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'Fo resume our account of the English Miniature in this famous collection, we would first refer to an interesting portrait by Hilliard, which
has hitherto been supposed to represent Queen Elizabeth, but here again the French drawings have come to our assistance, and it seems more likely that


No. NXil.-the virgin and child with st. catharine
BY PETER OLIVER
this lady, who is holding her little pet dog (No. viii.*), is a certain Madame de Montgomery, who appears to have been at one time lame de Clermont Lodeve, and to have married an Englishman of the name of Montgomer:. It is possible that in this miniature we have the link which first of all comected the English artists with the great ladies of France, and it would be interesting to think that it was due to the Englishman Montgomery that his countryman visited the French Court, and exceuted some delightful portraits there.

We must not, however, dwell longer on the work of Hilliard, but pass on to some of his successors. Mir. l'ierpont Morgan owns several remarkable miniatures by Isaac Oliver, who was probably the son of a certain Peter Olicer, a native of Kouen, who in 1571 was residing in London and had one child named "Isake." Probably the painter was identical with the Isaac Oliver who was married in London, at the l)utch Church in Austin Friars, 1602, whose death occurred in 1617, and who was buried in the Church of St. Anne's, Blackfriars.

Oliter is believed to be a pupil of Nicholas Hilliard, and he advanced very much upon his master's work. One of the most notable signed miniatures by him depicts Queen Amme of Denmark, the wife of James I. (So. xir:*), and another, hardly less important, is a portrait of that sovereign himself. The one of the King (No. xr:\%) is set in a fine openwork frame of contemporary date, beautifully enamelled in colours, but the portrait of Queen Anne has an even more important locket to contain it.

The student of Sir Walter Scott will recollect "Jingling Geordie," the hero of The Fortunes of Nigel, and may perhaps remember that this delightful character was intended to represent George Heriot, the goldsmith and jeweller to James I., who left a considerable fortune behind him, a part of which he bequeathed to the City of Edinburgh. He was the founder of the hospital and school which still bears his name. Heriot was appointed goldsmith to Queen Anne of Denmark in 5597 , and shortly after received a similar warrant of appointment to the King. His papers show us that he was frequently instructed to prepare gold-enamelled and jewelled cases for miniatures, and although there are no works bearing his signature, yet the characteristics of his workmanship have been handed down by tradition and are so easily recognised that it seems pretty certain that the case containing this portrait is his work. It is of black, white and green enamel exquisitely set in gold,
and the border of the frame, which is half-an-inch de is enamelled in a similar dashion to the reverse, wl at the top is a beautiful enamelled ring, and at the b a baroque pearl in an enamelled setting. The miniat itself (No. xiv.:) illustrates the fancy that Que Anne of Denmark had for wearing various articles quaint shaped jewellery on and about her lawn col In this portrait there is a jewel resembling a dolpl another composed of the letter $S$ crowned, and a th suspended from a black string about her throat. is wearing a white costume embroidered in line:i black and gold, which, at the edge, reveals an un vest of salmon colour. The portrait is sign and is a particularly good example of the work Oliver. We must not forget to remark, by way, that George Heriot, to whom we have alluded, married as his second wife, Alison Primro the eldest daughter of James Primrose, who grandfather to the first Earl of Rosebery, a therefore, there is an interesting link between famous goldsmith and the more famous statesm who has always taken so much interest in the $C$ of Edinburgh.

An even more beautiful example of the work Isaac Oliver is the famous portrait of Henry, Prit of Wales, contained in a contemporary circular is box (No. xx.").

What a change would have been effected in Eng history if this popular prince had come to the thro We can easily gather from contemporary records w an honest, courageous and out-spoken man he $v$ how punctilious in his behaviour, how extraordina courteous in his speech, and we note that his 1 of outdoor sport rendered him very popular amon the people, and his appreciation of learning ms him deservedly respected amongst scholars. Th was universal regret when in 1612 , in consequer it is said, of his having played tennis in $c$ weather with insufficient clothing, he caught a sev illness and passed away, after being confined to bed for a very short time. It is an intellect happy, youthful face, with a certain element of patl about it, which looks out at us from this deligh miniature.

Yet another work by the same artist is a port of that much painted gentleman, Robert levere Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's Master of the Ho who so annoyed her by marrying Frances, the wid of Sir Philip Sidney (No. xvi.*). He was a pat of Spenser and Ben Jonson, and himself a poet no mean skill, but alas: he took part in a plot for dismissal of some of ()ueen Elizabeth's advisers,

[^1]being proclaimed a traitor, was tried at Westminster Hall, and executed in 1601.
There are at least five porrraits of him in the Pierpont Morgan collection, and his faniliar features are to be reen in almost every notable collection of miniatures; his black hair with auburn beard and moustache rendering it impossible to confuse him with anyone else. He must have spent a vast amount of his time in sitting for his portrait.
Mr. Morgan possesses among his miniatures a very remarkable gold medallion, which has a close connection with the work of I saac Oliver (Nos. xvii. and xviii."). It was executed by Simon Van de Passe, and bears upon it a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, produced some few years after her death. It is the only gold medallion of this kind known to exist, and, in fact, but one other work of Van de Passe in gold has ever been heard of, and that is preserved in the Hunter Collection in Edinburgh. This one is stated to have heen given by James I. to Sir Fulke Greville, when he created him Lord Brooke (see No. xxyiii.) and presented him with the Estate of Warwick Castle, but its great interest consists in the fact that it so closely resem. bles a fine drawing by lsaac Oliver, now preserved at Windsor Castle, depicting the Queen in the costume she is believed to have worn when she went in State to St. Paul's after the defeat of the Armada. The father of Tan de lasse engraved a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, after a drawing of Isaac Oliver, as he mentions on the print, and it seems possible that this medallion may have been prepared by the son, either from that lost orisinal or from the drawing at 1 indsor Castle, or perhaps

[^2]

No. XXIV.-sir john maynard by john hoskins
from an incomplete piece of engraving executed by the father, Crispin Van de Passe. Whatever may have been its origin it was certainly produced after the death of Queen Elizabeth, and it is an exceedingly beatiful piece of work, contained in a contemporary frame, probably the original one made for it. On the reverse of the medallion, we have the Latin epigramproduced impromptu by a Westminster scholar on the occasion of a visit paid by Queen Elizabeth to the Westminster School, when she suggested her own armorial bearings as the subject for verse. Here again, it is possible that the drawing may have been the work of Istac Oliver, when he drew the portrait of the Queen already mentioned.

We must now pass to Oliver's son, Peter, to whom the elder artist left his finished and unfinished drawings, with the hope that he would live to exercise the art of his father. l'eter Oliver resided at Isleworth, and when he died, in 1618, was buried beside his father in St. Anne's, Blackfriars. He attained to an even greater eminence in miniature painting than did Isaac Oliver, and is also specially known for a series of copies in water-colours, after paintings by the old masters. Many of these were done by the desire of the King, and seven are still in existence at Windsor Castle. Mr. Morgan possesses one of these copies, perbaps as fine a one as Oliver ever exccuted, set in a contemporary frame of very remarkable merit. It constitutes the only record still remaining to us of a line Venetian picture, which has now disappeared, and is believed to have been one of those which perished in a fire in Madrid (No. xxii.).

We illustrate two fine miniatures by this clever artist. One depicts Charles I.

as a youth (No. xxi.*), wearing rich gilded armour and the ribbon of the garter, a signed and dated miniature set in a beatiful contemporary English enamel frame, having come from the Royal Lodge at Windsor with other portraits already mentioned.

Our other illustration represents Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the favourite of James 1., and his Lord Chamberlain (No. xix.: He was the peer who intrigued with Lady Essex and married her as soon as she was divorced from her husband, and who obtained the Manor of Sherborne from the heirs of Sir Walter Kaleigh by gift of the King when Raleigh was attainted. He was doubtless implicated in the poisoning of Sir 'Thomas Overbury. The portrait by Oliver is dated


No. XXVII.-Charles i. and henrietta maria by john hoskins
I653, and represents the nobleman in a beautiful costume of dull pink slashed with red and black, and wearing gold earrings, from one of which appears to hang a fine double chain of the same precious metal.

The greatest English miniature painter was undoubtedly Samuel Cooper, but before we deal with his career it will be well to refer to the portraits painted by his uncle, John Hoskins, in whose studio Cooper obtained his first artistic education. Mr. Morgan has many fine miniatures by Hoskins, some of them pre-eminently important, and amongst the number is one which enables us to solve a somewhat difficult historical question with regard to this artist.

There have always been surmises as to the existence of a younger Hoskins, the son of the elder painter. Vertue definitely stated that Hoskins had a son, and another author mentioned that this son painted a portrait of James II. in r686. The fact that there were two artists named Hoskins has been. established by certain inscriptions on the back of some of the miniatures at Ham House which are recorded as being

[^3]
the work of "old Hoskins," but in Mr.Morgan's collection is a portrait of the Duke of Berwick (No. xxiii.), signed by Hoskins, with his initials, and painted in 1700 , according to the inscription upon it. Now the elder Hoskins was buried in 1654, and could not, therefore, have painted this miniature in 1700 . The inscription tells us that the Duke of Berwick was twentynine when the miniature was painted, and this he would have been in 1700 . It has been proved that the portrait is rightly named, and, therefore, there is no doubt that young Hoskins survived his father forty-six years. The portrait also tells us the manner in which the son signed his initials and enables us easily to identify other miniatures by the same painter.
The work of John Hoskins, the elder, was of remarkable excellence, his treatment of the hair unusual and correct, his modelling remarkably good, and his colouring delicate and refined. One of the finest works by him in this collection represents Sir John Maynard (No. xxiv.), the King's sergeant, who was present on behalf of his sovereign at the trial of Sir Harry Yane.

Another important miniature is a portrait of the Earl of Callendar (No. sxv.), and yet another depicts the celebrated actress, Moll Davis, whom Pepys speaks of as "the most homely jade you ever saw, though she dances beyond anything in the world." She it was who for a while superseded Barbara Castlemaine in the King's affections, and she was particularly celebrated for her singing with much feeling the new song, "My lodging is on the cold, cold ground."


No. XXIX.-THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH BY SAMUEL COOPER

The title of this song gave point to some of the witty remarks that were made respecting her later life. The portrait in the Morgan collection was probably painted after her celebrated quarrel with Nell Gwynne, when she retired to live in St. James's Square with her daughter, Lady Mary Tudor, afterwards Countess of Derwentwater, keeping up a good establishment on the allowance of $£_{1,000}$ a year made to her by the King.

Other beautiful miniatures by Hoskins represent Sir Charles Lucas (No. xevi.), who was shot by the larliamentary party in $16+8$, the Earl of Nottingham, the Countess of Tarras, and Queen Henrietta Maria. Mr. Morgan also possesses the two beautiful portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria which came from the Marquis of Anglesey's sale. They are signed and dated works, and are contained in a remarkable


No. XXX.-CHARIES II. BY SAMUEL COOPER black and gold enamelled frame, believed to be the work of Toutin (No. xxvii.).

Our space will not permit us to refer to many other artists represented in this famous collection, such as Betts, Cleyn, Ashfield, and Alexander Cooper, but we pass now to the master worker, Samuel Cooper.
Perhaps the finest miniature by him in the l'ierpont Morgan collection is the one representing James, Duke of Monmouth (No. xsix.). The portrait closely resembles an oil painting of the luuke, which now hangs at lalkeith. This beautiful miniature was given by the young Duke to his friend, Anthony, Lord Ashley, afterwards third Earl of Shaftesbury, when the two young men
were together in Paris, and from the Shaftesbury family collection it passed to the cabinet where it now rests.

The haughty, weak, sensuous character of the man is perfectly portrayed in this remarkable miniature, also his likeness to Col. Robert Sidney, who according to some writers was his father, and not Charles II., who acknowledged the paternity in 1649 . As a contrast it will be well to glance at Cooper's portrait of John, first Earl of Loudoun. This miniature is in a marvellous condition, having been discovered behind some oak panelling in a house belonging to the Camphell family in Scotland, and the stern resolute countenance of John Campbell, who was President of the Session when Charles II. was proclaimed, is well set out in this very striking portrait.

Both works deserve, in a far higher sense than can be claimed for most miniatures, the word " masterly."

More than one member of the Fanshawe family was painted by Cooper, and there are portraits of John Fanshawe and of Alice, his cousin, in this collection. These miniatures originally came from the possession of the Earl of Gainsborough, into whose hands they passed through a Lady Gainsborough, who was a Miss fanshawe and heir-at-law to her wealthy cousin.

Mr. Morgan possesses four portraits of Charles II. (see No. axx.) by Cooper, the finest of them having been one of the Warwick family heirlooms. This striking portrait represents the King in richly gilded armour, wearing the blue ribbon of the garter, and about his neck a broad lace collar. It is a superb miniature, admirably delineating all the characteristics of that strangely ugly but very fascinating monarch, and is painted in a broad striking manner, giving all the effect of a life-size portrait represented in smaller proportion.
The collection also includes a little portrait of Cooper himself, boldly sketched in sepia on a piece of paper which has evidently been twice folded. No one has ever exceeded this remarkable artist in the power of delineating character and in presenting the aspect of his sitters in masterly fashion. In Cooper's work the face is always pre-eminent and the detail always subordinate, but yet no one gave greater attention to the painting of these subordinate details,


No, XXXI.-charles il. by matthew snelifing
while in the representation of armour, or in the treatment of hair, he has never been surpassed by any: other miniature painter.

There is a beautiful portrait of Richard Cromwell in the collection ; an exceedingly fine one of Admiral Blake, on which in the background are represented two ships; and fine miniatures of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, the Earl of Exeter, the Earl of Craven, Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, Lord Brooke, and General Fairfax. Many of them are in their original frames, some of which bear rich decorations in enamel.

The Lady Shaftesbury who is represented, was the Dorothy Manners, at whose wedding, John Locke, the philosopher, was present, on which occasion he noted down in his pocket-book many interesting details concerning the ceremony.

With regard to another miniature, that of the Earl of Exeter, there is another interesting fact to be told. It was always supposed that a portrait of Lady Exeter was painted by the same artist, and that it had been lost, but some investigations at Belvoir Castle set the question at rest, because two letters were discovered which have since been reproduced in fac-simile for Mr. Morgan's sumptuous catalogue, setting forth the fact that only a sketch of Lady Exeter's portrait was ever made, and that Mr. Manners, writing to Lord Koos, the very day before Cooper died, speaks of the artist as dangerously ill, and fears that he will never be able to complete Lady Exeter's picture. Inasmuch as another miniature painter, Mary Beale, recorded in her Diary the date of Cooper's death, we are able to prove that the fear ${ }_{\infty}$ entertained by Mr. Manners was well founded, and that the artist died before the long-promised picture was finished.

Amongst the artists who succeeded Cooper, there are representations in the Pierpont Morgan collection of all the chief painters. That very interesting artist, Matthew Snelling, whose works are of the greatest possible rarity, is well represented by a portrait of Charles II. (No. xxxi.), set in its original steel and tortoiseshell frame, and painted, as was the artist's habit, on a thin coating of plaster, mounted on cardboard, forming a surface closely akin to that used for drawing in silver-point.


Gold and Silver Lace
Part I. By M. Jourdain

Comparatively few specimens of gold and silver lace have survived, owing to the value of the material, and especially as " Parfilage,"* an unraveling of gold and silver thread from lace, was greatly in fashion at the end of the eighteenth century. This work is depicted in a portrait of a certain Mrs. Danger by L. Tocqué, ${ }^{\text {r 793 }}$, in the Louvre. The lady is unravelling an edging of gold lace which surrounds a sachet and is winding the thread upon an ornamental shuttie. Some of these delicately carved shuttles are still preserved. De Genlis in her memoirs says that it was the custom to ask for old gold epaulettes, swordknots, even gold galons, from the valets, and separate the gold from the silk, and sell the gold $\dagger$ Arnault $\ddagger$ and La Harpe also refer to the custom, which was not confined to the French court. "All the ladies who don't play at cards," writes Lady Mary Cokes from the

* "Parfler. Defaire fil à fil une étoffe, out un galon, soit d'or, soit d'argent, et séparer l'or et l'argent."-hittré.
+ t. III., p. 173 .
$\pm$ Loisirs d'un banni. t. II., p. 58. "II fut un temps oil la mode était de parfler, c'est-a-dire, de mettre en charpie des galons."
s letters and Journal, Lady Mary Coke.


PORTRAIT OF A LADY, EARLY ITTH CENTURY, WEARING RUFF of gold geometrical lace. university galleries, oxford

Austrian court, " pick gold. 'Tis the most general fashion I ever saw: they all carry their bags in their pockets."

In Italian and Flemish paintings in the fifteenth century, little openwork borders of plaited and twisted metal threads, applied like braid as trimming to garments, may be noticed. From inventories such as the Sforza-Visconti act of partition, \| it would appear that such metal threads were frequently twisted with coloured silks. The use TT of gold and silver wound upon a foundation of silks or flax to make "gimps" or "guipure" "\% preceded the use of lace flax thread.

The metallic threads, more difficult to loop and twist together than flax threads, almost imposed the necessity of comparative simplicity of pattern, and certainly prevented the production of minute and elaborate work, such as is obtainable with linen threads.

> II 1493.

** Savary says that "guipure is a kind of lace or passement niade of cartisane and twisted silk. Cartisane is a little strip of thin parchment or vellum which was covered with silk, gold or sifver thread, and formed the raised pattern. The silk twisted round a thick thread was called gwifure."


[^4]Sumptuary edicts forbade or restricted the use of these metal laces in Italy, Spain, France and England, in every country in fact in which they were in use, except Russia.*

The earliest pieces have the appearance of braid, with a simple lozenge pattern, but geometric patterns in plaited and twisted gold and silver thread were made about the end of the sixteenth century, as may be seen in the portrait from the Oxford University gallery.

In Italy, gold and silver laces were chiefly made at Venice and Genoa. At Venice they were in 1542 forbidden to be wider than due dita, i.e., about two inches. Specimens of such laces are now rare, owing to the intrinsic value of the metal, for like the metal laces in the Revolte des Passemens, gold and silver laces must have been frequently sentenced to be "burned alive." At Ashridge, among the relics of Queen Elizabeth's enforced stay is a toilet-case of red and gold striped silk, with a trimming four inches

[^5]broad of gold and silver lace, embroidered with coloured silk, $t$ which is unfortunately too delicate to be removed from its frame and photographed, and the broader and more elaborate specimens described in the New Year's gifts and wardrobe accounts of Queen Elizabeth are generally specified as "of Venice."

The Venetian method of making gold and silver thread is described in an English document, dated 16i4, as differing from the "drawing of gold and silver wire and melting it after the manner of England and France." The Venetian method was to beat the metal into a sheet, cut it with shears into strips, and then "spin" it upon silk.

Genoa had in the eariy fifteenth century a considerable industry, the art of making gold thread, and gold and silver lace was made out of this drawn wire. Later in the eighteenth century we hear constantly of the gold and silver lace of Genoa being held in high estimation, though the Genoese them selves were

+ Needlezoork as an Art, Lady Marion Alford.

forbidden to wear it within the walls of the city; and large pieces with a réseau ground were also made in the eighteenth century.

Laces of silver and of gold, mixed with silk, are mentioned in the Sforza-Visconti instrument of partition, which gives an interesting glimpse of the richness of a Milanese wardrobe of the late fifteenth century, and later, according to Savary, " Milanese "galons," passements and broderies in gold and silver were highly esteemed.

Some of the silk Cretan laces have the pattern embroidered or outlined with gold thread. A cuff or trimmings to a sleeve of the seventeenth century, consisting of an oblong piece of pillow-made blue silk and gold thread lace in alternate bands, is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and another piece in the same collection is a border of eighteenth century pillowmade lace of pale red silk reseau, with a flower pattern in gold thread, edged all round with the same. The pattern is done in a sort of gold tape lace ( $1997^{-176 .)}$

Spain.
Ornaments of plaited and twisted gold and silver threads were produced in Spain during the seventeenth century ; part of a cardinal's robe, with gold and silver thread pillow-lace, said to have been made in Spain, was lent by Mrs. Alfred Morrison to the special loan collection of ancient lace and fine art needlework at Nottingham, 1878.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, "Point d'Espagne," + a term which when used of metal laces signifies that gold and silver lace sometimes embroidered in coloured silks, ;

[^6]which was at the height of its popularity in the earlier years of the reign of Louis XIV. was much worn. The manufacture was introduced into France about 1596, by Simon Châtelain, a Huguenot, who amassed a large fortune in France, and was protected by Colbert. The wearing of gold lace was pro-

gold lace with résead ground, with EMPIGYED EMBROIDERY I YTH CENTURY hibited in the early seventeenth century in Spain, ${ }^{?}$ which does not make it probable that there was any large manufacture of metal laces in Spain at that period. When the prosperity of Spain was waning, through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, attempts were made to encourage or introduce manufactures.

Gold and silver laces were made at Barcelona, Talavera de la Reyna, Valencia and Seville. In 1808 the manufacture of Seville was flourishing. The gold was badly prepared, having a reddish cast. Larruga, in his Memorias, || mentions in the late eighteenth century a manufacture of gold and silver lace which had been set up lately in Madrid, where there was already a manufacture of gold thread.

A Spanish pillow lace, in white thread, as well as in gold and silver, is a loose fabric made of three "cordonnets," the centre one being the coarsest, tied together with finer threads running in and out across them, with "brides" to comect them and keep the pattern in shape.

A specimen of fine gold lace in the Musee du Cin. quantenaire at Brussels, that is described as of Italy or Spain of the seventeenth century, is probably of the early eighteenth century. It is a pillow-made stole or

[^7]
## The Connoisseur

cravat of straight-edged lace, resembling Mechlin in its pattern. The toilé is as closely made as that of flax laces; a cordonnet of stouter gold thread outlines the design. The lace is brightened by the introduction of touches of coloured silk, blue, pink and green.

## Germany and Holland.

The manufacture of drawn wire of gold and silver and gimps was carried on in South Germany, especially at Nuremberg and neighbouring towns, from the fifteenth century at least; and also in Holland. "It is probable that at these places borders and fringes were made, although of no sufficient artistic design to give them a name such as that which gold and silver points of Venice, of Lyons,
of Aurillac, of l'aris, and the 'Points d'Espagne, obtained for themselves." :

Shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) a considerable manufacture of gold and silver lace was set up in Hamburg in Germany, and in Holland, by Huguenot immigrants from l`rance. $\dagger$ In the Steen Museum at Antwerp are some specimens of gold lace that may be of Dutch workmanship. The ground is usually a loosely twisted square mesh with here and there the " Genoese" millet-shaped enlargements. Strips of very narrow flat metal ritbon are introduced here and there.

[^8]
$m$



## Silver Caddy Spoons

The caddy spoon, or caddy ladle, to give it its older name, probably made its appearance about the time that the box caddy, or tea chest, began to supersede the tea bottle, or canister, the lid of which served as the necessary measure; that is to say in the first years of the reign of George III. Is a matter of fact, however, caddy spoons that can

## By Mrs. Head

be assigned to an earlier date than 1780 rarely, if ever, come into the hands of the collector. The oldest spoon in the Fitz Henry collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum has the London ballmark for 1786 , while that in the writer's is but three years its senior. Here it may be noted that as, unlike the majority of small silver articles, caddy spoons were


No. I.-CADDy spoons with hall-marks from 1783 to 1798
not exempt from duty, it is usually easy to come to a definite conclusion as to their age.

A few years ago caddy spoons were comparatively neglected by collectors of "little bits of old silver," and were to be picked up cheaply. A stroll through any fair-sized town would in those happy days result almost certainly in a "bag" of at least half a-dozen good spoons, but now such quests will more often than not prove fruitless, or worse than fruitless, for

George Ill., a lion which bears a certain resemblance to our British beast, and other less well-defined signs and letters which, when ingeniously rubbed down a little, make up a very tolerable imitation of a Birmingham hall-mark, and one calculated to deceive the inexperienced buyer, especiaily if examined in a dark shop. Moreover, these spoons are generally pretty and uncommon of shape, so that at the first blush they appear to be decidedly


No. Il.-Caddy spoons with hall-marks from 1799 to 1805
the "faker" has by this time turned his attention to caddy ladles, and the innocent looking dingy little shops in the quiet streets of provincial towns are the places wherein he prefers to plant his spuriosities. The commonest type of "wrong" spoon has an absolutely new bowl (generally some variety of the fluted shell shape) joined to the handle of a genuine Georgian tea spoon possessing an irreproachable hall-mark. The deception is in most cases betrayed on close examination by the undue length of the handle, and the peculiar "thumb print" indentation where it joins the bowl. Another kind of "wrong" spoon, of foreign extraction, has a false hall-mark. 'There is a head intended to look like that of
desirable additions to a cabinet. Of foreign caddy spoons which do not pretend to be other than they are there is no lack, but in this paper linglish ones (from the writer's own collection) are alone dealt with.

