

Archæological Intelligence.

It is in contemplation to publish some of the essays and correspondence of the late Mr. Albert Way. Any persons having in their possession letters containing interesting matter or information upon archæological subjects, are requested to communicate them to the Hon. Mrs. Way, Wonham Manor, Reigate.

A second and enlarged edition of Mr. C. Roach Smith's "Rural Life of Shakspeare" is in the press, and will be printed by subscription. Subscribers' names will be received by the author, at Temple Place, Strood, Kent.

A "Monograph of Cormac's Chapel, Cashel," has just been published by Arthur Hill, B.E., which is an excellent illustration of a remarkable structure.

The General Index to the first twenty-five volumes of the Journal of the Institute is in progress, and will be published at the price originally announced for the Index to *Twenty* volumes, viz., One Guinea. Subscribers may forward the amount by P. O. order (or otherwise) to the Secretary.

The first volume of the long expected work of Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., giving to the public the result of his archæological investigations into the evidences of ancient Rome,—which have been carried on by him for many years at great cost and with great labour under many difficulties,—has been published by Mr. Murray. It is illustrated by a volume of photographic views. When the work is more advanced, the pages of the "Journal" will doubtless contain a full notice of so important a contribution to archæological knowledge.

Part VIII. of the "History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor," by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., is now published. This portion fully sustains the interest of the work, which has been previously referred to in the Journal. One of its most valuable sections is that treating of the parish of Lanow, or, as it is now called from the patron Saint of the church, in accordance with a prevailing custom in Cornwall, St. Kew. This is a large, and, it seems to have been in former times, a very important parish, inhabited by several families of sufficient local importance to have their pedigrees registered at the Herald's Visitation of 1620. In addition to a description of the pre-historic remains and ancient roads, &c., the author gives a very interesting account of the manor of Lannvho, mentioned in the Great Exchequer Domesday Book as being part of the ancient demesne of the Crown; and he shows how King Henry I. gave the demesne lands of the manor to the Bishop of Exeter, who granted it as part of the endowment of the Priory of Plympton, which he founded. This portion became known

as the manor of Lanoweseynt. The services of the church were at first performed by the brethren of the Priory, but in 1283 Bishop Bronescombe assigned a regular vicarage. A chantry chapel founded in the churchyard was the occasion of many disputes with the vicar, relating to which the author has given an interesting series of documents from the National collection and local sources. To Family History much care and attention has been devoted, and it may be mentioned that, among many others, the ancient houses of Treffry and Prideaux are very fully treated of, representing a large amount of labour and research, fully entitling the work to special commendation to all who are fond of topographical and genealogical studies.

An excellent translation of Sir John Lubbock's "Pre-historic Times" has been made into German. It is accompanied by a recommendatory preface by Professor Virchow, who describes the work as a pattern of cautious and temperate research, and as filling a gap in the literature of Germany, where the fruits of pre-historic research are not as yet to be found in a collective form.

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Sir Llewellyn Turner, Deputy-Constable of Carnarvon Castle,—under whose personal superintendence the works have been carried on for some time past which have so greatly improved the condition of that most interesting and important structure, and in the course of which he has made many discoveries,—is about to publish a history of Carnarvon and the surrounding district. The work will be illustrated by numerous plates. Communications may be addressed to Sir Llewellyn Turner, Parkia Carnarvon.

The late Mr. J. W. Papworth's "Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms," or "Ordinary of British Armorial," has been completed under the editorship of Mr. A. W. Morant, F.S.A. The work has been already most favourably commended in the columns of the Journal to the attention of persons interested in heraldic matters, and the latter portion has been continued with the care and attention which the earlier parts displayed. The price is Five Guineas per copy, in 23 parts, comprising 1125 pp. 8vo, double columns. Orders should be sent to Mr. Wyatt Papworth, of 33, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., brother of the original editor.

