

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE ANNALS OF CHEPSTOW CASTLE.—The late Mr. John Fitchett Marsh was a zealous and accurate antiquary, well known in Lancashire and Cheshire, indeed, he contributed much to the elucidation of the history of these counties. It was not to be expected that a man of Mr. Marsh's industrious and painstaking habits,—doubly fortunate in having his dwelling place on the banks of the Wye and under the shadow of a great and historic fortress,—would have missed the opportunity of tracing out the history of the picturesque castle which was constantly before his eyes. We are, therefore, in no way surprised to hear that Mr. Marsh has left behind him the MS. of "Six Centuries of the Lords of Striguil from the Conquest to the Revolution," and there can be no kind of doubt as to the value of these MS. The bringing out of the work has devolved upon Mr. Marsh's executors, who, true to the charge thus laid upon them, have placed the MS. in the able hands of Sir John Maclean who will undertake the editing of the author's laborious researches. The work contains a complete history of the Castle from the time of its erection; tracing its custody through the families of Fitz Osborne; Marshall; Bigod; Plantagenet (de Brotherton); Manny and Hastings; Mowbray; Herbert and Tudor; to that of Somerset, by whom it is now held. It gives, in considerable detail, the personal and political history of the several Lords, their marriages and issue: which is accompanied by tabular pedigrees shewing the descent of the Lordship and Castle through the several families.

The following item relating to Richard Marshall Earl of Pembroke, extracted from the Table of Contents, will shew the important and interesting character of the work:—

"Richard Marshall succeeds,—Angry reception by the king, who refuses his homage,—He obtains possession of his Irish Estates and Pembroke Castle,—Prepares to assert his rights,—Is admitted to homage,—Peter des Roches supplants Hubert de Burgh in power,—Richard Marshall and others in alliance with Hubert de Burgh,—Become sureties for his custody in Devizes Castle,—Robert of Gloucester's metrical account of Hubert's transfer to Striguil,—Narrative of events leading to the above position of affairs,—Opposition of Richard Marshall and the Nobles to the Poitevin favourites,—The Marshall deserted by his Allies,—On non-appearance to the King's summons his estates forfeited,—One of his Castles (possibly Striguil) besieged,—Surrendered to save the King's honour on terms of restoration and redress,—The King violates his engagements and the Marshall retakes his Castle,—Affairs of Hubert de Burgh,—Escapes to Sanctuary from Devizes Castle,—Taken thence by a force sent by Richard Marshall and brought to Striguil,—Description of its situation a further argument identifying it with Chepstow,—Progress of the war between the King and the Marshall,—Extensive tract of country laid waste,—His encounter with Baldwin de Gysnes,—The King

retires from Gloucester,—Treacherous scheme of Peter des Roches,—Richard Marshall enticed to Ireland,—Treachery of Geoffry de Marisco, Desperate fight and death of the Marshall, and his burial,—Marriages but no issue,—His character."

The work will not be *published*, but privately printed for subscribers only, and the impression will be strictly limited to 200 copies demy 4to.

It will be printed in the best manner and will be uniform in size with the "Lives of the Lords of Berkeley," now in the press,¹ the arms of the several families will be engraved, the work will be suitably bound, and no expense will be spared in its production. The prices to subscribers are:—For ordinary copies, £1; large paper copies, £2. Applications should be made to Sir John Maclean, Bicknor Court, Coleford.

STUDIES IN LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Mr. S. Wayland Kershaw announces the forthcoming publication of this work, with an introduction by the Rev. Canon R. S. Jenkins. It is hardly necessary to recall the memories that surround this famous, and happily now public, library. In it historians and great divines have studied, and here are contained works of exceeding rarity and historical value, the result of the wise accumulation of a long succession of Primates. These literary treasures will be carefully described in Mr. Kershaw's work; the formation of the various collections, with brief notices of the archbishops who have successively enriched and increased them, will form a part, and no inconsiderable one, of his labours; special prominence will very properly be given to the series of MSS., of such priceless value from their historical, antiquarian and genealogical import, and the promised classified list of these MSS., based upon Archdeacon Todd's scarce catalogue, published in 1812, cannot fail to be very welcome to students. The Registers, Archives and Documents of the See of Canterbury will also be described; it is needless to dilate upon the high antiquarian value of such records as these.