The twenty-eight spoons illustrated bere may be taken as fairly representative of the styles prevailing between 1783 and 1835 , but as it is exceedingly rare to find two caddy ladles precisely alike it is possible to get together a very large collection without duplicates; indeed, variants of types may be multiplied to an extent almost unlimited.

Among the seven shown in No. i. is one of the quaint " jockey cap" spoons, of which every collector

## Silver Caddy Spoons

is anxious to possess an example. It has the Birmingham hall-mark for 1798 . Interesting as it is, however, it compares very unfavourably, so far as actual prettiness is concerned, with the deeply ribbed spoon above it (the third in the top row) which has the additional advantage of being thirteen years older. The other spoons in this plate are dated $1783,1784,1792$, and 1796 (two). In No. ii. the most interesting spoon is that in the
last century. The handies of those illustrated here are of tortoiseshell and mother-of-pearl respectively, but bone and ivory (often stained green, red, or yellow), boxwood and agate were also used for the purpose. The dates of these two spoons are i8in and 1813 respectively.

In the last batch of spoons (No. iv.) a tendency to increased size and weight, with a corresponding loss of elegance, is noticeable. This tendency


No. Ill-Caddy spoons with hall-marks from 1809 to 1815
form of a leaf, but that next it (date 1802 ), which is shaped like a miniature coal scoop, is somewhat out of the ordinary run. The spoon with a little panel of filigree in the bowl ( 1803 ) and that with a pierced edge (1805) are also charming specimens.

The great majority of the spoons photographed bear either the London leopard's head or the Birmingham anchor, but in No. iii. is shown, at the end of the lower row, a large and heavy spoon with serrated edge that has the l)ublin mark for 18.5. In this same plate also are included two of the long-handled caddy spoons, which were much in favour during the first twenty years or so of the
characterized nearly all the later Georgian spoons, and becane so marked after Queen Victoria came to the throne that caddy ladles of a more recent date than 840 are hardly worth collecting, so common-place and clumsy are they. The third spoon (date 1818) in the upper row of No. is. is somewhat unusual in shape, and the embossed wreath encircling the bowl is a pretty and delicate piece of workmanship, to which the photograph does not do justice. Number 4 (the first spoon in the lower row) on the same illustration has a handle with a Newcastle mark which bears an indisputably suspicious resemblance to that of a tea spoon, but careful inspection shows it to be really the original


No. IV.—CADDY spoons with hall-marks from 1815 to i835
handle, and not a recent addition. Numbers 5 and 6 (1829 and 1833) have the Exeter hall-mark.
There are several other interesting types of caddy spoon which it has not been found possible to illustrate here. Among them is the spoon in the shape of a hand, and that made out of a shell and mounted in silver. Of these, good examples are in the Victoria
and Albert Museum, as well as a very dainty, but scarcely practical, spoon in the form of a flower.

Of spoons, other than silver ones, those of Sheffield plate, Wedgwood ware, china, glass, agate, horn, and tortoiseshell are all well worth attention. The latter are often piqué with gold or silver and accompany caddies in the same style.


A precious treasure is about to be added to the Brera Gallery in Milan. King Victor Emmanuel has generously offered to the beautiful Milanese collection the splendid series of frescoes by Luini, formerly in the Villa Pelucca, near Monza, and now in the Royal Palace at Milan. This magnificent gift, which considerably increases the value of this historical collection, will complete the series of Luini frescoes from the Lombard Villa now in the Brera Gallery. Thus not only will these frescoes be brought before the public from their seclusion at the Royal Palace, but the entire-or almost the entire-magnificent work of the Lombard painter will be reconstructed.
The compositions painted by Luini for the Villa lelucca may be divided into two parts: the mythological or profane subjects, and the sacred subjects. Eight fragments are preserved of the first series, five of which are at the Brera, among them the Metamorphosis of Daphne, the Sacrifice of Pan, and the Birth of Venus; one fragment, the Forge of Vulcan, is at the Louvre, and two are at the Royal Palace, namely, the Bathing Ny mphs, and another Forge of Vulcan which, like the Paris one, was to decorate the wall above a mantelpiece. Other minor fragments had emigrated to the Palace built by Enrico Cernuschi in Paris, and came to the hammer after his death.

The villa, once magnificent, and to-day completely
transformed, is reduced to a modest country house. Of the master's frescoes nothing remains but some slight traces of decoration in a ground floor room, now used as kitchen, which the ornaments of the ceiling and the monogram I.H.S. repeated between angels' heads betray to have been the private chapel of the villa, the very chapel for which Luini depicted the incomparable St. Catherine carried br Angels, which is perhaps his finest composition.

All the admirable frescoes were detached from the walls in 1817 by order of the Vice-king of Italy; he wished to adapt the villa for stables. The removal was the work of the same Stefano Barezzi, who at the same time thought of detaching Lionardo's Last Supper. Unfortunately the frescoes were transferred to wooden panels instead of canvas, which exposed them to the damage caused by the fissures of the wood, as may be seen in some of the paintings preserved at the Royal Palace.

The pictorial decoration of the Villa lelucca belongs undoubtedly to Luini's youth, to the very period to which all biographers and historians assign the Venice Madonna, which bears the signature and date: Bernardinus mediolanensis 1507 ; the frescoes of S. Maria della Passione, which belong to the same year, and the scenes from Ovid's Metamorphoses which he painted in Milan for Gian Francesco Rabbia, and of which a few fragments

remain, among them probably the Metamorphosis of Daphne.

The Pelucea frescoes thus belong to the time of his first conquests and victories. They recall an interesting page of the master's life. Iuini, then already well known in Lombardy, sought refuge from one of the outbreaks of plague which occurred so frequently in Milan, at the Villa Pelucca, whither he had been invited, it would appear, in his professional capacity. The Pelucchi were one of the oldest and noblest families of Lombardy; their name occurs in a document of riso referring to the ownership of an aqueduct. Luini, young, handsome, and liery, quickly awakened a great passion in a girl of the family, Laura di Guidotto Pelucchi, a maiden of rare beauty. The painter, fully aware of the impossibility of such love being well received by the noble family, suddenly left his work and the villa, and returned to Milan, where he commenced to decorate a chapel of S. Giorgio di Palazzo. Unfortunately a tragic incident compelled him to interrupt this work and to escape rapidly. The curate of the church, who had one day ascended the painter's scaffolding, made some ridiculous comments upon Luini's work. The artist, in his annoyance, gave him a push, and the unfortunate critic lost his balance, fell upon the pavement of the church, and was instantly killed.
The tragedy took Luini back to Pelucca, where he

the gathering of manna
took up once more his work and his love. But the girl, to remain faithful to her painter, rejected a noble who had asked her in marriage, and the indignant family shut her into a convent at Lugano. A brilliant biographer of Luini has advanced the bold, but not quite unreasonable, theory that a memento of this passion has been handed down to us in the incomparable St. Catherine, formurly in the Villa Pelucca, and now in the Brera Gallery. The biographer is of opinion that the virgin carried by angels is none but the beautiful Laura Pelucchi, the mun of the convent of S . Maria degli Angeli, the girl whom the artist had lost, and whom he sought to find again, a few years later, at the gate of the convent on the sad shore of the Lake of Iugano.

But, leaving aside the story and the supposition, we will now turn to the work of art, and allow its magic beauty to cast its spell. The sisteen frescoes from the Villa Pelucca, now presented by the King to the Brera, have hitherto been little known in Italy. Yet they are among the most significant of Luini's works: in them we find him youthful and fresh, in all his originality and all his genius. And they demonstrate the fallacy of the judg. ment which made of Luini an imitator-a kind of pupil of Lionardo. This affirmation, which is of ancient origin, has been generally accepted, since nobody could imagine that a Lombard artist, living in Lombardy in Lionardo's time, could have been

exempt from the supreme master's powerful influence. But one has to study Luini's work more closely, and to feel its magic beauty, before forming so hasty a judgment. The Pelucca frescoes fortunately show us the way, and luimi appears here free of every outside influence, a true son of his art. His artistic genius received nothing from other masters or from $h$ is surround. ings. Taine's theory again falls to the ground. What influence of his surroundings can be traced in Luini's art?

He was born in an age of war, in a region crossed and agitated by victorious or beaten armies, which offered to his cye the miser. able spectacle of fire, violence, and massacres of every descrip. tion. What reflection of all this is there in his art, which is made up entirely of $m$ ysticism, gentleness, serenity, dreaming, ten derness? Luin, has been badly judged. To make him a disciple of Lionardo is not to understand the profoundness of Lionardo, and not to feel the grace of Luini. The one was the painter of continuous research, of doubt and uncertainty, who commenced his pictures, but left them unfinished. The other, quick and impulsive,


THE DEATH OF THE FIRSTBORN

BY LUINI
was an artist in the widest sense of the word, who revelled in his work, loved to decorate large surfaces, and to explain upon them all his enthusiasm for art.

He is not linked to Lionardo, but rather descends from the early Lombard masters. Lombardy is his true mistress, who continuously and unceasingly supplied him with his best models, and offered him day by day the magic sight of perfect grace in her women and her landscape, both kissed by the beautiful fecund sun. In Luini there is none of Lionardo's anxious doubt, none of his enigmatic smile and mysterious expression, but a perfect grace, an expression of true life drawn straight from nature, tenderly veiled by a sweet melancholy, but not tortured by fear and doubt. How could the thoughtful, refined art of Lionardo ever have come to beconfounded with the ingenuous, impulsive, rapid art of Luini?

Now the new frescoes presented by the King will complete at the Brera the beautiful decoration of the Villa Pelucca, and the master's art will appear entire and perfect in this work of his youth, which so completely justifies his title of "Master of Lombard leauty."
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Engraved hy Fi Purtolozar.A.



## By Ralph Nevill and Leonard Willoughby

Part II.

In the description of Eridge given in last month's Connoisseur some allusion was made to the restoration of the house in ${ }_{7} 87$ by Henry, Earl of Abergavenny - a restoration which converted the remains of an old three-gabled Tudor house into the present mansion, castellated in the Strawberry Hill style. Up to quite recently no information as to this restoration appeared available; indeed, the records of
the work done in 1787 would appear to have dis. appeared, and, as a matter of fact, it seems rather doubtful if such records were ever kept. The present writer, however, has contrived to discover that the restorer of Eridge was named Taylor, apparently an amateur architect of some pretensions and a friend of Henry, Lord Abergavenny. Curiously enough, he would appear to have regarded this restoration as a veritable


HALL CHAIRS, THE CENTRE ONE MADE ABOUT 1720

henry viscount nevill, 1795
masterpiece, and in extreme old age is said to have become exceedingly garrulous on the subject, speaking of his work as having saved a great feudal edifice from destruction and restored it to its pristine state of embattled strength. Nevertheless, picturesque as the present building undoubtedly is, it can hardly be said to justify Mr. Taylor's somewhat high estimate of his own architectural powers.

It would be curious to know whether the numerous coats of arms which adorn the interior panelling were also this gentleman's work, or whether, as tradition says, they were painted by some lady of the family. The best examples of this sort of ornamentation are to be found in a small ante-room next the dining-hall, entirely panelled with coats of arms, the frieze being composed of a line of sleeping knights rather gracefully posed leaning upon their shields.

Amongst the various specimens of old-tine furniture at Eridge, there are several different sorts of hall chairs, three of which are here reproduced. The oldest is the one in the centre, which is certainly not later than the beginning of the eighteenth century; its rude though solid construction, and the coat of arms with supporters painted in colours on the back, give this chair a very pleasing and quaint appearance. The two others of later date betray a greater delicacy of construction and finish, the wheel pattern of the one and the pretty shell back of the other being admirable examples of the furniture makers' art. These chairs were, in all probability, brought from Kidbrooke, together with much other furniture, when Eridge had once again been rendered habitable. Of the furniture which filled the mansion in Elizabethan days, none, alas! can be with any certainty said to


ANCIENT MUSIC bOOK, THE PROPERTY OF FRANCES LADY ABERGAVENNY, ABOUT 1570
remain, though it is possible that some ancient chests date from the period when the Virgin Queen held a council at Eridge on August 3rd, 1573 . A record of this and of the signed Council letter issued at that time exists in the muniment room at Hatfield, in which it is stated that there were present Lord Burleigh, the Earls Lincoin, Sussex, and Leicester, as well as F. Knollys and T. Smith.
One of the principal treasures preserved in the library is an old volume containing the songs of a long past day. This is a sixteenth century music book still in excellent preservation, the rich binding being lettered "My Ladye Nevells' booke," whilst the titlepage bears the Nevill arms and the initials HN.

This book was the property of Frances Lady Abergavenny, the daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland and Baron Roos, a lady well known for her literary talents. She is, indeed, ranked by Horace Walpole amongst the royal authors, by reason of her having been the writer of several pieces in Bentley's "Monument of Matrones," 1582, as well as of " Precious Perles of perfect Godliness."

The music within this book is written in a large bold character-the work of $\mathbf{J}$. Baldwin, a singing man of Windsor, a celebrated copyist in Elizabeth's day. Amongst the songs especially worthy of note are " My Lady Nevill's grounde," "The Lord Willobie's (sic) welcome home," and "Hugh Ashton's grounde."


MUSIC BOOK SHOWING THE NOTES WRITTEN BY J. BALDWIN OF WINDSOR


RICHLY ILLCMINATED MISSAL, WhiCh in 1 gGi belonged to henky nevill, lord bergavenny

At the end of the book is a parazraph stating that it was finished on the ith September, 1591.

Another much valued tome is a thick volume (small folio) lettered "Officium Beate Virginis"; it is richly illuminated throughout, and contains sixteen full-page paintings said to have been executed by Allan Strayler, a famous illuminator to the Abbey of St. Albans; an inscription on the fy-leaf states that in 1561 it belonged to Henry Nevill, I ord Bergavenny. This Lord Bergavenny was the husband of the learned lady before mentioned, and his picture, seated in a capacious chair, still hangs in the castle, whilst the robes which he wore at lotheringay, as one of the judges of Mary Queen


ROBES WORN'BY HENRY LORD BFRGAVENNY AT FOTHERINGAY, AS ONE OF THE JUDGES OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 1586
of Scots, are to this day reverently preserved.

Amongst other curious old books a thick quarto volume must not be forgotten; it contains a Calendar, Psalter, the Te leum, and Athanasian Creed, all richly illuminated throughout. At the beginning are lirench directions as to names and prayers in honour of St . Leonard, and there are also some historical notes written in a later hand. One of these states that on the 2nd October, i5I4, the Lady Mary, sister of King Henry VlII., crossed from Dover to Boulogne, where she was met by the Duke of Brittany, the llauphin, the buke langueville, with other nobles, and four thousand armed horsemen (equitibus). Memoranda


RICHARD NEVILL, EARI OF WARWICK, THE KING-MAKER


GEORGE LORD ABERGAVENNY, SUMMONED IO PARLIAMENT IN THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII, AS PREMIER BARON OF ENGLAND


HENRY LORD BERGAVENNY, DIED FEBRUARY, 1587


THE HONALE. GEORGE NEVILL BY F. SARTORIUS, 1773


OLD GOLD PLATE
jthin mention the birth of Thomas Nevill, of :lereworth, fifth son of Sir George Nevill, Lord bergavenny, and the Lady Margaret, his wife, at !3irling, March 1st, 1482-3, and also the birth of Margaret Nevill, daughter of Thomas Nevill, Knight, and the Lady Katherine Fitzhugh, his wife, at Mereworth, September $26 \mathrm{th}, 1520$; godfather, the Abbott of Boxley; godmothers, the Abbess of Mallyng and
gave it to his son, who gave it to Haughton, an Attorney of Clifford's Inn, who in 1668 gave it to Lady Abergavenny.
Though, as has been said in a previous number of The Connoisseur, the greater number of important Nevill portraits have in the course of time disappeared or become dispersed, there still remains at Eridge a picture painted on panel, which is said to be the work


THE HON ${ }^{\text {BIE }}$ GEORGE HENRY NEVILL, 1776
:he Lady Wyett. The last entry is a mention of a reath in 1556.
In the Eridge library are many volumes relating to the history of the Nevill family; of these, perhaps, se one best worthy of mention is a small quarto, atitled, " The succession of the Baronnes of Bergaenny briefly sett downe, specially to sett foorth how ie digntie of that Barony has always gone with the ossession of the place and not by proximity of lood." It is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth by !dward Nevill, of Abergavenny, and the binding arars the Royal Arms, whilst a note within states that Gueen Elizabeth gave the book to - North, who
of the famous Holbein. This represents George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, who died in 1535 . Created a Knight of the Garter by Henry VIII., he was present at the battle of the Spurs, and was a constant companion of bluff King Hal, accompanying him to his meeting with Francis 1. on the lield of the Cloth of Gold. Shakespeare, in his play of Henry VIII., introduces this Lord, who was one of the Peers who signed the letter to the Pope threatening that His Holiness would lose his supremacy unless he consented to grant the divorce between the King and Queen Katherine. At Eridge also hangs a picture of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, commonly
known as the King-maker. To give the history of this great Earl's life would be to write the story of the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Of his power and influence lyugdale saysthat it was so great that his revenues were valued at fourscore thousand
everyone who chanced to be acquainted with any member of the Earl's family being allowed to carry off as much as he could bear upon a long dagger.

At Apethorpe, in Northamptonshire, there were formerly many portraits of the Nevills, Earls of


THE HOS HLA: GEORGE NEVILL AS MASTER OF THE OLD SURREY FONHOUNDS, ATTRIBUTED TO ROMNEY
crowns per annum, besides his own inheritance. This in the money of the present day would amount to a sum not far short in what would command of three hundred thousand pounds. Richard, Earl of Warwick, enjoyed an almost boundless popularity in his day, on account of what the old chronicler Stow calls "his exceeding household." When he came to London six oxen were taten at breakfast in his mansion, whilst every tavern was full of his meat,

Westmoreland, but all of these some years ago were dispersed, and passed into various hands.

For many generations, indeed, the family appear: to have been rather careless as to its artistic possessions ; an instance of this, which may be cited, is the pearl necklace given by Mary Queen of Scots to the Lord Abergavenny, who sat as one of her judges - a token of that unfortunate Queen's recognition of his courtesy. This necklace has most

## Eridge Castle and its Contents



OID ChELSEA FIGURES
unfortunately disappeared, and at the present day no record seems to exist as to what became of it .

Unlike his predecessors, however, the present Lord Abergavenny cherishes his family possessions and relics with religious care, seeking whenever possible to acquire and preserve all memorials of his ancestors of another age. It has before been stated that owing to the loss of a detailed descriptive list of the pictures in the Castle, considerable difficulty is found in discovering the names of the painters. Some few pictures happily are signed-such a one is the charming equestrian painting (by F. Sartorius, 1773) of the Honourable George Nevill, of whom, at a more advanced period of his life, there are also two other pictures at Eridge, one (mentioned before)
standing by a horse said with, it is to be feared, but slight authority, to be the work of Romney.

Distributed in the numerous recesses which abound at Eridge are many old pieces of china, the vast majority of which are quaint English figures, whilst for the adornment of the sideboards there is much fine old silver, but this, of course, ranks far below the splendid gold ornamental plate which is here reproduced.

In conclusion, it must be said that the great diversity of style in the treasures preserved at Eridge Castle charms the eye, whilst one's interest is aroused by the curious old rooms and corridors for the most part liberally ornamented with the heraldic embellishments so dear to antiquarians of the end of the eighteenth century.


The sfal of the king-maker

## The Turner Controversy By Frederick Izant

IT appears that Mr. White is under the impression that I am not to be moved by any consideration from the opinion 1 have expressed regarding the Edinburgh Fire Lithographs of 182.4. I can assure him, however, that he is in error; my only desire is to see this question settled, and when any real evidence is forthcoming to prove the contrary of my belief, I shall be only too ready to give way. At the same time, I decline to be converted by opinions based merely on the internal evidence of the prints themselves. The fact that others share my view is proved by a statement in "The Scotsman" article of June 4 th, that the two lithographs reproduced in 'l'HE Connorsskur have always been attributed in Edinburgh to the great J. M. W. Turner on account of their Turneresque style, and that the Parliament Square print has recently been reproduced in a work entitled Edinburgh in the Nincteenth Century, with that artist's name attached.

Mr. White now surrenders his contention that Turner was in the south of England in November, 1824 (vide points (1) and (2) in the summary of his "Rejoinder"), and says that he finds distinct evidence that the artist "arrived at Farnley Hall (from London, it is nearly certain) on the 19 th of November, in 1824 , and stayed there until the 14 th of December." If conclusive proof of an alibi is established, it must follow that the lithographs cannot have been executed by Turner; but,
the date is November 16 h . Even if proved, this alibi could not be effective against the print recording George IV.'s visit to Holyrood, in 1822, inscribed "W. Turner de Lond." I have recently seen a copy of this print, and it proves to be, not a lithograph, as stated in "The Scotsman" correspondence, but a combined etching and aquatint. It is marked " P "t et Sculp," which suggests that the executant was a painter as well as an engraver. It is now definitely proved by an extract from a letter* written by Wilkie to his sister in August, i822, recently quoted in "The Morning Post," that Turner was in Scotland that year, and that he witnessed the arrival of George IV. at Edinburgl.

In suggesting that I am unable to distinguish between a lithograph and other kinds of prints, I presume Mr. White is referring to the views of Con's Close and In the Old Assembly Close. Judging from the reproductions of these prints in the June number of The Connoisseur, the originals might certainly be taken for copper-plate etchings, but, if that opinion has been formed, it is a mistake. They are undoubtedly lithographs, as I have stated. With regard to Mr. White's remarks about my confusion of signatures with inscriptions, when I used the word "signature" in my "Reply," I gave explanations which ought to have established the fact that I quite appreciated the different signification of the words. I also understand Mr. White


PART OF THE RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE, EDINBURGH
BY W. TURNER DE LOND.
until particulars are given, there will not, I think, be a general disposition to view the matter as "settled beyond further dispute." In considering the Farnley Hall evidence, it should be borne in mind that only two of the six views of the fire and its ruins, inscribed "W. Turner de Lond.," bear the date on which the sketches for them were made, and that in each case
to have a complaint against me of carelessly using certain other words and expressions when referring tc

[^9]th series of eight fire prints issued in brochure form. I may not have been technically precise in one or two in ances, but, in any case, [ should not have expected Mr. White to press so trivial a point, having himself

Edinburgh, or, at any rate, in Scotland, not later than 1822," agrees neither with the character of his work in these prints, nor with the contemporary newspaper references. The suggestion is compatible only with


PART OF THE RUINS OF THE GREAT fIRE, FROM THE HIGH STREET
BY W. TURNER DE LOND.
used the words "engravings after" in such a connexion as he has in the first sentence of the penultimate paragraph of his "Further Evidence."
Mr. Steuart's letter is very interesting, and I trust it may lead to the disclosure of further information concerning that mysterious individual, "W. Turner de Lund." It is incredible that an artist who could have produced an important etching and aquatint like the Holyrood view, and lithographs like those of the fire, should have passed away without leaving some definite clue to his identity. The theory advanced that "he was probably a drawing master who came to settle in
the hypothesis that there were two persons styling themselves "W. Turner de Lond."

Mr. Steuart does not give the title of the book said to have been illustrated by "W. Turner de I.ond." Perhaps he will kindly supply the information. The only work by Sir H. Steuart I can trace is a book dealing with the cultivation of trees, entitled The Planter's Guide, but it is improbable that this is the one referred to.

The three illustrations herewith are reproductions of the lithographs by "W. Turner de Lond." numbered respectively 2,3 and 4 in the list given with my "Reply" in The Connolsseur for October.



## By Paul Codrington

- Si Leonardo da Vinct is as strictly separated from his contemporaries by the magic power of his individuality as by the fate that brought


## Leonardo

 da Vinci destruction to nearly all his greatest creations. Many a work by other artists of his century remained unfinished, or was destroyed, but the best part of their paintings still speak to us with glowing colour; their works in marble and bronze still occupy their city squares and churches; and their buildings, with proud façades, graceful arches, and gilt cupolas, still stand erect and magnificent. Of Leonardo's hand little remains for us but his Mona Lisa. What else his universal genius had created is lost or ruined, or only preserved as a sketch, and even his handiwork in these fragments has often been taken from him by the relentlessness of modern criticism.But if Leonardo, the creative artist, has become an almost shadowy figure, the shape of Leonardo the thinker and philosopher and poet is gaining daily in clearness, and an amazing wealth of thought has been discovered in the 4,000 pages or so of manuscript, distributed now over the museums and private collections of Europe. There is scarcely a sphere of human research that is not touched upon in these note-books. L.ong before Bacon he taught and practised the experimental method. Before Copernicus he pronounced the stability of the sun : "Il sole no si muove." He was the greatest scientific anatomist of his age-the founder of pictorial anatomy; he was an inventor, a mathematician, an engineer, and in every direction he was centuries ahead of his time, and anticipated the results of modern research.