Mr. John Hewitt, whose name is familiar to the readers of the Journal, has just issued a "Handbook for Lichfield," in which "a sketch" of the history and antiquities of the neighbourhood is given in a style which causes a feeling of regret for the very limited size and conditions of the work. The publisher is Lomax, Lichfield.

While the members of the Institute are deploring the loss of Mr. Albert Way, and considering how best to perpetuate his memory, a movement is going on in France, originated by the "Société Française d'Archéologie pour la conservation et la description des Monuments Historiques," whose head-quarters are at Caen, for the purpose of erecting a

bronze statue to the memory of M. de Caumont, late Director and Founder of that Society, in one of the public places of Bayeux, where he was born. The supporters of the project say with much truth—"M. de Caumont a été véritablement, par ses ouvrages devenus classiques, un des initiateurs les plus renommés dans l'archéologie monumentale, le meilleur guide pour l'étude des antiquités architecturales. Son nom est connu dans toute la France, il ne l'est pas moins à l'étranger ; il brille au milieu de ceux des savants les plus célèbres. Sa vie a été tout entière consacrée à la science, dont il a été un des plus zélés et des plus utiles vulgarisateurs. Conserver sa mémoire par un souvenir en quelque sorte impérissable, c'est le devoir de ceux qui ont été ses disciples et ses collaborateurs. Il ne faut pas seulement qu'il vive dans nos cœurs ; il faut que son nom et son image soient présents, comme un noble exemple, à la génération qui s'élève et aux générations futures." Many archæologists in this country will doubtless approve the project, and they may forward any help they are disposed to give, to M. Gaugain, Treasurer of the "Société Française d'Archeologie," Caen, Rue de la Marine, 3.

Reference was made in the last volume of the Journal (p. 455), to the coming Congress of Orientalists in London, and which has been held from the 14th to the 19th of September. It was presided over by Dr. Birch of the British Museum, and was very fully attended by professors from Germany and France, and by delegates from India and other countries, and has proved a great success. The various sections, Semitic, Turanian, Aryan, Hamitic, Archæological and Ethnological, were presided over by Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Walter Elliot, Professor Max Müller, Dr. Birch, the President of the Congress, Grant Duff, Esq., M.P., and Professor Owen. Each section was fully attended. Receptions were given to the members by Joseph Bonomi, Esq., Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Hooker, J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., the Treasurer, and by Dr. Birch. The British, the Soane, the South Kensington, and Christie Museums were visited, as well as the Collection and Library of the East India Museum. Subsequently to the closing of the Congress, on the 19th, when the members of the Council, and many of the foreign visitors were honoured by dining with the Lord Mayor, a conference of Egyptologists was held at the residence of Dr. Birch.

A volume of the proceedings of the Congress will contain an account of some of the papers read, and of such papers as were held as read from want of time.

The first illustrated volume of the preceding Congress, held in Paris in 1873, under the presidency of Professor Leon de Rosny, which chiefly concerned itself with Japanese matters, has been distributed amongst the Members. A second volume is in the press, and will give an account of the Sections which considered other topics of oriental interest.

The next annual meeting of the Congress will probably be held in Russia.

A collection of very considerable interest to archæologists has been brought together on loan in Paris, and is displayed in the series of large rooms forming part of the Palais d'Industrie. It consists of the costume, and objects illustrative of the costume, of the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries. It has been conceived on a very complete scale, and carried out in such a manner as to make the objects brought together both instructive and interesting. The intention has been not to omit anything calculated