This treatise on the contents of Lambeth Palace Library will appear at a very opportune moment, for, at the present day, when historic libraries—to say nothing of art collections which their founders believed would continue as long as the world should endure—are being ruthlessly broken up and dispersed, it is soothing to look forward to and welcome the publication of a work that deals with a library that will surely never come to the hammer. Mr. Kershaw's book, which will have many illustrations, and, we sincerely trust, a thoroughly good index, will be printed in demy 4to.; price to subscribers before publication, 7s. 6d. Applications should be made to Mr. Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

CHRONOGRAMS.—This "EXCELLENT NEW BOOK OF CHRONOGRAMS GATHERED TOGETHER & NOW SET FORTH BY I HILTON, F.S.A.," is believed by its author to be the first collection of the kind that has ever been brought out on any extensive and systematic plan, and we have much satisfaction in calling early attention to the publication of a most interesting collection of 5137 examples of Chronograms in several languages, ranging, as the author tells us in his prospectus, from the year 1208 to the present time, and gleaned from the countries of Europe and from some in Asia, grouped under their different nationalities, with references to nearly double this number, and to the works in which they

¹ See *Journal*, vol. xxxviii, p. 463.

may be found. Mr. Hilton will show in his work that the art of producing Chronograms both in the eastern and western languages is of a very early date, that scholars have devoted much time and ingenuity to their composition, and that examples are found scattered about far and wide in the field of literature, and may be observed on the buildings and by the highways of foreign towns; the whole indicating the very various and exceedingly curious forms which the Chronogram has taken, and the different uses to which it has been put. The author has certainly justified his capabilities to deal with this subject by his own very apposite though modest Chronograms:—"THE QVAINT BVT NOT ALTOGETHER VNSCHOLARLY CONCEITS WHICH THIS LITTLE BOOK CONTAINETH DESPISE NOT O COVRTEVS READER," and "NVGAS NON OMNINO INERVDITAS QVAS IN HOC LIBRO INVENERIS NE SPERNAS LECTOR BENEVOLE," which appear on his title page, and the chronographic interpretation of which we may safely leave to the intelligence of our readers.

This curious and picturesque method of chronicling dates is well worthy of the attention of students, for it must be confessed that in this rapid age history in solemn and stately periods is not always and altogether attractive. Mr. Hilton enhances the value of his work by illustrating it with fac-similes of Chronograms from books, and specially from medals on which objects the dates of so many seventeenth and eighteenth century continental victories are recorded. It is hardly within the compass of the human nature of military commanders to chronicle their own defeats, though, until the appearance of Mr. Hilton's book, this kind of self-abnegation might perhaps have been practised with some degree of impunity—in Chronograms—for comparatively few persons will have been aware, until he took up the subject, of the deep meaning and mystery of the tall and short Roman capitals. The work will comprise an Appendix on the bibliography of Chronograms, and, what is better still, a very copious Index of the varied information contained in the volume, which will doubtless show better than anything how intelligently and thoroughly the author has trodden a very curious bye-path of history.

The size of the book is crown 4to, price £2 2s. Applications should be made to Mr. Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

THE BUILDINGS OF SIR THOMAS TRESHAM.—Mr. J. A. Gotch announces the approaching publication of "A Complete Account, illustrated by Measured Drawings of the Buildings erected in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, between the years 1575 and 1605, together with many particulars concerning the Tresham family and their home at Rushton." The author very rightly says in his Prospectus that the buildings erected by Sir Thomas Tresham are of more than merely archaeological interest. That they exhibit in a remarkable degree the quaint ingenuity and learned conceits which mark much of the work of the Elizabethan age, and that, as in monsters we often find a clue to nature's undiscovered laws, so in the Triangular Lodge and Lyveden New Building we may realize the spirit which pervaded the early English Renaissance more readily than in examples of greater dignity and wider fame.

The curious inscriptions on all these Buildings; the numerical puzzles and symbolical carving on the Triangular Lodge; its ingenious repetition of the idea *three*; the coats of arms there and on the highly beautiful

Market House at Rothwell ; the remarkable cruciform plan of the house at Lyveden, where may still be seen complete arrangements for a dwelling of the period ; the seven emblems repeatedly carved along the frieze, all render these buildings interesting to any who admire quaintness and ingenuity, even if they are without technical knowledge on the subject.