Much of the valuable material collected by this master-mind in his note-books is presented to us in two volumes that have just been published-the one from the pen of Mr. E. McCurdy (Duckworth \& Co.), the other, in German, selected and translated by Marie Herzfeld (Eugen I)iederichs, Jena). The latter volume is not only the more complete of the two, but retains in the translation the curious colouring of the master's language, and is accompanied by a brilliant and exhaustive essay from the translator's pen. Nevertheless, Mr. McCurdy's book will be more acceptable to the English reader, who might find it difficult to follow the quaint phraseology of the oldfashioned German translation. Mr. McCurdy has collated I.conardo's notes under the headings of Life, Nature, Art, and Fantasy (Fables and Prophecies). Miss Herzfeld, with German thoroughness, has chosen a more exhaustive programme, which inclucles the following sections:-On Science; On Nature : her lorces and Laws; Sun, Moon, and Earth; Man, Animals, and Plants; Philosophical Ideas; Aphorisms, Allegories; On Art ; Drafts for Letters, Estimates, Descriptions, Narratives; Allegorical Natural History (Bestiarius) ; Fables ; Merry Tales and Pranks ; and Prophecies.

And in addition to these two interesting volumes comes Messrs. Newnes's beautiful book of Drazeings by Leonardo da Vinci, reproduced in facsimile, most of them from the very pages of these Note hooks, and accompanied by an introduction by Mr. Lewis Hind, who is doing yeoman service to the cause of art by the freshness and picturesqueness of his style, which




- 1 - $\boldsymbol{H}^{-1}$

ca not but enlist an audience of laymen, to whom the average art monograph wruld be either bering or uninrelligible.


## Correggio

The series of books on the Old Masters published by Messrs. Duckworth, to which Mr. Sturge Moore has contributed a monograph on Cor. resgio, is unquestionably the most valuable, the most readable of the innumerable sets of art volumes with which the market has been giuted of late. These volumes bear no taint of unnecessary "book-making," and what their authors give us has nothing in common with the customary dry $\therefore$ Chauffe of the - isting, literature on each subject. What renders Mr. $\therefore$ ruge Moore's Correscio particularly important is the is thor's revolt against Morellian tyranny and Beren$\therefore$ mian despotism-his adoption of the resthetic as a ainst the scientific attitude. His blows are straight it id hard, and they are delivered with a moching smile 1 at helps to convince us of their irresistible effective-
1 is. It is especially the exaggerated value attached by icatific critics to the influences of minor men upon the ater, and the exaggerated praise given to the minor 1 en's work, that provoke Mr. Sturge Moore's ironical 'tests: "They (Signor Ricci and Mr. Berenson) deluded by a false analogy with physical science, bich makes them suppose that hens and ducks do 1 it hatch cygnets; but in the farmyard they often

portrait of lqonardo, by the artist
(DUCKWORTH AND CO.)
do; and human society is always at least as soph. isticated as a farmyardgenerally a vast deal more so." Or, a few pages further: " Most likely anyone, let alone a scientific critic with a bias for seeing influences propagate after the simple fashion of rabbits, would be astonished by the actual confession of an artist as to the kind and degree of influences he had undergone."
But this protest against the fashionable method of criticism forms, after all, only the constantly flowing undercurrent of this wholly admirable monograph on an artist who, after a long period of enthusiastic apprebeen relegated to too modest a place in the artistic hierarchy. Mr. Lewis Hind's judgment may be taken as typical of the modern attitude, when he exclaims: "Worthy to sit with the masters? No: Had he dignity, reticence, sincerity, quality of paint-the things that make art vital? No:" And Mr. Sturge Moore, who never allows his better judgment to be obscured by his enthusiasm, does not attempt to gloss over the faults of his hero, which he admits, explaining them by the hypothesis that they were forced upon him by conventional demand. Correggio, like so many masters of his time, was a producer who could not afford to let his genius soar high above the conditions imposed upon him: he had to please his clients, depict conventional
themes, in which he took no interest, in a conventional manner. He was at heart a pagan, and he was simply bored with the apostles and saints his brush had to produce to com-mand-only when he gave rein to his pagan spirit did he achieve the perfect realisation of the art that was within him.

The same firm of publishers have added to their smaller Watteau series of art books a study on Watteau from the pen of M. Camille Mauclair, who has already done so much towards setting the artistic aims and achievements of his compatriots before the English reader. His Watteau marks a novel departure in criticism, in so far as it lays particular stress on the influence of the artist's physiology on his production. M. Mauclair sees in Watteau's paintings the expression of that vague longing for the unattainable which the French call "la maladie de l'infini," and which is the peculiar characteristic of consumptives. 'Though Watteau's art is not "unhealthy," it is shaped by the consciousness of an inevitable early death, and by the direct influence of the disease on the intellect.

Although Mr. H. S. Theobald's excellent little volume Crome's Etchings (Macmillan) professes in

## Old <br> Crome

 its title to deal only with a phase of received far too little attention, he has given us in the few pages devoted to the subject a complete account of all it is necessary to know of the master's life, and a much-needed catalogue raisonné of his authentic paintings, based on personal study of all the available material. Crome, more perhaps than any other British painter, has suffered from having become a generic name attached to a certain class of landscape, and Mr.
ganymede, by correggio vienna gallery (Duckworth and co.)

Theobald has made it his tas! to sift out the wheat from the chaff, and the result is a list of forty-three authentic picturesan incomplete list, no doubt, since many more genuine Cromes may lie concealed in country houses all over England, but a list which may help the studen to form a standard by which to judge the many spurious examples that bring discredit on the great name of Crome. In the case of Crome's etchings, the study of which has led the author to the study of Crome's life and work generally, the catalogue is absolutely complete in itsenumeration of plates and "states," and covers the ground so thoroughly that it will have to be included among the standard books on the etcher's art.

Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman's The Old Engravers of England (Cassell) and Mr . Engravers
and
Engravings Arthur Hayden's Chats on Old Prints (Fisher Unwin) are published almost simultaneously, identical in size and price, and covering, to a certain extent, the same ground. Both authors proclaim their disregard of interesting " states," of margins and fancy prices, and both consider the subject more from the artistic and historic point of view. But here the similarities end, for Mr. Hayden addresses exclusively the collector, whilst Mr. Salaman writes for a public that is less interested in the print and its engraver than in the personalits of those who served as models to the engravers of old England. To him the prints suggest a series ol vivid pictures of the times, interspersed with persona ${ }^{1}$ anecdotes and fragments of social history, and spoil to a certain extent by the umecessary and annoyins accents of innumerable exclamation marks. Mr Hayden's Chats are not confined to old England but embrace the art of all countries from the day when engraving first came into use until to-day Without being too technical, Mr. Hayden explain the different methods and their characteristics, teache,
the reader how to distinguish the spurious from the genuine print, and gives many useful hints to the collector of morlest means. On the whole his views are sound, though one camot unconditionally accept his departure from accepted notions, such as his scathing condemmation of the colour-print; he certainly might have accepted the French eighteenth century colour engravings. The wide field embraced in the limited compass of this book does not, of course, allow a very thorough treatment, but this scarcely explains the onission of Mantegna's name from its pages, and his list of modern English etchers of note is sery incom. plete and ill-chosen. But the Chats on Old Prints can be heartily recommended to the amateur collector, who may take to heart the lesson insisted upon again and again in its pages-that the market value of an engraving has nothing to do with the artistic merit of the print, and that it is possible to get as much enjoyment out of a specimen picked up for a shilling ortwo as from a hundredguinea mezzotint.

To complete the little list of books on the engraver's art published during the last month or so, mention should be made of a reprint, unillustrated, of Mrs. Julia Frankau's essay on Eightecnth Century Colour Prints, the first edition of which was issued six years ago as a sumptuous quarto colume. The new edition is published by Messrs. Macmillan at 7s. 6d. net.

To the langham series, edited by Mr. Selwyn Brinton, Hokusai and published by Messrs. Siegle, Hill and Co., Mr. E. I. Strange contributes an eminently readable monograph on Hokusai, The Old Man Mad zuith painting. The biographical part of the book, and to a certain extent the discussion of this most popular of all Japanese artists' work, must necessarily be a repetition of what we have been told by the Goncourts and other early writers on the subject, though in one case Mr. Strange advances a new theory by giving logical reasons for fixing the year 1812 as

BY GREATBACH, AFTER BEECHEY BY GREATBACH, AFTER BEECHET'
(FKOM "CHATS ON OID PRINTS")


PSYCHE FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING
the date of the publication of P'art I. of the Mangrea.

But the real value of Mr. Strange's book lies in his clear and concise summing up of the Japanese

CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA FROM THE MEZZOTINT BY ABRAHAM blootcling, AFter sir peter lely (FROM "THE OLD ENGRAVERS OF ENGIAND")
 method, with special reference to Hokusai's work, from which we camot do better than quote the following: " Trained from his boyhood in this technique, practically that of handwriting, the Japanese painter needed, above all things, a perfectly clear idea of what he was going to do before he took his brush in hand. His subject had to be reduced, so to speak, to its simplest ele. ments. There was no room for elaboration. On the contrary, his tendency was towards the perfection of a set of formulix which, according to the tenets of the various schools,
should express completely and simply the idea he wished to convey. The ruling motive of all Japanese art was concentration. To the expression of the one central thought, all subordinate or distracting detail was unhesitatingly sacrificed. Moreover, the themes of the painters were largely a matter of tradition. The tyranny of the masters seemed, until the intervention of European influences, as if it would be eternal and unrelenting. When Hokusai dared to paint in a style of his own, he was expelled from the studio. Because he persisted in working out his own salvation he has never been received into the hierarchy of lapanese art, save as a concession to European fashion-for reasons hardly

Alexander Gilchrist's Life of William Blake is offered to us in an attractive new form by Mr.

## Books on Blake

 John Lane, just at the moment when this weird genius is finding the appreciation which is his due as an inspired painter-poet. Blake as painter or as poet alone is incomplete-to understand the working of his great mind it is necessary to know his creative work in its completeness, and this new edition of what we have come to regard as a classic contains numerous reproductions of Blake's sketches, paintinys, and etchings, many of which have never before been published. Mr. W. Graham Robertson signs the excellent preface.

THE SARU BASHI. OR MONKEY BRIDGE, BETWEEN HI AND ETSU
HY HOKUSAI
(siegie. hill and co.)
understood and probably despised, could the truth be told-by Japanese critics.
"The whole matter, then, becomes one of mere caligraphy. Line, and the quality of it, is everything in all the Japanese schools, save that of the Buddhistic tradition, and even in these it has power. In the style affected by Hokusai-a blend of those of the Chinese and Kano schools-colour and mass play but a subordinate part. There is no light and shade, as we understand the terms, and but little modelling. Against these deficiencies is to be set an amazing dexterity of brushwork, which in Hokusai's hands degenerated-as the Japanese critics would have itto mere juggling uncontrolled. His mastery of the tools of his trade was such that he rose supreme to them. A stick, a piece of wood, the feet of a cock, were sufficient for his need. He was-if one may be forgiven a parallel from another art of our side of the world-the I'aganini of Japanese painting."

The ever-increasing recognition of Blake's dual qualities is no less remarkable than the long period of neglect suffered by his wonderful poems and pictures. At one time his name was thought unworthy of inclusion in a list of British artists, and the editor of the Edinhurgh Reviequ took umbrage at Cunningham including him in his Lives of Rritish Artists, whilst biographical dictionaries passed his name over with scant consideration. Now, as the editor of this new edition rightly says, every sc̀rap of Blake's writings is eagerly sought for and discussed, and the despised pictures are hurriedly taken from cellar and attic and dispatched to the sale-room, where they realise prices undreamt of in the past.

That Gilchrist's "Life " rescued Blake from oblivion is almost certain, for his previous chroniclers had with their faint praise done little towards obtaining for him his rightful recognition. Many lives of Blake have since appeared, but none can surpass this great
ork for acuracy as reards the main facts of his life.

As a useful supplement to this, the standard work on Blake, the Man and Artist, may be considered The Letters of IÏlliam Blake, together with a life by Frederick Tatham, edited by Archibald (i. 1;. Russell, published by Messrs. Methuen \& Co. at the price of 7 s . 6d. net, whilst from the same publishing house comes the first volume of Mr. Laurence Binyon's study of Blake, containing-in a sensible size - facsimile reproductions in photogravure of the greatest of Blake's fantastic illustrations, The Illustrations of the Book of Job.

Mr. Binyon's introduction, which deals in separate chapters with Blake the Man, Blake the Artist, Blake the I'oet, and the Illustrations to Job, does not pretend to be an exhaustive treatment of the subject like the two other books, but is of very distinctive value from the point of view of asthetic criticism. It is impossible not to take extreme views of the work of this inspired creator, and the only attitudes possible are either enthusiastic appreciation or, if his work does not appeal to one's emotions, condemnation as complete. Mr. Binyon is among those who understand the ardent spirit and the fiery imagination that underlie these drawings with all their apparent faultiness, the faultiness which is not only excusable, but is the necessary outcome of an inspiration that had no time to seek for mechanical perfection in its expression.

Of the twenty-seven essays which go to make Ip Mr. Augustine Birrell's fascinating book, In the

In the Name of the Bodleian found to be of exceptional interest to readers of The Connoisstur, written as they are 'y a book-collector and a book lover. There is,

"THERF WERE NOT FOUND WOMEN FAIR AS THE DAVGHTERS OF JOB IN THE LAND" $\quad$ YY U' HLAKE (FROM GILCHRIST'S " $1 . I F E$ OF BHAKE")
for instance, a delightful little essay on Fïst Eations, in which Mr. Birrell playfully chaffs the collector of such books, and en passant gives good advice to the young collector. Other pages are devoted to such diverse yet allied subjects as Bookworms, Librarians at Play, and Copyright.

The essay from which the volume takes its name, In the Name of the Bodleian, is both a brief little history of the famous library $a_{i}$ Oxford and a panegyric to its founder and benefactor. The book is a book to read and keep to dip into for an odd quarter of an hour, and therein to read of bookishness and the charm of books.

The Album of ten "Facsimile Aquarelle" plates in colours after famous pictures by Jean Baptiste Greuze, which has been issued by Mr.

## Greuze

 F. Hanistaengl, for forty guineas on silk, and thirty-six guineas on Japanese velhum, the combined editions being limited to 100 copies, reaches the high-water mark of excellence in modern colour work. The mezzotint, and the coloured mezzotint, have their own place in the domain of print collecting : they are works of art of delightful quality, but unreliable and indifferent reproductions of the works by the masters of the brush-free translations at the best. The Hanfstaengl prints render with astonishing fidelity the very texture of the canvas and of the artist's brushwork, and are, for prints that are not printed by a mechanical process, but are practically painted in on the original copperplate before each separate impression, astonishingly true in the rendering of the colour and tone values of the originals. The subjects are taken from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Galleries, from the Louvre, the Wallace Collection, the Berlin Museum, and the Munich Pinakothek.

## Farmhouse Oak Furniture

I H.Jte given the name farmhouse to the furniture illustrating this article because all the specimens came out of farmhouses, and none were purchased from dealers. The furniture was no doubt made on the spot by the village carpenter, and as specimens of what could be done two hundred and fifty to three hundred years ago by lacal talent, they are particularly valuable. The designs, no doubt, were copied from other sources, but the depth of carving and sense of proportion and modelling were from the makers own hand and eye. Contrasted with the fine specimens of furniture made for the nobility and gentry of Elizabethan and Jacobean times, these farmhouse specimens may seem rude and uncouth, but they belonged to a class who required strongly made articles for


By R. A. Gatty

daily use, and that is why they have endured in perfection up to the present time.

It may interest the reader to know where the furniture came from and how it was collected. More than thirty years ago I lived up in the hill country between Shefficld and lenistone. The moors in this district extend for many miles, and the Pennine range of hills attains an altitude in some places of eighteen hundred feet above sea level. No doubt at one time the heather grew on the lower grounds, but gradually the land was reclaimed, and cultivation went on till a point was reached when it no longer paid the farmer to proceed. Wheat and barley could not be grown at high altitudes, and oats were the ordinary crop on the moor edges.

Every one familiar with the moors knows those


BEDSTEAD HEAD OF FOUR-POSTER HILUSTRATED ON PAGE $4+$
great ice-borne rocks which lie on the hill sides, composed of rough sandstone grit. These were of great use to the early cultivator, for he broke them up for building stone for his house and the walls round his fields. Many of the farmsteads are as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth, and l was able to trace back the pedigrees of the owners in the parish registers which dated from that queen's reign. These homesteads were mostly furnished to a certain extent with old oak, and in one case the house had been altered in Jacobean times to allow an oak table twelve feet long to be placed in the kitchen. The wall had been taken out and a recess made, so that the table would not come too far into the room. On one side of the table, and built into the wall, was an oak settle to seat the

company, and oak forms were placed on the other side. I saw the farmer and his family and labourers all at dinner, and so well kept was the table top that it shone with a splendid polish. Upstairs in the same house was the four-post bedstead and the wardrobe given in the illustrations. The farm was a freehold, but at the time I speak of agricultural depression had in a great measure ruined the farmer, and his lanel was heavily mortgaged. The district was cut up) into these small freeholds, and it maturally followed they were the first to feel the effects of a fall in prices, especially as under the best conditions they were always struggling with an adverse climate. I have seen the oat stooks out in the fields in lecumber with the snow on the ground and grousepicking the grain off the sheaves.


OLD FARMHOCSE CHAIRS

In many cases the old oak went to a purchaser by private arrangement in preference to having it sold by auction with the farm stock. It was in this way I got together some valuable specimens, which represent the furniture used by this typical class of yeoman that has now vanished and gone. Some of the families had held the lands long before the time of Queen Elizabeth, and one case I know where the title deeds went back to the reign of King John. The farmer sold the oldest deed for five pounds.

Many years after leaving this part of the country I received a letter to say that an old farmer had died and left in his will that if his children ever sold his oak bedstead it was to be offered first to me, as I had often admired it. His son in this letter named a small sum, which I gladly paid, and though some slight repairs were needed in the bedstead head, that part was in excellent state. The foot of the bedstead was worm eaten and decayed and had to be renewed. The illustration of the bedstead head with its pilasters and arches surrounded with nail head moulding is the most elaborate, and probably the earliest of the bedsteads I have seen on the Yorkshire moors. The proportions are remarkably good, and the delicate incised work of the panels is beautifully done.

In a house adjoining where the farmer lived I found a sixteenth century sideboard, which in my ignorance

I thought was a piece of furniture made up from an old bedstead, as the two lower shelves were supported by four melon-shaped pillars, one pair of these with cup and cover. The upper and narrower shelf was supported with early Elizabethan caryatides. I am unable to give an illustration of this interesting piece, as I foolishly introduced two cupboards, with panels, into the lower part to make the piece of furniture more useful. Happily the workman who made this alteration, and who knew more than I did, told me he thought I should some day regret what I had done, so he had only fixed the cupboards in a manner that they could be easily removed. It is in this way ignorant people, and dealers especially, destroy original pieces of furniture. The public taste craves for plenty of carving, so when some old oak pieces are found with plain panels, they are instantly carred with designs utterly at variance in most cases with the date of the article itself.

But a still greater mistake is made by dealers. They persist in making the oak black with staining, as if the colour added to the antiquity. In nearly every instance of the pieces I have collected no stain at all has been used. The oak is of a deep grey tint, only I am afraid that hardly expresses the colouring which age brings to oak when untouched by stain or oil. Even in the case of an armoire which 1 got at a
mhouse, and which had been outside in the yard i, many years exposed to the weather, the colour of ke wood was very little darkened. 'This piece was ihustrated in the Notes of The Connoisseve a few $\because$ ars since, showing its perpendicular windows and a centre window of circular flamboyant pattern.

It is remarkable that out of a collection of some seventy pieces of oak, I have only one bit of inlay work, and that is on a chest. This elaborate style is found more often in the manor house furniture.

The Yorkshire chairs speak for themselves. They have not got the mask of Charles I. upon them, and are probably of a date later than his reign. They and the armchair came from a farmhouse, which also contained a very fine early Jacobean four-post bedstead. ledsteads were distinctly rare in this district, and I only got four. Two of these had posts and two were without. There was another I saw with no posts, the back of which was actually built into the wall of the room. It was beautifully carved, but the damp had affected it. The house, which was an inn, was right up on the moors in a lonely situation, and its heavy mullioned windows made it look decidedly gloomy. Scratched on one of the lozenge-shaped panes of a window, and in a quaint hand, were the words: "O ye beautiful Mrs. Dorothy W."

The commonest article to be got in old oak was naturally the dower chest, and the one given in the
illustration is an exceptionally fine specimen. These chests often ended their days as corn bins, and I have rescued more than one from a farm stable. It is impossible to look at a collection of farmhouse old oak without feeling how utterly incapable we are at the present day of producing furniture of such beauty of design and sense of proportion. Yet it was all the work of local men, who had no board school or school of art to train them. When I lived on the moors, Mr. John Ruskin came to stay with me, and he was much struck with the oak carving and wished to found a college up there, where men could go and think out beautiful designs in carving and architecture undisturbed by the rush and hurry of the present day. He believed that there could be no original work without long study and preparation, and that we had lost our power of producing good things by our haste and lack of contemplation. The good furniture of our generation is merely a copy of the old, and this holds true also in architecture. I daresay Mr. Ruskin was right, but the world moves too fast for people to contemplate if they are to succeed at all. We care nothing for those who three hundred years hence may handle our chairs and tables, so we produce what will sell now with a profit. It is, nevertheless, a remarkable fact that many of the old farmhouse bedsteads and chaits will command a higher price to-day than some of the best made articles of well-known furnishers.


OAK DOWER CHEST


Awity from the beaten paths, away from the blare and bustle of the city, Mr. Stephens, of Calcutta,

## Chinese

Porcelain in India spends most of his time among his rare gems of ancient china, the history of which carries one back into the dim and hidden past. Visions of Eastern palaces; the sound of weitd, eccentric, passionate music ; the tinkle of bell-bedecked, dark-eyed beauties in creations of shimmering silk; be-jewelled potentates lounging in all their Oriental splendour pass before us as we study these wonderful treasures in the world of china. The Hookah-shown


No. I.-hookah and stands
in No. i. - is of five sparkling colours and most picturesque in its dainty floral decorations, and has often soothed the troubled mind of august dignitaries in the Moorshedabad Palace, and wafted them to Elema, Mecca, or other spheres of ecstatic bliss. The Hookah stands, at the side, are in three colours of equal brilliance.

It would be difficuit to find a more finished or perfect piece of cock plate in famille-verte than the sample shown in No. ii. The unique little tea caddy brings to mind a favourite and poetic custom of English captains and officers who, on visiting China,


No. II.-famille-verte plate, bowl, tea caddy,


Sir Jostua Reynolds, finxt.
S. W. Reynolds, Scuip.

BACCHANTE WITH YOUNG FAUN



No. III.-peacock bowl
had their ships painted on china caddies by Chinese artists and presented them to their sweethearts on returning to England.

The octagonal inkstand to the right, in perfect preservation, is a much-prized relic of the ancient palace, for 'tis said that on great occasions the old kings and princes used this stand, which contained a sacred ink.

Contrary to the idea of bad luck which some superstitious Westerners associate with peacocks, the


No. IV.-CEIADON WARE
Eastern nations look upon them as birds of fortunate omen, and in these fine specimens of porcelain (No. iii.) we sec in the top bowl two peacocks who will bring innumerable properties to every food placed therein, and the Royal lamily of Oudh have often eaten out of this bowl those Eastern dishes of which the palace chef alone knows the mysteries of their composition.
No finer specimens of Celadon ware could be found than these four pieces (No. iv.), which are of true sea-green with a perfect glaze, particularly the


No. V.-underglaze porcelain


No, Vl-vase and ginger jars, mazarin blee
two incense burners. They were originally in the Summer lalace at P'ekin, but found their way into the outer woild after the Boser trouble.

In making their obeisance to the gols of wealth and wisdom, the mandarins of ancient China alway's used a peculiar amber-coloured wine kept in one of the quaint botles shown on the left of picture No. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. The three }}$ specimens of underglaze porcelain are handsome, and display an unusual artistic conception of harmony:
The vase and ginger jars (No. vi.) in the Mazarin blue ground have all the flowers and butterflies in their natural size and colour, and are looked upon by Mr. Stephens as exceedingly rare pieces.-Oifiner Banbrimge.