to throw light on the history of costume during the periods selected, and the result has been an exhibition containing objects not only bearing directly upon the subject to be illustrated, but also many specimens of much archæological interest, which add greatly to the completeness of the collection. For the earlier period, illuminated MSS., carvings in ivory, wood, &c., rubbings of brasses, drawings, engravings, and photographs of monuments, &c., have been brought in aid of the specimens of armour and other objects of actual personal wear or personal use which have been contributed. Thus the range of the collection is necessarily wide, and on that account the more illustrative. Jewellery and various objects of personal use or ornament, medals, miniatures, carved furniture, needlework, and tapestry, have been brought together, and a very liberal response seems to have been made by the most distinguished collectors to the requests of the accomplished and able gentlemen who have organized the exhibition. The series of portraits and of paintings that illustrate costume is important, and some marble busts, finished in minute detail, are judiciously placed with them. A number of valuable and curious original drawings are also shown: rare early printed books, whose woodcuts aid in illustrating the subject, have been contributed, besides other works of a later date not easily procurable. Ancient oriental costume has not been neglected, and among other curious illustrations are two large Chinese figures in *cloisonné* enamel of the fifteenth century, of great rarity and interest.

The collection is arranged as far as possible chronologically, and thus the series of rooms offers a curious epitome of much of the domestic life of the periods represented. The catalogue of such a collection will be exceedingly valuable to archæologists; unfortunately it could not be ready when the collection was first opened.

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An effort is being made to save the very picturesque and interesting Hall of the Tolhouse of Yarmouth from the effects of the pressure of the conditions under which it is now used. Such municipal structures should be preserved wherever possible, as in the natural course of things they are fast passing away. In the case of the Tolhouse Hall of Great Yarmouth there is little doubt that it is an inconvenient building for the many purposes, judicial and otherwise, to which it is now applied. But it has great claims to be preserved in the course of any improvements which the successful progress of the place in population and wealth may require. It may be necessary to provide better accommodation for the Law Courts, but what could tell its inhabitants a better chapter in the history of their town than their old Tolhouse Hall if used as an ante-chamber to those Courts? For such a purpose and with such an object there is good reason to think that every need will be well answered, and if this ancient Hall were cleared of its present obstructions and presented to view in its original proportions, the inhabitants of Yarmouth will earn the thanks of all who venerate the memorials of the past. We cordially wish success to those who are exerting themselves to save the Tolhouse Hall of Great Yarmouth.

The last work taken in hand by our late member, Mr. Henry Harrod, F.S.A., has just been issued to the subscribers. It is a "Report on the Deeds and Records of the Borough of King's Lynn," and contains much matter of great interest to the archæologist. Those who know Mr. Harrod's previous works, especially the "Castles and Convents of Norfolk," will be prepared to find that he has made good use of the opportunity afforded him of examining the Corporation Muniments of such a town as King's Lynn. Some very interesting subjects are dealt with by Mr. Harrod in

his "Report." The documentary evidence relating to the famous "King John's Cup" and to the Mayor's Sword is discussed, as well as that affecting various questions mainly of local interest. Considerable attention is given to the subject of "Merchant's Marks," which were very largely used at so important a place of trade, and Mr. Harrod's remarks are illustrated by two plates of illustrations of such marks. A plate is also given of early "Water Marks," as they are called, of which some curious examples are given. The one mentioned as existing on the copy of the treaty for the surrender of Rennes (vol. xxx. p. 397), does not, however, occur, it being of an earlier date than any found at Lynn. Some other illustrations are also given. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Harrod was unable to complete his work. At the time of our lamented friend's decease the work was only partly printed, but it has now been issued by Messrs. Thew & Son, of High Street, King's Lynn, who have on hand a small number of copies besides those subscribed for. It is in ten parts, and the price of the whole is £1.

Northumberland House is in process of demolition. The result of an examination of the structure after the furniture and chief fittings had been removed was disappointing. No remains of a higher antiquity than 1749, the date on the Strand front, were to be discovered, and very few so old. Lath and plaster entered very largely into the construction of the chief apartments, and except for a general want of arrangement consequent on the gradual growth of the house, there were few signs of antiquity about it. The Percies first went to Northumberland, then Suffolk, House on the marriage of Algernon, tenth Earl, with the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, about 1642. Before this for several years the family had no town-house. Some of the London guide books mention that the parapet of the Strand front consisted, in the Elizabethan fashion, of the letters of the Percy motto, *Espérance en Dieu*, and go on to tell a story of the fall of the letter s, by which accident one of the spectators of the funeral of Queen Anne of Denmark was killed. But as the funeral took place in 1619, the letter that fell cannot have formed any part of the Percy motto. It is, however, quite possible that the house built by Northampton had some such parapet, and that the accident really occurred. The turrets at the extremities of the front were lowered in or about 1752, and a general reconstruction took place towards the end of the same century. Previously some old brickwork like that of St. James's Palace was to be seen in the south front, but at the time of its recent demolition nothing of the kind remained, and it is difficult to understand how a house which had been built originally so long ago, and had never been completely rebuilt, should have retained so few of its original features.