We agree with Mr. Gotch in believing that to those interested in researches bearing specially on Northamptonshire, any information concerning the fascinating family of the Treshams will be acceptable ; and we know that the forthcoming full investigation of Sir Thomas Tresham's work has involved the collection of valuable material relating not only to himself, but also to his ancestors ; and that no pains have been spared to ensure the trustworthiness of these particulars.

The Triangular Lodge and the Market House will be fresh in the memories of those members who attended the Northampton Meeting in 1878. We look forward to what Mr. Gotch has to say about Tresham's work at Rushton Hall, for we have reasons for thinking that John Thorpe was employed there as well as in the other works erected by Tresham. The very characteristic screen at Rushton Hall can hardly be the work of any other architect, though, doubtless, Tresham had a great deal to do with the fantastic ornamentations and the learned conceits which have puzzled so many people.

We have had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Gotch's admirable drawings ; we doubt not that his pen will be as good as his pencil, and that this work illustrating somewhat important buildings of the English Renaissance will receive the encouragement it deserves. The subscription price is 15s., at Messrs. Taylor and Sons, 22, Gold street, Northampton.

THE ABBEY OF ST. ANDREW, HEXHAM.—Mr. C. C. Hodges announces the publication of a Monograph on this fine monastic church, which will be visited by the Institute in the course of the approaching Meeting at Carlisle. It is a very worthy subject, and Mr. Hodges has spared neither time nor pains in thoroughly illustrating its architectural beauties, for he has spent nearly three years of constant labour in the preparation of sixty drawings, all made to scale on the spot. It should be noted that the whole of the mouldings have been taken full size with the *Cymagraph*, the invention of Professor Willis. It is not easy to account for the small favour which this valuable instrument has found in the eyes of architects.

Mr. Hodges tells us that he will be careful to show, in his drawings, the joints of the stonework and all the breaks in the masonry *as they are*. This is very good news because the joints and breaks in the masonry are just as valuable evidences,—in many early structures they are often the only evidences,—of the age and gradual growth of a building, as the mouldings themselves. Professor Willis constantly pointed out this, in fact his wonderful power and mastery over the history of a building was mainly owing to the use he made of the evidence of the joints ; he certainly unfolded with the greatest lucidity the history of many a building for the first time, by the evidence of the mouldings alone,—so accurately delineated by his own *cymagraph*, not seldom in the hands of his friend the Rev. D. J. Stewart—but occasionally to a doubting audience, as for instance at Gloucester in 1860 ; but when he made the joints speak as well as the stones, as he did at Canterbury and Worcester, there were no sceptics.

Few architects have the time, fewer still the inclination, to measure

joints and cymagraph mouldings; *five-per-cent* is not the natural sequence thereto, but Mr. Hodges is evidently a proper pupil of Professor Willis, and treads firmly in his steps, so the appearance of his complete illustrations of Hexham Abbey, its furniture and tombs, is something to look forward to. He will include in his drawings details of the nave, swept away during the destructive raid of the Scots in 1296, and elevations and sections of the fourteenth century eastern chapel, which "fell a victim to the ill-advised restoration of 1860, along with the Ogle Shrine and much of the ancient woodwork."

The members of the Institute will have an opportunity of seeing the extent of the mischief which was effected in 1860, when,

"Botchers fell to turn and patch the church,"

and they will see the sad remains of the Ogle Shrine, as well as the beautiful lattice of Prior Leschmere's Shrine, the rich Flamboyant work of Prior Smithson, the rare thirteenth century Lavatory in the Conventual buildings, and many other evidences of the taste and genius of a rich and powerful community.