## A Madonna by Jacopo Bellini

The Uffizi Gallery has been entiched


MADONNA AND CHILD
recently by an important .Madonna, by Jacopo Rellini. This picture, which may be considered his masterpiece among the few authentic works from has brush that have come down to us, opens quite a new page of the history of his activity. Jacopo Bellini, who was, to use the words of a keen critic of the Venetian School, "a man whose eyes were ever open, eager for the most varied visual impressions," is unfortunately too poorly represented in the Italian and foreign collections. With the small Madonna of the Venice Academy, and the similar one of the Tadini collection al Lovere, the Christ ol Verona, and two or three works attri buted with little reason to the master. Italy could, before the acquisition of the Madonna for the Uffizi, boast of neithe many nor very signi ficant works by the


RETUKN FRON MARKEI BY TROYOX DONALD BEQUESI, GLASGOW

 DONAID BEQUEST, GIASCOM
founder of the Venetian sehool, whilst two new pictures from his brush have recently been identified at the Louvre and in 1)r. Richter's collection in London. This meagre material had to suffice for establishing the personality of this far too little known master.
Jacopo Bellini has suffered at the hands of late. His fame, which was great already during his life, and his name, which was famous among artists and honoured by the poets, have gradually: been obscured and almost forgotten, else it would have been impessible that mearly all his works should have been lost or destroyed. Of all his paintings at Verona Cathedral, at Ferrara, at Padua, nothing remains but the records left by Vasari and by some documents, and of his numerous minor pictures even the records are lost. The founder of Venetian painting owes his present glory more to the names of his sons than to his own work. Throtgh a strange irony of fate, contrary to so many artists whose entire life is a mystery, and whose activity is profusely illustrated, we know in his case more about the events of his life than about his artistic work. Thus the picture acquired by the L'ffizi, which is unanimously attributed to this famous master, is one of the most interesting and precious works that have recently been added to the public collections of Italy.

Jacopo Bellini shows in this Madonna all his individuality and all his genius far more completely than in the other two Madonnas of Venice and Lovere, to which it is so closely related in form and sentiment. Here appears already the personality of a master, formed by the School of Gentile da Fabriano and then influenced by the art of the Paduan School and of Jonatello and Mantegna. We have here all his sentiment, all his sense of painting, his special and permanent characteristics, his customary alabaster tone a little relieved by cold touches round the lips, the nostrils, the eyebrows; the same half-open, somewhat sleepy, straight and large eyes; the usual decorative motifs, the same harmony, the same colouring; but everything more alive, more varied and intense. The feeling, too, already very sweet and tender, is here deeper and more intimate, and the harmony of the colour corresponds to that of the sentiment.
Thus this admirable littie Madonna completes definitely our knowledge of his art; it compensates us for the loss of other authentic works, and outlines for us as clearly and exactly the personality of the founder of the Venetian School, which was hitherto hidden, so to speak, in the shadow of a profound mystery.A. J. Rusconi.

Avongst the many benefactors who, by the $r$ generosity, have contributed to the wealth of the $A_{t}$

## The Art Gallery of Glasgow

 Gallery of Glasgow, and to its world renown, the late Mr. James I Donall deserves to occupy a foremost place in grateful recognition. Mr. 1 onald was a native of Bothwell, his business life was spent in Glasgow, and the later years of his retirement were passed principally in London. He never forgot the place of his birth, and any delt he owed to the city of tilasgow hats been nobly repaid, not only by the pictures a nd other art objects included in his bequest to the Corporation, but by great Iegacies for technical education and for charitable institutions. Of a disposition as modest :s he was refined, Mr. I onald possessed a most delicat. and independent appreciation of art. The class and character of the works he acquired afford the most striking testimony to the purity of his taste and the accuracy of his judgment. Mr. Honald made no secret of his intention of bequeathing his collection of pictures to (ilasgow, and there could be no more fitting or worthy monument to his memory in the city where his wealth was so honourably acquired and so admirably invested. With characteristic modesty he attached no condition to the bequest beyond the hope that the works would be ex. hibited in a manner befitting their artistic importance and value. We are able to reproduce two of the paintings included in the bequest, namely, Troyon's Retarning from Market, and Turner's Italian Scene.The Adoration of the Infunt Saviour, which is the subject of our frontispiece this month, is the work of the early sixteenth century Our
Frontispiece Bartholomew Altar," and formed part of the Hainauer collection. The very clear and decided drawing of this admirable picture, and the light, enamel-like tone and quality of the colour point unmistakeably to this anonymous master, from whos: brush scarcely more than a dozen pictures arknown.

One of these is the famous St. Bartholomew triptych at the Munich Gallery, to which he owes the nam that now serves for his identification. He wa probably a pupil of Martin Schongauer, but mu: have continued his studies in the Netherlands, sinc the Madonna, the group of angels, and the St. Josep of this Aldoration are clearly borrowed from a triptyc by Rogier van der Weyden, which was formerly in church at Middelburg and is now in the Berlis (iallery.

1. kind permission of its noble owner, Lord fiit, ardinge, I am able to give the readers of T +w: Comvorsfeek a few particulars con-

The "Earl Goriwin " Silver-Gilt Cupat Eerkeley Castle nected with this interesting piece of old English silver, associated as it is with a great bistoric name. This cup is described in the plate-book at Berkeley Castle in this manner: . This was a fatomrite cat of Earl Godeein's from whith on ener mornins hu wied to quaff, but as the lescend runs, he nes. feiled amie his usumal iwsitwn and on that day thi sea swedlonved "p the thief of his estates, moid knoten as the Got. sime Sands. May the Lord prospor us." the cover of the cup is in. stribed inside: " Earl Gomain, roob, n'ce srilt for the present Iiarl of Berkeler's cominirof age, $1 /$-60." It is ubvious from the foregoing extract, and from the engraved inscription, that this piece of plate was for long believed to have been the original cup of the famous Rarl Godwin, but, alas: it is not so, for it is wident from the style and decoration, and other features, that the cup is formed from a silver mace-head of the $r$ ign of lames the 1 rot, the stem and foot
ling a later addition. No record exists of the c. appearance of the original, nor of its form.

It may have been in the form of a horn, with silver $\because$ unts, a favourite type of drinking vessel in the glo-Saxon period. A cup of this form with gilt 1. sunts may be seen in the Anglo-Saxon l lepartment i: the British Museum. Godwin, as is well-known, v E Earl of the West Saxons, and in Cnut's absence fi an lingland he acted as Governor of the realm. 1 was sent by Ldward, with Earls Siward and I.. ofric, to Winchester to confiscate the possessions ध. Emma, the King's mother, and the suggestion has bocn made that the "Earl Godwin Cup" may have
been one of her treasures. Like numberless exquisite and costly examples of the art of the mediaval silversmith, this historical relic in all probability was destroyed during the Wars of the Roses, or at one of the other troublous periods in the history of this country, when so much plate was melted and coined.

We must not fail to add the interesting fact that the House of litahardinge, which has held Berkeley Castle from the Conquest, descends in the


THE "EARL GODWIN" SIt VER-GILT CUP AT BERKELEY CASTIF male line from Ead. roth, the "staller" of Edward the Confessor, and of Harold, the son of (iodwin.-E. ALFRE: Jones.

The subject of our colour-plate by Bar$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Our } & \text { toloz i } \\ \text { Colour-plates } & \begin{array}{ll}\text { after sir } \\ \text { Joshua }\end{array}\end{array}$ Reynolds, Leicester Fitsuerald Charles Shanhope, Jifth Farl of Harrington, was born in 1784 . Entering the army in 1799 , he later served in South America, and was present at the attack on Bucnos Ayres. He espoused the Greek cause with Byron and brought the famous poet's body to England at his death. His elder brothers having died without children, he in March, 1851 , succeeded to the Earldom of Harrington, holding the title for eleven years.

Our colour-plate, which represents him in his early childhood, is a treasured possession at Harrington House, it bearing the title "Sprightliness." He was also painted by Reynolds in military uniform on horseback, this picture being at Elvaston.

Our colour-plate, The Birmingham Mail near Aylesbury, is another of our series of Alken prints; and we give as another plate, a reproduction of one of S. W. Reynolds's small plates, a note regarding which appeared in our November number.

Thr charm of Old China is one which few people are able to resist and in which most are able to indulge to a more or less degree, however modest

Old English Toilet Ware their means. But to the collector and to the amateur of Old Furniture in particular, there have been many difficulties to obtain toilet ware to give the finishing touch to an otherwise carefully thought-out scheme of furmishing.

Thanks, however, to the energetic co-operation of some of the oldest established English Potteries with Messrs. Heal \& Sons, Tottenham Court Road, they are now able to show an extremely interesting collection of reproductions of Old English Toilet Wares, reproduced from the originat designs still in the possession of the makers of the celebrated Wedswood, Spode, Copeland and Mason ironstone wares, as well as of other equally interesting reproductions from less well-known potteries.

Tht: decline in piano playing in the English home is uncloubted, but the progress made by the combination of the mechanical players with the finest Mechanical English pianos more than makes up this Piano Players loss. It is now possible to obtain pianos in any style fitted with the player for use by the ordinary keyboard or by the aid of the music roll, and The Orchestrelle Co. associated with Messrs. Broadwood, and The Angelus Co. with Messrs. Brinsmead, in supplying such instruments are without doubt greatly assisting a desire for classical music which has made such advances in England.

## "Eridge Castle and its Contents." <br> To the Editor of The: Connoissfur.

1)ear Sir,-Referring to the article "Eridge Castle and its Contents" in this month's ConnoIsseur, allow me to point out that the illustration of the model of the line of battleship on page 223 must be that of H.M.S. "Victory;" and not of H.M.S. "Foudroyant." The model is that of a "three-decker"; the "Foudroyant" was a two-decker (8o guns); the "Victory" a threedecker ( 100 guns).

The "Victory," as is well-known, brought Nelson's remains to England after the victory at Trafalgar.

The "Foudroyant" at that date was engaged in the blockade of Brest, and formed one of "those far-distant storm-beaten ships upon which the grand army now looked," but which "stood between it and the dominion of the world " (Captain Mahan).

She (the "Foudroyant") had flown Lord Nelson's flag, but that was June, 1799-July, 1800 , during the Lady Hamilton time.

Incidentally, I may mention that I have a letter from my grandfather (to his father), dated on the "Foutroyant" "cruising off Brest," written at the time of Trafalgar, and referring to that great victory.

Yours faithfully,
F. L. Mawdesiey.

Dec. 5/h, 1906.

## Books Received

The (Old Engravors of England, by Malcolm C. Salaman, 5s. ne ; Landscape Painting, by Alfred East, A.R.A., Ios. 6ul. ne' ; Porcelain: A Sketch of Its Natate, Art, and .1/anufacher, by William Burton, F.C.S., 7s. 6d. net. (Cassell \& Co.)
Chats on Old Prints, by Arthur Hayden, 5s. net ; life of -Huguste Rodin, by Frederick Lawton, 15s. net. ('J. Fisher Unwin.)
Crome's Etchings, by Henry Suldy Theolald, 10 . 6ul. net; Eighteenth Century Colonr Prints, by Julia Frankau, 7s. 6d. net. (Macmillan \& Co.)
Proverb Lore, ly F. Edward Hulme, F.S.A., 5s. net; The Old Cornish Drama, by Thurstan C. Peter, 2s. 6d. net ; A History of Oxfordshire, by J. Meade Falkner, 3s. 6d. net; In the Name of the Bodliant athl Other Essay's, hy Augustine 13irrell, 2s. 6d. net. (Elliot Stock.)
The Enchanted Land, by Loney Chisholm. (T. C. \& E. C. Jack.) 7s. 6x. net.
The Gem-Cutter's Craft, by Leopold Claremont, 15s. net; R'ossetti, by II. C. Marillier, Is, net. (George Bell \& Sons.)
I Disegui Della R. Pinacoteca Di Brera, by Franceso Mala. guani Valeri. (Allieri \& Lacroix.)
The Cathedrals of Spain, by Charles Rudy. (T. Werner Laurie.) 6s. net.
The Life of Williant Rlake, by Alex. Gilchrint, edited by W. Graham Rohertson. (John Lane.) tos. 6d. net.

Venice, by Pompeo Molmenti, zis, net; fïve /talian Shrimes, by W. G. Waters, i2n. net, John Murray.)
The Tozuer of London, by Canon Benham. (Seeley \& Co.) 7s. net.
Williamt Blake (Vol. I.), Illustrations of the book of Jol, with a general introduction, by Laurence Binyon, zis. net; Velasquez, by A. De Beruete, ios. 6d. net. (Methuen \& Co.)
Ezelynis Soulptura, by C. F. Bell. (The Clarendon Press.) 5s. net.
The Fïne Art Collection of Glasyove, with an Introductory Essay, by James Paton, F. I..S. (Jas. Maclehose \& Sons.) 42s. net.
/.eonardo da Vinci, der Denker, Forscher und Poet, by Matic Herzfeld. (Eugen Diedrich, Jena.) tom.
Ein Wiedergefundenes Bild des Tïtian, ly Hugo von Kilenyi. (Buchdruckerei Pallas, Budapest.)
Thomas Stothard, R'.A., ly A. C. Coxhead. (A. H. Bullen.) 16 s . net.
Mokusai, by F. F. Strange, 1s. 6d. net ; Oxford, by II. J. L. J. Massé, Is. 60. net. (Siegle, Hill, \& Co.)
Stories of the Jtalian drtists from lasari, ly F. L. Seeley. (Chato \& Windus.) 7s. 6d. net.
The Royal Academy Exhibitors, 1769-1904 (Vol. VII.), by Algernon Graves, F.S.A. (IIf. Graves \& Co, and G. Bell \& Sons.) 42s. net.

The Golden Days of the Renaissance in Rome, by Rodolf, Lanciani. (A. Constable \& Co.) 2Is. net.
I'ho's Who, ras. net; Who's Who Jear Book, is. ne (A. \& C. Black.)

Etchings of Hilliam Strang, A.R.A., by Frank Newbol (Geo. Newnes.) 7s. 6d. net.
/es Verribes de Iamienne aglise Saint-Etienne à Mfulhous by Jules Lutz. (Carl Beck, Leipzig.) 3 mks.
The Bithe in Wales. (Ilenry Sotheran \& Co.)
Staffordshirc Pots and Potters, by G. Woolliscroft and Fred. : Rhead. (Hutchinson \& Co.)

## An Unpublished Manuscript By Wenzel Jamnitzer

To the Editor of The Connoissevr.
Sik.--The unpublished manuscript of Wenzel Jamnituer (THE CONNOISSEUR, November, p. 192) is no unknown work of the great Cerman goldsmith. As it figured in the Catalogue of the Leipsic Antiquarian Hocrner, 1869 , it was described in this year in German prevews and daily papers (conf. "Beilage zur Ahgemainea \%eitung," Jan. 26, 1869). The London manuscript, named Schreibtisch, is really the description of a once existing writing table, which Jamnitzer himself had constructed and adorned with the named instruments (geometrical, astronomical, \&c.), for Jamnitzer was something of a Lionardo or Cellini. After Jamnitzer's dea the writing table was sold for 1,300 forins (Max Frankenburger, Beitrage zur Geschichte von Wemel Jambitzer and seiner Familie, No. 117). The Nurnbergian Doppelmayr ( $1671-1756$ ) in his "Historische Xachricht von den Nürnberger Mathematiois and Kunstlern," 1730 , p. 205, commemorates the writing table and the manuscript, which now lies in the Victoria and Albert Nuseum, but he does not say whether he saw still the writing table in nature or not. Of course, the precious London manuscript merits to be transcribed and published-1908 will be the footh anniversary of the birth of the German Cellini ; perhaps that will be an accasion for it.

## Yours,

Dr. Max Mals.
Sulscriber of Tht: Connolsseur since its beginning.

## "An Unknown Hogarth"

To the Editor of "The Connolsselr."
Sir,- I have read with much interest the note in this month's Convoisseur on a supposed alternative design for Plate IV. of A Rake's Progress. You state at the end of the note that this picture has neither been copied nor ensrased; but I am able to inform you that a print of it does exist.

The scene depicted in your illustration is exactly reproduced in a print in my possession, bearing the f.llowing inscription:-"The Covt. Garden Morning $F$ lick. Invented and engraved by L. P. Boitard. 1 ' Sish'd according to Act of Parliament, Octr. 9, 1747. ${ }^{1}$. e one shilling."
his must be a rare print, as it is not mentioned in $S$ phens's Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British .' scum, though a similar unsigned print, probably a c. of the above-mentioned, is described under No. 2877 ( 3 or 174) of that work, where the title is given as (: Mardise du Commun Jardin.
he question remains, whether the original picture can r: Uy be attributed to Hogarth. "Invented and e. aved by L. P. Boitard" would seem to imply that it lesign belonged to that engraver, who, according to I:: .tn, came to England in the reign of George I. and $\mathrm{d} \cdot \mathrm{l}$ in London in 1758 . Whether he was a painter as well as an engraver is not stated.

On the other hand, there is a circumstance connected with the print in my possession which points, though by no means conclusively, in the direction of Hogarth. The print oceurs in a collection of engravings made in the eighteenti century by Francis Vernon, Esq., a nephew, I believe, of Admiral Vernon, the concueror of Porto Bello. The earlier part of the large scrap book in which the collection is contained is taken up by a number of Hogarth's prints, sone of which bear Hogarth's autograph and seal, on the well-known receipt forms which that artist issued to subscribers for his plates. The print in questiol: comes in the midst of the Hogarths, and it is easy to conjecture that the collector attributed the design of it to him, for this is the only instance in which he has inserted a doubtful plate among the undisputed Hogarths.

I shall be very glad to give any further information in my power if it should be desired by any one interested.

1 remain, Sir, Yours very truly,
J. A. l)ODD.

South Hackncy Rectory, N.E.

The Brighton Arts Club held their anntal Autumn Exhibition this year at West Street from November and to the loth. The Exhibition was one of Brighton Art the most successful, both in point of Exhibitions attendance and sales, which this Club) has yet held, and this in spite of the very' unpromising weather. Mr. Louis Ginnett's pictures were much admired, and sold well. Especially to be noted were his Eivming, a Sussex scene, and his Nocturn of Venice. In figure subjects his /setta in crimson was well painted, though failing to "get inside" a very attractive but very elusive subject. Mr. Longhurst's work this year showed versatility and decided promise. The broader handling of his Sheraood Forest attracted attention; bui perhaps the really finest of his paintings this year was his bather, where the landscape was treated with a delicacy and distinction reminiscent of Corot. I must wot forget Coloncl Goff's admirable Ploughins on the Sussex Doans; while Mr. Bond contributed some vigorous studies of heads. The only sculpture in this year's Exhibition was a small "Ideai Head," sent by Mr. Selwyn Brinton.

The week following saw the "Sussex Women's Art Club" Exhibition in North Street, Here Mrs. Burleigh showed sone excellent fyrure drawings, among which I noted At the Tomb and The Troubadour; this artist is the wife of Mr. C. H. Burleigh, who had some good landscapes at the Art Club. Miss Norman's Italian scenes-In Tuscany and others-were to be noted at North Street, where Miss Adshead, Miss Earp, and Miss Ciburton had some good landscape work, $A$ liassing Shower being especially to be commended; while Mrs. Claude Frazer tried some clever night effects, and Miss Boddington showed imagination in her Forsaken . Merman. Here sculpture was represented by Miss Noman's Study of a Boy.

Otre colour-plate Almacks represents one of the aristocratic frequenters of the famous suite of assembly rooms erected in King Street, St.

Almacks
A Colour-plate James's, in 1765 . They were crected by a scotsman mamed Macall, who inverted his name to obviate all prejudice and hide his origin. Balls, presided over by a committee of ladies of the highest rank, used to be given at these rooms, and to be admitted to them was as great at distinction as to be presented at Court. The rooms were afterwards known as Willis's, from the name of the next proprietor, and used chiefly for large dinners.

Urow the reference shelf of every book-collector's library there has been up to the present a blank, no

## English Coloured Books. By Martin Hardie "The Connoisseurs' Library" (Methuen: 25s. nett)

 bibliographer having attempted a history of English coloured books, despite their ever increasing popularity. Now, however, this blank has been filled, for as a volume in their admirable "Comoisseurs' Library," Messrs. Methuen have issued a sumptuous manual by Mr. Martin Hardie, wherein can be learmed all there is to know of the subject.Commencing with the Fook of St. Albans, the first book issued in lengland with illustrations printed in colour, Mr. Hardie traces the history of colour-printing through its various stages up to the invention of the ubiquitous three-colour process. The art of chiares. curo, colour-printing from metal plates, aquatint, chromo-lithography, and the various other processes all receive their due meed of attention, the work concluding with a chapter on the collecting of coloured books.
lom the Essay on the Invention of Engraving amd Printing in Chiaroscuro, issued in 1754 by John liaptist Jackson, the first book printed in colour in England since the appearance of the Book of St. Alloans, up to the well-known colour-books of Messrs. Black, Mr. Hardie leaves no phase of his subject untouched, minor men finding a place in the record beside the great names of Ackermann, Kowlandson, and Alken, and almost forgotten processes receive equal attention with those of lasting popularity.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book, and one which will most appeal to the average collector, is that treating of Kudolph Ackermann, "the great presiding genius before whose magic wand so many pictorial books sprang into existence." "Always ready to welcome any discovery in art," Mr. Hardie
tells us, "Ackermann was one of the first to encourage the new art of lithography, for which Senefelder h.d taken out an linglish patent in 1800." His highest achievement, however, was the great series of books with coloured illustrations, published from 1808 onwards. Printed on hot-pressed hand-made paper, these books were illustrated with coloured aquatints, which in the history of book-illustration have scarceiy been surpassed. The first of these was the hicrocosn of London, now one of the most prized books of the mineteenth century. Following this came the //istory of the Abbey' Church of IWestminster St. Ieter's, then in 18 s 3 and $181+$ appeared the Kistorl of Onford, and Cambridge University, which in turn were fittingly followed by a history of the Colleges. So Mr. Hardie takes us through this interesting period in the history of books, carefully describing each book and making note of many important facts unknown to the average collector.

To Rowlandson Mr. Hardie devotes a whole chapter, and he also reserves the same space for that famous caricaturist's successors, Henry Alken and George Cruikshank, the latter of whom forms a link between the old school of Rowlandson and Alken, and the newer school of Leech and 'Thackeray.

Of especial interest, too, is the chapter devoted to Edmund Evans, hate Greenaway, and Randolph Caldecott, in which the delightful colour-plates of the latter that so won the affection of both young and old are sympathetically reviewed.

The introdurtion of the threc-colour process brings Mr. Hardie's excellent treatise to a close. From the point of view of the collector, this now all. conquering process Mr. Hardje contends is spoilt owing to its mechanical process. Opinions, however, will, it is thought, differ with his statement "that a collector may treasure an aquatint, a chromolithograph, a coloured wood-engraving, but a process plate, never." Moreover, Mr. Hardie continues with perfect truth, "it is extremely unlikely that the claysurfaced paper essential to the finest printing from half-tone blocks will survive for a hundred years."

In conclusion the author briefly states his viewon the collecting of coloured books, and the'? prices.

Four appendices are added which should be ' great use to collectors: lists of Baxter books, 1. Ackermann's coloured books, of books with Rowlan. son plates, and of books with Alken plates.

The plates, many of which are remarkably exac. reproductions, are in every way worthy of the book which there is little doubt will rank as the standard work on this phase of book-collecting.-W. G. M.

"MORNING DRESSES," MONTH OF NOSEMIBER, 1795.
FROM "THE GAILIERY OI FASHION."
By $\therefore$ HEDDELOFF, I795.
(methien de co.)


MR. JORROCKS (LOQ.): "COME HLP! I SAY-YOU UGLY BEAST."
BY JOHN LEECH.
FROM "HANDLEY CROSS, OR MR. JORROCKS" HUNT."
HY R. S. SURTEES, 1854 .


## Notes and Queries

(The Editor invites the assistance of readers of The Consolsseve who may be able to impart the information required by Correspondents.]
The Derivation of the Term "Globbered." To the Editor of The Connolsseur.
sik,-In this month's Convoisseur your correspondent asks the meaning of "Globbered" china. You may like to refer him to the explanation which I have given in my Pottery and Porcelain, published by Truelove and Hanson under "Notes and Explanations," in alphabetical order at the end of the book. "(Ilobbered" china was that which was imported into this country as blue and white oriental at a lower duty than coloured oriental. It was then coloured here and refired in rich and gaudy colours, with gold sometimes. A man named Unsworth, at the back of Hanway Street, did this work fifty or sixty years ago. Yours faithfully, Fred Litchfield.

St. George and the Dragon, by Benjamin West.
To the Editor of The Connoisseur.
Sir,-I cannot answer W.P.O.'s letter in Notes and Querics for November, but I may mention that in one of the Picture Galleries at Derby, I think the old Mechanics' Institute, is what is supposed to be West's Treaty with the Indians and also Abraham and Isatc.

Are these replicas or somebody's copies? Yours respectfully, Saim Lawrence.

