had successfully promoted the RESTORATION; which the Author of a modern Publication of considerable and just celebrity, entitled "*Clavis Calendaria*," (which was reviewed in your last Volume, p. 258, and in p. 47 of the present), thus expatiates upon;

"That Charles was buried at Windsor, seems to be generally admitted; but it is to be remarked, that *his remains were never found there, though frequently sought for.* This want of confirmation has given rise to much speculation, and has afforded to the Enemies of the Reformation an opportunity of circulating a report, which, although not noticed by our Historians, on account of the honour of the Nation, is said by Foreigners to have been acceded to by them. It is stated, that when the presumed remains of Cromwell were dug up, dragged through the streets, and exposed on a gallows, the persons who executed that disgraceful and impotent piece of revenge, discovered that the head had been separated from the body, though they never mentioned the circumstance until they had carried into effect the order they had received for its complete intended degradation; and that it was from that cause, and others subsequently brought to light, clearly ascertained, that, instead of Cromwell, all this ill-judged revenge had been exerted on Charles the First, whose body had been removed in a secret manner from Windsor, and deposited in Westminster Abbey." T. M.

MR. URBAN, April 10.  
WHEN I saw the letter signed Philo-Junius in your last, p. 199, I hesitated whether I should answer it; and I certainly should not have taken any notice of it, if it had

\* This Work has reached a second Edition, as we had anticipated; and the account there afforded from a manuscript of the period perfectly accords with the prevalent belief, and is consequently highly corroborative. EDIT.

come through a less respectable channel. As, however, Philo-Junius has addressed me in a manner almost as public as if he had mentioned my name, and as you have sanctioned his enquiry; I will, by your leave, say a few words upon the subject. It is, I believe, very common for those who are the subject of a joke, not to feel the humour of it; and I confess that I neither do nor ever did see the wit of ridiculing my misfortunes. It may be, because, as I have said, I am the subject of the joke; or it may be because I did not think that the dispensations of Providence, with respect either to my health or my family, could be proper subjects of ridicule. However, Sir, I am very glad that the Gentlemen who have done me the honour to notice my circumstances, have been able to make themselves merry with them; and congratulate them upon the numerous sources of entertainment which they must meet with in a world of care and sorrow. You must well know, Sir, the labour requisite to perfecting a large work; and the impediments which the above circumstances, added to the necessity of employing an Amanuensis for every word I write, and the unexpected (and I am proud to say unmerited) withdrawal of patronage, must have been to its completion. However, I will only say, that your Correspondent must know I am aware who he is, by the circumstance to which he adverts; and if he will come forward, and say *how he obtained* his information, I will give all the information in my power. T. E. B.

"Sit mihi fas audita loqui."

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

YOUR Correspondent L. R. I. in your Magazine for February last, gives a Hint for the *Bibliomania*, by which it appears probable that the Author of Junius might be discovered; and perhaps this would be sufficient for your Readers in America, where I am positively informed, upon authority I have no reason to doubt, "Junius's own copy of his Letters, bound in vellum with gilt leaves," certainly was before his death, and in all probability is at present; although the possessor—who received it from the *hands of Junius*—is altogether ignorant, that, when the volumes were presented to him, with a sett of Black-

stone's Commentaries, some other Books, and several Prints, &c. he accepted them from an Author who had excited so great an interest in the Political and Literary world.

You will undoubtedly be desirous to be informed from what source I received this intelligence, and what induces me to rely upon it.

This fact was communicated to me by Mrs. Wilmot Serres (a lady whose endowments are worthy of the patronymic she bears), a niece of the late Dr. James Wilmot, of Trinity College, Oxford, who has in her possession some MSS. in the Doctor's hand-writing, proving, to demonstration, that he and no other was the Author of the Letters of Junius.—One of these is a Common Place Book, in which are scraps of Essays and numerous quotations, which correspond so perfectly in the character of hand-writing with the fac-similes of that of Junius, published by Mr. Woodfall, that they must instantly convince the most incredulous, that they were all written by the same hand.

In one place, 15 or 20 leaves have been torn out; and on the next page is the conclusion (a few lines only) of one of the letters of Junius to the Duke of Grafton. In another part is a memorandum, in the Doctor's hand, that on such a day he had finished a letter of Junius, "and sent it to Lord S——ne." This is presumed to be Lord Shelburne, with whom he was in habits of intimacy. This memorandum is partly obliterated by a pen.

The Doctor's situation and connexions enabled him to obtain, with facility, that intimate and early knowledge of State affairs, which is so strikingly displayed throughout Junius's Letters, he being almost constantly living in Town, on terms of the greatest intimacy and confidence with the leading political characters of the day; some of whom are now living, and must be aware, that Dr. Wilmot's opportunities of obtaining the most interesting and important intelligence, were much greater than was necessary for the Author of Junius's public Letters, and quite sufficient to account for his almost immediate knowledge of Garrick's visit to Richmond, which he mentions in one of his *private* communications.

I could enter much further into this subject, but am not, at present, inclined

inclined to elucidate, more than I have already, the proofs to be produced of the identity of Junius; and which will put to rest for ever the vague conjectures of those who amuse themselves with "guessing at Junius." I shall therefore only further remark, that the MSS. with an inspection of which I have been favoured, have very recently been perused by Mr. Woodfall, who declared his surprize at this discovery, equally accidental and satisfactory; and, although he expressed no decided opinion on the subject, observed, that they are written upon paper of the same size, with the same water-mark, as that used by Junius.

An intention is, I believe, entertained of publishing these papers, with a chain of circumstances, forming a mass of evidence; than which, in my opinion, nothing can be desired or conceived more satisfactory or conclusive, that *Dr. Wilmot was the real Author of the Letters of Junius\**.

Yours, &c. METELLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 14.*

MRS. WILMOT SERRES has announced her intention of publishing "The Life of the Author of the Letters of Junius," compiled from certain MSS. which incontestibly prove that the Letters of Junius were written by Dr. Wilmot; and has annexed to her "Prospectus," the following commendatory Letter:

"(Copy.) 36, Green Street, March 13.

"I have known the late Dr. Wilmot a great many years. I am authorized to certify that Mrs. O. W. Serres is his Niece; and that she resided at the Rectory of Barton on the Heath, under Dr. Wilmot's care, until her marriage.

(Signed) WARWICK."

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

CONVINCED by the unanswerable arguments of your intelligent Correspondent *Junior*, in p. 4. of the

\* A Pamphlet by the Rev. J. B. Blake-way, of Shrewsbury, has just been published, professing to disclose the long-concealed secret of "Junius's Letters." A Correspondent, who has read it, speaks of it as a very elegant and satisfactory performance, which he thinks will set the question completely at rest by proving that JUNIUS was JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

—EDIT.

present Volume; I have no hesitation in retracting the supposition which (in your last volume, p. \*499) I had formed on conjecture, arising from a variety of circumstances there enumerated.—I now firmly believe that the *Earl of Shelburne* was not the *Writer of Junius*. But I still am of opinion that every argument which I adduced continues in full force—*Qui facit per alium, facit per se*.—Lord Shelburne, possessed of that extent of political sagacity which is universally allowed him, soon contrived to discover, and to silence, the *Writer of Corregio* and *Atticus*, by attaching him to his own immediate interest; and, the Noble Peer supplying the materials, his Opponent became his *Amanuensis*. All this, however, is submitted to consideration as an improvement on the former conjecture of, Yours, &c. N. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April 19.*

HAD your caviling Correspondent in p. 411. of the second part of your last year's Volume, taken the trouble to make any inquiries, when he travelled post-haste through Worcester Cathedral, he would have learnt that no antient screen, nor any works of art whatever, have been recently destroyed. On the contrary, an antient and very elegant screen has been repaired and set up at the altar, in lieu of a plain wall erected by the Puritans, which was a disgrace to the Church. He would have learnt also, that what he is pleased to call "a glazed door with a green canvass blind" (*i. e.* some yards of green baize attached to a temporary gallery) was a mere accommodation for company, placed there for the charitable purpose of the Music meeting, which (you have told us in p. 285.) produced 812*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* And if he is really one of your "Constant Readers," he might have seen, in the First Part of your last year, pp. 414, 524, that his censure of the judicious Architectural Improvements in the Cathedral were equally unfounded.

CARADOC.

Captain LAYMAN'S Precursor, &c.  
(See pages 21, 229.)

A COMPLETE ship of war should be enabled to fight guns in every direction, for which purpose the square exposed and overhanging stern should be done away, and in future formed into

into

into a circular battery; for, although ships of war, as at present, are extremely formidable from a broadside battery, they are very vulnerable, indeed almost defenceless, at the extremities; and effective force should be considered the most essential quality in a floating fortress\*.

To construct good ships of war, the number and nature of the guns, men, provisions, and stores, must be ascertained, from which a floating fortress should be formed so as to combine strength and duration with velocity in sailing, celerity in working, capacity for stowage of men and provision, and stability to carry sail with the ports such a height above the water as to be able to use the guns in any weather. To unite these qualities on scientific principles, and to remove the evils so long and justly complained of, it appears the most effectual remedy would be to render the department of construction entirely distinct from any other branch of the naval service, at the head of which should be placed the Admiral of the Fleet, or some person of high rank and authority, with active talent, and sound judgment, as director general, with the following officers:

An Inspector of Construction, who, with competent assistants, should select Timber as to its growth, and prepare it for use, which, with all other materials, should be *proved by the test of experiment*, as to strength, specific gravity, and duration, as well as the component parts of ligneous bodies, and the action of fluids upon the metals used in combination.

A Naval Architect, to whom should be allotted the formation of ships as depending on the resistance of fluids, the floatation of bodies at rest and in motion, with a just combination of the parts to produce a complete whole, and from the centre of gravity and metecenter, to ascertain the position and proportion for masts and yards.

A Surveyor of workmanship in fitting and uniting the materials for the building of ships, which cannot any where be better or so well selected

\* Such ships with a circular stern, without a counter, should have hawze holes abaft; as it must be recollected that, both at the Nile and Copenhagen, Lord Nelson, like St. Paul, anchored by the stern.

as from the persons bred in an English Dock-yard.

A Superintendent of Equipment for rigging and sails, as well as placing the machiory, for which the British Navy affords persons peculiarly well qualified.

A Master of the Ordnance, who should not only have the guns, powder, and magazines, under his direction, but be acquainted with the nature and effect of military projectiles, the force of ignited gunpowder, and the resistance of solids. To which should be added,

A Civil Engineer, to have the construction of docks, storehouses, and all other buildings. These members to form a body on particular occasions, but to be individually responsible for every act done in the separate branches.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton, Mar. 13.*

AS a Correspondent (in your last Supplement, p. 607.) calls upon you for information on one subject; it is but doing you justice to refer him to your valuable pages for what he may therein find on another, which has occasioned some indignation, he says, and apparently some suspicion in his mind of unfair dealing with respect to the character of one whom he greatly admires.