The price of Mr. Hodge's work will be, to subscribers, £3 10s., to non-subscribers, £5 5s. ; 400 copies only will be printed. Applications may be made to the Author, 5, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Hexham.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF HEREFORD.—We take the first opportunity of calling attention to the proposed publication of a new edition of this interesting work of the late Mr. Richard Johnson. It is a good sign that a new edition is required, for it shows that the first issue of the book was appreciated. It is hardly likely that every city is as fortunate as Hereford, with its Ancient Custom Book compiled by order of Henry II, its Charters, Proclamations, Account of Courts, Court Rolls and Bailiff's Compotus Rolls, in the time of the Plantagenet Kings, its Corpus Christi Processions, its Ancient Wills and numerous Royal Letters, &c., but every town has its archives of some kind, and probably their value is only not realized because they have not been properly investigated. It is the duty, no less than the privilege, of the custodians of such records to make them available for public use. There is nothing to be gained by their close keeping in rotten boxes, the prey of damp, decay and worm, and an accurate knowledge of their contents may often prove of signal legal value in this ultra-litigious country to the towns to which they belong. The example of Hereford is a cheering one, and we hope that the time is not far distant when civic Title Deeds throughout the country may be appreciated at their high value, printed as they ought to be, and the originals properly calendared and cared for. The price of the new edition in question is the modest sum of 10s. 6d. Names will be received by Mrs. Johnson, the Steppes, Eigne, Hereford.

FLEMING'S DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND, 1671.—In addition to the extra volumes issued from time to time under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, it is proposed to publish, under the direction of the Council, an occasional series of Scarce Tracts and MSS. of local interest. Under the valued editorship of Sir G. F. Duckett the publication of Fleming's original MS. in the Bodleian, with Notes and a full Index, forms the first of the series. An excellent example is here set which may well be followed by other local archaeological bodies. But some societies have already let the opportunity slip by, notably in that great and

historic Midland county where the fortunes of the Civil war were decided, and where the intelligent energy of a local bookseller has accomplished, unaided, the publication of many tracts of the highest interest and rarity. The reprint of Fleming's Westmoreland may be obtained from Mr. T. Wilson, 28, Highgate, Kendal, price 1s.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GOTHIC ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE, WITH AN EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS AND A CENTENARY OF ANCIENT TERMS, BY MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM. At the moment of going to press we have received a notice of the completion of this valuable work, for which we have so long looked. Few authors indeed have the privilege of bringing out the eleventh edition of a work of this nature, fewer still can count upwards of fifty years since the book made its first appearance. We believe the venerable Dr. Routh had this satisfaction late in his long life. Mr. Bloxam's work has of course constantly increased in value; it could not be otherwise in the case of an author whose eyes were open to antiquities of every kind, and whose busy brain and pen have never been at rest during a long life. We shall have occasion later on to revert at length to this welcome edition of "The Principles," so it may only now be mentioned that the new work also contains "Notices of the Internal Arrangement of Churches prior to, and the changes therein in and from, the reign of Edward VI, with a Brief Account of the Vestments in use in the Church, prior to, and the changes therein in and from, that reign," with numerous illustrations on wood.

MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE IN CUMBERLAND.—The general arrangements for the meeting of the Institute at Carlisle, on August 1st, under the presidency of the Bishop of Carlisle are now completed. The following are the names of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections: *Antiquities*—President, Mr. J. Evans; Vice-Presidents, Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, and the Rev. Canon Simpson. *History*—President, Mr. E. A. Freeman; Vice-Presidents, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rev. Mandell Creighton, the Dean of Ely, Mr. R. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. W. F. Skene, and Mr. S. I. Tucker (Somerset Herald.) *Architecture*—President, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.; Vice-Presidents, the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. J. H. Parker, and the Rev. Precentor Venables. The following places will be visited, amongst others, during the week:—Kirkoswald Church and Castle, "Long Meg and her Daughters," Brougham Castle, "Arthur's Round Table," Mayborough, Yanwath Hall, Lowther Castle, Penrith Castle, Dalston Hall, Rose Castle, Birdoswald Camp (Amboglanna), the Roman Wall, Lanercost Priory, "Towner Tye," Naworth Castle, Hexham Priory, Maryport, Housesteads Camp (Borcovicus), Northumberland Lakes, Melrose, Abbotsford, Dryburgh Abbey, &c.

* * All persons who have it in contemplation to read papers during the Meeting are desired to communicate at once with the Secretary.

Members are particularly reminded that the Institute has removed to new rooms in Oxford Mansion, Oxford Street, London, W.