Photographing Illegime Signatures. To the Editor of The Connolsseur.
Sir,-I have an old oil painting dated 1661, the name of the subject, his age, and the date are quite clear, but the artist's name on a line between them is undecipherable. I have applied to two or three !hotographers here, but they don't know any method.

I believe there is some slow process of photographing ancient parchments, which is used in deciphering jalimpsest manuscripts, but I can get no information itere. Possibly you may know of some other method. $\therefore$ rine of the letters of the name are tolerably clear.

Your obedient servant, J. J. Andrews.
Antique Chest.

## To the Editor of The Connoisseur.

Sir,-I notice that in your magazine a correspon$\therefore$ ent under the initials V. L. O. enquires about an a trique "Treasure Box," which is similar to one risceribed at South Kensington as of English seven$t$ enth century workmanship.

In a book I have, entitled Chats on Old Furniture, by Arthur Hayden, there is an illustration of a chest
of French origin, containing several secret compartments, now in the possession of Dr. Sigeson, of Dublin, which seems to be identical with the one in your correspondent's collection.

The illustration is on page 157 of the book.

> Yours truly, (Mrs.) J. M. Fisher.

Hoppner's "Sleepint; Nymph."
To the Editor of The Connoisseur.
Sir,-I should feel greatly obliged if you would allow me through your columns to correct a widespread error in connecting the name of my grandmother, the ist Lady de Tabley, with the well-known picture by Hoppner entitled The Sleefing Nymph, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1806 and engraved by Wm. Ward in r808. My grandmother was born in 1794 and therefore was only in her twelfth year when Hoppner painted this picture, and she was not married to my grandfather until 1810 . This at once disposes of the possibility of the picture being associated with her in any way. The mistake has arisen from the fact that the picture of The Sleeping $N y m p h$ was commissioned by my grandfather and the engraving is dedicated to him as follows:-
"To Sir John lileming Leicester, this plate of The Sleeping $N_{y} m p h$, from the orginal in his possession, is respectfully dedicated by his obedient servant,

Wm. Warl."
As a matter of fact a well-known model of Hoppner's named Miss St. Clare sat to him for the picture - she also sat to Northcote for the noted picture called The Alpine Traveller, engraved by James Ward in 1804 , and to W. Owen, R.A., for the engraved picture of A/meria, as well as for his picture called Expectation, in which she is holding a watch to her ear, and for several other pictures that I need not trouble you with. In each of these pictures the striking similarity in likeness is at once apparent. The error seems to have orginated in 1884 when John Chaloner Smith (British Mezzotint Iortraits) in his list of Ward's mezzotints appends a notice that (re Sleeping $N$ !mph) "this is said to be a portrait of Lady de Tabley," and my excuse for troubling you is that the error is repeatedly being duplicated in books dealing with Hoppner and also in catalogues of engraved portraits. Mrs. Julia Frankau (Lives of James and William Ward-1904); Mr. H. P. K. Skipton (John IHoppner-" Little Books of Art"-1905) ; and Mr. J. Chaloner Smith's son have all been most kind in acknowledging their error and in promising to rectify the mistake in any new editions of these works.

Yours faithfully,
Eteanor Leighton Warren.


Abrhough, as usual, sevemal sales were held in October, the new season did not really commence till the following month.
 On the first and second, Messrs. Hodgson disposed of a miscellaneous collection of books, among which were several works from the Kelmscott Press. These artistic and once highly-prized volumes experienced a great fall some three or four years ago, from which they have never recovered, and, perhaps, never will in our time. On this occasion Morris's /ocms by the Wey, 1891, bound in the usual rellum, with silk ties, sold for $\mathcal{L}=145$. In July, 1899, when the productions of this press, beautiful enough, as one admirer said at the time, " to take our breath away," stood at their height, as much as $£ 15$ was realised for a copy of this book in exactly the same condition as the one now sold. By December, 1903, the price had fallen away to L4. Curiously enough the Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye, 1892, has atways stood firm at between $£ 7$ and $£ 8$, except indeed at one period of very acute depression, when all books alike, the very rarest and most valuable only excepted, experienced many vicissitudes. The price realised on this occasion was $\mathcal{L} 825$. 6d. We must wait, however, till a long scries of the Kelmscott books come into the market before pronouncing any opinion upon their present position and stability, or the likelihood of their attaining something approaching their former position.

The Vale Press .Shakespoure, 39 vols., 1900-3, also declined in value shortly after publication, but now seems to be recovering itself. No set appeared in the auction room last season, but in October, 1904 , the price was down to $L 5$. It has now touched $£ 7$, a very noticeable increase. On the other hand Dante's Inferno, printed at the Ashendene Press four years ago, has dropped from $£ 12$ in December, 1905 , to \& 7 . The quoted prices are, of course, for copies printed on vellum,
the ordinary ones being worth about $£ 3$. The ups and downs in the market experienced by what we may call "fancy" books have been very noticeable for some years past, and there is no question that a very great deal of discrimination is necessary with regard to them. The demand for books of this class is never likely to subside entirely, though it is probable that it will ebb and flow, more or less erratically, for many years to come.

Other books which changed ownership at the same sale included Creighton's Oueen Elizabith, 1896, one of Goupil's Iistorical Monographs, £1+15s. (original wrappers) ; Bury's Lizerpool ant Menchester Rathouy, 1831, with 13 coloured plates, $£ 75$ s. ; a fine copy of Boydell's History of the Thames, 2 vols., $1794-6$, , it $1 ; 5$. (original boards, rebacked); an original copy of Kip's Nouvean Theitre de la Grandi Bretarse, 3 vols. in + , 1714-16, £29 (old calf); Loggan's Oxonia Mllustrata and Cantatrigia I/hstrath, 2 vols. bound together in old calf, $£ \mathrm{~T} 9$, and Sander's Reichenthachia, 4 vols., $1888-9+$, L 12 ios. (half morocco). The work by Bury, above named, rarely has more than the thirteen plates found in this copy, but occasionally three large folding plates are added, and when that is the case the value is greatly increased. Last season Messrs. Hodyson sold an example with the full complement of sixteen plates. It realised $£ 16$ (half calf).

Messrs. Sotheby opened their rooms a few days late this season, their first sale occupying four days, commencing on October 3oth. The catalogue comprised 1,336 "lots," and the total amount realised was less than £, $1,6 \infty 0$, so that for this firm it was not important. Dean Sage's Ristigouche, ant its Salmon Fishing, 1888, realised $£ 32$, which seems to be a record price. Dean Sage appears to have printed this work for his friends as much as for the public, since only fifty copies were at any time offered for sale. Another scarce, if no: scarcer, book which on this occasion sold for $£ 33$, is Mrs. T. F. Bowdich's Fresh Water Fishes of Grea. Britain, published by subscription in 1828 , twelve partat a guinea each. It is on record that Sir Humphre: Davy's copy, bound in morocco extra, realised $£ 76$ a the Ashburnham sale nearly ten years ago, while anothe
beught £42 not long afterwards. Among the many $0^{:}$: r books sold on this same occasion we notice Tissot's 1. Sainte Bible, 2 vols., 1894 , folio, Lio 155 . (large velum paper), and the same author's La Vic de Notre Signou Jesus Christ, the original French edition, 2 vols., folio, $£ 17$ ros. (ibid.) ; Pinder's Specurlum fersionis, printed at Nuremberg in 1507 , folio, with painted capitals and forty full page and thirty-seven smatler woodcuts by llans Schauffelein, supposed to have been a pupil of Albrecht Direr, realised 6.13 (old Venetian calf, rebacked).
The library of the late Mr. C. J. Spence, of North Shields, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on November 5 thand Gth, the $; 64+$ lots in the catalogue realising $£ 3,937$ i 3 s ., an amount largely made up of manuscripts, two of which sold for $£ 1,145$. These were both richly lluminated /fore of the fifteenth century, containing some very fine and brilliant miniatures in the best style of art. The most noticeable printed book was the well known and very scarce Seazen bookes of the Hitudes of Homer, translated by George Chapman, and printed by John Windet in 1598 , 4to, 'Ihis copy, which realised $£ 214$, was in the original vellum, but had a number of leaves stained, while others were defective. Two examples were sold in 1904 . One of them realised $\mathscr{2} 30$ (morocco extra), and the other $£ 291$ (old vellum). With each was bound up Achilles Shichd, also printed by Windet in 1598. The "Sicaven Books" and the "Slield" together constitute the first editions of Chapman's earliest translation of Homer, and were subsequently published together as Homer, Printe of locts. An extensive collection of Civil War Tracts, comprising 645 pieces, realised 281 ; a slightly wormed copy of the Vuremberg Chronicle, printed by Coburger in 1493 , folio, $L 19$ (half calf); the very rare /fore, printed at Antwerp on the $13 \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{h}}$ of June, $1495, £ 30$ (oaken boards), and some other Hour Books quite as noticeable brought larger amounts still, as they were printed on vellum. On the whole, however, this was a sale of a very ordinary character. One hook, though it had the title-page and three leaves dirnaged, brought $£_{7} 8$. This was Nathaniel Shrigley's The Relation of Virgimia and Maryland, 4to, 1669.

The sale of the late Mr. J. L. Toole's collection was dis. 4 pointing from many points of view. There was none f that keen competition which characterised the Irving . le in December, 1905 , the sum total realised for the hole of the effects amounting to but £722. The andred lots of books sold for an aggregate of 2447 , id were mostly made up into "parcels." Ben Jonson's .icry Man in His Humour, a prompt copy used by .e "Splendid Strollers" in 1847-48, made $\mathcal{E}$ II, the ghest amount realised for any of the books, and that is because it has been annotated by Charles Dickens. at for the fact of this small library of books having i. longed to an eminent actor, whose name and good alities are familiar as a household word, there would nut have been any occasion to mention it.

I selection from the library at Mollington Hall, Ciester, formed by the late Canon Blomfield, and
belonging to Mr. Guy Feilden, appcared on Nor. soth, and sold for rather more than $£ 500$. A copy of Lord Bacon's Proficience and Adrancement of Learning, ist ed., 1605 , realised $£ 14$ ios. (old vellum); Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicamum, 8 vols., 1846, 222 (moroceo extra); the Ettitio Irinceps of Herodotus, printed by Aldus at Venice in 1502 , folio, f 10 (old morocco, Renouard's copy), and the Edtitio Printeps of Thucydides, also printed by Aldus in the same year and at the same place, $£\{$ ros. (modern pigskiny. Of late years the (ireek and Latin classics have fallen very greatly in value, and the tinae lias long passed since books of this character were regarded as the head and front of every library worthy the name. These remarks do not apply with the same force to the original editions of these classics, and the prices named above are quite as high as would have been obtained at any time during the last twenty years for copies in equally good condition.

We now come to the celebrated Trentham Hall library, the property of the Duke of Sutherland, which occupied Messrs. Sotheby the whole of the week commencing November 19th. The catalogue, comprising 1.787 lots, was arranged in alphabetical order, so that the interest of the numerous Bibliophiles who attended the sale was evenly distributed. The first book to attract at tention was imperfect, but it neverthcless realised $\mathcal{L} 25$. This was the .Fsopi Appologi Size . 1 y/hologi printed at Basle in 1501 , small folio (title-page and blank leaf missing, modern russia). I'Architecture i lu Mode, a work printed at Paris about the middle of the seventeenth century, containing 157 plates disclosing a large number of architectural, ornamental, and decorative designs, made 632 (old calf), and a copy of the first edition of Lord Bacon's Instauratio Magna, 1620, folio, £:8 10s. (calf, leaf after "Catalogus" missing'). It may be mentioned that the prices realised at this sale, though good, were not sensational. Very few books realised more than 225 . Among those which did may be noted Berain's Orncments, a folio book printed at Paris, without date, $£ 76$ (old calf); another copy (see antc) of Mrs. Bowdich's Fresh Water Fishes, 1828, 4to, \&36 (half morocco) ; Ibarra's edition of Don Quixote, Madrid, 1780, 4to, $\mathcal{L} 26$ (old French morocco, fine copy) ; Coryat's Crudities, 1611 , 4to, a fine large copy ( $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. by $6 \frac{1}{\mathrm{in}}$.) with the printed title "Three Crude Veins," £ 36 sos. (russia, title cut into); Daniell's Voyage Round Great Britain, on thick paper, 8 vols., 4 to, $18 \mathrm{r}+-25, \mathcal{L} 49$ (russia extra) ; the first edition of Sir Francis 1) rake's Expectitio, with the four folding maps, 1588 , 4 to, $\{340$ (portrait missing, original vellum) ; an edition of Martial printed at Leyden in 1619, formerly belonging to Ben Jonson, with his signature, motto ("Tanquam Explorator"), and many notes in his handwriting,, 100 (original calf); Latterbury's Liber Moralium in Threnos Joremiac Prophectac, one of the earliest books printed at Oxford by T . Rood, $1+82$, small folio, $£ 154$, and a perfect but rather short copy ( $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. by 8 in .) of Shakespeare's third folio, $1666_{4}, £ 390$ (morocco extra). Two books, which realised high prices by reason of special circumstances, must not be overlooked. The first of these was Le Roy's Les Polifiques
d'A ristote, 1576, and another work by the same in an elaborate red morocco binding, bearing the arms of Henri III.. King of France and Poland, by Clovis Eve. This realised $£ 660$, which we believe to be a record price for a binding in leather. The second work was King Charles l.'s own copy of Nieremberg's Historia Nature, and some other pieces bound together in old English morocco, with the arms of the King on the sides. This sold for $\mathcal{K}_{39}$. The total sum realised for the 1,787 lots in the catalogue was $£ 8,777$ I2s.

Messrs. Hodyson's sale of November 23 rd comprised a library of old English books, removed from Yorkshire, and is noticeable cliefly for the extraordinary Caxton, which, notwithstanding its numerous defects, realised as much as ${ }^{6} 470$, and has now passed into the national library at the British Museum. This contained fragments of The Royral Rook (iol leaves), The loctrinal of Sitpicuce ( 53 leaves), and The Rook of Good Manners ( 60 leaves), bound in contemporary stamped leather covers, perhaps the work of Caxton himself. The internal appearance of this book was pitiable in the extreme. Not only had scores of leaves been torn out, but many of those which remained had been cut close to the text. There had been no method in this madness, and there was no uniformity, for some of the leaves were cut close, while others were intact. All that need be said about the book is that it disclosed a shocking instance of misplaced energy on the part of someone who could have had no idea of its importance. The only other books necessary to mention were a fifteenth century Rooh of Hours, written by a French scribe on vellum, and finely illuminated, $£ \not+\infty$, and a copy of Pedro de Quiros' Terra Australis Incog. nith, printed at London in 1617, $410, \mathcal{L}_{2} 7$ (half bound). This book is noticeable as being the first in English on the discovery of Australia. A blank leaf was missing and one was defective.

On November 29th and 30th Messrs. Hodyson held a sale of a very important character. It was sixteen years since a copy of the rare second edition of Spenser's Shepheardes' Calendar $(1 ; 81)$ had been seen in a London sale-room. This was in June, 1890, when the library of Mr. Alexander Young was sold at Sotheby's, and the price realised was $£ 22$ (morocco). The copy now sold was fine and perfect, with fair margin throughout (7 ins. by 4 ins.), the only defects observable being on the title-page, which was somewhat soiled and had the blank margin on the fore edge cut away. The price obtained in this instance was $£(80$ (old calf), while a very fine copy of the same author's Complaints, 1591 , went for $£ 86$ (ibid). What gave this sale its great interest was, however, the Shakespeareana. The first edition of the Poems, 16.40 , very slightly defective, but containing the portrait so often missing, sold for $£ 220$; the third edition of The whole Contention bettuene the two famous Houses, Lancaster and York, 1619, 4to, for $£ 75$ (morocco gilt); the sixth tio edition of Hamlet, 1637, $£ 107$ (unbound, a fine copy); and the spurious Shakespearean play, Sir John Oldcastle, I600, fto, which realised $£ 64$. A singular book by John Taylor, the

Water Poet, known as Heads of all Fashions, 1642, 4to, sold for $£ 28$. The woodcut title contains representations of seventeen heads, one of which is clearly that of Slakespeare. Lamb's Tale of Rosamund Gray, printed at London for Lec \& Hurst in 1798 , realised 293 . During the last three years only three copies have been publicly sold in London, the last of which-a fine uncut copy with the Birminglam imprint-sold for $£_{122}$.

A few interesting sales have been held in London during the autumm, but nothing of a sensational character calls for special notice.
 Messrs. Phillips, Son \& Neale sold on October 23 rd the collection of pictures, objects of art, and decorative furniture of Mr. John Dale, and many of these articles were purchased at the sale at Fonthill Abbey in 1823 . The most noteworthy lot was a portrait by Dobson of King Charles's Dwarf, which realised 240 gns. ; at the Fonthill sale this was lot 13 on the 24 th day, and it then sold for $7 \frac{1}{3}$ gns. A Rembrandt head of a young man brought 200 gns .
On November 15 th Messrs. Robinson \& Fisher's weekly sale of pictures included a number of works in oil and pastels by Wynford Dewhurst, R.B.A., which varied in price from about $\mathcal{L} 3$ to 31 gns .

Messrs. Christie's first picture sale of the season was held on November 17th, and consisted of the collection of works by modern artists formed by Mr. A. G. Pirie, of Queen's Gate, London, and Stoneywood House, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire. A total of $£ 2,34+35$. 6d. was realised for 159 lots, the more important of which were: a drawing by Sutton l'almer of a mountainous lake scene, 19 in. by $29 \mathrm{in} ., 1887,70 \mathrm{gns}$., and the following pictures: Sam Bough, Otter Hunting, 23 in. by 17 in., 1866, 46 gns. ; H. Dawson, A Coast Scenc, with stranded boats and fisherfolk, evening, 38 in . by 60 in , 186 ;, jo gns.; Arthur I rummond, An Interrupted Toilet, 32 in. by 27 in., 52 gns.; and several by Alex. Frazer, The Pasture Field: Midd-day, 10 in. by 14 in., 62 gns.; Old Well near Hamilton, 10 in . by $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., 58 gns . ; and Spring Time, 9 in. by 13 in., 60 gns.

The sale of various properties on the following Monday (November igtli) included two pictures by A. Achenbach, Ostend Pier, 20 in. by 30 in., 1872, 110 gns.; A Villa at Naples, 23 in. by 30 in., 1879, 142 gns.; W. Maris, Milking Time, 13 in. by 9 in., 205 gns.; A. Melbye, A Brig in a Rough Sea, 36 in. by 50 in., 1876, $120 \mathrm{gns}$. ; G. Chierici, The Peasant's Family, 29 in. by 42 in., 1875 , $j 0$ gns.; E. Grutzner, In the Monastery Cellar, 25 in. by 42 in., 1876,290 gns. ; and E. Voltz, Watering Cattle, on panel, 15 in . by 36 in., $1877,300 \mathrm{gns}$.

Messrs. Robinson \& Fisher sold on November 22nd some pictures which were originally in the collection of
the Earl of Wilton at Heaton Hall, near Manchester, bui the only one of these worth notice was a portrait, errincously catalogued as by Sir H. Racburn, of Sir Thmath Fgerton, Earl of Wilton, as Lieutenant-Commander of the Infantry Corps raised by himself in 1779 for lis Majesty's service, whole length, in uniform, standing in a landscape, 170 gns .
On Saturday, Messrs. Christie sold the modern pictures and water-colour drawings of the late Mrs. H. K, Hallam, of Oatwood Hall, Romiley, and from other sources. Mrs. Mallam's pictures included: R. Ansdell, Gathering Hochs on the Grampian Hills, 35 in. by 78 ins., 150 gns.; 1'. H. Calderon, Home after Victory, 48 in. by 81 in., from the Royal Academy of 1867,85 gns.-a great fatl from the yoo gns. which it realized at the Sam Mendel sale of 1875 ; two by T. S. Cooper, The Contrast: The beginning of Noaember, 1872, 48 in . by 72 in., from the Royal Academy of 1873,200 gns. ; and Waiting for Hire, 35 in . by 60 in ., from the Royal Academy of $1867,62 \mathrm{gns}$; E. Verboeckhoven, A /hightand Landscape, with sheep, dog, ewes and lambs, on panel, 26 in . by $33 \mathrm{in} ., 1863$, Ito gns.; and W. F. Yeames, The Fugitive Jacobite, it in. by 71 in., from the Royal Academy, $1869,100 \mathrm{gns}$. The other properties included an early drawing by J. M. W. Turner, Salishury Cathedral, ig in. by $26 \mathrm{in} ., 480 \mathrm{gns} . ;$ and the following pictures: H. H. La Thangue, /n a Coltuge Gurden; or the Sawing Morse, +5 in. by 34 in., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1896,110 gns.; (i. 13. U'Neill, The First Lesson in the Armowy: 7hrtost, ir in by 26 in., exhibited at the Royal Academy, $188=$, 102 gns . ; and Lord Leighton, Helen of Troy, 83 in . by to in., exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1865 , and engraved by R. Josey, 300 gns ; this realized 310 gns . at the Duchess of Montrose's sale in 1895.

I sale held by Messrs. Hampton $\mathbb{S}$ Sons, at Holland lark, W., in November, included a number of pencil sketches by Sir E. Burne-Jones which realized from 13 gns. to 27 gns . each; a small replica of the same attist's famous picture King Cophetha and the Beggar 1/aid, brought 290 gns., and his Madness of Tristram, 240 gns. ; D. G. Rossetti, Lady with L.ute, L15o, and a study by the same artist, 210 gns . ; and G. F. Watts, a small panel with figure subjects, 40 gns ., and a portrait of Professor Kairis, 240 gns .
¿IFTER nearly four months' vacation, Cluristie's rooms re-spened for the season on November igth, with the sale of the collection
 of old English pottery and porcelain formed by the late Mr. W. F. A. Wilson, the disposal of which occupied two days. This collection, which was notable for the large number of Staffordshire groups and figures it contained, also included a few examples of the Continental and Oriental factories, and it was in this last section that
the most important lot was found. This consisted of a Kang-He set of three equestrian statuettes of Chinese warriors, enamelled in green and colours, 8 in . in height, for which the sum of $£ 409$ ros. was given. Amongst the more important English items was a Derby dinner service of 142 pieces, painted with flowers on a dark blue ground, which made $£ 115$ los.; a pair of interesting white Bow statuettes of Kitty Clive and Woodward in the characters of the fine lady and gentleman in Garrick's "Letha," which made $\delta .77$ ifs.; and in the Continental section must be noted a Della Robbia plaque, with the Virgin and Infant Saviour in relief, which realised $£ 5+125$. Iti all, the collection, which was catalogued in 300 lots, totalled $£ 4,379$. This sale was followed on the 2otly by the dispersal of the Chelsea porcelain the property of the Earl of Enniskillen, and some English, Continental, and Oriental porcelain from various sources, amongst which was included an old Dresden figure of a lady wearing a crinoline and carrying a pug dog, wit inches high. This choice lot proved to be the gem of the collection, the final bid for it being one thousand guineas. It was brought to Christie's by its owner, who, quite ignorant of its value, was willing to accept a small sum for it. Manufactured at the Dresden factory between 1735 and 1756 , when Count Briihl was at its head, and Kandler was chicf modeller, the figure is believes to represent Countess de Kosel, one of the fair beaties at the Court of Augustus II., who was at that time Elector of Saxony.

Four years ago, at the Earl de Crey's sale, a Dresden crinoline group, only 6 inches high, realised $£ 1$, roz ros. Apart from this delightful figure the sale was not remarkable; the Chelsea items including a group of a lady and gentleman seated beneath a tree with Cupid overhead, for which 2,141155 was given, and the same sum secured a set of three Crown Derby vases and covers, painted with flowers on a white ground.

One or two notable prices were obtained at the sale on the 23 rd of the china and furniture of the late Mr. W. Clarence Watson and others. A beautiful old Chinese beaker, enamelled witlo panels of cocks, peonies, and other flowers on a floral groundwork, with black enamelled ground, of the Kien Lung period, made $£ 315$, and an old Worcester vase and a pair of Chinese powdered blue bottles, each made $£ 105$.

Some interesting items appeared in a sale held by Messrs. Branch \& Leete, Liverpool, recently, at Gayton Cottage, Heswall. They included a collection of Wedgwood medallions, which were purchased for $£ 1 \mathrm{I}$, a silver helmet jug made $£ 87$, and two goblets, $£ 225 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d .

Messrs. Puttick \& Simpson sold a large collection of arms and armour, including a portion of the collection of Viscount Wolseley, on the 22nd. The

## Arms and

Armour. most notable lots were a pikeman's suit mourer's mark B.H. and a crowned $A$, which made $£ 22115.6 \mathrm{~d}$., and a demi-suit of the time of Elizabeth, which realised $£ 27$ 6s.