I have myself had no opportunity of reading Bishop Taylor's "Liberty of Prophesying" through and through; but in your volume LXI. p. 313, he may find one who has, and with very different success from what has attended his own search; and who gives the extract, compared with Dr. Franklin's Parable against Persecution, as occurring "at the close" of the Bishop's work alluded to. This letter also refers to other communications on the subject in some preceding volumes, which will probably afford Dr. Hodgson, if not proofs of any "pitiful political manœuvre to blacken his character," some pretty strong evidence that (as your Correspondent in 1791 observes) "Dr. Franklin cannot reasonably be supposed to claim, in this case, the merit of an *Original Compositor*."

Yours, &c. THOMAS MEARS\*.

\* See a communication on this subject from another Correspondent in our last, page 213; and see also in this month, p. 317. EDIT.





THE ABBEY CHURCH SHREWSBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 21.*  
**T**HE enclosed View of the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, (see Plate 1.) with the accompanying account, I hope, will be deemed worthy a niche in your Cabinet of Antiquities.

The great mitred Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded A. D. 1083, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, was built on the site of a timber Church, erected by Siward, who exchanged with the Earl for the village of Langafielda, which Siward at his death bequeathed to the new foundation. It was peopled with Benedictine monks from Seez in Normandy. The Earl endowed the house largely, and encouraged all over whom he had any influence to contribute liberally. Roger himself, with the permission of his lady Adelisa, was shorn, and became a monk of his own Abbey, and enriched it with the coat of St. Hugh, of the monastery of Cluni, which precious relic the Earl himself sometimes wore. The founder died in 1094, and was buried here; as was Hugh his son, slain in the Isle of Anglesey. The first Abbot of this house was Fulcheredus, said to have been a man of great eloquence. Robert Penant, the fourth Abbot, obtained, with great difficulty, the reliques of St. Wenefrede, and enshrined them, which added much to the emolument of the Abbey (for an account of St. Wenefrede, see vol. LXXIV. p. 717.) Thomas Butler was the last Abbot: he appears to have been rather a tool to the Dissolution party, by whom he was rewarded with an annuity of 80*l.* At the general Dissolution, Dr. Lee, and Masters Kendle, Harley, &c. the King's Commissioners, were sent down. They convened the Abbot and Monks to the Chapter-house, caused some deeds to be signed with the common seal of the house, then ordered an officer to break it, and declared the convent to be dissolved. The Revenues were valued by Dugdale at 532*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* and by Speed at 664*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The site of the Abbey, with its buildings, was purchased by E. Watson, esq. and W. Herdson, a tanner, dealers in Monastic plunder, and soon after sold to W. Langley, of Salop, tailor; and it continued in that family till 1702, since which it has been in possession of the Baldwins.

GENL. MAG. April, 1813.

and Powis's. Of this once famous Abbey, the present remains are small: of the Chapter-house, Cloister, and Refectory, not a single vestige remains. The Church of the Abbey appears to have been spacious and magnificent, but great devastations were made at the Dissolution. The nave, Western tower, and Northern porch remain, under considerable mutilation; but of the choir, transept, and chapels, scarce a fragment remains. The great Western aisle, or nave, from its earliest date, was appropriated as the parish church, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants; and this probably prevented the entire destruction of the building. In Queen Elizabeth's time the church was made parochial, and called the Church of the Holy Cross, which name it still retains. The Western part, represented in the annexed View, is the most entire. The Tower, though plain, is finely proportioned; the entrance a round Norman arch recessed, and a Pointed arch inserted within it, undoubtedly of later date. In a niche on each side the great West window were formerly statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. Between the bell-windows, within a niche, is a statue, which has been generally supposed to be the founder, Roger de Montgomery; but others, with more probability, conjecture it to be King Edward the Third, not merely from the costume of the figure, but from the tower having been erected about that period. In this tower formerly hung the great bell of St. Wenefrede, thus inscribed:

*Sancta Wenefreda, Deo hac commenda memento,  
 Et pietate sua, nos servet ab hoste  
 cruce.*

This bell remained till the year 1673, when it was sold towards defraying the expence of a new peal of 8 bells. The interior of the Church, though in so mutilated a state, retains a solemn grandeur. On each side the middle aisle (the ancient nave) are five arches, which separate it from the side aisles. The two which join to the tower are pointed, as are the windows over them. The other arches are semicircular, with immense round pillars, short and plain. Above was a gallery of smaller arches in the same style. Within the second arch from

the

the West end are vestiges of what is supposed to have been an ancient chantry Chapel: there are several niches, but much mutilated, and the statues gone. The Church has of late been very judiciously improved and decorated, by the addition of a handsome new organ, placed on an appropriate Gothic screen; and likewise with an East window of stained glass. In the centre compartments are large figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; above are the arms of England, the see of Lichfield, the founder of the Abbey, and of Lord Berwick, the patron of the living; on each side are the arms of the Vicars, from the year 1500. In the East window of the South aisle are three ancient shields,—England and France quarterly—Roger de Montgomery—the sword and keys—symbols of the patron saints.—In the corresponding window on the North side are the arms of Mortimer, Beauchamp, Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, and Fitz Alan quartering Maltravers.

The font near the West entrance is very ancient, and has the appearance of the capital of a large Norman pillar, supported by a part of the shaft. Near the North door is another very elegant font, lately removed from the Abbey garden.

The ancient monuments and brasses are all gone, excepting a figure in mail, at the East end of the South aisle, placed there by his Majesty's Heralds at arms, at their Visitation of the county in 1622, with the following inscription:

“The Figure underneath, which was at first placed within the MONASTERY of St. PETER and St. PAUL, and was afterwards found in the ruins, was removed hither by directions of his Majesty's Heralds at Arms, in their Visitation of this County, 1622, to remain (as it was originally intended) in perpetual memory of ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, EARL of SHREWSBURY, who was Kinsman to the Conqueror, and one of his chief Commanders in the victorious battle of Hastings. He erected many useful buildings here, both publick and private; and not only fortified this town with walls, but built the Castle on the Isthmus. As also the Castles of LUDLOW and BRIDGEWORTH, with the monastery of Wenlock. He founded and endowed in an ample manner this large Benedictine Abbey; and, when advanced in years, by the con-

sent of his Countess ADELAISA, he entered into Holy Orders, and was chosen a Monk of this his own foundation, where he lies interred. He died July 27th 1094.”

Of the modern monumental memorials, the following seem most worthy of notice:

On a handsome monument against the East wall of the chancel:

“M. S.

Richardi Prynce, equitis aurati, nonn suae conjugis Marie, filie Gwat. Wrottesly de Wrottesly in agro Stafford, armigeri. Ille optimus maritus, hae uxor consummatissima: pietatis in Deum, in Regem fidei, in Vicinis benevolentia, diu in hac parochia inclaraerunt exempla. Iniquissimis temporibus, grassante sanguinea belli civilis rabie, rem familiarem illi a majoribus demissam, sed per infortunia Fratris minus providi penè elapsam, inter aliorum fraudes et rapinas, honestis artibus et laudanda solertia ita redintegravit, et auxit, ut numerosam prolem, natos scilicet duos natusque octo, ipsi superstites, ingenuè et piè educavit, dote sat amplè ditavit. Hisce peractis, bonorum operum semper memor, inopum fautor, pacis custos, justitiæ vindex, legum assertor, animam tandem Deo, corpus terra reddidit, annò Dom. 1655, ætat. 78. Haredem reliquit Philippum filium, cum Elizabethâ, filia Johannis Banks, equitis aurati, Communium Placitorum Justiciarii Capitalis, et serenissimi Maj. Car. I. à secretariis Consilij, in matrimonio conjunctum; qui cum per plura in Patris vestigiis pr....  
....., et progeniem omnem subitam deplorasset, a charissimâ consortè, dissolvi et esse cum Christo indes exoptante, aliquandiu sejunctus, obiit an. Dom. 1690. æt. 60.”

Arms: Gules, a saltire Or, surmounted of a cross engrailed Ermine.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, a cubit-arm habited Gules, cuffed Ermine, holding in the hand proper 3 pine-apples of the first, stalked and leaved Vert.

On a neat marble monument, against the East wall.

“H. S. E.

Edwardus Baldwin, armiger, et Comitatus Salopiensis ad pacem Justiciarius.

E generosâ et antiquâ stirpe ortus, natales virtutibus suis illustriores reddidit. Dotibus ingenij egregijs ornatus, tum libros, tum homines perspectus habuit, quorum inter lectissimos

innocentis societatis delicias nemo  
benignus exhibuit, aut elegantius degus-  
tavit; quippe quaedam concinnitas per-  
spicua et erudita

(nec sine decora gravitate)  
sermonibus inerat,

quæ socios delectavit et detinuit.  
Adeo se. q. se onanibus commendavit,  
ab omni perturbatione animi  
alienus,

judicio perspicax, consilio promptus,  
agendo efficax,  
ut omnes amicis sibi certatim  
arripuerint.

Amplissimis clientelis,  
bonorum amicitijs,  
opibus non exiguis,

beatus vixit, desideratus obiit  
anno ætatis suæ 64, MDCCXXXV.  
Sacer ejus, Thomæ Powys de Berwick,  
arm. in agro Salopiensi, conjux,  
grato animo hoc memoriæ charissimi fra-  
tris sacrum posuit."

Arms: Argent, a saltire Sable.—  
Motto: *Per Deum meum transilio  
murum.*

On a plain stone against the South  
wall:

" Infrà  
depositæ sunt

reliquiæ Johannis Waters  
et Margaritæ thalami consortis,

Illa } obiit { Feb. 17, 1727.  
Ille } { Xbris 27, 1732.

Innocens ambos, cultores Numinis  
ambos."

On a monument against the South  
wall:

M. S.

Heic juxta jacet  
Thomas Rock, armig.  
vita functus Jan. 3,  
anno { ætat. 63,  
          } Dom. 1678.

En, Lector,

cinerem non vulgarem,  
virum vere magnum;

si prisca fides, pietasq' primeva,  
si amicitie fœdera strictissima,  
si pectus candidum et sincerum,  
ac integerrima vita

viram vere magnum conflare poterint.

En hominem cordatum!

calamitose Majestatis,  
furente nuperâ Perduellium rabie,  
strenuum assertorem,  
obstinatum vindicem.

En animæ generosæ quantillum erga-  
stulum.

O charum Deo depositum,  
vestrum . . . . . quam inopes,  
vestrum quotcunq' boni,  
dolorem inconsolabilem,

desiderium in omne ævum irreparabile."

Arms: Or, 3 chess-rooks, and a  
chief embattled Sable; impaling, Ar-  
gent, a lion rampant Sable, a canton  
of the second.—Crest: On a rock  
proper a martlet, Or.

On a neat monument against the  
North wall:

" Sacred to the memory  
of Thomas Jenkins, esq.  
and of Gertrude his wife.

This Monument,  
erected in obedience to her last will,  
and designed by her as a tribute of re-  
spect to his virtues,  
remains at the same time  
an instance and memorial  
of her own."

On a vase at the top of the monument:  
" T. J. died 29 Dec. 1730, aged 53.  
G. J. died 28 Oct. 1767, aged 84."

Arms: Or, a lion rampant regard-  
ant Sable; impaling, Argent, on a  
bend Gules, cotised Sable, 3 pair of  
wings conjoined and inverted of the  
first.