An exhibition of engravings by Hollar is about to open at the Burlington Club. It comprises many of those views of old London which are so interesting to the archæologist.

Mr. Thomas North, Hon. Sec. of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, proposes to publish by subscription "The Church Bells of Leicestershire: Their inscriptions, traditions, and peculiar uses; with Chapters on Bells and the Leicester Bell Founders." It will be uniform in size with the Author's "*Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin in Leicester*," and the price will be, in cloth, 12s. 6d. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. Clarke, bookseller, Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.

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THOSE interested in the discussion raised by Mr. King in his memoir upon the "Annecy Athlete," and continued in the present Number by Mr. Fortnum's "Notes," may be gratified by the following extract from the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. "Mr. Lewis (Rev. S. S. Lewis, corpus Christi College) exhibited a bronze figure of Mercury as messenger of Jove. He is furnished with his winged cap (*petasus*) and sandals (*talaria*). In his left hand is the customary purse (*crumena*), and the right hand holds a broken rod, which when entire was doubtless a *caduceus*. The statuette is of Gallo-Roman style, and about 2 in. in length. It was found last summer in the neighbourhood of the Roman road which passes through Barton, Cambridgeshire."

A "Catalogue of Manuscript Records and Printed Books in the Library of the Corporation of Worcester," has been compiled by Richard Woof, F.S.A., late Town Clerk of Worcester. Though privately printed by the Corporation (by Messrs. Knight and Porter, Worcester), it is expected that copies will be supplied by booksellers in that city. The work is very satisfactory, and supplies an example that might be advantageously followed by other Corporations, as its execution involved the careful restoration and rebinding of many of the books, and their rescue from a previous condition of great neglect. We have not, however, quoted the whole title of the "Catalogue," which refers also to the local tokens and money pieces belonging to the Corporation, and the property of the Guilds. Among the miscellaneous objects are the pall, flags, seals, and plate belonging to the Clothiers and Cordwainers' Companies. These were exhibited in the Museum formed on the occasion of the visit of the Institute to Worcester in 1862, reported in vol. xix. of the "Archaeological Journal." At p. 385 of that volume will be found some remarks by the late Rev. C. H. Harlshome upon the pall of the Clothiers' Guild; and as the Catalogue gives also an "Appendix of local records *not* in the custody of the Corporation," some allusion may be here made to a short memoir by Mr. Burt, on "Documentary Evidence relating to Worcester, in Repositories of Records in that City," printed at p. 389 of vol. xix. of the Journal. The "Descriptive Catalogue" of the Museum formed at Worcester on the occasion of the visit of the Institute in 1862 (published by Deighton and Company, High Street, Worcester) may be advantageously consulted upon many of the subjects comprised in Mr. Woof's Catalogue.

Trinity College, Cambridge, may be congratulated upon a recent acquisition of much interest. The great rarity of mediæval English paintings on any medium except wall surfaces, makes it worth while to notice two curious specimens of the class lately brought to light before the demolition of Fulbourn Church, near Cambridge. These paintings are done

in distemper upon boards, 32 in. high by 12 wide and 1 thick, of very hard and compact oak. The first represents the Saviour standing, and giving the benediction with his right hand, whilst upon his left, covered by a red drapery, fastened upon the same shoulder, and passing in simple folds round his body, he supports a book, serving as support for a golden chalice. His dress is a long green tunic, reaching to the feet; around his head is a cruciform nimbus, once thickly gilt, and the background is green diapered with black.