A targe collection of plate and jewellery of the late Mr. J. L. Toole was dispersed at Willis's rooms on November 15th; many of the items were

## The Toole

 Sale gifts from His Majesty the King, Sir llenry Irving, and others, A twohandled strap cup of antique design, presented to Mr. Toole by the King when Prince of Wates in remembrance of Sandringham, 38 oz .15 dwt , made $£ 26$ 3s., at 13 s . 6d. per oz., and a pair of candlesticks, presented under similar circumstances, produced $£ 10$ los. The most notable lot was a watch-chain with locket and sovereign purse, worn by Sir Henry Irving at the time of his death and presented to Mr. Yoole by H. B. and L. Irving, which realised $£_{67} 48$.Messrs. Glendining $\&$ Co.'s recent sales of coins and medals have included an interesting group awarded to a private of the 78 th , the Ross-shire Coins and Buffs (Seaforth Highlanders), consisting Medals of the Victoria Cross, the Indian Mutiny Medal, and the l.G.S. Medal, with bar for I'ersia, and a Field Officer's Gold Medal for the Battle of Nive with the M.G.S. Medal, which made $\mathcal{L}+7$ and $\mathcal{L} 60$ respectively.

THE stamp sales which commenced in the middle of September have included a remarkable number of important lots, and everything points to Stamp Sales the present season being a record one.

Messrs. Glendining \& Co., who have held already about half a dozen important sales, including a portion of the valuable general collection formed by Dr. H. Hetley, have sold many high-priced lots. At their sale on the 2 nd of October a id. Transvaal with wide roulette, Gibbons No. 258 , made $£ 22$ tos.; a Victoria 1 d . green, rouletted, with star watermark, Gibbons 51, went for $£ 1225.6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ and for $£ 11$ was sold a United States 10 dollars, with the perforations clear of design on all sides. On October 16th and 3oth the same firm sold a Great Britain Government Pcls,

1891-1902, is., with sur inverted, $£ 30$; a British Cent al Africa, 1898, id. red and blue embossed, with the cer re inverted, $£ 43$; a sheet of sixty Transvaal, 879 , id. in black on (od. black, showing all the varieties, $£ 90$; a Hawaii, 1851,13 cts. blue, with top right-hand con er repaised, $\mathscr{L}+3$; and a Western Australia, 1854, irl. blue, with centre inverted, one of only a few copies linown, realised the large sum of $£ 180$. The chicf lits in the Hetley collection were a Tuscany, 1860,3 lire yellow, $\mathscr{L}_{2} 29$; a mint block of four Transtaal, 1887-10, $£ 5$ deep green, $£ 22$; a British Guiana, 1850 , 4 c yellow, on piece cut to shape, $£ 22$; and a Tasmania, 853 , 41 . orange on laid paper went for 2,28 .

Messrs. Puttick \& Simpson also had several successful sales, including the general collection of Lady MacLure and the British collection of the Rev. Arthur Ogle. 'Their most notable sale was that held on November zoth and 2 rst, which included, anmongst other important lots, a fine copy, though heavily cancelled, of that rarity a Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block Id. blue error, which went for $\& 50$; an entire pane of Orange River Colony, 1900, V.R.I. Gd. carmine, second printing, showing the different varicties, $\mathcal{L} 40$; a pair of Barbados, 188 r , id. on half of 5 s . rose, one with full stop and one with comma after value, unused, and with very nearly full gum, $\mathcal{L 6 6}$; and St. Christopher, 887 , one penny on $2 \frac{1}{2}$. blue, the rare small type, in mint state, Lzo. They also sold during September and October a Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire yellow, lightly cancelled, but with two small tears, which realised $\mathscr{2} 32$ 10s. ; and for a (ireat Britain Government Pcls., igor, is. green and scarlet, with inverted overprint, $\mathcal{L} 26$ was given.
Of the items included in the sales held by Messrs. Ventom, Bull $\&$ Cooper must be noted a Board of Education King's Head Is. green and scarlet, unused and in mint state, which fell to a bid of $£ 57$.

In Messrs. Plumridge \& Co.'s sale occurred the following notable lots:-A Great Britain I.R. Official, I902-t, 5s., Carmine, unused, for which $£ 21$ was given; and a mint horizontal pair of Board of Education, King, 5 d ., realised $£ 10$.


## Announcement

Readers of The Connoisseur are entitled to the privilege of an answer gratis in these columns on any subject of interest to the collector of antique curion and works of art; and an enquiry coupon for this purpose will be found placed in the advertisement payes of every issue. Objects of this mature may also be sent to tes for authentication and appraisement, in which case, however, a small fee is charged, and the information given privately by letter. Valuable objects will be insured by us against all risks whilst on our premises, and it is therefore desirable to make all arrangements with us before forwarding. (See coupon for full particulars.)

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Books.-Shakespeare's Works, 1792. - 8,565 (1) numee).-As your edition of this work is incomplete it is of mo special value.
The Journal of Sentimental Travels, $1821 .-8,582$ (wesford).-This book is worth $£ 3$ to 64 in good condition, and The lost Captain, or Adventuresof a True liritish $\operatorname{Tar}$, aboul $£ 2$.
Coins.-German Ducat.-8,546 (Tunbridge Wells). The gold coin, of which you send us rubbing, is a ducat of one of the German states, and is worth alx,ut ros.
Indian.-8,580 (Kasanli). -The silver and gold coins of Shah Alam you mention have no selling value in England, as there are practically no collectors of Indian coins here. We do not know their value in India.
Coin Testers.-8,587.-Old coin testers are very common, and are of little valuc. There were several sold at auction reemently for about 25 . 6 d. to 5 s. apiece.
Engravings.-"Cries of London," after Wheatley.-8,621 (Newcastie-on-Tyne).-The value of your prints depends upon whether they are original impressions, or anly modern reproductions. The former are extremely scarce, and their value is so great that a very fine set, printed in colours, has realised $£ 1,000$ at auction, and from $£ 500$ to 6700 would be a good average price. Condition, however, is everything, and a dirty stained set could not be expected to lring more than a few pounds. A good set of reproductions commands about 355 .
"The Setting Sun" (The Godsal Children), after Hopprer. $-8,645$ (Fowey).-A mezzotint engraving of this suljiect by J. Young realised of guineas at auction last month.
Frith's "Railway Station."-8.584 (Gravesend).-An artist's pronf of his engraving is worth $\langle, 5$ or 66 .
Rubens's "Festes Flamandes."- 8,600 (Croydon). A grood impression of this engraving would fetch about 30 ., hat one in the condition you describe is almost valueless.
"Cordelia," after A. Kauffman, by Bartolozzi.8. 14 (Sheffield). -The value of this engraving is about ( I . The in wo Bartolozzis you mention are worthonly 45. or 55. apiece,
"Give Me a Kiss,", and "1 Will Have a Kiss," dier Adam Buck.- 8,628 (York).-These stipple prints, fine state, realise alout 615 or 616 the pair. Your iwo rle prints, in colour, after Wheatley, hy F. Stanier, are "orth more than $£ 4$ or $£ 5$. They are rather unsaleable.
Hogarth Prints:-8,562 (Gillingham).-The first print you rile is known as "The Battle of the Pictures," and refers - 'Iogarth's contention that the old masters were unduly med, and contemporary work was not sufficiently appreci-
4. The second one explains itself. It is simply an elaborate ipt form used by the artist. Neither has any value.
.ngravings by Bartolozzi.-8,633 (Crewe).-Jutging
rour description, you possess two plates out of a book, only :nall value.
Ortrait of the Right Hon. Gieorge Pitt, Lord vers, after Agasse, by J. Porter.- 8,632 (Sidcup 1)-Your print is worth only a few shillings.

Etching of "A Beggar." $-8,564$ (Bristol). - It is imiille to give any opinion regarding your etching unless we $\because$ We do not think it is likely to be by Gainsborough.
'Nelson on Board the San Joseph,' after Thos. J. Barker. - 8, 57 O (Brockley). - Your proof impression is worth about $\ell$ t. The other two prints you mention are

Coloured Sporting Prints, by Pollard. - 8,582 (Wexford).-It is impossible in value these without further information. Please let us know titles.
Etching marked I.S.L., ${ }^{553}$ - $-8,485$ (Peckham).Your etching is by Llantensack. The subject has been copied, lut if yours is an original impression, it is worth $£ 1$ or $£ 2$. The arisist's works are rare, but not extremely valuable.
"Surrender of Calais," etc. $-8,510$ (Dunfermline).The prints you mention are worth only a lew shillings each.
Portrait of Robert Burns.- 8,529 (Hastings)- Your coloured etching is worth only a few shillings.
"Le Sacrifice d' Abraham."--8,533 (Llanarth). - Your French engraving is of no commercial value.
Claude Nellan.- 8,549 (Margate).-The engraving yon describe is one of the numerous works of this artist, and prolably represents an incident in the life of one of the Saints. It has no selling value.
View of the River Po in Italy, after Claude Le Lorrain.- 8,557 (Reading).-Your steel engraving is valueless.

Miniatures.-John Bell Smith,-8,595 (Hove).A quite unimportant domestic painter, who executed landscapes, trivial cotage scenes, flowers, and a few portraits. He exhibited at the Royal Acadeny between 1830 and 1865 (the year of his deahh) twenty pictures in all. He also exhibited ten works at the Suffolk Street Galleries, ten at the British Institution, and alout fifty in other places. He resided in Old kent Road, but was a native of Northampton. Nothing much is known about the career of this artist, and his work as a rule is ordinary and commonplace, and not much appreciated.

Musical Instruments.- Stainer Violin.8,538 (Thirsk). - Your violin, stamped Stainer, is unlikely to be a genuine one by the famous maker, Jarob Stainer, but is probably an ordinary factory violin made after his pattern. It would have little commercial value.

Objets d'Art. - Woolwork Picture. - 8,553 (Stroud Green). - Your woolwork picture of Landseer's Ihh it Still appears from the photograph to be a good example, but it is of a period not much collected, and its value will not exceed $£ 4$ tos.

Pictures.-Hondecoeter.-8,630 (Kettering).-An oil painting by this artist was sold at Christie's last month for 205 gns., but your example must be seen in le definitely valued.
Charles I.-8,506 (Norlhampton).-If you cannot forward your picture for our expert's inspection, send a good photograph, and he may be able to help you.

Pottery and Porcelain. - French Dinner Service.-8,578 (Folkestone).-From your photographs, the service you enquire aboutt appears to be by one of the Paris factories. The mark is something like that of the Rue de Bondy, called " 1 'Angouleme," and it may le an imitation of that. To form any opinion as to value, we must have a list of pieces in detaij.
Plate.-8,554 (Merton).-Your description is too vague to enable us to say anything about your plate. It might le Chinese or English, and 100 years old or quite modern. It makes all the difference in the value. Please send us a photograph.
Kockingham, Coalport, etc.-8,591 (Sution Courtl.From your photographs and description, we should judge your specimens to be as follows:-(1) Vase, probabiy a very line piece of Rockingham, value $\swarrow 15$ to $\swarrow^{20}$; (2) Pair of vases, appear to be choice specimens of Coalport, worth alout $£ 15$ Several people besides Turner of Lane Delph made anil marked stone china. The mark on your plate seems to be like one of Minton's dinner plates.
Chinese Blue Porcelain. - 8,636 (Blythburgh). - We cannot value your blue china unless we see a specimen, as it depends upon its age and quality.
Mason Tea Set.-8,616 (Birkenhead).-Your tea service of 37 pieces, marked Miles Mason, should realise aloont $\kappa 8$.
French Porcelain Clock Case. -8,254 (Durham).Your clock case, with ormolu fittings, is probally French make of about the middle of the nineteenth century. Its value, which depends largely on the quality and finish of the work, should the about $\delta 8$ to $\ell$ to.

Stamps.-Tasmanian $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. Green. $-8,543$ (Coal-ville).-There is no particular value in either issue of this stamp, the first, say, alout id., and the second about face value. The difference between the two issues is in the engraving, and it you compare specimens of each you will no doubt see the difference for yourself.

CONDUCTED BY A. MEREDYTH BURKE

## Special Notice

Readers of The Connoisseur who desire to have pedigrees traced, the accuracy of armorial bearings enquired into, paintings of arms made, book plates designed, or otherwise to make use of the department, will be charged fees according to the amount of work involved. l'articulars will be supplied on application.

When asking information respecting genealogy or heraldry, it is desirable that the fullest details, so far as they may be already known to the applicant, should be set forth.

Only replies that may be considered to be of general interest will be published in these columns. Those of a personal character, or in cases where the applicant may prefer a private answer, will be dealt with by post.

Readers who desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered herein should address all letters on the subject to the Manager of the Heraldic Department, at the Offices of the Magazine, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

## Answers to Correspondents Heraldic Department

821 (Slough).-Sir Robert Reynolds, of Elvetham, Hants, appears to have been the only person of his name knighted by Charles II., and it is very unlikely that he received the honour for the special services mentionet. Sir kobert was a son of Sir James Reynolds (knighted 28th April, 1618), of Castle Camps in Cambridge, and was a brother of Sir John Reynolds, who, as an officer in the Parliamentary forces, distinguished himself at the storming of Bridgwater in 1645 . Kobert Keynolds was one of the Commissioners sent to Dublin by Parliament in 1642 , and, two years afterwards, he became a member of the Westminster Assembly. Although he had refused to act at the King's Trial, he was appointed SolicitorGeneral to the Commonwealith in 1650, and in Richard Cromwell's Parliament represented Whitchurch, Ilants, becoming Attorney-General in 1660 . At the Restoration, however, he was pardoned, and on 4th June, 1660 , was knighted by Charles II. He married firstly, in 1635, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Deards, of Dunmow, Essex ; and secondly, in 1646, Priscilla, daughter of Sir Hugh Wyndham.

829 (New York). - The statement that the Virgimian family of Moore is descended from the great Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancelior of England, 1529 -32, is probably based upon an assertion in Foster's Pedigrees of Forkshite (West Ridius') Families, 1874 . According to Foster, Thomas More, the fifth son of John More, who was the only son of Sir Thomas, marridd Mary, daughter of John Apadam (?) of Flintshire and had three sons, Cyprian (or Cressacre), Thomas, and Constantine ; and of the last named Thomas, Foster adds, " whose descendants went to Norfolk and are now living in America." There is, however, no authority given for this statement and Foster was apparently in doulst as to the name of the eldest of the three sons. If a connection between those of the name in America and the family of the famous Chancellor could be established, it certainly would be interesting, as it is generally assumed that there are no descendants of the name and lineage of Sir Thomas More in existence.

835 (Dublin).-The pedigree of the Gorges family compiled by the Kev. F. Brown deals with the various descendants of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, one of whom was Ferdina ndo Corges of Eye, Co. Ilereford, whose offspring are stated to be "extinct in the male line." This statement is probably correct, but it is possible that there are descendants of his daughter Barbara, afterwards Iady Coningsby, who may be entitled to quarter her paternal Arms, assuming of course that she was an heiress or co-heiress. There are many curious, particulars relating : Ferdinando Gorges in Lord Coningsby's "Case of the Five Hundreds of Kingston, etc., Co. Hereford." The Case is a statement of Lord Coningsby's claim to family estates in certain "hundreds" of Herefordshire, of which his father had, in his opinion, been defrauded by Ferdinando Gorges and others, and Coningsby uses very strong language with regard to the marriage of his father and Barbara Gorges. He describes Ferdinanlo as "Captain Gorges, a Barbadoes merchant," and sugge is that the latter took advantage of his position as guardian of Humphrey Coningsly to bring about the marriage with lis daughter. The narriage was dissolved by Act of Parliame in after the birth of seven children, and she was still living in 1715 .

838 (New York).-The Rev. Tobias I angdon was one of $t$ e Vicars Choral of Fixeter Cathedral about the close of the sev. teenth century; he was also Vicar of Wwodbury, Co. Devo., and prebend of Endellion in Cornwall. IIe died in 17 t: leaving issue, and several of his descendants are still to be fot: A in this country. At Fxeter Cathedral some of his musical co positions are to this day in use, where, ton, is an inscript n which begins, "Under the stony covert Langdon sleeps." Cr e of Faber's scarce mezzotints is a fine portrait of the "Rev. $\$$. Tobias Langdon, a celebrated Master of Music." It is in:possible to say if this Tobias was a connection of Captain Toblis Langdon, the progenitor of all of the name in America, without going into the matter fully and making the necessary searche:



PORTRAIT OF LADY FITZGERALD
BY MADAME VIGÉE-LEBRUN
IN THE POSSESSION OF MESSRS. DUVEEN BROS.


Fsom (iams. borough and lloppner to Sir Thomas Lawrence, the third I resident of the Royal Academy, is not a wide sip, and with lawrence as with Reynolds and the other sreat exponents of the Barly English Chehool Mr. Pierpont Mor:an has been agularly succoful. He as obtained ? pictures aich are not nly mastercres of the tists early ad late riods, but rich reprent wonlen pually famous


MISS CROKER
BY SIR T. LAWRENCE, P.R.A.
for their beauty and, in different ways, for their history -
"Guod nom imber edax, non aquilo impotens Ponsit dirtere."
'The earlier and more imposing of the two portraits is the whole length of Miss Farren, one of the nost widely known and justly celebrated portraits ever produced in this country -a portrait which has at tracted thousands of ad mirers to Messrs. Agnew's galleries in Bond Street during Novemher and llecember last.

This is one of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's most recent purchases, the acquisition of which illustrates the old theory that everything comes to him who waits, and knows how to wait, for the present owner has long desired to add this portrait to his collection. The portrait of Miss Farren, for which the artist received what was at the time the handsome fee of one hundred guineas, was exhibited at the Royal Academy of $\mathrm{m}_{\boldsymbol{j}}$ ยо, No. 171. When it is remembered that Lawrence was only admitted a Royal Acadeny student in $\mathrm{I}_{7} 87$, and that he was but a youth of twenty-one when this portrait was exhibited, one can only ask if English art has anything to compare with this great achievenent. The Acadeny of 1790 was the last at which Sir Joshua Reynolds exhibited, and we know from contemporary sources that the venerable l'resident, when he saw the Miss Farren, regarded the continuation of the great work, which he had himself done so much to consolidate, as in safe hands. This Miss Farren was hung as a pendant to Sir Joshua Reynolds's famous whole-length portrait of Miss Billington as St. Cecilia, now in the Lennox Gallery, New York, so that the two great Academy pictures of the year are now the property of Americans. How, it may be asked, did the critics of the day regard the portrait of Miss Farren, who was then daily appearing on the London stage? The concensus of opinion was then pretty much as it is to day. One of the critics wrote: " lie never betore saw her mind and character upon canvas; it is completely Elizabeth Farren, arch, carcless, spirited, elegant, and engaging." Another pronounced it as "one of the most delightful portraits we ever saw," and many other evidences to the same effect might be quoted.

Many pages from contemporary sources might be filled with passages in evidence of Miss Farren's beauty, and of her great abilities as an actress, of the parts she created, and of her triumphs on the stage. liven the most rancorous of critics were united in their praises. The story of the portrait as now known to us is that one day when Miss Farren called on lawrence to sit for her portrait, she was about to remove her cloak when the artist was so struck with the attitude that he begged her to remain as she was, with the result that we have one of the nost natural and unaffected pictures of a beautiful woman in the long record of English art. Lawrence apparently made no sketches or studies for this picture, as none have beell traced. There is a finished "head and shoulders" of her, on canvas 30 in . by 25 in ., which belonged to Sir lirancis Grant, P.R.A., and was afterwards in the Reginald Cholmondeley collection, but this has little or no connection with Mr. Pierpont Morgan's great work.

Miss Farren, as is well known, marriced on May it, 1797, as his second wife, Edward, twelifh Eart of berby, for whom the portrait was painted; har younger daughter married the second Earl of Wiltom, in the possession of whose fanmily the picture $心-$ mained until quite recently. It is widely known from the engraving in colours to which the name of F. Bartolozzi is attached, but nearly the whole of the plate was actually engraved by Charles Kinight, under whose name as engraver it was published on February 25th, 1791, a few months after the portrait was exhibited at the Academy. At first known as Miss Farren, the print, after her marriage, was published as the Countess of Derty with the earl's arms and motto, "Sans changer."

The portrait of Miss Farren was painted and exhibited twenty years before the birth of the lady who, thirty-seven years later, was to be the subject of one of the very finest of the artist's last great pictures, now also the property of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Croker, who was born in $\mathbf{3} 810$, and who died at the great age of ninety-six in January, ryo6, was the daughter of William Pennell, English Consul in Brazil, and was adopted by her brother-inlaw, J. W. Croker, the politician. She married Mr., afterwards Sir, Ceorge Barrow, and at the time of her death was perhaps the last of Sir Thomas Lawrence's long list of sitters. This portrait of Miss Croker was exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1827 , and was, with that of Mrs. Peel, the sensation of the year. The portrait, says Williams in his Life of Lazerence, "must ever be admired as a picture of a lovely object. Youth, beauty, and intellectual viracity seem to live upon the canvas in their freshness of gaiety and fashion, and of joyous health, and all the idea of art and of the painting are absorbed in the charmed fancy of the prototype." Haydon, the historical painter, declared it to be "the finest in the world." The picture has frequently been exhibited, in I .ondon and elsewhere, and it was one of the chief attractions in the English section of the l'aris Exhibition of 1900 , to which it was lent by the present owner. It is, however, most generally known through Simuch Cousins's very fine merzotint published in 18:8, an's by the innumerable reproductions, good, bad, am indifferent, which have appeared in various quarte during the last seventy-five years. We get severi: references to Miss Croker when a child in " $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{h}$ Croker l'apers"; her later years were spent in work of charity in the neighbourhood of East Molese? where she lived and where she died.

If Mr. Pierpont Morgan's third example of I awrem is less imposing than the other two, it is, at all event almost as interesting. It is a crayon drawing of $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{r}}$


MISS FARREN
BY SIK T. LAWRENCE, P.K.A.

Siddons, the famous actress, with both of whose two daughters the artist was in love, the story of which has recently been told at length in a substantial volume edited by Mr. Knajp. The portrait of Mrs. Siddons is signed with the artist's initials, and dated May, $179^{8}$, and is identical with the portrait of her which was lithographed by R. J. Lane in 1830 , except that the latter is dated a year earlier, i.e.,

School; but he did much good work, and was exhibi-. ing at the Royal Academy from 1769 to 1785 . He is chiefly known as the painter of fancy subjects, but many of his portraits have a very high order of meri. 'Iwo portraits by this artist recently acquired by M : Pierpont Morgan reveal a genius which few students of English art would credit Peters with possessin:The companion pair of portraits of Kitty Fisher, who


MRS. JORDAN
HY M. W. PETERS, R.A.
1797. The earlier drawing is inscribed by the artist "For Miss Siddons," and it is not unreasonable to assume that Mr. Pierpont Morgan's drawing was done for the younger sister. Mrs. Siddons is represented to half figure, face in profile only, with white dress, pink waistband, and white cap, she wears a long gold necklace, from which a cameo is suspended.

The Rev. Nathew William Peters, R.A., who was compared by Peter Pindar to "Luke the Saint," a " man of Gospel, art, and paint," does not to-day hold a very high rank among the artists of the Early linglish
sat to Sir Joshua so many times, and who died in $\mathbf{1 7 7 1}$ at the early age of about 26 , "a victinı, cosmetics," and of Mrs. Jordan, whose fresh all buoyant personality has been handed down to us 1 . Romney-these two portraits, we say, are worthy ', rank with the work of either Hoppner or Romne They prove, so far as such things can prove, that $h .1$ Peters devoted his great talents to portrait painti.3 instead of wasting his time on historical subjec. he would to-day rank among the great nuast * of the Early English School. Although they nt is form a companion pair of portraits, some years mit

## Mr. /. Pierpont Morgan's Pictures

h.: intervened between the painting of the portrait of Sitty Fisher and that of Mrs. Jordan, for the former ducl when the latter was only about nine years of age. Prolably Peters kept the Kitty Fisher in his studio for many years, and when Dorothy Jordan sat to him he made her portrait a companion one to that of Keynolds's famous model. They are both drawn to waist: Kitty Pisher is in a low creamywhite dress and brown striped orer-dress, and wears a grey hat trimmed with black lace. Mrs. Jordan is also in low dress, with creamy - brown bodice and dulli-red cloak, her large brown hat is tilted over her forehead, and rerowned with a lamach of black feathers.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan posses. ses two tine examples of Sir Henry Raehurn, R.A., hoth nearly inll-length igures of adies. One of $\therefore$ ese ladies is considera-
e historic inrest. J.ady

- aitland, the daughter of Daniel Connor, of Bally. icken, Cork, was the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir cderick I. Maitland (to whom she was married 1804), who was captain of the "Bellerophon" the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte on board at ship on July 14th, 1815. Napoleon admired a miature of the captain's wife, and when he saw : lady herself he exclaimed, "Ma foix, son por, tit ne la flatte-pas : elle est encore plus jolie que l.ii." The story is told in Maitland's "Narrative of tinc Surrender of Napoleon." Kaeburn painted this


By JOHN RUSSELL, R,A.
portrait, which was exhibited at Messrs. Agnews in the autumn of 1905 , in 1817 ; it shows lady Maitland seated in a landscape, under a tree, in white dress, with slate-coloured shawl round her shoulders, wearing a gold neck-chain from which is suspended a pearl or very small locket. The portrait remained in the family until quite recently. The second Ratburn represents Miss Jane Ross, daughter and heiress of William Ross, Esq. of Shandwich, Ross-shire, and wife of John Cockbusn, Esq. ; this lady is also represented seated in a landscape under a tree, in low white dress, with slate coloured over dress trimmed with black lace. This portrait was one of the attractions of llessrs. Agnew's exhibition of November and 1) ecember, 1906.