Inscriptions on plain stones in the  
chancel floor.

" This stone is placed in memory of  
William Prince, esq.

whose body lies buried here.

He died 20th October 1703, aged 40.

Here also lies the body of his relict

M. Frances Prince,

whose singular virtues and extensive cha-  
rity, justly gained her universal esteem.

She departed this life

3d Nov. 1721, aged 47;

whereby the Poor are deprived of  
a most tender friend and liberal  
benefactrix.

Also Frances, their only daughter, relict of  
Andrew Corbett, of Morton Corbett, esq.  
who died Nov. 21, 1760, aged 59."

" Here lie  
the remains of  
Judith Prince,

of the ancient family of the Princes,  
who died, the last of that name,  
August the 17th, 1733."

" Here lyes

Fr. Gibbons, D.D. chaplain to K. Charles,  
and minister of this parish,  
who died 7th Jan. 1639;

also his youngest son James Gibbons, esq.  
who faithfully served Three Kings in a

Civil employment,  
and died 21st Nov. 1712."

" Depositæ sunt in hoc tumulo  
exuvie Annæ Pearson,  
quæ fide Christi religiosè vixit;  
et spe beatæ resurrectionis  
animam piè et lætè efflavit  
die nqvo Junij 1721.

M. S.  
 Samuelis Pearson, A. M.  
 hujus ecclesie  
 per 51 annos Pastoris,  
 qui obiit  
 16 die Novembris  
 anno { Salutis 1727.  
 } Ætatis suæ 80.  
 Resurgam."

On a neat marble tablet:

"Sacred to the memory  
 of Nathaniel Betton,  
 who died Nov. 29th, 1800, aged 61 years.  
 Also of John Betton (son of the above)  
 Captain in his Majesty's 3d Dragoon  
 Guards,  
 who died Nov. 20th 1809,  
 at Merida in Spain, aged 31 years."

These are the principal memorials  
 in this sacred mansion of the dead.  
 The elegant stone pulpit in the Abbey  
 Garden, with the scattered fragments  
 of different parts of this once noble  
 Abbey, will probably occupy a future  
 page in your Literary Museum.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, Churn, March 22.

**I**N reading some account of the family of Master, given by Rudder in his History of Cirencester, it occurred to me that one of Otway's Tragedies was founded on an event which happened in that family. As this circumstance is not generally known, I send you an extract relating to it from Hasted's voluminous History of Kent, (III. 276.) thinking it may prove interesting to some of your readers.

"Charl and Loubridge hundred, parish of Willesborough, manor of Sothertons, alias Willesborough.—Street-end was once a house of good account in this parish, as having been the residence of the family of Master for several generations. The first of them who came into this county, in the reign of King Henry VIII. was Richard Master, whose son Robert was settled at this seat of Street-end, in Willesborough. He left issue two sons, the eldest of whom, Edward, succeeded him here; and Richard was physician to Queen Elizabeth, and ancestor to the Masters in Cirencester, co. Gloucester. Edward left a son Robert, who was of Willesborough, gent. and dying possessed of this seat in 1616, was buried there. He left issue several sons and daughters; the eldest of whom, Michael Master, gent. resided here, and died possessed of this seat in 1632, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Hall, of this parish, esq. four sons and two daughters; of whom Edward the eldest son became, by his father's will, entitled to this seat, and married in 1667 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Choute, of Hinxhill, esq.\*; who after his decease joined with Elizabeth, her daughter and heir, in the sale of it to Nicholas Carter, M. D. whose heirs afterwards, in 1755, alienated two-thirds of this estate to William Tournay, of Ashford, gent. and the other third of it in 1754 to his son, Mr. Robert Tournay of Hythe, who is the present owner of the site of this seat and estate belonging to it."

Yours, &c. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, March 2.

**I**N the perusal of the last Volume of your Miscellany, I have been

\* "Michael Master, by his Will in the Prerogative Office, Canterbury, ordered himself to be buried in the Church-yard of Willesborough, in the East corner there, behind the church porch, where most of his ancestors had been buried. He wills his estates to his son Edward, in *tail male*; remainder to his second son William, omitting his third son, Robert, whom he styles his disobedient son; he gives the remainder in like tail to his youngest son, Michael, &c. and mentions his upper house called Sprotts, with the 140 acres of land belonging to it, in which his cousin Edward Backe lived, which he devises in like manner. William, the second son, above-mentioned, at the age of 28 years, anno 1634, was, as the tradition goes, on his wedding day, while at dinner, murdered by his younger brother Robert, who was in love with his bride, and whom his father styles in his will *his disobedient son*, and was buried under a tomb in this church-yard, a few feet distant from the church porch, on the South side of it. The greatest part of the inscription, though now wholly obliterated, was remaining within these few years. The murderer immediately fled, and was never heard of; but is supposed to have secretly returned, and to have tried to efface the inscription, as there appeared several words erased of it, and was prevented doing it by some people's going through the church-yard, whilst he was employed about it. The hint of the plot of Otway's tragedy of *The Orphan* is said to have been taken from this unhappy event," &c.

much amused by the notices of Mr. Hasted's History of Kent from the pen of Litterator, at pp. 104 and 205. In the first of these articles your Correspondent speaks of that work as a great topographical production, which has much merit, and is a wonderful performance in the article of genealogies; but corrects the extravagance of this compliment by observing, that Mr. Hasted wanted all the higher qualities of an Historian, and unmercifully cuts him down in the second article (in a sort of an apology for the unfinished state in which the first article made its appearance) by telling us that Mr. Hasted has no variety: that all his work is reduced to one dull narrative, consisting of little more than a dull deduction of the proprietors of manors in a kind of language which forms *nothing like a style*, but savours most of the technicalities of an Attorney's office: that any traits of manners, or illustrations of the characters of individuals, never engage his remark or attention: and that with him one man only differs from another by his name, the date of his birth and death, and the family into which he married, unless we add his rent-roll, and the specification of the manors of which he was the owner.

Now I do not wish, on the present occasion, Mr. Urban, to enter into an elaborate defence of the utility of County Histories, or to enlarge on the information and entertainment which, when well executed, they are adapted to offer: but this I must beg leave to observe, that I find it difficult to believe that any man who has compared the various County Histories published in this Kingdom during the two last centuries can, without some extraordinary prejudice in his judgment, have singled out Hasted's History of Kent as the one pre-eminent for its dullness.

The dry and tedious memorials of Manorial descent, and of the genealogies of families, have invariably formed the leading features of such undertakings: and an accurate knowledge of the technicalities of an attorney's office, however contemptible they may appear in the eyes of your Correspondent, are amongst the essential qualifications for the compilation of works of this description.]

Indeed, Horne Tooke (who was no stripling amongst men of Literature) discountenances most decidedly the censures which have been thrown on what are called the tautologies of Lawyers. And it is my humble opinion that not only the work of Mr. Hasted, but every other work of the kind, from the almost too much idolized Dugdale's Warwickshire, down to the last work which has been published on the subject of Topography, would have been better executed (however highly they may now be, or deserve to be, complimented) if the writers had found a more liberal access than is generally given, to those documents of territorial proprietors, which have been the compilations of Attorneys.

But your Correspondent has in truth been very unfortunate in his selection of an object of attack amongst the Topographers; and not less so in his own grounds of making the attack: for in what part of Mr. Hasted's work are we amused or disgusted with copies of rent-rolls; even supposing (which I deny) that it were a bad choice of materials to insert such information as Rent-rolls afford in works of Topography? They tell us for what rent the land let, or they tell us what stock it maintained; and thereby enable us by comparison to judge of the alteration in the value of money as a circulating medium in the transaction of business; and the changes in the cultivation of the country between former times and the present. And this is just as well worth knowing, as that Henry VIII. was profligate in his pleasures, and cruel in his resentments; or that Sir Dudley Digges was Master of the Rolls.

As to genealogies of families, I shall say little. Few men who can trace a respectable ancestry think the recollection of their forefathers a subject to be despised; and those who by their own exertions and industry have laid the foundation of a name for themselves that will carry them down the stream of time with honour, have generally a laudable ambition to be remembered by their posterity: and these feelings will not be shaken by the sneers of modern Philosophy.

Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

*Inner Temple,  
March 9.*

BEING anxious to afford some light in regard to the inscription on the last Lord Harrodon, (p. 112.) I have endeavoured to trace the rise of the Vaux family, and the descent of the title, till it became extinct; accompanied with such notices and memoranda as occurred during the search.

The founder of this family, whose chief seat was at Harrodon, in the county of Northampton, for more than 250 years, was Sir Nicholas Vaux. He was educated at Oxford, and distinguished by his talents as a poet and historian\*. At the marriage of Prince Arthur, 17 Hen. VIII. he wore a purple velvet gown, adorned with massy plaits of gold, and a magnificent collar of S. S.† He was of a generous, liberal, festive disposition; and equally fitted for the camp or court. Many poetical pieces ascribed to him are printed in the "Paradise of Dainty Devises," 4to. Lond. 1578. He was advanced to the dignity of Baron Vaux of Harrodon, 15 Henry VIII. and died the same year.

II. Thomas, his son, succeeded to his honours and estate:—whose son

III. William, third Baron Vaux of Harrodon, had issue ‡ George, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Roper, of Welle Place in Kent §,

(afterwards created Lord Teynham) but who died V. P. 31st July, A. D. 1594§, leaving issue three sons; Edward, William, and Henry: and three daughters; Catharine, married to Sir Henry Nevill, son and heir to the Lord Bergavenny; Mary, to Sir George Simeon, Knt.; and Joyce.

IV. ¶ Edward, fourth Baron Vaux of Harrodon, succeeded his grandfather, and married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, (widow of William, Earl of Banbury); and dying A. D. 1661, without any lawful issue, Nicholas, son of the same Elizabeth his wife, born in the life-time of the said Earl of Banbury, enjoys all his estates.

Sir William Dugdale professes to have taken the greater part of his account of this family "ex stemmate penès D. Vaux," and to which constant references are made: but to the latter clause there being *none*, it might probably have been inserted, in the absence of authentic information, from *common report* alone; and which indeed is the more likely to have been the case, since the Barony of Vaux at the time of publishing the Baroage (A. D. 1676.) was really extinct. However, he does not assert positively that the title became extinct on the death of Edward fourth Baron; but that the family estates were left by him to Nicholas, born in the life-

\* Athen. Oxon. vol. I. col. 19.

† Fuller's Worthies, Northampt. p. 298.

‡ Dugdale's Baroage.

§ This is a mistake of Dugdale.—Welle Place in Eltham, co. Kent, was the seat of the *elder* branch of the Roper family, which became extinct, in the male line, very early in the 18th century. Sir John Roper, Baron Teynham, a *younger* branch, was seated at Linstead.

¶ As Bolton, in his Extinct Peerage, 8vo. 1769, p. 287, a work of some authority, contradicts Dugdale, and says "William Lord Vaux had a son and heir George, Lord Vaux;" I have thought proper to transcribe the inscription on the monument of Sir John Roper, the first Lord Teynham, in the South chancel of Linstead church, which is not noticed by Hasted, nor printed in the very useful Collection of Mr. Cozens; and by which it appears that the statement of Dugdale is perfectly accurate.