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE EARLIEST LATIN INSCRIPTION.—We are indebted to Mr. S. Russell Forbes for the following communication :—"In the month of April there was discovered in some antique burial vaults, situated in the valley which separates the Quirinal from the Viminal, a vase bearing an archaic inscription cut upon it. This vase of strange form, about an inch and a half in height, in blackish clay, is composed of three recipients soldered together. From the characters written from right to left ; the form of the Q ; the K replaced by the C ; the presence of the Z, which, it is said, disappeared from the Latin alphabet to be replaced by the G in the time of Appius Claudius—these evidences, as well as others, prove the antiquity of the inscription. The writing from right to left would not have given rise to surprise if an Oscan text had been conceived. Formerly the whole of Italy wrote in that manner, but there has never been found anything similar in Rome, where the Greeks had, in very early times, brought the characters of Euclid. The language necessarily offered an obstacle which was almost insurmountable to the various commentators who, since the attempt of M. Dressel, have up to this day undertaken to interpret this text. Nothing satisfactory, or even probable, resulted from their efforts, and this led M. Cobet, of Leyden, to suspect that the epigraphists had been the sport of some forger, and that there was no signification to seek in these letters traced by chance. Happily, the check experienced by his predecessors and the suspicions of M. Cobet have not deterred M. Michel Bréal. He has attacked the problem in his turn, and, in the opinion of the most competent amongst his fellow-members of the Academy, he has resolved it in its entirety with a rare sagacity and a clearness which carries conviction. All the last sitting of the Academy was occupied by the communication of M. Bréal relative to the monument brought to light last year at Rome. It is without doubt a funeral vase, having contained offerings, perhaps a lamp, perhaps an *ex voto*, the meaning of which is not clear. As we cannot enter into the details of the learned discussion to which M. Bréal has devoted himself, upon the grammatical forms of the words, upon the history of these forms, upon their comparison with analogous matter in the other dialects of Italy, we must be content to give the old text in popular Latin, the translation in classical Latin, and the translation of these. In order to obtain the text, the principal obstacle in epigraphy was to group the characters in words. '*Zoveis at deivos qoi meditat nei tea endo cosmisu ireo siea ; ast tea nois io peto itis icu pacari vois. Dzenos mea fekea en manom einom. Dzenoi ne mea malo statoa.*' That is to say, in Latin : '*Jupitür aut quicumque deus qui me recipiat ne in tuas manus peccatorum causa, iste veniat, at, tu velis hoc dono, his preci-*

bus pacari a nobis. Dzenos me obtulit in benum partem. Dzeno igitur ne veniam in malam partem.' It is the vase which speaks and prays in the name of the dead Dzenos, whose name appears to indicate a servile condition. 'O thou Jupiter, or any other God to whom I shall be offered, may he who is here entombed not fall into thy hands because of his faults; but consent to be moved by this offering and by these prayers that we address to thee. Dzenos has offered me for his welfare; may I not bring him evil.' The date of the inscription must be fixed in the time of Appius Claudius, about the commencement of the fifth century before our era. When a new edition of the 'Corpus of Latin Inscriptions' is produced, this text, naming the slave Dzenos, ought to be placed at the head of the collection."

THE ROMAN "LEGIO SECUNDA ADJUTRIX PIA, FIDELIS."—During the last fifteen months a discussion has been going on in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian* between Dr. Pfitzner, author of "*Geschichte der Römischen Kaiserlegionen von Augustus bis Hadrianus*," and Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, on the question, "Was Ireland ever invaded by the Romans?" Dr. Pfitzner taking the affirmative side of the question, and Mr. Watkin the negative. Both gentlemen have, it seems, come to the conclusion, during this discussion, that another Roman legion besides those generally known to have been in the island came over to Britain in the reign of Vespasian, *i.e.*, LEG. II. AD. P. F. Mr. Watkin, in a letter dated 20th August, 1881, points out that three tombstones of soldiers of this legion have been found, two of them at Lincoln and one at Bath; and assumes that it succeeded the Fourteenth Legion, in its head-quarters at Lincoln, when the latter was recalled by Vespasian.