Two interesting examples in pastel of John Russell, R.A., may be here mentioncal. . portrait of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist (176.4-1841), whose interesting "Iife and Times" affords many entertaining sidelights on the manners and customs of the period in which he was an active playwright. Russell's portrait of him is signed and dated 1790, and was executed for Dr. Bowes; it is a head and shouklers. The subject is wearing a dark bluish grey coat, with white neckerchief, the hair slightly powdered. It has always been regarded as a portrait of the artist himself, but this is an error, as it is totally distinct from any other likeness of him, and the
various theatrical and other cuttings on the back of the picture puite dispose of the theory with regard to Russell, whose passion for Methodist principles was of a distinctly aggressive type. This portrait remained the property of Topham's descendants until it was acquired by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who purchased from the same collection the group, by the same artist, of The Topham Fomily, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1791 as a Portrait of a Lody and three Children. The lady is Mrs. Wells, the famous actress, who created the character of "Cowstip" in O'Keefe's "Agrecable Surprise," ${ }_{7}$ 8 $_{1}$; she was painted by most of the leading artists of her day-by Reynolds, Romney, and J. R. Smith. The three children (afterwards Mrs. Worksop, Mrs. Aclom, and Mrs. Bowes) were hers by Edward Topham ( 1758.1820 ), a celebrated man about town and playwright, who derived perhaps more fame as editor of The World than for his plays. Mrs. Wells was undoultedly a very beautiful woman, and a popular rather than a great actress; she married a Moorish

Jew named Sumbel, and died about 1826; her con nection with Topham is told at considerable length and with unnecessary fulness in the "Memoirs" on her own erratic career, which she published in 181r. It is an engaging group of child-life, one of the best, indeed, of this master. Until 1894 it was the property of Rear-Admiral Henry A. Trollope, grandson of the second eldest child in the group.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan possesses an excellent example of Angelica Kauffmann, one of the only two women who have been elected to the full honours of R.A. It is a portrait of Ame, youngest daughter of Sir John Miller, fourth Baronet, and wife of (ieorge, thirll Earl of Alhemarle: she is in a low pink dress, which is nearly entirely concealed by a creamy-white mantle, and wears a pink cap with white lace. This picture was painted in 1773, and remained at Quiddenham Hall, Norfolk, until a few years ago. It has only once been exhibited, namely, at the Old Masters in 1873 .


THE TOPHAM FAMILY
BY JOHN RUSSEI.L, R.A.


## Elizabethan Furniture

It has been justly observed that the great revolution in Art which began about the end of the fifteenth century, and which convulsed in determined sequence every nation of Europe, did not really subside until the middle of the nimeteenth century, when the national styles of the different countries of modern Europe were revived. Viewed in general, art is a tumultuous, ever-restless struggle towards the perfect beauty, ranging from the classic antique ideal of simple flowing lines and severest grace, through the old throes of ornament to the inevitable climax of superabundant ormament-and the consequent eye-weariness-which is in turn rejected and eclipsed.

The access of artistic vitality, pulsing through Europe, came at last to England, and we have it on eminent authority that Henry VIlI., in introducing new artists to instruct and improve his people, finally achjeved a mixture of Gothic, Italian and l'lemish omament, resulting in the style which is known as Tudor. The Elizabethan examples of 'Tudor decoration which have come down to us are rich and decorative in the extreme. There is no room for doubt that the work of the flemish carvers influenced very greaily the tastes and methods of the English craftsmen: experts tell us that while the nationad characteristics are preserved, the school of Elizabethan omament can be readily distinguished from foreign products of the period by a certain quaint and unscholarly originality introduced into the treatment of accessories.

Houses of any pretension in the time of Elizabeth were invariably panelled in oak, and, when carved in the best style of Elizabethan Renaissance, are very

## By George Cecil

rich in design and handsome in result. There is a distinct tendency to run to tall pilasters, with flutines of oak, and Ionic capitals. Mr. Litchfield draw. attention to an interesting point in his comprehensive book on furniture, which I take the liberty of quoting:"While we are on the subject of panelling, it may be worth while to point out that with regard to ald English work of this date, one may safely take it for granted that where the pilasters, frieze, and frame work are enriched, and the panels plain, the work was designed and made for the house; but when the panels are carved and the rest plain, they were bought, and then fitted up by the local carpenter."

The characteristics of Elizabethan wood-work are well-marked: the Tudor rose, the inter-laced strap work, the fluted columns and terminal figures, with trophies of fruit and flowers, are unmistakeable. The interlaced strap work, in especial, is distinctive, and very interesting; it is generally carved in low relief, and, in some cases, encircles the shafts of the columns as a decoration. One of the finest examples of woodwork of the period in question is, perhaps, the carved oak screen of the Middle 'lemple Hall, and collectors and Art-lovers who take the trouble to go and seet it will be liberally rewarded for their zeal. Indeed, it would be impossible to set that stately picce of carving in a more appropriate surrounding:-the lofty double hammer beam roof, black with age and tower ing almost out of sight, grim and cobwebbed and misty; the splendid walls, panelled in the Templar: Coats of Arms; the long perspective of iron torchholders; the severe and sombre lines of low oak tables; all go to produce an impression of vastness,


No. I,-Drsw, or shovel-board table, in the possession of mr. arthur l. radford
a magnificence of scholarly srontude, which is accentuated at one end by the great Van dike of historic fame, and at the other by the screen under discussion. In such surroundings the carved woodwork, glonsed to a brilliant red-brown-like a ripe October chestnut, shows to the greatest advantage, and it has the peculiar interest attaching to old things in not only displaying the taste and skill, but in also breathing something of the atmosphere of its period. The carving is very rich and bold; there is a little of the interlaced strap work in low relief; and some of the fluted columns which bespeak that wave of Renaissance influence of which 1 have spoken, and which mingle oddly enough with the bold and essentially English character of the fruit, foliage and ligures. Some of the Midthe Temple carving reminds one irresistibly of Grinling Gibbons' work, though he, of course, flourished more than a century later.


No. II.-Elizabethan chaik, found at chelsea

The Eilizabethan style of architecture has a beauty all its own. There are one or two parts of England which abound with specimens of the long, low-gabled, halftimbered houses of that period, generally set amid historic elms and vaks, and startling the traveller with their irilliant stripes of black and white. Worcestershire, especially, seems to preserve many of these relics of Tudor days; in fact, I know of many half-timbered Elizabethan houses in and about Droitwich, Saltwarpe, and Ombersley. They are largely built of oak, and are oakpanelled, and, in some charming instances. dppropriately furnished some are set like antique gems amid the vivid orchard acreage and hilly pasture-land of that delightful county, streaked with the siber Severn, and rimmed by the blue Malvern Hills. Historic specimens of Elizabethan furniture give us chiefly hall screens, large four-poster beds heavily:


No. III.-yorkshire settle, from mr. walter withall's collection
carved and richly decorated, tables, chests, chairs, and handrome carsed chimneypieces, covering the wall from floor to ceiling, and making a handwome leature in the room. It secms, moreover, to have been in the Tudor time that the arras, with its awkward weaknesses for clust, dratughts, and cavesdropping, gave place to the handsomer and cosier, and distinctly more healthy oak-pancelling. In inagining a room of the time under discussion, it must not be forgotten that the sombre, almost funereal effect, has been acquired by age, and that when new it


No. IV.-joint, or coffin stool
must have been considerably lighter, if, to our modern taste, less pleasing. The sheives would be decorated by the wealthy classes with Oriental china, brass, pewter and pietures, and from the oak-beamed ceiling, in some cases, were suspended crystal chandeljers.
'The minstrels' gallery, which was a feature of the times, gave the native carver and carpenter an excellent opportunity for displaying much skitl. A finely carved specimen of the minstrels' gallery of this period is to be seen in that fine old house near Worcester Cathedral, prized greatly by its owner for its romantic and historic association with the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The staircase of the Charterhouse and the woolwork
casual observer of old English furniture is its immense solidity. It was made for centuries, and not for a time: and a pleasant study in contrast would be to furnish one room in good examples of Tudor oak, and another in Empire flimsies, showy, ostentatious, and unsubstantial. It is, in fact, worth noting that at the period when Elizabethan furniture was made, the artisans employed were not bound to finish their task within a given time-chairs, stools, tables, cabinets, and settles were a luxury to be found only in the homes of those who were well-todo, with the result that the demand was a small one.

The illustrations used in this article are both interesting and valuable, showing as they do admirable:


No. V.-draw table with triple column, in the possession of mr. walter withall


No. Vi.-blizabethan bench. reproduced by permassion of mr, w. withale

Chelsea. No. iii. shows a remarkably line specimen of a Yorkshire settle, which was discovered in a public-house at Ripponden, on the borders of lorkshire and Lancashire, and No. iv. is a joint, or coffin-stool, socalled because it was the custom to use two of these stools for the purpose of supporting a cotfin, one being placed at either examples of the period under review. Amongst the rarious collectors who are the fortunate possessors of furniture of the Elizabethan style, and who have been kind enough to allow photographs of their examples to be reproduced in The Connolsseur, are Mr. Arthur 1. Radford, of The Cedar House, Hillingdon, whose private collection of antiquities ranks with the best in England, Mr. Walter Withall and Mr. Edward Frampton, the well-known stainedglass artist and fresco painter. No. i. shows a fine example of a draw-table, or shovel-board, from levon, which was formerly the property of the Irake family of Nutwell Court, 1)evon, and which is stated to have once belonged to Sir lirancis Drake. It is in the collection of Mr. Radford. Of Plemish origin, it is very similar to the one which is to be seen in the Stadt House, Haarlem, Holland; is: dimensions are seven feet long, two feet eight inches wide, two feet nine inches high, drawing to elceen feet three inches. No. ii. is a chair found at


No. Il.-panels of an eltzabethan cabinet, in tie possession of mr. edward frampton
end. Nos. v. and vi. show a draw-table with the triple column and a bench. For the benefit of those who are not up in the subject, it may be as well to explain that these drawtables are so-called because the two underleaves draw out, thus enabling the host to seat an additional number of guests. The above examples are from Mt. Withall's interesting collection of curios, a collection which includes some valuable pictures by old and modern


No. VIII.--CARYatides of mr. Frampton's cabinet
masters,
several Peascod breastplates, a Charles II. demi-suit of armour, a genuine silver nef, a James I. loving cup, and many fine pieces of furniture - chiefly cabinets and stools.

Nos. vii. and viii. are of portions of Mr. l'rampton's beautiful Elizabethan cabinet, which was unearthed at a farmhouse in the North of England. They give the reader some idea of the panels, the central figure in the decoration being a cherub's head of the Grinling Gibbons' school. Particularly fine are the caryatides, which, by the way, are decorative rather than constructional, and which turn on an iron
pin. No. ix. shows the "Wadham" table, from the collection of Mr. Arthur L. Radford; it is a typical English Elizabethan draw-table, differing from the other examples shown in that it draws from one end only. It is seven feet six inches long, three feet high, and two feet eleven inches wide, its total length when extended being eleven feet. This table was brought from Scotts, Itton, Somerset, a small Elizabethan house, now used as a farmhouse, and which still contains a considerable amount of oak panelling in the chief rooms on the ground floor. This parelling has a finely carved cornice of foliage and grotesques, and on the consoles, or brackets, of the pilasters there is alternately the crest of Wadham, the stag's antlers and rose between, and the eagle and bars of Walrond. The date of the workmanship would be contemporary with the l'ounder of Wadham College, Oxford, Nicholas Wadham, of Merefield, Ilton, and from the fact that the panelling is not in sith, but has at some time been cut to fit the rooms, there is little doubt that when Merefield was pulled down, this panelling and the tables were moved to Scotts. John Wyndham (from whom the property descended to the Earls of Egremont,
and who married lilorence, sister of Nicheras Wadham), disliking the situation of Merefield, whech was in a wood, caused the house to be puled down, and built with part of the materials used in the old house, a farmhouse, known as Woodhouse, and an almshouse at Ilton. There now remains of the mansion of Merefield only a piece of an old wall, surrounded by a moat. The table had to be taken to pieces to enable its present owner to get it out of the panelled room in which it had rested for nearl; three hundred years, having been placed there when Merefield was destroyed about the year 1612. The table was, without doubt, the hall-table of Merefield, and when that place was destroyed, served the same purpose at the humbler abode of Scotts. Having been always well cared for it is in an excellent state of preservation. There was a smaller draw-table at Scotts, but this was removed over twenty years ago, and Mr. Radford has been unable to trace it. Mr. Radford is also the fortunate possessor of another West Country draw-tabie from Devon, a smaller one, which measures five fect in length, two feet eight inches in width, two feet nine inches in height, drawing, at each end, to seven feet three inches.


No. IX.-THE "wadham" table, in the possession of mr. arthur l. radford



MRS. MARK CLRRIE, HY GEORGE ROMXEY
NATIONAL GALIIERY
(From a plate printed in the original colours by Hanfataengi)


## Etchings by Sir Charles Holroyd

By Selwyn Brinton

The recent appointment of Sir Charles Holroyd to the vacant Directorship of the National Gallery was recognized by the public as a step upwards in a very successful career, and one which was amply justified by nine years of administrative experience in the gallery of British Art bequeathed by Mr. Tate. But Sir Charles is not only an administrator and an Art Director, but also himself an artist; he is a brilliant draughtsman and painter, an experienced art teacher, and holds an individual position in the art of contemporary etching-a position which it is the purpose of this article to examine more closely.
Sir Charles is essentially a worker, and the qualities of sincerity and strenuousness give the keymore to his art, as well as to his success. Born at Lecds on April gth of 1861, when he had completed his general educaton at the Grammar School of his native city he entered upon the special st hdy of mine-engincering at the Yorkshire College of Science. But though h abilities seem to have sl. wn good promise in t. direction, with him, as w athers, the artistic imP) ec was too strong to be d red. He decided on el ring the Slade School of ! rt, where what he had se 1 of Professor Lecgros' " k-and amongst this w iout doubt the Professo s etchings —had attr. ted him : and these


SAN SIMEONE PICCOLO, VENICE BY SIR C. HOLROYD
four student years in London were of marked importance to his career. He won the medal for painting from the life, prizes for landscape, for etching and composition, and finally a travelling scholarship, which enabled him to spend two years on the Continent.

Newlyn, a small town in Cornwall, was then coming into notice as an artists' colony, and on his return to England, Mr. Holroyd went there for six months, and there painted a fishing scene, Painting the Sail, which was exhibited in the 1885 Academy. But it may be doubted whether the lecided Naturalism of the Cornish school would have ever satisfied his temperament. Kome, llorence, Assisi, Venice, had already been visited by him in those precious years of travel, and seem to have given him that sympathy with classicism which,combined with the strength and solidity of his technique, seems to assert itself in all his later etchings ; and now an opportunity came to him which was to enhance both his acquired position and his technical knowledge. He was offered by Professor Legros the post of assistant at the Slade Art School; and this second period of four years, now no longer as student, but as a teacher, was evidently of immense advantage in forcing him to impart and explain to others the ideas which he had himself açuired, in bringing qualities of sound
draughtsmanship under his constant critical notice, while his own carly work at this time had the benefit of trained guidance and supervision.

But Charles Holroyd was already too strong a man to become a mere imitator of Legros and the men inmediately around him: he never, indeed, had abandoned his independence, and soon began to develop marked qualities of his own. His feeling for classicism in its lest significance-I mean for suavity of line and harmony of composition-soon led him apart from the rugged severity, and often the insistent
the courteous Abate, whose kindness I have kno:n, had been his host during this visit; perhaps he 1 ad delighted in the old frescoes of Sodoma and Signor lli upon the cloister walls, for one etched plate of lis, exhibited in 1893 , shows "How Bazai painted the cloisters in Monte Oliveto." Most curtainly he must bave studied with deep interest that daily monastic routine of life, which has found such admirable expression (note especially The Coro, Monte Otieveto, with its breadth of treatment and finely handled light and shadow, and $A$ Well at Monte Olizeto) in this series.

ugliness of the French Professor's auare, while he preserved the simplicity and strength, which were qualities he could sympathize with and fully appreciate. We notice these qualities already in his early paintings, Pan Piping, The Supper at Emmaus, The Death of Torrigiano, and still more in his etchings, with which we are here more immediately concerned. The "Monte Subasio" set of plates, some half-dozen in all, deals with scenes of that billside of Assisi where S. I rancis had lived and prayed and preached; the "Monte Oliveto" plates treat monastic life in Italy of to-day, such as the artist could see himself when staying with the monks in that great pile of medieval buildings, which crown those bare volcanic ridges of the hill-country above Asciano. Perhaps

On the 4 th of March, 1898 , I find that the Secretary of State gave the Royal sanction to the "application on behalf of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, that in future the Society may 1 known as the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers; and I am to acquaint you that H, r Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the proposed change of title." In the year followin. 1899, Mr. Holroyd's name appears upon the Counci. and it will be interesting to follow his etched work : the Society's exhibitions from this point.

The Society's Seventeenth Exhibition (1899) sa the three prints of the "Monte Subasio" series, $T$. Lavalo, The Coro, and The Confessional, all fir examples of the artist's work, as well as his Wo !

## İtchings by .Sir Charles Holroyd

Ii: h/ls and the Coblat Grande from his Venctian serit, and two scenes from the " Eve" series-she towk the fruit thereof and . Idam asd his avife hid thewshes, and two ex-libris portraits. The 1900 exhitition saw the Refectory from the "Monte subasio" series, an Adoration of the Shepherds, which Was thoroughly Italian in feeling, a Vaiad, and that fine plate of Tadzerorl/ Common, which is of special

The 1902 Exhibition, to which Legros sent some etchings on zinc, saw Mr. Holroyd's Courtiard of the Carceri, wo plates of Pine Trees on Lord Tenurson's estate at Freshacater, Eie fuding the body of Abel, and The Pastoral. L.et us examine this little plate, of which a good print, lent by the artist himself, now lies before me.

We seem to trace the influence of Ciorgione's


NIGilit By sir charles holroyd
int: st as having been etched in the open air,-a min of work which I shall shew later that Sir Ch les still practises whenever possible. It has been sai of this plate that "the translation of a pencil si $h_{1}$ or a number of studies into an etching, $\mathrm{es}_{\mathrm{j}}$ ially of a landscape, necessarily sacrifices somethis of that intimacy and inspiration which comes fro the first-hand aspect of nature"; and the same crit hinself an etcher, adds that "though the sk! entirely a printer's addition-is weak, except for 1 is the plate is beyond the reach of attack."
famous painting of the Salon Carre' in the three nude figures of women, one of whom, her brows wreathed with the laurel, holds a violin at arm's length, while another girl, robed in a rich Venctian dress, seems to hold a lute or mandola. The composition of the figures, and their beauty of line and form is alike admirable, and the broken landscape makes a rich and appropriate setting. I am happy to give an illustration of this fine plate. 1902 saw four Venctian subjects exhibited by our artist, The Grand Camal, S. Pietro in Castello, The Canal of the Gitudecia, and

7he Campanile of $S$. Fietro in Castello : and now, too, the public saw his interesting plates of the Ftightand Fall of liarus. I understand that this last subject was suggested by the sight of a drowned gull floating down the lagoons: in any case the beauty and strength of these grand sea-birds, whom I have often watched to hover and swoop around the stern of a great "Liner," find expression in the plate where l aedalus watches his daring son's upward flight into the skies, and in that scene where the sun's rays soften the wax joinings of his wings, and again where he falls headlong, like a shot bird tumbled over in his guick flight.

The 1903 catalogue is not in my hands, so 1 am obligel to turn to ryo4, when Sir Charles Holroyd's name appears as one of the honorary officers of the society. This $190+$ exhibition was one of special interest. It contained a very fine loan collection of
the engravings of . In drea Mantegna, ncluding his wonderiful Contest of Marine Gods, bis Christ in Limbo, and his Dance of Nymphs on Parmas. suss. Here, too, beside the work of Menpes, Goff, Haig. Chahine, and Helleu, Sir charles Holroyd exhibited his Wood-zeitch, The Bather (a "dry-point" etching this last), and Di"n Hunting, as well as his Roman scenes of Tuscutum, the P'orta Nomentana, and the Oval Fountain, Villa Borghese, of which I have been able to secure a print for illustration.

The 1905 exhibition saw ten plates from his hand, of which the titles, Nymphs by the Sea (see illustration), The Rose and Crozen, and the Round Lock, both from the Medway River, and portrait etchings of lrofessor Legros and the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, may illustrate the variety of subject. In 1906, Sir Charles turns back to Venice in a fine series of eight plates, one of which, the Fondamento della Zattere, he has



A PASTORAL.
BY SIR CHARLES HOLROYD
kindly lent me for illustration. This etching seems to give exactly the character of that view looking across the Giudecca, with its broad expanse of water, and leyond it the long line of buildings broken by the lome of the Kedentore. 'Technically, too, this seems to me a very fine etching; the strong shadows of the foreground helping the wonderful sense of atmosphere and distance, which is preserved in the :ruat vault of sky that is mirrored in the lagoons. Another print of quite a different scene seems to me tur less noticeable. This is the Langrdale Pikes, which wis also exhibited in 1904 at the Society of lainter lithers, and which I include in my illustrations. Here the reader will note how the great masses of wek tower one above the other, and how powerfully i. a few strong lines from the burin the geological -rmation is suggested.
I have followed so far the work of Sir Charles P, lroyd in the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, - which he has now become Vice-President, because i gives us a clue to the sequence of many of his - it interesting plates; but there are many others - lirst importance which I have not yet named. - long these is that beautiful woman's head, called - ht, of which I have been so fortunate, through $t$ artist's kindness, as to secure a plate for i. stration; among Venetian subjects, too, his fine $i$ te of the Sulute Church, and that of S. Simeone i icolo-another of my illustrations-whose dome,
rising above the palace roofs, with a tangled group of boats in the foreground, is a fine example of the artist's solidity and strength of drawing.
Then, among figure subjects The Voung Triton. which appeared in the Society's Exhibition of 1902, and in which the sea-nymphs climb to the crest of the wave, while the topmost of them supports on her arm the baby Triton, who blows hustily his conch shell; and again that beautiful plate of $N y m p / s$ in the Sea, which I am delighted to be able to include in my itlustrations.

There is a study by the artist in gold point of the two figures in this composition, who are, of course, reversed in the plate; but in spite of the great delicacy of the drawing, shaded in Legros manner in fine line work, we see at once how the plate has gained from the masterly treatment of the background of sea and sky and trees, and the depth of shadow in the modelling of the figures themselves. Among subjects in which the figure is subordinated to the landscape, two magnificent plates, The Storm and The Prodigal Son, have to be noted, and the fine study of $A$ Yeze Tree on Glaramara impresses us at once by its force of drawing, though the near foreground is perhaps a little worrying and inconclusive.

It will be of interest now to leave the etchings, themselves, and devote our remaining space to the technique and inspiration of the artist himself; and


FONDAMENTO DELLE ZATTERE, VENICE
Hy SIR CHARLES HOIROYD
here I am so fortunate as to be able to give in some measure his own direct impressions. Etching may be detined broadly as line drawing with a pointed tool upon a prepared metal plate-generally of copper-which will return an impression upon paper when rubbed with ink; and yet again the art sub-divides itself into that method of work in which the lines are thus made with the tool's point, but then accentuated or bitten into the copper by the use of an acid bath, and that other method which is known as "dry-point," in which no such means of accentuation is used, but all is done by the pointed tool itself upon the metal plate. The most of Sir Charles Holroyd's work falls into the former class, though in an occasional print (The Bather, exhibited 1904, is an example of this) the dry-point only has been used. But though the artist uses the acid bath to strengthen his etching, he tells me that he relies very much upon his first impression from Nature (much of his landscape work being etched direct upon the plate in the open air from the scene before him), and that as a rule the biting is of the simplest character, and, though the point may be used subsequently, the plate is retouched by him as little as possible afterwards. No more delightful change, Sir Charles remarked to me, could be found from his arduous indoor work at the National Gallery or the late Gallery than thus to get back to art in Nature-to Venice as last year, or to the English Lakes as he proposes this ycar, and translate his direct impression of Nature with
the burin on to the plate before him: and though this methol has been criticised by those artists who prefer to work up their plate in the studio from carefully prepared studies, yet we see in Sir Charles, work how the direct impression of the soene-its atmosphere, its character, its individuality-comes home to us in his plates which have been done in this way. Here, too, at this point in our consersation the artist owned to me how much he had learmt from the prints of the great Mantegna, whose work he told me that he had often copied himself with the burin.