"Spes mea in Deo.

"Hic obdormit in Domino Johannes Rooperus, Eques Auratus, Dominus Teynham, Baro de Teyneham, cum Elizabetha uxore sua, filia Richardi Parke, armigeri; à qua progeniit Christopherum Rooperum, Eq. Auratum; Elizabetham, uxorem Georgii Vaux, matrem D'ni Vaux, Baronis de Harrodon; et Janam, uxorem Roberti Lovelli, Equitis Aurati.

"Vir æqui bonique cultor: Principibus tribus, nempe Mariæ, Elizabethæ, et Jacobo, nunc Regi Angliæ serenissimo, sub quibus vixit, Patriarçæ fidelissimus: hospitalis, pauperibus beneficus, vicinis benignus: et qui mortalitatis memor, eertâ spe resurgendi in CHRISTO, hoc monumentum sibi vivus posuit. Vixit annos 54. Ob. 30 die Augusti, A° D'ni 1616."

§ Dugdale, ut supra.

time of the Earl of Banbury, his wife's first husband; making no mention of the death of either of his brothers, William and Henry.

On referring to Dugdale, p. 412. I find, "William Knolles, Baron of Grays, co. Oxon. 1 Jac. I. Viscount Wallingford, 14 Jac. I. and Earl of Banbury 2 Car. I. married two wives; 1st. Dorothy, daughter of Edward Lord Bray, by whom he had no issue; 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, by whom he had likewise *no issue*; as the certificate subscribed by the said Elizabeth, who survived him, doth testify." He died 25 March, 1632, ætat. 88. "But, notwithstanding this her certificate, and an inquisition taken also after his death, importing as much, it was not long after ere she married Nicholas [Edward] Lord Vaux, and produced two sons, viz. Edward, who was killed in a duel in France, and buried at Calais; and Nicholas, who was frequently called Earl of Banbury, but never had summons to Parliament."

It appears pretty evident from the words of Dugdale, "born in the lifetime of the said Earl of Banbury," that the affair was involved in some obscurity: but the claim to this Earldom having been long before the House of Peers, I shall decline saying any thing more. This, however, is certain, that the said Nicholas (from whomsoever he might have descended) enjoyed the estates of the Barons of Harrodon, to the entire exclusion of every branch of the Vaux family. That Edward Lord Vaux had several near relatives (independently of his two Brothers) is certain; for Sir Henry Nevill, afterwards Lord Bergavenny, who married his sister Catharine, had issue by her two sons, who both succeeded to their father's title successively.

In the church of Harrodon, co. Northampton, are the following memorials\*:

"Here lyeth the bodye of William Knoles, the sonne of the Right Hon. Nicholas Earl of Banbury, and Dame † Anne his wife, who departed this life, 3 Dec. A. D'ni 1664."

"Nicholas K. 4th sonne, ob. 25 Feb. A. D'ni 1666."

\* Bridges's Northamptonshire, II. 105.

† Daughter of William Bennet, Baron of Sherard of Ireland.

"Abigail K. 3d daughter, ob. 6 Dec. A. D'ni 1662."

Charles Knolles (who also claimed the title of Earl of Banbury, but never had summons to Parliament) son of the said Nicholas, succeeded to the manor of Harrodon Magna, and the other estates of the Vaux family; and in 1694 sold the whole to the Hon. Thomas Watson (second son of Edward Lord Rockingham), who, about the same period, assumed the name of Wentworth, in compliance with the will of William Earl of Strafford; his maternal uncle.

Now to return, at length, from this seeming digression, (though absolutely necessary, in the absence of authentic information) to introduce a well-founded critical conjecture on the inscription in question. I think, we may safely conclude, that Henry, third son of William, third Baron Vaux, survived his eldest brother, Edward, fourth Baron, who died in 1661, according to the Baronage, two years; but the ancient family estates having passed into a different line, he might not be very solicitous to take upon him a Title, which, without any adequate means of supporting, would have been rather an useless encumbrance; and, therefore, most probably, remained during the short remainder of his life in obscurity. This supposition may account for Dugdale not referring to any authentic source in the latter part of his notice of this family, nor making any mention of the time of the death, either of William or Henry, brothers of the last Lord; which would be absolutely necessary before the title could be said to be extinct.

Since writing the above, on examining the Proceedings of the Court of Wards and Liveries, after the death of William third Baron Vaux of Harrodon, I find some notices which serve considerably to strengthen what, however well founded, could not be reduced to absolute certainty.

Hilary Term, A. D. 1597. an. 40 Eliz.

Decreed, "That Elizabeth Vaux, wydowe, Sir John Roper, knt. and Thomas Mulshowe of Thingdon, in the county of Northampton, do receive the profits of the lands, &c. of Edward Lord Harrodon, upon Bonde, to accompte when the Court thinks fitt." That "Elizabeth Vaux wydowe, late the



the wyfe of George Vaux, and mother of the saide now Lord Harcodon, hath to her great costs and charges purchased the wardshipp and marryage of her saide sonne, and the lease of lands, &c. and obtayned the same, by the agreement of this court, to be conveyed to Sir John Roper, kn. her father, &c. with an intent to discharge the said warde of the value of his marryage, yf he, at his full age, do yeeld unto his two younger brothers, and three sisters, such pore'ons and p'vysons for their educac'on and advancement as shalbe thought meet for their estates; and allow of such disposition as they shall make of the profits w'ch shal aryse from the lands during his minority towards the educac'on and preferment of his said brothers and sisters, and payment of his father's debts, and his own better government and educac'on during his minority:— that "Geo. V. their father, dyed not beinge longe sicke, and moche more in debte than his goods or chattells could satisfye; and that neyther he, nor the said William V. Lord H. had made any p'vysons for the maintenance or educac'on of the said younger sonnes or daughters; partly by reason of their great debts, and partly by reason that their manours, lands, &c. were so beforehande conveyed and assured, that they coulde not make anie assurance or p'vyson for them."

This is certainly a strong corroboration of what has been advanced, although partly on conjecture; since it hereby appears, that the younger children were left in a destitute condition, without even a sufficiency to defray the expences of a suitable education.

Of the ancient mansion I know not that there exists any account; but there is a tradition that King Charles I. when a prisoner at Holmby-house, used to come there under a guard to enjoy his favourite diversion of Bowling. The present manor-house was rebuilt by the Wentworth family.

Thus I have endeavoured, to furnish a sketch of the family, both as to title and estate, &c. &c.; in the accomplishment of which object I am not aware that any authentic sources have been left unexplored. C. TORRENS.

Mr. URBAN, April 6, 1813.

A FEW days ago passing through Sutton Chyngell, (the ever memorable situation of Redmore Plain, where King Richard the Third lost his crown, his kingdom, and his life, Aug. 22, 1485, in the great battle that

ended the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster,) I sought in vain for the monument of the once celebrated Mathematician, Thomas Simpson, F. R. S.\* who was buried there; but, continuing my perambulation to Market Bosworth, I found a Swithland slate, two feet six inches by one foot four inches, and one inch and an half thick, on which is neatly engraved as under:

"The remains of the Bosworth Prodigy, Thomas Simpson, F. R. S. rest in this Church-yard. After resting asunder the fetters of indigence, he arose to an envied eminence as a Mathematician, and died A. D. 1761. J. Throsty, on an excursion in Leicestershire 1790, seeing his neglected grave, caused this little tablet to be erected to his memory."

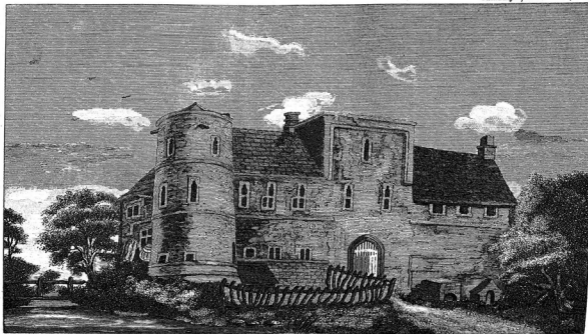
Perhaps some Correspondent may inform you, why it is not put up in the Chapel-yard of the former parish, agreeably to the intentions of the donor.

HINCKLEIGH.

Mr. URBAN, Tower, April 5.  
THE observations addressed to Mrs. H. More (which have found a place in your valuable Miscellany) lead to conclusions which are of the utmost consequence. Should she not vindicate herself from the charge brought against her of falsifying the Scriptures, I hope you will, with your accustomed candour, admit a few remarks, in support of the doctrine of the existence of the Soul in a separate state before the day of Judgment.

The appearance of Moses with Elias at the Transfiguration has been always considered as a strong evidence of an intermediate state. The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus plainly points to the same doctrine; and there are very strong allusions at 2 Cor. v. 8. Phil. i. 23. Heb. xii. 23. I am aware that Luke xxiii. 43. is not considered to be genuine by the Socinians; but this ought not to have any weight with us. Pool and Burkill consider this text to be decisive, "that souls neither sleep nor die with the body, but immediately pass into their eternal mansions." Dr. Clarke and Dr. Benson favour this interpretation. There are no doubt many other passages in Scripture which prove the same doctrine; and I trust the cause of truth will find abler hands to defend it. Yours, &c. A. R.

\* An ample account of him is given in the 4th volume of Mr. Nichols's Leicestershire, pp. 510—514.



*J. Bowen del. Sculp.*

**WOODCROFT HOUSE,**  
*in the parish of Ketter, in Northamptonshire.*

Mr. URBAN, *Bainton, Nov. 8, 1812.*

WITH a drawing of Woodcroft-house (*See Plate II.*) I take the liberty of sending you some extracts from different authors relating thereto; and also anecdotes of the heroic Dr. Michael Hudson, who bravely fell, defending himself against the Parliament forces, in 1648.

In the parish of Etton, in the hundred of Nassaburgh, Northampton, is Woodcroft-house, an old manor-place, and, from the remains of antiquity, apparently in former times a place of strength. It is surrounded by a large water, excepting on the Western side, where the drawbridge is supposed to have been. The doors of the long passages through the gateway, with two large arches and seats of stone, and stone windows, and staircases within the house, and a round bastion towards the North end, are of remarkable and antient workmanship. Over the porch or gateway is a chamber, formerly the chapel: in the wall is a bason for holy water, a long stone seat, and a large window, now in part filled up, and made into a smaller. The walls are about four feet thick.