As far back as 1873, Dr. Hubner (*C. I. L.*, vol. vii, p. 5) had pointed out the probable presence of the legion in Britain, but said nothing as to its services. Mr. Watkin, however, contends that it came over with Petilius Cerealis, and marched from its head quarters at Lincoln to the campaign against the Brigantes in A.D. 71-2. We believe some other antiquaries have, since the above-named discussion, also come to the conclusion that this legion was in Britain.

SIGNACULA IN JET OF ST. JAMES OF COMPOSTELLA.—In the *Journal* (vol. xxxvi, p. 33, and vol. xxxviii, p. 253) are papers by Mr. Fortnum on these interesting evidences of pilgrimages made to the shrine of the great Spanish saint, and the scarcity of these objects make it desirable that the existence of two fine examples in the Liverpool Museum should be recorded in these pages. No. I. is unusually large, being carved out of a single block of jet, nearly eight inches high. The saint is represented holding in his right hand a *bourdon*, with a projecting crutch, from which a scrip is slung; the left hand supports an open book; he is bearded, and has long wavy hair; he is habited in a *sclavine*, reaching to the feet; and wears a scallop shell on the front of his hat. No. II. is six inches high. St. James is shown with a *bourdon* in the left hand, with a scallop shell on it; a scrip is suspended from the right shoulder; he wears a short *sclavine* and a cloak; a broad-brimmed hat, decorated with a scallop shell; and he sustains a book on his right hand. At his feet are two kneeling figures, two inches high. That on the right side represents a man with a beard, his hat slung on the shoulders, and kneeling on the right knee. The figure on the left side is that of a woman in a wimple, and having a hat suspended at the back of the neck. She wears a string

of beads, and kneels on her left knee. The figure of the saint is pierced laterally for suspension. The occurrence of two figures at the feet of St. James is unusual. The date of both of these *signacula* is not earlier than 1560. They are apparently the work of the same hand, and are in excellent condition.

CHURCH PLATE.—In collecting and publishing a complete inventory of all the church plate in the diocese of Carlisle, the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society has set an excellent example, which has been quickly followed. The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association have undertaken an inventory of all the church plate in that important county. The work is well in hand in Kent, under the auspices of the Kent Archæological Society. This has proved a heavy undertaking, but the Council have the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Cripps. An inventory for Derbyshire is in the hands of Mr. St. John Hope, and the subject is under consideration in Sussex. The Rev. R. Trevor Owen has undertaken a list for Wales; this cannot fail to be a considerable and laborious affair. An inventory has been begun in Cornwall, and systematic enquiries instituted in Herefordshire, and in the Isle of Man. No doubt a list of the plate in the London churches will not be long delayed; there is no more interesting series in the kingdom, and it would be desirable to include in such a work the sacred vessels which have been so wrongly allowed to appear in the windows of London silversmiths.

BRAMSHILL.—The Rev. Sir W. H. Cope has in hand a work on the history and architecture of this fine house. Its history will be traced from the eleventh century down to recent times, with notices of its successive owners and occupants; while its architecture, both internal and external, will be treated of. An account will be given of a more ancient edifice, which preceded the present Bramshill, as well as notices of the tapestries, pictures, &c. The work will be illustrated by views and plans, and will be issued to subscribers in one volume, crown 4to., price £1 1s., by H. J. Infield, 160, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE MANUSCRIPTS AT STANFORD COURT.—We learn, with much satisfaction, from a communication of the Rev. P. Onslow to the *Guardian* of December 27, that "the contents of the principal library and all the manuscripts were saved" from the late lamentable fire. Mr. Onslow adds that "it is, of course, impossible to state at present what damage has been done to the valuable books in the process of removal; but it is certain that the manuscripts, including the Dinely papers and Mrs. Joyce Jefferies' Diaries, are uninjured."

EARLY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILIES OF HORE AND HOARE.—Capt. E. Hoare announces the early publication of this illustrated work, giving an account of the families in question with all their branches, and with pedigrees from 1330, unbroken to the present time. A limited number of copies will be printed for subscribers, price £1 1s. A. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, W.

RETROSPECTIONS SOCIAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—Mr. Roach Smith has the above work in hand, and volume I is now nearly ready. The subscription will be regulated by the cost of printing; names of subscribers should be sent to the Author, Temple Place, Strood, Kent.