The second painting is by far the most interesting of the two, and is fortunately in much better preservation. It is a female saint, similarly standing in front face, but with eyes bent down upon some small object (a cup?) held in her right hand, pressed closely to her bosom. From her left hand hangs a large wicker basket, filled with flowers and fruit, and a huge wallet of green with black embroidery reaches from her girdle almost to the ground—attributes that will probably guide those learned in hagiology to the discovery of her name. She wears a long white gown, diversified with pink, and over all an ample mantle of blue with white lining. Her head and shoulders are covered with a white cloth, or wimple, and surmounted by a golden nimbus. The background here is of red with a dispersed pattern. The drawing of these figures is correct and very bold, the drapery well arranged, the colouring even in its present faded state harmonious, and the faces have much expression—that of the Saviour displaying a benign majesty, that of the saint a certain sorrowful resignation. No traces of any legend are to be discovered under either figure. The two panels were discovered in a lot of old woodwork sold off when the church was destroyed, and were purchased by Mr. Deane, of the same place, who has presented them to the library of Trinity College, where they now form a conspicuous decoration to the internal entrance.

Some interesting discoveries have been made at Rochester Cathedral during the restoration of the choir by Sir Gilbert Scott. On removing the panelling which formed the backs of the stalls, the whole of the walls thus laid bare were found to be uniformly painted and gilded. The pattern consists of alternate courses of gilded lions, and fleurs de lis, within coloured medallions, which are set upon a white ground. The gilded lions are in the attitude which heralds describe as *passant guardant*; they are each of them $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and occupy quatrefoiled medallions, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and wide, of which the field may be called *gules*, with a *bordure vert*. The medallions which contain fleurs de lis are octagonal, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and wide, and their edges are concave. The field of each octagon is blue, with a narrow orange border. At the base of this wall-painting, red and blue ribands are so interlaced as to form a border of alternate circles, and lozenges containing crosses. All the painting above the level of the stalls had been obliterated, but upon the western screen, fortunately, a portion of the upper border has been discovered. It consists of white shields upon a green ground, alternating with large squares of interlaced ribands similar to those used in the lower border. The whole of this wall-painting has now been reproduced upon the choir walls. Remains of a much earlier and simpler design were discovered upon that portion of the western screen which formed the back of the sub-dean's, or *cantoris*, stall.

Beneath the western half of the choir, while excavating a tunnel, in

which to place pipes to convey air from the Norman crypt to the organ, Mr. James T. Irvine, the clerk of the works, discovered three distinct plastered floors. The uppermost was $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. below that of the present choir. The second was for the most part 4 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below the present floor, but was half an inch lower towards the west. The lowest was 5 ft. 8 ins. below the present floor, from the crypt wall to a spot near the screen, where it was found to descend $10\frac{1}{4}$ ins. lower. This floor rests upon the natural soil, and is believed to be the original floor of Bishop Gundulph's church. Plans and sections of this discovery, together with chromo-lithographs of the wall-painting, are being prepared for publication in the next volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, by the Kent Archæological Society.