In the reign of Henry III. Herbert and Roger de Woodcrofte held of the Abbot of Burgh half a knight's fee in Walton and Woodcrofte, which was confirmed to the Convent by a charter in the same reign, and in the subsequent reigns of Edw. I. and Edw. II. \*

In 1648 Woodcroft-house was made a garrison by the Royalists, who took up arms for Charles the First, under the command of the Rev. Dr. Michael Hudson †. After the battle of Edgehill, Mr. Hudson, retiring to Oxford, was, in 1642, created Doctor in Divinity, and appointed Chaplain to the King. From hence he attended him, with Mr. Ashburnham, in 1646, when he put himself into the hands of the Scots; and the Parliament sending a serjeant at arms to bring Hudson to London, he eluded the vigilance of the messenger; but was soon after

discovered and apprehended at Rochester, and committed prisoner to London-house. Having made his escape from this confinement, he was in a short time retaken, and sent from Hull to the Tower. Here he wrote "The Divine Right of Government, Natural and politic, more particularly of Monarchy," &c. which was printed in 4to. 1647. Making his escape also in the beginning of 1648, he went into Lincolnshire, raised a party of horse, and, to secure himself against the Parliament-troops, retired with his men to Woodcroft-house. The Rebels, on the 6th of June, entering the house, and taking many prisoners, Hudson, with the most courageous of his soldiers, went up to the battlements, and defended themselves a considerable time: but yielding, upon a promise of quarter, which was not observed, and the Rebels advancing to them, Hudson was thrown over the battlements, and caught hold of a spout or projecting stone; but, his hands being cut off, he fell into the moat much wounded; and desiring to come to land to die, was knocked on the head ‡ by the butt-end of a musket. His tongue was then cut out by a low-bred shopkeeper of Stamford §, who carried it about the country as a trophy. Being there buried, after the enemy had left the place, his body is said to have been removed to the neighbouring parish of Uffington, near Stamford, where it was solemnly interred.

In the examination of John Browne of St. Ives, Hunts, taken May 18, 1646, he deposed, that he met with Dr. Hudson at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, being the last of April, where they lodged all night. Mr. Peck conceives, that Dr. Hudson had relations at Melton; one Sir Henry Hudson, bart. who, he supposed, entertained him. This Sir H. H. owned and lived in the house where Mr. Simon Stokes the attorney now lives (1734); and here supposed Dr. Hudson and his servant Browne lodged ¶.

Yours, &c.

R. H.

\* Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 411.

† Dr. Hudson was rector of Uffington, and was joined in his expedition against the rebels by the Rev. Mr. Styles, who was warden of Brown's Hospital in Stamford, and minister of Croyland.

GENT. MAG. April, 1813.

‡ By one Egborough, the Minister of Castor's Servant.

§ John Walker, a grocer.

¶ *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. IX.

Mr. CHASE's Account of the Earthquake at LISBON.

(Concluded from p. 206.)

"THUS far have I endeavoured most minutely to describe, not only every accident that happened to me, but even the various hopes and fears occasioned by them, whether depressed or magnified by my debilitated state of body I know not; therefore shall only say, that after I had got into the street, the general distress painted upon every ghastly countenance made but little reflection necessary to suppose that nearest relations would be unable to assist each other; and from the short examination I had made of myself, I deemed it was of little consequence to me; therefore at once resolved silently, without a murmur, to resign myself to the will of the Supreme Governor of all things; humbly hoping, by my patience under what He was pleased to inflict, to make some atonement for my faults. Nor, indeed, could the vehement and noisy supplications of the disabled tend to any other effect at such a time, than merely to increase the general horror. How great, then, must be my thankfulness to Divine Providence, for raising me up assistance, not only unasked, but even un hoped for, among persons almost strangers to me! more especially Mr. FORG, with whom I had but a slight acquaintance; and who, like a guardian angel, appeared always ready to assist me in the utmost extremities! He assured me afterwards, that it gave him the greatest concern to be obliged to leave me in the manner he did; but that, finding all hopes of procuring a boat were in vain, because the moment any came near the shore, they were immediately crowded with people, who waited there on purpose; he resolved to get away himself in the same manner, and endeavour to send me the first help he could procure; that accordingly, after crossing the river, which took them up a long time, he met with a Mr. BRIDE, an English shoemaker, who was going over, and who, at his entreaty, promised to look for me, and bring me away with him; but that, after making the most diligent search for me without success, he rightly concluded I had been already carried from hence. I have been the more particular in re-

lating this circumstance, because it sets in its true light a behaviour which I can never reflect upon without the greatest astonishment and surprize, as well as the deepest sense of gratitude.

"Some time afterwards I learnt that no part of our house had fallen, except the Urada, where I happened to be, nor were any of the family killed; only the housekeeper and one manservant were much hurt by the falling of the Urada upon them, as they were going out of the house. The ceilings of the upper story were, however, so much hurt, that the family were afraid to venture into any of the rooms.

"It is universally agreed that all the mischief proceeded from the three first shocks of the earthquake, which were attended with a tumbling sort of motion, like the waves of the sea; and that it was amazing the houses resisted so long as they did. No place nor time could have been more unlucky for the miserable people. The city was full of narrow streets; the houses were strongly built and high, which, by falling, filled up all the passages. The day was that of All Saints, which, with them, is a great holiday, when all the altars in the churches were lighted up with many wax candles. Just at the time when they were the fullest of people, most of them fell immediately! The streets likewise were thronged with people going to or from their churches, many of whom must have been destroyed by the falling of the houses only.

"It would be impossible to pretend justly to describe the universal horror and distress which every where took place. Many saved themselves by going upon the water, whilst others found there the death which they hoped to have avoided. Some were wonderfully preserved by getting upon the tops of houses; and more were equally so by retiring to the bottoms of them. Others again were unhurt, but imprisoned beneath the ruin of their dwellings, to be soon burnt alive! while the Dutchmen in particular were said to have escaped by the fire's coming to the ruins of their houses, and lighting them through passages, which otherwise they would never have found out. In short, Death in every shape soon

grew familiar to the eye! The earnest, but neglected, supplications of the maimed, no less than the violent and vociferous prayers of persons who thought it to be the day of judgment, added unspeakably to the general distraction. The river is said in a most wonderful manner to have risen and fallen several times successively; at one time threatening to overwhelm the lower parts of the city; and directly afterwards leaving the ships almost aground, shewing rocks that never had been seen before. It is said that Captain Clies had once actually deserted the packet, as thinking she must be lost.

"The duration of the first shock, which came on without any warning, except a great noise heard by the people near the water-side, is variously reported, but by none as less than three minutes and a half. At the close of which, as I imagine, it was when I was thrown over the wall and fell about *four stories* down, between the houses! where I must have lain but a short time, if it was the *second* shock which I felt in the house of our Portuguese neighbour, and which was said to have happened at ten o'clock, though by some people it is confounded with the first. I am therefore almost inclined to think it could not be the *third* which I felt at Mr. Forg's house; for as that was at twelve o'clock, I must have remained a long time in the street, which, instead of *two hours*, as it must have been, if it was between the second and third shocks that I lay there, appeared to me scarcely a *quarter of an hour* before I left Mr. Forg's house, on the Saturday night about eleven o'clock, and which was in the same street with our own, called Pedras Negras, situated upon the hill leading up to the castle. There I saw the middle part of the city extending to the King's Palace, and from thence up the hill opposite to us, leading to the Bairro Alto, and containing a number of parishes, all in one great blaze. Three times I thought myself inevitably lost; the *first*, when I beheld all the city moving like the undulations of water; the *second*, when I found myself shut up between four walls; and the *third* time, when, with that vast conflagration before my eyes, I considered myself as deserted, in Mr. Forg's house;

and even in the Square, where I remained all Saturday night and Sunday, when the almost continual trembling of the earth, as well as the sinking of the great stone quay adjoining to this Square, at the third great shock about twelve o'clock, the quay being then, as it was said, covered with three hundred people, all endeavouring to get into boats, and were swallowed up, boats and all, which was the reason why so few boats ventured upon the river for some time after: all this made me fearful lest the waters had undermined the Square, and that, at every succeeding convulsion, we should sink; or else, as the ground was low, and even with the water, that the least rising of it would overflow us. Full of these terrors, as well as tortured by the distresses already mentioned, it more than once occurred to me, that the Inquisition, with all its utmost cruelty, could not have invented half such a variety of tortures for the mind as we were then suffering. Could the general consternation have been less, not only many persons' lives, but even their effects, might have been saved; for the fire did not, till the Sunday-morning, reach the Custom-house, which stood next to the water-side, and had large open spaces on each side of it; so that all that great multitude of bundles, which caused us so much distress, might most easily have been removed safe by boats: whereas the King's soldiers, amongst whom were many foreign deserters, instead of assisting the people, turned plunderers; even adding, as some of them before their execution confessed, to those fires, which already were dreadfully numerous from the fallen houses only; for no fire came out of the ground, nor were there any openings of the earth, except the quay already mentioned was one; but every where innumerable cracks, from many of which were thrown up water and sand.

"The King sent directly to the nearest garrisons for his troops; upon whose arrival order was restored, and the butchers and bakers were dispersed about, to provide for the people, who were not permitted to remove farther from the city without passes. The common people were immediately forced by the soldiers, with swords drawn, to bury the dead bodies,

bodies, the stench becoming so noisome that bad consequences were apprehended from it. The judges were likewise distributed in different parts of the city, with orders to execute upon the spot all who were found guilty of murder or theft. It was said, before we left the place, that there were above eighty bodies hanging upon gibbets round about the city. The ships were several of them searched, and not allowed to quit the harbour without permission. All the heart of the city, the richest part of it, was burnt; but the suburbs, which are very large, escaped, and have since been repaired. All the towns and villages round about suffered more or less. Se\*\*\*†, was not only thrown down, and then burnt, but afterwards quite overflowed. It was strangely felt at Oporto, one hundred and fifty miles to the North; and even at Madrid, three hundred miles from Lisbon. Every place to the South suffered greatly. The royal palace and convent at Mafra were not thrown down, and the grand Aqueduct most happily escaped.

“The Royal Family were at Belem, three miles from Lisbon, where they most commonly resided. It was said a large stone grazed the Queen's neck as she came down stairs, and yet none of the family were hurt.

“The Portuguese, from the very first, ran into two extremes; some making the number of the inhabitants of their city to be much greater than it really was; and others, on the contrary, as much diminishing that of the persons lost. The former, they insisted, could not be so little as *three hundred and fifty thousand*; but Mr. Hake, from many years' residence in the place, thinks *two hundred and fifty thousand* to have been the outside: and the latter, they are desirous of concealing, I suppose from political views. It therefore is not likely that the number will be ever ascertained. In one of their best accounts, just published, it is calculated at about *fifteen thousand*; but Mr. J. Bristow, jun. has told me, as having had it from the best authority (I think it was from the Secretary of State), that the number of the dead found and buried was *twen-*

*ty-two thousand*, odd hundreds; in which case, as there must have remained still more under the ruins, the computation would seem to be moderate at *fifty thousand* people lost by the earthquake.

“There were sixty-nine British subjects killed upon that occasion, as appears by a list of their names lately handed about, most of whom were Irish Roman Catholicks, and only about twelve or thirteen English out of near three hundred. Mrs. Hake, sister to Sir Charles Hardy, was killed by the falling of the front of her own house, after she had got into the street: her body was found under the rubbish three months after, not at all changed! Mr. Giles Vincent, Mr. John Legay, jun. his wife and infant daughter, Mrs. Theobald, and four others, were all lost in Mr. John Legay senior's house. Mrs. Sherman is supposed to have been burnt, being too lusty to follow her maid servant through a narrow passage. Mrs. Perochon, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Hutchin- son, &c. lost. Mr. Holford had both his legs broke, and was carried into a church, which was afterwards burnt. Mr. Branfil's house-keeper (Mrs. Hussey), who had lived many years with my father, was taken up alive out of the ruins, but died soon after;—a very moderate number, in proportion to the general loss, which, next to Divine Providence, I presume was greatly owing to the distance at which most of them were from the street, where the destruction was almost over before they could well arrive!

“It is almost inconceivable, as well as inexpressible, the vast joy it gave us to meet our friends again: each looked upon the other as in a manner risen from the dead; and all having a wonderful escape to relate, all were equally satisfied to have preserved their lives only, without desiring any thing farther. But, in a short time, the prospect of living brought back along with it the cares of life; the melancholy consequences making them almost regret that the same stroke had not deprived them at once of existence as well as fortune.

“As for the Portuguese, they were fully employed in a sort of religious madness, luging about saints with-

† This name obliterated in the MS. so as to be illegible.

out heads or arms; telling one another, in a most piteous manner, how they met with such misfortunes; and their Clergy all saying it was a judgment upon them for their wickedness. Some even said, it was because they had shewn so much favour to Hereticks, and going in a tumultuous manner to Court, declared this to be the cause of the people's sufferings. They thought it almost impious for them to endeavour to take care of themselves; and many of them called it *fighting against Heaven!* The officer upon guard at the Mint, with the greatest courage and resolution, remained there three days, and, by beating down the buildings adjacent, preserved it happily from the flames; the King, however, rewarded him as his merit so highly deserved.

"At last a miracle brought the populace tolerably to themselves, performed, as we supposed, by a secret order from the Court. For, in the middle of the night, the Virgin Mary was seen sitting amidst flames of fire, from the ruins just thrown down by the earthquake of a church belonging to a famous convent of hers, called Our Lady of Penhada Franca, situated upon the top of a very high hill, and waving a white handkerchief toward the people. This was immediately declared to be a forgiveness of all their past offences, and a promise of life.

"However, notwithstanding this, we had many prophecies of destruction several times afterwards. It is nevertheless remarkable that the bull-feast celebrated about two months before the earthquake in a great square, called the Rocio, made an old prophecy of great mischief to happen to Lisbon in a year, with two fires in it, to be much talked of; because some hundreds of years before, in the same square, upon a like occasion, the scaffolds fell, and killed a great number of people. The fear, therefore, that something of that sort would then happen, to accomplish the prophecy, prevented many from going to the first day's spectacle.

"It was said that the Queen of Spain immediately sent her brother a large remittance in cash; and that the King wrote a letter with his own hand, not only offering his treasures and troops, but to come himself in person, if necessary.

"The French also made some, very trifling, offers. But the Portuguese, of all denominations, fixed their hopes upon England from the very first; most confidently expecting to receive all manner of assistance from thence. Nor would they have been much deceived, had the winds proved but as favourable as the intentions of the English to alleviate their aggravated calamities."

Mr. URBAN, *Market Rasen,*  
*April 12.*

DR. Hodgson requests an early insertion of his thanks to your Correspondent in p. 213 & seq. for his communication. The Doctor, however, must observe, that the date of the Work quoted, 1763, is at least 40 years too late to be admitted as an evidence of Dr. Franklin's plagiarism, in respect to his beautiful Fable. The Doctor was then 54 years old; and that Fable's being inserted in an interpolated Work, printed in 1763, as your Correspondent himself acknowledges it to be, proves nothing. It must be by quoting some edition printed before, or very early in the Eighteenth Century, and unimpeachable with interpolation, that the charge against the American Doctor can be established beyond the possibility of a doubt.

I fancy we have had no good English translation of Josephus since Whiston's, whose very valuable additions of much and most interesting matter give a value to his Author, which he could never claim before he fell into the hands of such a Translator, whom Gibbon characterizes as "the great, the honest, the pious, the visionary Whiston!" (*Fall of Rome*, vol. VII. 413. 8vo edit. note.)

Whiston's Translation, genuine edition, is not scarce. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Stratton, March 10.*

I AM much pleased with the letter of ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ in the Supplement to your last Volume.

It is said, that two Antiquaries (vulgarly called Antiquarians, although Antiquarian is merely adjective, Antiquary being the substantive) — that two Antiquaries, I say, were in the West of this County, looking at the famous Logan Rock, when one (Clericus) observed it was called so from the

the Greek (λογος); the other (Causidicus), with all due respect to the other, said it might be so; but inquired of the guide, Why it was called "Logan Rock?" when, to the surprise of both, the Guide put his foot against it, gave it a shake, and said, Why see how it *logs* (a provincial expression implying "see how it shakes.") The Antiquaries, with great liberality of sentiment, were satisfied with the interpretation.

On their return, their attention is said to have been arrested near South Moulton, in Devonshire, where they observed some rude letters sculptured on a large block of granite, which, at length, they very correctly deciphered to be H. E. S. M. R. One began, "This is Roman, the letters H. E. necessarily implying *Hic Est*; we must consider what the letters S. M. mean, but the letter R. most unquestionably denotes the Roman origin. They applied to their Guide to know what the stone was called. He began to *scratch* his head (for whenever you speak to a countryman in the West, his head invariably *itches*) and at length said, "They call it the BOND-STONE." Ah! Bond-stone! said one of the Antiquaries, it is certainly Roman: Cicero, the Roman Orator, says, "*Facinus est vincire civem Romanum; scelus verberare, prope Paricidium necare; quid dicam in crucem tollere.*" It is a crime to put a Roman Citizen in BONDS, &c.

The quotation was at first decisive; but the Countryman began to laugh at their jargon; when one asked, if he knew what the letters meant. When, after having scratched his head again, he said, that the stone shewed the Boundaries of the Parish.

"Here Ends South Moulton Road!!!"

A. H. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, April 8.*

IN reply to your Correspondent's Query, p. 197. a. I beg to state, that Dr. Theophilus Gale having finished his education, and graduated at Magdalene Hall, in the University of Oxford; his life and family connexions will be most copiously detailed in an elaborate work now preparing, intitled, "A succinct and separate History of Magdalene Hall, St. Mary's Hall, and Alban Hall, Oxford, with the Lives of the Worthies of those Societies." Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sibley, March 3.*  
SOME years ago I communicated some remarks, which were inserted in the History of Leicestershire, concerning the stone called by the inhabitants of Humberston *Hoston-stone*, or *Hoston*; meaning, perhaps, High-stone. I have always regarded this stone, though now little noticed, as a very curious object; and having made myself of late years better acquainted than when I wrote before with the subjects with which I imagine this stone to be connected, I offer the following remarks; as correcting, in some measure, my former communications.

This stone is one of those blocks of granite found very frequently in the neighbourhood, and supposed by the celebrated De Luc to be fragments cast up by some convulsion of the earth from the primary and deepest strata. The *Hoston-stone* lies on the ridge of an eminence, which, though not the highest of the neighbouring hills, is yet very conspicuous for a vast distance from the West. Some old persons in the neighbourhood, still living, remember when it stood a very considerable height, perhaps eight or ten feet, in an artificial fosse or hollow. About fifty or sixty years ago the upper parts of the stone were broken off, and the fosse levelled, that a plough might pass over it; but, according to the then frequent remark of the villagers, the owner of the land who did this deed never prospered afterwards. He certainly was reduced from being the owner of five *yard-land*, to use the then common phrase, or about one hundred and twenty acres, to absolute poverty, and died about six years ago in the parish workhouse. This superstitious opinion attached to the stone, together with the following circumstances, persuade me to think that the stone was what is usually called *druidical*. It possibly may have been a *logan*, or *rocking-stone*; but of this there certainly is no evidence.

There are, or rather were, about fifty years ago, traditional tales in the village that a Nunnery once stood on *Hoston*; and that steps had been found communicating subterraneously with the monks of Leicester Abbey, about two miles distant. But no religious house of this kind is to be traced here. The tale must have  
over



owed its origin to circumstances connected with the religion of earlier times; probably anterior to the introduction of Christianity into Britain: and therefore during the prevalence of the idolatry of the Britons.

Some years ago it was believed that Fairies inhabited, or at least frequented, this stone; and various stories were told concerning those pigmy beings. Such, according to the testimony of Borlase, in his History of Cornwall, is the common opinion respecting the many druidical stones in that county. This belief was so strongly attached to the *Hoston-stone*, that some years ago a person visiting it alone, fancied he heard it utter a deep groan; and he immediately ran away to some labourers, about two hundred yards distant, terrified with the apprehension of seeing one of the wonderful Fairy inhabitants.

In the adjoining vale, at the distance of about one hundred yards from the stone, on the North-east, is a plot of ground known, before the inclosure of the lordship, by the name of *Hell-hole Furlong*. No circumstance belonging at present to the spot seems likely to have given rise to this strange name: it leaves room therefore for the conjecture, that in this quarter the sacrifices, too often human, were wont to be performed; and that from this circumstance it obtained the Saxon name of *Hela*, or *Death*.

From these circumstances, and also from the situation of the stone on an eminence, such as were usually chosen for the celebration of the religious rites of the antient British, there seems to be little room for doubt that *Hoston* was once sacred to the purposes of *druidical*, or rather of the more antient *bardic* worship. These spots are in some places still termed *Humberds*, or *Humberds*, probably from the Erse word (according to Vallancey) *uam*, or *owim*, signifying fear or terror, and *bardh*, the name of a well-known order of priests. The word *humberd*, thus compounded, is but too justly applicable to the scenes of Bardic worship, which were terrible, both from the character of *Dis*, or *Pluto*, whom they especially worshiped, and from the rites by which he was propitiated.

These conjectures and opinions derive farther support from the name of the village within whose liberties this stone is situate. *Humberston* is very plainly the *ton*, or town, of the *Humberd*, or sacred place of *bardic* worship; for the village stands on the South side of the ridge of which *Hoston-height* is part; and about half a mile from the stone, which is as near as habitations seem to have been allowed to approach those dreadfully-sacred places. The name of *Humberston* belongs to a village on the coast of Lincolnshire, near *Grimsbury*. Should there be any *Humberd* near it, the conclusion must be, not only that the Lincolnshire village, but the river *Humber* itself, derived their names from a place of bardic worship.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

Mr. URBAN, March 19.