The exhibition of etchings by Hollar, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, is one full of interest, not only to those who love art, but to all who are curious in portraits or the topography of London before the Great Fire. Although this great master of engraving is there represented by nearly two hundred plates, it would require ten times that number to show what his indefatigable industry produced. He was not a poet painter, but he had the unerring eye of a true artist. What he saw he faithfully copied, and with the fewest lines made the most effective and graphic landscapes ever produced. He lived in stirring times, so his portraits number amongst them many men celebrated in history. He saw Charles I. beheaded, and Charles II. restored. He drew Richmond palace in all its glory, and Windsor before Wyattville. Although the collection at the Burlington is not large, it comprises prints of the utmost rarity, and several almost unique. Perhaps the most wonderful as regards intricacy and delicate workmanship, is No. 12, the prospect of the choir of St. George's chapel, from the east. The catalogue, which is an admirable one, says of this plate—"The effect of distance, and the precision with which the minute work is executed, is beyond all praise." One of the rarest examples is a set of shells; they appear to be coloured, so vivid is the effect produced by the marvellous drawing. There are numberless views of London; some are long, low outlines; some, little sketches behind portraits; some, elaborate reproductions of contemporary buildings. All are valuable, for one feels they are absolutely trustworthy. There is a really beautiful composition (No. 96), "Youth playing a Mandoline." Only one other copy is known, that in the British Museum. Whether this is a copy of some picture, or an inspiration which visited Hollar, no one seems to have found out. It is an exquisite example of delicate finish and dignified treatment. The facility which he had in doing fur is shown both in a hare after Boel, and in the studies of muffs of the period. These last are to be seen in every variety of position, and so soft is the etching as to be almost matchless. Some of Hollar's plates seem to have been entirely lost. There is a long view of Deutz, in four compartments; but to complete the set of plates, which are described by Parthey, four more are wanting of Cologne. No impressions are now to be found. The foreign views, done before Hollar settled in England, and when he was quite a young man, are as admirable as his later work. Scarcely anything could excel Strasburg Cathedral in its sharp tracery, or the views done in Germany when he was living there. We subjoin a few extracts from the interesting biography which forms the preface to the catalogue:—

"At the Restoration, we might have expected that Hollar's fortunes would have mended ; but it was not so. He seems to have been neglected, as were so many among the royal adherents. The publishers continued to impose upon his good nature and his necessities, as in the well-known instance of Stent and the portrait of Hobbes of Malmesbury, a work of the year 1665. Of this portrait, we are told by Hollar himself, in a letter to Aubry, that Stent demurred to receive it of him, though the likeness was undoubted ; the publisher's object being to beat down the price. Then, to make matters worse, came the great plague, which put an end to any demand for Hollar's work ; and to crown the whole, we are told that in this year (1665), after the death of his son, Hollar, in spite of his distress, married a second time ; all that we know of his good-natured, kind-hearted, improvident character, would lead us to expect what his subsequent history seems to prove, that his bride was portionless. In 1666 the Fire of London supplied Hollar with a certain amount of employment ; thus we have, with the date 1666, some plans of London, showing the part of the city that had suffered from the fire, as P. 1003, exhibited No. 75, also P. 1004 and 1015, with 1028, the little plate of the burning St. Paul's, which appears on the title-page of Sancroft's sermon, *Lex Ignea*, preached before the king. Hollar was also engaged this year on his plates for *Æsop*, and on a portion of those for Sandford's *Genealogical History*, published later. To this and the following year also belong some plates of naval engagements—for instance, that exhibited No. 110, "The burning of the town of Skelling and above 150 Dutch vessels," the exploit which brought upon England the damage and disgrace of a Dutch fleet sailing up the Thames to Sheerness and Chatham. : . . . During his last illness the bailiffs were in his house, and the dying man begged as a favour that the bed on which he lay might not be taken from him till after his death. Vertue, on searching the parish registrar of St. Margaret, Westminster, found this entry, 'Wenceslaus Hollar, buried 28 March, 1677.'

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"The two catalogues of Hollar's works are the English catalogue of Vertue, published in 1745, and republished in 1759, with additions ; and the German catalogue of Parthey, published at Berlin in 1853. This latter catalogue is almost perfect ; as to the large number of pieces (2733) therein described, scarcely a dozen remain to be added ; while the pieces wrongly ascribed to Hollar are but three or four, and the errors in description are also remarkably few."

It is proposed to hold a joint meeting of the Worcester, Leicester, Northampton, and Warwickshire Societies at Leamington, in the month of July next. Their principal object is to make an excursion to Kenilworth, on the tercentenary of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The meeting is not to extend over three days, but the arrangements are not yet definitely settled.