THE Monastery of *La Trappe* lies between *Lulworth Castle* and the sea-coast, but secured from storms and sheltered on all sides; the building stands in a bottom; the scenery about it is enriched with plantations. Soon after the commencement of the French revolution, when the religious of all kinds were obliged to seek this country for protection, some monks of *La Trappe* found an asylum at *Mr. Weld's*; and, as they increased in number, he erected the present building (under the sanction of Government) for their habitation, which may, with strict propriety, assume the name of a Convent. This monastery is of a quadrangular shape, with a schilling in the inside, forming the cloisters, and the area a depository for the dead. We observed seven graves, to some of which were added a wooden cross, either at the head or feet: the living may be said to reside with the dead, and that they may be continually reminded of their mortal state, a grave is always left open for the reception of the next that dies. The cloisters are used for air and exercise in bad weather, having a large cistern at one end for the monks to wash. The entrance to the monastery is on the West side, near the *Porter's Lodge*, under a long narrow building, which serves for offices of the meaner kind. The porter who received us was dressed in the habit of a convent-brother, wearing a long  
brown

brown robe of coarse cloth, and a cowl of the same colour over his head, a leathern girdle encircled his waist, from which suspended his keys; he spoke to us in a whisper, and desired us to be silent. As we passed through the first court, we fancied ourselves in former days, when the monastic orders flourished; and strange and unusual seemed the appearance of the monks, in the full habit of their order, gliding along intent on meditation, or employed in manual labour, but not a word spoken. From the court we came to an entrance-room, on the walls of which were seen figures of saints, a crucifix on a bleeding heart, and other objects of devotion: thence to the cloisters are several crucifixes on the walls, to excite adoration. We then entered the Chapel, which is not splendid, nor highly decorated, but elegantly neat, the altar having a crucifix on its summit, with the paintings of the Virgin and Child, and of patron saints: on each side are stalls for the monks, with their names inscribed, and in each stall a large old missal on vellum, guarded at the corners and sides, and large clasps; a lamp burning perpetually during the presence of the Eucharist; the rood-loft contains the organ. Opposite to the chapel are private oratories, embellished, as usual, with paintings of a religious kind, crucifixes, the Virgin and Child, and a whole length of Armand Jean Bouthillier de Rancé, who was abbot and reformer of the Order. From another part of the cloisters we entered the chapter-house, whither the monks retire after their meal is over, not to beguile away their time in trifling conversation, but in reading religious books, saying vespers and other evening prayers, and in public self-accusation; the walls of this room are covered with religious prints; and at the entrance hung up a board with pegs, on which were suspended bits of wood, inscribed with the names of all the monks that had been and are now in the convent, P. Dionysius, P. Hyacinthus, P. Julianus, P. Barnardus, P. Martinus, P. Matthæus, P. Pius, and others, to the number of eighty-six: on another board was inscribed a list of the different offices of the church for the day, and the names of such of the fathers as officiated set opposite; be-

low it an exhortation in Latin and French, pointing out the advantages of devotion, and the importance of self-denial. We were next shewn the Refectory, a very long room, containing a wooden bench, extending on each side; upon the tables were placed a wooden trencher, bowl, and spoon, with a napkin for each monk, and the name of each inscribed over his seat; at the upper end sat the prior, distinguished from the rest of the convent only by his pastoral staff; during the repast the lecturer delivers a discourse to the poor monks. The Dormitory next attracted our notice, which extends the whole length of the building, and on each side are ranged the cells of the monks, in which they recline themselves, on wood, with one blanket and a coarse rug; a window at each end to ventilate and air the room, which is dark and gloomy; a clock is stationed at one end, near the entrance, to warn the monks of the hour of matins; and the cells ranged together on each side, like so many caves of death, must unavoidably inspire melancholy reflections. Below is the vestment-room, where the vestments of the choir-brothers are hung up, with the name of each inscribed. The domestic offices surround the monastery; and contiguous is the poultry-yard, cattle-range, and rick-yard. The ground attached to the monastery contains about one hundred acres, which is cultivated by the monks, with the assistance of a carter and his boy. The community rise at one o'clock in the morning, winter and summer: the choir-brothers then begin their devotions, and continue in the chapel till nine o'clock, when each goes to some manual labour, in the garden, on the roads, or on the grounds, till eleven, when there is a short service, which lasts about half an hour, then to labour again, till half past one, when they return to prayers for half an hour, and are then summoned to their frugal meal; after this meal is over (the only one which they have during the four-and-twenty hours) they return thanks to God, and adjourn to the chapter-room, where they continue to read or meditate till their day is nearly over, when they once more to prayers, and retire to their dormitories about

eight o'clock, having spent the whole day in abstinence, mortification, labour, silence, and prayer; and every succeeding day, like the former, continually hastening them to the grave that is open. The severity of this rigid order requires no common devotees; perpetual silence restrains them in the greatest enjoyment of life; perpetual abstinence, mortification and penance, poverty and prayer, seems more than human nature is capable of undergoing; and unless the minds of the Religious were buoyed up by the fervour of their devotions, they could not keep themselves alive; they abstain wholly from meat, fish, and fowl; and, during Lent, from butter, milk, eggs, and cheese: but they seem perfectly content. The Monks observe perpetual silence, scarcely even look at each other, and never speak but to their Prior, and only on urgent occasions; they never wander from their Convent without permission of their superior, but go each morning cheerfully to such work as they are directed to perform. As we passed these poor humble unoffending Monks at their work, they received us with courtesy and humility, but never spoke. The most perfect silence and tranquillity reigned throughout this little Vale, with nothing to interrupt it but the Convent bell, and the dashing of the waves on the shore: even the winds of heaven are restrained from visiting this place too roughly, for the Down protects it from their fury.

FATHER PAUL.

Mr. Urban,

April 2.

YOUR Correspondent, page 526, quotes Beatson accurately, as to the precedence of the Kildare and Carrick Earldoms; but he might have noticed that writer's inaccuracy in ascribing the creation of those honours to Henry III. instead of Edward II. In Lodge's *Peerage*, as edited by Archdall, Carrick is made to precede Kildare by a year, the date assigned to the former being Sept. 1, 1315, (see vol. IV. page 7.) that of the latter, May, 17, 1316, (vol. I. page 78.); but, I believe Archdall is in error, and that Kildare is the premier earldom (see *Ireland's*, vol. I. p. 272.)

The *Biographical Peerage* (1808) is a very entertaining, as well as useful

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compilation. Some of the portraits are extremely well and happily executed, particularly those of Lords Chatham, Grenville, Kenyon, &c. &c. The volume containing the Peers of Ireland is not, I believe, yet published; the Editor might find some well-drawn portraits of the Irish nobility, or their immediate ancestors, in Hardy's “*Memoirs of Lord Charlemont.*” Some of the characters, however, in this amusing compilation, appear to me to have been treated with inattention, or passed hastily over. The merits of Lord Hutchinson, the victorious General, the liberal Statesman, and the accomplished Scholar, might surely have demanded some tribute of admiration; see vol. II. p. 397. His Lordship is there stated to have been second in command at the battle of Alexandria; whereas it is well known he succeeded to the chief command immediately on the fall of Sir Ralph Abercrombie at Aboukir. The genealogical part is, in some instances, deficient, chiefly with respect to those families whose ancestry has not been illustrated by the diligent researches of a Collins.—In page 312, Lord Yarborough's paternal descent is unnoticed, though he is lineally sprung from Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, two of whose descendants received patents of baronetage, *viz.* the Andersons of Broughton, in 1660, and the Andersons of Eyworth, in 1664.—In page 234, the family of Harbord, though antient, is passed over without comment.—In page 298, no notice is taken of Lord Redesdale's descent from the Mitfords of Mitford Castle, a family regularly and authentically traced to the Conquest. Lord Kenyon too, it is believed, was of a younger branch of an antient, though private, family.—The Editor commences the pedigree of Cust with Richard Cust, 1553, though that noble family are traced to a much earlier period.—Is there not an attempt to cast a doubt on the Perceval descent in page 165: why the ‘*son as it is said?*’ when the circumstance could be proved to the satisfaction, not merely of a Herald, but of a Court of Justice.—Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, was an undoubted descendant of the antient

patient Carletons of Cumberland.—The paternal ancestry of James Dutton, Lord Sherborne, is unnoticed; the Napiers of Loughcrew, co. Meath, from whom his Lordship derives his origin, were lineally descended from James Napier, fourth son of Sir Nathaniel Napier, and brother of Sir Gerard Napier of Middle Marsh Hall, Dorsetshire, created a baronet June 25, 1841.

I propose to offer shortly a few more remarks on the Biographical Peccage; and am, in the interim,

Yours, &c. A. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, April 7.*  
**T**HE repeated misrepresentations which have been made of the conduct of my friend Mr. Sharp induce me (as he himself seems inclined to remain silent) to come forward in his vindication. The Chimney which your Correspondents have so severely censured, is, I can confidently assert, placed in the most eligible situation that could be selected; and from having been placed by the side, and made to appear as a part, of one of the original buttresses, it is extremely difficult to perceive that any alteration has been made; indeed, if the upper part had not been slightly discoloured by the smoke, it would have been nearly imperceptible: for although, as Viator observes, it is built of brick, yet, from its having been covered with composition, that cannot be considered an objection; in fact, the preference was given to brick, as being of superior durability to the friable stone of which the rest of the edifice is composed. Any interference on the part of Mr. Sharp's friends was rendered unnecessary, from his having, with that diffidence which is ever the characteristic of superior talents, and that good-nature which he so eminently possesses, consulted with them on the subject prior to the erection. Your numerous Readers, Mr. Urban, must, I am sure, have been astonished at a charge against so eminent an Antiquary as my friend; they must have believed it to be impossible, that, with the knowledge of Gothic Architecture which he possesses, and with such strong admiration of it as he has frequently manifested, any of its beauties should have been defaced, or any violation of its principles com-

mitted, under his direction. I trust they will now be convinced, that no alterations have been made dissimilar to the style of the Church, or which detract aught from Mr. Sharp's acknowledged merit. DEFENSOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April 9.*  
**T**HE term *Rilievo* (improperly spelled *Relievo*), as applied to Sculpture, signifies the representation of any object projecting or standing forth from the plane on and (commonly) out of which it is formed.

Of *Rilievos* there are three kinds: *Basso*, *Alto*, and *Mezzo*. *Basso Rilievo* is when the projection is less than one half of the natural thickness of the object represented: such as is seen in coins and medals, and the friezes and other ornaments usually employed in buildings. *Mezzo Rilievo* is when *one half* of the figure emerges, as it were, from the substratum. *Alto Rilievo* is when the figure is so completely salient that it adheres to the plane only by a narrow strip.

*Cameos* (more properly *Cammeos*) are semi-opaque gems, consisting of two or more couches or coats of different colours, and of sufficient thickness to admit of the shaping the uppermost into a figure in *basso rilievo*, which is thus made to rest, and have the appearance of being cemented on a ground of a different colour. And it is to be observed, that all these different couches may be so employed; since the Engraver by cutting more deeply into the stone, may give the colours of its several coats to the several parts of the engraved figure. As, for instance, supposing his subject to be the head of *Minerva*, the colour of the stone may be so fortunately disposed as to admit of his giving to the face its natural whiteness, a dark colour to the hair, and different shades of brown, and yellow to the helmet.

The most probable derivation of *Cammeo* is from *Chama*, a word of Greek origin, by which the *Anticista* denominated a sea-shell of the bivalve kind, which was much employed by them, as it still is by Italian Artists, for the purpose of engraving.

In the hope that this will prove satisfactory to *Clericus Bathennis* (p. 199.) I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. DEMIGRUCOS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

YOUR Correspondent, in page 212, has afforded me much satisfaction, by adding the weight of his opinion to the judgments given, by the Critical Journal for March 1812; the British Critic for August 1812; the Monthly Review for December 1812; and the Editor of the new edition of Professor Martyn's *Eclogues of Virgil*; in favour of the argument by which I have shewn, that Virgil wrote his Fourth Eclogue in honour (not of either of the Sons of the Consul Pollio, or of any of the other personages to whom it has hitherto been assigned, but) of Augustus CÆsar; during the early period of his life, when he bore the name of CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS. At the same time he leaves me to regret the evidence, which I find in his observation, of his imperfect perusal of my book; since he produces, as an additional support to my argument, overlooked by me, a passage in the 94th Chapter of Suetonius's Life of Augustus, which passage I have nevertheless twice introduced; and of which I have made the very application that he recommends. He observes, that "I have produced a variety of proofs in support of my doctrine; but *one proof*, which may be deemed *conclusive*, I have not promulged."

If he will take the trouble to look again into my Dissertation, he will find, that I have given the substance of that passage of Suetonius, in English, at page 136; that, at page 274, I have given the passage in the identical words of the original, which he has quoted, so far as they concern the argument; and that, at page 185, I have made a direct application of those words to the line of the Eclogue to which he applies them, and in the following terms: "To whom could he (Virgil) have said, '*modo tu fave puero nascenti, Lucina, jam regnat Apollo;*' but to him who was '*Apollinis filium existimatum*?' Thus then, far from "not having promulged" this "conclusive" proof, I have made it one of the main supports of my argument; and I am glad that this writer agrees with me in viewing it as an evidence powerfully illustrative. He very justly observes, that "if there was any remarkable personage to

whom the passages (which he quotes from the Eclogue) might apply in the time of Virgil, we ought to conclude that the Poem was in honour of that personage." This remark I have enforced in various parts of my discourse, especially at pp. 52, 122, 184.

All those proofs, however, would be without any avail for the purpose of fixing the interpretation upon Augustus, if it were not first shewn, that *Virgil does not deliver this pretended prophecy in his own person*, as hitherto has invariably been assumed. For, if he delivered it in *his own person*, the Personage celebrated must have been unborn when it was written; and then Augustus could not have been that Personage, since he was at that time entering on his twenty-fifth year. *Who then is the Speaker in this prophecy?*—It is in the detection of this one point, that the *virtue* of the interpretation (whatever it may be) wholly consists. It is, in shewing, by internal evidence, and by the analogies of poetry, (in Tibullus and Horace,) that the *Speaker* is the ancient Cuman prophetess; whose prophecy is cited by Virgil in the fourth line: and that Virgil designed to signify, in this Eclogue, that an *ancient prediction concerning Octavius* (which he affects to recite) was at that moment fulfilled. Virgil, then, speaks in his own person only in the *four lines* which begin the Poem; and the Cuman Sibyl is the *Speaker* throughout the rest of the Poem. It is absolutely necessary, in order to use this interpretation, to separate the *fourth line from the fifth*; with the former of which Virgil ceases to speak in his own person, and with the latter the Sibyl begins her prediction. If those two lines are left in connexion, so as to form members of the same proposition, Virgil is made to speak in his own person through the whole poem; and then, all the evidences adduced, however "conclusive" otherwise, are incapable of proving any thing.

I have found it necessary to renew and enforce this caution, because, in a recent edition of Professor Martyn's *Eclogues of Virgil*, in which the learned Editor has been pleased to admit, and to adopt, my interpretation of this Eclogue, I perceive that he has forgotten to attend to this essential

essential circumstance, in printing the text of the Eclogue, and its English translation; by which oversight, the poem is left with all its antient obscurity and intricacy. Whereas, by merely detaching the fourth line from the fifth, (as I have printed them at the beginning of my "*Observations, &c.*") that intricacy is resolved.

I trust, that the evidence of the necessity imposed upon me to make these observations, will be manifest to the justice and candour of the learned Critics, whom they respectively regard; and whose favourable judgments have afforded me considerable pleasure. GRANVILLE PENN.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE Correspondent from Wycombe, p. 29, is right (and Noble therefore wrong) about the death of Sir Richard Blyss in Feb. 1741-2; see your vol. XII.

The Lord Vaux, p. 112. seems to be a person totally lost sight of by the Historians; perhaps a Minor; probably a Lord only two years, and, from the Crosses in the Inscription, probably also a Catholic; all which circumstances may have concurred to prevent his notoriety.

J. B.

*A Note of the Funerall of*

EDW. [Third] Earle of RUTLANDE.

THE body of Edward Erle of Rutland was brought from London to the Castle of Belvior, and layd in the Chappell there, upon Satterday being the xij of May, 1587. W<sup>ch</sup> Chappell was hangd all with black and garnished with armes, and his body layd upon a bord of a good hight, with a great pawle of black velvett garnished with armes. And upon the pawle was layd his cote armore, sword, targe, helmet, and creaste, with fowre banneroyles of every corner, his banner and standerd, in the Chappell, where he remayned till the day of the funerall. And in the said Castle of Belvior, the hall was hangd with black and garnished with armes. Likewise the great chamber was hangd with black and garnished also, and in it a cloth of estate of black velvett with chayne and quisheyue of the same.

Then p<sup>r</sup>parac<sup>o</sup>n being made for the day of the funerall, the corpes remayned till that day, w<sup>ch</sup> was appointed to be at a P<sup>r</sup>ish Church, being thre myles of, called Botesworth, w<sup>ch</sup> Church was hangd all with black and garnished with armes;

and in the body of the said Church a stately hearse made, being xxij fete high, xviii foote longe, and xij foote brode, all hangd with blacke velvett fringed with silk and garnished with a greate sorte of armes, and two hundred pensills sett upon it, and a rayle round about the herse conteynge xxij foote every way covered all with blacke, and upon the vj mayne pillars of the herse was sett divers goodly armes with crownes of gould upon them, and upon the toppe of all fower armes joyned together and a crowne over all. Then was there sett within the rayle and without the herse a stole against the middest of the said herse for the L. Chiefe Murner; with a carpett and a quisheyue of black velvett. And then of ether side of the herse was sett fower stoles, carpette, and quisshenes of black cloth, for the residew of the Murners. And within the Chauncell there was made a vaute wherin his corpes was to be layd upon the right hand of his father's tombe. And upon Munday beinge the xv of May, 1587, the said body was conveyed from the Castle of Belvior to the Church of Botesworth in most solempne and honorable manner, as followeth:

First, there was appointed to go before to conduct the company two porters with ther staves. Then followed them fiftie poore men in black gownes. After them came all my L.'s yeomen and gromes, to the number of a hundreth and fiftie. Then came the standerd, caryed by Mr. George Villars of Leycestershier, esq. And under it fowerscore gentlemen all in black clokes, his L.'s howshold servaunts on horsebacke. After them eight Chapleyne in ther degrees, with there gownes and hodes. Then followed them his Steward, Treasurer, and Controwler, with ther white staves. Then followed them the great Banner of Armes, w<sup>ch</sup> was caryed by Sir Andrew Nowell, Knight. And under it went all the Gentlemen of the cuntry in mourning gownes and hodes, to the number of forty or fiftie, their horses covered with fyne black all saving their eyes. Then followed them my L. Rose and Sir Thomas Stanhopp, with all my L.'s children. Then followed the Harrolds with their ceremonye. The first was Winzar, w<sup>ch</sup> caryed the helmet and creast with my L.'s cote armore

armore upon his backe, presenting my L.'s owne harold. Next after him came Chester, who caryed the sword. The next after him Richmond, who caryed his targe. And then came Garter King at Armes, who caryed my L.'s coate armore upon a staffe of hight; so that all the Harrolds, saving Winzar onely, ware the Quenes Ma'tyes coote armore upon ther backs. Then followed a Gentleman Usher. And after him came the Chariott wherin his body was layd, the Chariott covered with black velvett with armes upon it, w'ch chariott was drawn with fower great horse covered all with blacke saving their eyes, and upon his pawle of blacke velvett garnished with armes. Then was ther fower Knights appointed for the gard of the body, who was appointed to ryde by every corner of the chariott; as, Sir John Berryne, Sir Edward Dymocke, Sir Anthony Tharold, and Sir William Hollis. Then was fower bannerroyles caryed by fower gentlemen of good accompt upon every corner of the chariott, whowere these, Mr. Phillip Constable, Mr. Raphe Crathorne, Mr. Raphe Babethorpe, and Mr. Marmaduke Guimstone. \* And then went there of both sydes the chariott, the foote men in blacke velvett. Then folowed the Horse of estait, led by the Gentlemen of the Horse. Then folowed him a Gentleman Husher. And then after him my L. him selfe, beinge Chiefe Mourner, alone. Then after his L.'p. folowed eight Mourners, two by two, w'ch were these, Mr. Roger Manners and Mr. John Manners, Sir Thomas Manners, Sir Thomas Siscell, Sir Jarvis Clifton, Sir Francis Willoughbie, Sir Robert Constable, and Sir George Chaworth. Then folowed all the Servinge men, to the number of two hundreth, beinge all in blacke.

And thus he was conveyed from the Castle of Belvior to the Churche of Bootesforth. And so sone as he lighted in the Churche yeard all his gentlemen went before into the Church, savinge a dosen, w'ch was appointed to carie the corpes into the Churche; w'ch they did. The corps beinge caried in, then came the fower assistans and went upon the corners with the fower bannerroyles, and so brought it to

the hearse, and layd it there upon a bord, beinge a great height; and then the fower assistans beinge placed within the corners of the herse, and the fower bannerroyles without the corners of the reales, where they remained till the bodie was caried to the voate.

Then the Chiefe Mourner, folowinge the bodie, had his trayne borne by one of his gentlemen hushers; and aboute the midst of the end of the herse there was a stoole and a quisheine of blacke velvett, w'ch was layd for him to kuele downe upon. The eight Mourners attendinge upon him came within the reale, where there places were made redie, kneied downe, carpitts and quisheens beinge layd for them, all of black. Then was the gentleman of the banerroyles appointed everie of them to stand in the corner of the reales w'ch environed the hearse. And then at the far syde of the herse was appointed Mr. Villars to stand with the stander. And soe against Sir Andrewe Nowell with the banncr. Then the Harolds layd downe the coate armoure, the sword and targe, with the helmit and crest, upon the powle, w'ch layd upon the bodie till such tyme as they were offered, w'ch was after the Sermon.

And at such tyme as the Sermon was done, w'ch was made by the Bushope of Lincoln, who was in m'wringe attyre also, then the Harolds made rome for the offeringe; and when it was fully made, came they all to the Chiefe L. Mourner, and he arose and folowed, the Harolds goinge before him, and all the rest of the murners folowinge of him, went up and offered for the deade, and so came backe to his place. So when the Harolds came againe before him, he went upp alone, and offered for him selfe; and then the rest of the Murners, beinge brought two by two, went up and offered for themselves. And then after the Murners had offered for themselves, and come to their places, then Garter went and toke of the coat armoure, and brought it to Mr. Roger Manners and Mr. John Manners, and went before them with the rest of the Harolds and offered it to the Church; beinge layde upon the Com'n Table, brought them backe to there places. Then he went to the herse and fetcht the sword, and delivered

\* The MS. is here continued apparently by a different hand.