Then he added that he felt that the etcher's art, in both the past and in the present day, has de pended in some ways too much for its effect on the "picturesque," on the charm of broken line" and surfaces, that Rembrandt's immense genius hal directed the art of his successors too exclusively th the possibilities offered by this point of view. Tha is, indeed, he said, a branch of the art which w: cannot afford to neglect, and which has its ow great and inherent attraction; yet, even while ad mitting this, Sir Charles pointed out that it migh be possible and permissible to lay that point o view aside, that a certain Greek simplicity and beaut of line, which is wholly different in sentiment, no less within the technique of the etcher's art He instanced at this point of our discussion a etehed portrait by Ingres of the Bishop of St. Male as illustrating the point of view here expressed Etching, he said, has been devoted to characte

## Etchings by Sir Charles Holroyd

rath than to beauty ; let us keep all the character we : on. but let us remember that within the scope of t - : tcher's art there is room for both.
$\therefore$ Charkes Holroyd's total output of plates has now mached the number of three hundred : his visit to tenice last year was responsible for twelve, and he fells me that he hopes to achicve the same number of more at the English I akes this summer. What he f.lt as a great encouragement to this side of his lifework was, be added, the uniform kindness and interest with which his etchings had been received in fiermany: Suveral of these have been recently inCluded in the collection of the Jresden print room, anel have found an appreciative andience.
l'urhaps I should not be trespassing beyond me rishts as at critic if I suggested here to the dist inguished artist and I Jirector, who has already felt and expressed the classic charm of Italy and the beauty-softer and more berdant-of English scenery, that within the forests of the fatherland there is a wonderfit theme awaiting the etcher's illustration a theme whose beauty and mystery old I ucas ( Cranach felt centuries
ago), and in which his knowledge of the figure might be combined in German legend and "Därchen" with the broken lights and deep mysterious shades of the great forests.

In conclusion, I add a few words on a very beautiful plate by this artist, which is in the hands of Mr. I . A. Secmann. Although here the figures of the two nymphs-who recall their sisters of The Fas/oralpredominate, yet to me one of the extraordinary beanties of this plate is the treatment of the lamedscape. The two girls-one nakerl, the other partly drapedlie bencath the shade of a great oak tree: at their feet is a litte puiet lake, and beyond this the splendial wools streteh to where, in the distance, a Castle or Abbey emerges from their foliage, against the noble outlines of the mountain crests, defined arainst the shy. And the sense of distance is perfectly conveyed, as in the U'mbrian paintings of l'erugino; we breathe here, we have room to move; and here, too, surely my hint above is justified by the artist's noble treatment of the figure wedeled to the most beautiful s.lvan landscape.


MPHS BY THE SEA


## Gold and Silver Lace

## Part II. By M. Jourdain


Thf, threc centres of metal lace-making in France were Lyons," l'aris, and Aurillac.
The Liere Vourera de I'utrons and Meurs des I'atrons, both printed at Lyons, $\dagger$ give various sketches to be executed "en fil d'or, d'argent, de soie, et d'autres."

* "Ies denteiles d'or et d'argent, tout lin que fanx, se fabriquent prespue toutes a Paris, a Lyon, et en quelques endroits des environs de ces denx grandes villes."-Savary.
$t$ The first has no date; the second is dated $15+9$.

I,yons made gold and silver laces similar to those of l'aris, but inferior in quality, ${ }_{+}$and towards the midde of the seventeenth century its manufacture was the largest in the kingdom, and had a large trade with Spain and Portugal. Upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, this manufacture, which was almost entirely in the hands of the Huguenots, was transferred to (ieneva.

* "L'on ravaillait plus particulierement a Lyon l'or faux de Nuremberg."-Seguin, /a /enke/le.


metal Lace
Late eighteenth century
The gold and silver laces of Paris were superior in design and in the quality of the metal employed. In the seventeenth century the so-called l'oint d'Espagne formed a large article of commerce in France until the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, being introduced by one Simon Chatelain, a Huguenot, who died in $\mathbf{6} 67$, having amassed a large fortune. In an inventory of the effects of the louc de Penthievre we have an entry of "Point d'Espagne d'or de Paris, à fonds de reseau."*

Some specimens in the Museum at Le Puy, which are attributed to Aurillac, are not of wire, but of strips of metal twisted round silk. $\dagger$ Points d'Aurillac wire highly esteemed in the seventeenth century, and the greater part of them were sent into Spain.
$\uparrow$ wards the close of the century they fell into disfa sur-the "domaine du vulgaire."

Puring the nineteenth century attempts have been fr fuently made to make a mixed lace of silk and $4: 1$ or silver at Caen and Bayeux, but the fashion hi always been of short duration.;
n the time of Louis XIV, the gold laces formed

1732, Garderobe de S.A.S. Mgr. le Juc de Fenthievie. 4. A. Aat., K. K. 390-i.
"Ay nombre des anciennes ot lrilles pieces de dentelles pai $\mathfrak{f}^{1}$. partie de ma collection, je signalerai surtont une sorte de gi: 'ure en fils d'or et d'argent trouvée an Puy, dont le dessin con et daes parfaitement accentués rapelle l'épopue de la lienai.. so :"e."-M. Theodore falcon.
/a Dentelle, Seguin.

FRENCH OR ITAIIAN
of themselves a special commerce, and had their shops in the "rue des Bourdonnais and the rue Saint Honoré, éntre la place aux Chats et les piliers des Halles." Their importance is shown by the sumptuary edicts of the seventeenth century, and also by their mention in the Révolte des Passemens. $\$$
At the close of the seventeenth century metal laces were made with contrasting threads, some fine and some coarse; and sometimes the design was accentuated by a cordonnet of coloured silk chenille, as in a well-preserved specimen of gold and silver lace in the Musée de Cluny.

During the reign of Louis XV . gold and silver lace was still largely used: but the patterns were lighter, and, according to M. Seguin, it was then that the réseau ground was popalar for metal laces.\|
The hand-painted engravings in the Victoria and Albert Museum, representing ladies in costumes of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, are ornamented with gold and silver lace. T! "The gold and silver laces shown in them are of two sorts, the one a small bordering of little fan-shaped motives, through the edge of which a twisted double thread passes, the other a broader sort of lace with a pattern traced in thick double lines of gold and silver gimp,

[^10]passing through the meshes of a rescau gromel, with -lose work here and there, of wisting and close lying domble threats.:

An interesting collection of sold laces, many of which are Frowh, is to be seen at the Cinguantemaire Museume: Prussels. Illustrations iv.and (see No. $6_{5}$. $1 p_{1}$. It and 12) is a piece of silver lace with spuaremeshed rexsean ground conered with applied motifs of cmbroilery in coloured silks, representing flowers. Iruit, and a church, which are certainly not French in spirit. The coollection includes some Prench flax laces "f lesse make, in which motifs of gold are intronlaced. The collection of metal laces of the carly eighteenth century, from St. Mary's Church, Dantzig, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, are either firench or Huteh. The designs in the more elaborate specimens are certainly lirench, and are either of French manufacture, or of louth under the influelure of the lireneh emigrants.

Sicily was ecelebrated in carly times for its gold metal laces: and in switzerland, "\%urich," writes Anderson, " makes much gold, silver and thread lace."
The oldest specimens of Russian metal lace, according to 11 me . Davedoff, how a row of hezenges upon a rexcau ground. Fior these, the word kroujezo was used, which meant originally a trimming.! It was, indeed, only in the eighteenthcentury, when metal laces began to fall out of fastion, that the word kronjevo began to be used as a special term for bobbin-mate thread laces. In the reign of Catherine II. there was an establishment of twelve gold-lace makers at St. P'etersburg, which it is said were scarcely able to supply the demand.

Engiant. (iold thread was made

[^11]
metal lace
at a very early date in England. It is mentioned in 1238 , when a mandate fromatice King commands 1 . ex mayor and aldermen of the city of Jondon to se that woll bore no colour but its own, except in tite rase of arold thread. $\%$ In this century English ladi..s med to make for themetres the gold thread needed for their embroidery, by twisting long narrow strips if sold round a line of silk or hax. $\$$

Gold anel silver passement was largely wern m Quecn Elizabeth's time, the more expensive quelities generally being specified as of "Penice." by ioliza. Weth's sumptuary laws, no one under the degree of a baron's clecest son's wife (with certain exceptions) was allowed to wear passcment of gold or silver. It was bought by weight: $\|$ sometimes it was mixed with silk, :and sometimes emriched with pearls and spangles. A gohd embroidered linen cap or hood oi the seventecoth century in the Victoria and Albert Musem is fringed with lace of plaited and twisted goll threat, ormamented with gold spangles.

In the reign of James $I$, among the divers reasoms of the scarcity in the county of Northampton, $1+$ is said to be the great waste of coin by making gold and silver lace, and "gilding" daggers, coaches, " and such like vain things that might well be spared." Gold lace was considered as a cheajue and better investment than embroidery, for the lace could always be removed. A "small" and "broad" gold lace is noted in a letter of this reign, and in both these a pattern with "the panes" (dia-mond-shape) with a cut in the middle is recommended as the best. : :
$\pm$ Close kioll. 22 Hems: III., m. G .
§ Old Eurclish Embroin: ery, F. and 11. Marshal (1894).
||" Bone Lace wrought. $w^{t}$ sylver and spangells $v i$, ounce at IX - thounce. Ixiij• -Extratsfrom the Acioun: of the Nevets at Contrt.

- In 1573 , under the he: of "Perles and llowers,"; all entry of "perles set upo silver lone lace for the Lad! Maskers heade."-Exitrai. from the Aciounts of th R'evels at Courr.
*-920-1,873, Victoria an Allert Museum.
$\dagger \dagger$ MISS. of Lora M/ont," sue of lieaulicu. Fist. MSS) Comm.
$\ddagger \ddagger 1693$, April I5. "Ini brotheringe is now very dear. Also much gold lace worn which in my opinion i

metai. Lace
Eighteenth century

It a time in this reign when the monopoly of gold thread was granted to George Villiers, [luke of buckingham, the thread was so scandalously debased with copper as to corrode the hands of the artificers, and even the flesh of those who wore it. This adulterated article was sold at an exorbitant price, and if anyone was detected making a cheaper or better article, the lirm were empowered to line and imprison him, while a clause in their patent protected themselves. Finally, the House of Commons interfered, and the monopoly was abolished. Gold embroideries and gold lace were then so universally worn by men and women, that the profit made upon a monopoly of gold and silver threads must have been immense.

In 16a4,t Richard Dike and Mathias Fowle, murrhants, obtained a patent for making gold and silver thread after the manner of Venice, which was to "forge, beat, and flat with hammers, and to cut with shears; and then to spin the same upon silk." This method they failed to bring to perfection, whereunn they obtained a new patent with an addition for th," "drawing of gold and silver wire and milling it aler the manner of England and l'rance.": This, H. wever, was not a new invention, but already an ". .!d trade" in England.
c! Tree and better. There is of divern sorts, some trimmed with s: Il gold lace, and some with broad ; in my opinion broad lace,
" wher the panes with a cut in the middle, is lest."-1/SS. of
c. .t. Lowndes, Esy. Mist. I/S.S. Comm.

In 1606 James had given a license to the larl of Sulfolk $f_{1}$ the import of gold and silver lace. - R.MF. Bib. hausd.,
1 No. 59. In t6it we find a re-grant to the Earl of Sultolk
" he moiety of all seizures of Venice gold and silver formerly
$\uparrow$ ied in the fifth year of the king.-State Papers, Dom. Jas. $A$,
LXIV., 66. In 1622 a lease on the customs on goid and
i 'r threall lace is given to Sir Elward Villiess.-/bid.,

- CNXNII., 34.

This is referred to in the Calendar of State fapers under

- tember $27 \mathrm{th}, 1604$, but the correct date is 1614 . The
$f$ ntees also had a special license dated January ioth, 1616.
i. MSS. of the Dukie of Buccletuch and Ducensbery. Vol. I.
- AMSS. Comm.

The art of drawing wire was introduced into England in 1560 .

The English attempts at making gold and silver thread appear for a time to have been unstrecessful. In IGIt, a license is given by the King to two persons to import gold and silver thread from abroad, "forasmuch as they camot make gold and silver thread of a good colour."

In I622, a petition is made by two Intchmen of lort, showing that the manufacture of gold and silver thread, purle, etc., in Englans, was "a great waste of bullion," the Dutchmen being possibly of opinion that it was more to their own advantage to export such articles into lingland. After a lajse of three years the petition is granted. In 1624 , James renews his prohibition against the manufacture of "gold purles" as tending to consumption of the coin and bullion of the kingdom."

Gold lace was exported in considerable quantities to India in the reign of James $I$., and continued to be so in the reign of Charles I., by which time the manufacture of gold and silver lace in England ! had improved to such a degree that the officers of the customs in 1629 stated it to be their opinion that the duties on gold and silver thread would decay, "for the invention of Venice gold and silver lace within the kingdom is come to that perfection that it will be made here more cheap than it can be brought from beyond seas," a boast which was really justified, for the lease of twenty-one years granted in 1627 to Dame Barbara Villiers, of the duties on gold and silver thread, became a loss to the holder, who, in 1629 , petitions for a discharge of $\mathcal{E} 457$ ros. arrears due to the crown.

[^12]- foedera, Vol. XVIII., p, 605.
** State Sapers, Dom. Chartes I., Vol. CXL.[N., No. 31.
tt Milton's daughter, Anne, was brought up to the trade of making gold and silver lace. "Anne Mifton is lame, but hath a trade, and can live by the same, which is the making of goid and sither lace, and which the deceased (John Milton) bred her up to."-Todd's $A$ ife of Milton.


## The Connoissenr

An act in 1635 , however, prohibits the use of "gold and silver purles" except manufactured in foreign parts, and especially forbids the melting down any coin of the realm-a measure which generally follows upon a shortage of money.
A skilful fraud was introduced about this time from Holland. About 1637 an invention of drawing silver wire with a copper core, which was first practised at Dort, was brought into England, and works were set up at Stepney and Old Ford. The cheat was, how. ever, discovered, and the King and Privy Council seized a great quantity of the manufacture.
In the reign of Charles II. the hand spinners of gold wire, thread, lace, and spangles of the City of London, petition that "Having heard a report that the Parliament intend to pass an Act against the wearing of their manufacture, they hope it intends the reform not the destruction of their craft, for by it many thousands would be ruined. Let every person," say they, "be prohibited from wearing gold, silver, and thread lacethat will encourage the gentry to do so." :

In $166_{4}$ the wire-drawers, spinners, and bone-lace
makers, " being many thousands in number," complan in a petition of the inferior quality of gold and sik :r thread. "The wire put on silk is now made so thin that it will not bear touching "; and while the prol r proportion is 5 ounces of plate on 3 ounces of silk, now not above 2 ounces of plate is put on 6 ounces of silk.

The entry of foreign-made gold and silver lace was prohibited in ifir by Queen Anne, under penalty of forfeiture and a fine of five pounds, in consequence of the excesses of fashion. Malcolm tells us of a green silk knit waistcoat, with gold and silver flowers alt over it, and about 14 yards of gold and silver thick lace on it. $\dagger$ There was a marked tendency towards the end of the reign of George II. to encourage native industrics, and in 1749 the royal assent was given to an Act preventing the importation or wearing of gold, silver, and thread lace manufactured in foreign parts. In the ensuing reigns gold lace was much less in use, and became restricted almost entirely to military dress, metal lace being replaced by thread laces throughout Europe.
$\dagger$ Manners and Customs, Vol. V., p. 230.

[^13]
metal lace eighteenth century




## English Costume Henry VII. By Dion Clayton Calthrop and Gilbert Pownall

Costcme of the Women in the Reig. of Henry VII., from if 85 to 1509.

Take up a pack of cards and look at the Queens. Here you may see that extraordinary head-gear as worn by ladies of the end of the fifteenth century and in the first years of the sixteenth, worn in a modified form all through the next reign, after which that description of head-
stole of stiffened material, also richly sewn with jewels, and the whole pinned on to a close-fitting cap of a different colour, the edge of which showed above the forehead. The more moderate headdress was of black again, but in shape nearly square, and slit at the sides, to enable it to hang more easily over the shoulders. It was placed over a coif, often of white linen or of black material. was turned over from the forehead, folded and


A f.father shoe, slabhed to show puffs of silk or some other matertal
dress vanished for ever, its place to be taken by caps, hats and bonnets. The richest of these head$d r$ wses were made of a black silk or some such blick material, the top stiffened to the shape of a loping house roof, the edges falling by the fa on either side, made stiff so as to stand parallel ; tl: e were sewn with gold and pearls on colour or w/ te; the end of the hood hung over the shoulders a) down the back. This was surmounted by a
pinned back; often it was edged with gold. On either side of the hood were ornamental hanging metal-tipped tags to tie back the hood from the shoulders, and this became in time-that is at the very end of the reign-the ordinary manner of wearing them, till they were finally made up like that. The ordinary head-dress was of white linen, crimped or embroidered in white, made in a piece to hang over the shoulders and down the

a belt, made of leather


A BELilidK WOMA
back, folded back and stiffened in front to that peculiar triangular shape in fashion; this was worn by the older women over a white hood. The plain coif or close-fitting linen cap was the most general wear for the poor and middle classes. The hair was worn long and naturally over the shoulders by young girls, and plainly parted in

as old womas
the centre and dressed close to the head by women wearing the large head-dress.

Another form of head-dress, less common, was the turbun, a loose bag of silk. gold and pearl embroidered, fitting over the hair and forehead tightly, and loose above. The gowns of the women were very simply cut, having either a long train


A tady and a beggar


A MATRON AND A young girl
or ao train at all, these las cut so as to show the waterskirt of some finc material, the bodice of which showed above the over gown at the shoulders. The ladies who wore the long gozon generally had it lined with some fine fur, and to prevent this dragging in the mud, as also to show the elegance of their furs, they fastened the train to a button or brooch placed at the back of the waist-band; this in time developed into the looped skirts of Elizabethan times. The bodice of the gown was square cut and not very low, having an omamental border of fur, embroidery or other rich coloured material scwn on to it. This border went sometimes round the shoulders and down the front of the dress to below the knees; above the bodice was nearly always seen the V-shaped opening of the under petticoat bodice. and across and above that the white embroidered or crimped chomise. The slecues ware as the men's, tight all the way down from the shoulder to the wrist, the cuffs coming well over the first joints of the fingers (sometimes these cuffs are turned back to show elaborate linings); or they were made tight at the shoulder and gradually looser until very full over the lower arm, edged or lined with furs or rich silks, or loose and baggy all the way from shoulder to hand. At this time, Bruges became world famed for her silken textiles; her salins were used in England for church garments and other clothes, the damask silks were greatly in use and nearly always covered with the peculiar semi-Spanish pattern, the base of which was some contortion of the pomegranate; some of these patterns were small and wonderfeily fine, depending on their wealth of detail for


A chatios shor of betthek
their magnificent appearance; others were large. so that but lew repeats of the design appeared on the dress. Block printed linens were also in use and the samples in South Kensington will show how beautiful and artistic they were for all their simple design. As Bruges supplied us with silks, satins and velvets, the last also beautifully elamasked, fipres sent to us her linen, and the whole of Flanders sent to us painters and illuminators who worked in England at the last of the great illuminated books. which died as printing and illustrating by wood blocks came in to take their place.

Nearly every lady had her own common linen and often other stuffs woven in her own house. and the long winter evenings were great time; for the sewing chambers, where the lady and her maids sat at the looms, as today one may see in Bruges the women at the cottage doors busy over their lace making, and the English women by the sea on a chair by the door, making nets. So in those times was every woman at her cottage door making coarse linens and other stuffs to earn her daily bread, while my lady was sitting in her chamber weaving or embroidering a bearing cloth for her child against her time. However, the years of the wars of the Rose had had their effect on every kind of English work, and as the most elegant books were painted and written by Flemings, as the finest linen came from Ypres, the best silks and relvets from Bruges, the great masters of painting from Florence and Germany and Belgium, so also the elahorate and wonderful embroidery, for which we had been so famous, died away, and English work was but coarse at

a WOMAN'S SHOF WITHOUT A IEEL
the best, until in the early sixteen hundreds, the new style came into use of raising figures some height above the ground-work of the design, and the rich embroidery of the Stuart times revived this art. This is to show how this age was the age of fine patterns, as some ages are ages of quaint cut and some of jewelladen dresses, and some of dainty needle. work. A few ladies wore their gowns open to the waist to show the stomacher as the men did, and open behind to the waist, laced across, the waist being embraced by a girdle of the shape so long in use, with long ends and metal ornaments, the girclle holding the purse of the lady.

The illustrations given with this chapter show very completely the costume of this time, and except in the case of royal persons or very gorgeously apparelled ladies, they are complete enough to need no description. The shoes, it will be seen, are very broad at the toes, with thick soles, sometimes much in the manner of sandals; that is, with only a toe cap, the rest flat, to be tied on by strings. As this work is entirely for use, it may be said that artists who have costumes made for them, and costumiers who make for the stage, hardly ever allow enough material for the sort


A group of women
of gowns worn bym n and women in this and other reighs, where the heavin ss and richness of the folds was the great keynote. To make a gown of such a kind as these good lidies wore, one needs at least twelve yards of material, fifty - two inches wide, to give the properappearance to such gowns. It is possible to acquire at many of the best shops nowadays, actual copies of em. broidered stuffs. velvets and damask silks of this time, and of stuffs from this time up to early Victorian patterns, and this makes it easy for painters to procure what in other days they were forced to invent. Many artists have their costumes made of Bolton sheeting, on to which they stencil the patterns they wish to use; this is not a bad thing to do, as shecting is not dear, and it falls into beantiful folds.

The older ladins and widows of this time nearlyall dressed in very simple, almost conventual garments, many of them wearing the barbe of pleat d linen, which cover d the lower part if the face and tie chin-a sort of lin n beard, in fact. $t$ reached to the brea $t$, and is still worn ${ }^{\prime}$ some orders of nu is and sisters. Bud: s were still mu h in use, and the s.:vants always we e

fleAd DRESS
A.id Shoes

## Engiis/ Costume



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Hord foedel upa. } \\
& \text { pinned ; }
\end{aligned}
$$

sme form of badge on the left sleeve, either
merely the colours of their masters, or a small illeer or other metal shield; thus the badge worn by the servants of Henry VII. would be either a greyhound, a crowned hawthorn bush, a red dragon, a portcullis, or the red and white roses joined together. The last two were used by all the Tuldors, and the red rose and the portcullis are Tudors, and the red rose and the portcullis are
still used. From these badges do we get the signs of many of our inns, either started by servants who used their master's badge for a device, or be ause the inn lay on such and such a property, t] lord of which carried Chequers, or a Red Dragon or a Tiger's Head.
mentioned the silks of Bruges and her velvets wi hout giving enough prominence to the fine velin s of Florence, a sample of which, once a cope it s of Florence, a sample of which, once a cope
$\mathrm{u}: \mathrm{d}$ in Westminster Abbey, is preserved at St nyhurst College. It was left by Henry the St enth to " our Monastery of Westminster," and is of beautiful design: a gold ground covered $w$ i $h$ boughs and leaves raised in soft velvet pii of ruby colour, through which little loops of go. 1 thread appear.

Imagine Elizabeth of York, Queen to Henry VII. of the subtle countenance, gentle Elizabeth who died in childbirth, proceeding through London to the Tower of Westminster to the Coronation, the streets cleaned and the houses hung with tapestry and arras and gold cloth, the fine-coloured dresses of the crowd, the armoured soldiers, all the rich estate of the company about her, and the fine trappings of the horses; and see how our Queen went to her Coronation. with some Italian masts and some paper flowers and some hundreds of thousands of yards of bunting and cheap flags, the people most in sombre clothes, the soldiers in ugly red stiff coats-yet the only colour of note, passing that awful Nelson column, passing down Whitehall, a row of stiff, ugly grey buildings, past that hideous green with frozen members of Parliament stuck about it anyhow on pedestals, to the grand wonderful Abbey which has seen so many queens crowned.

## Note.

So far as these articles on costume go, we are now at the end of the Middle Ages, and I think
it will be uscful to give a rough list of the garments an artist must have in his stock of costumes if he paints or draws frequently in these periods. These things will carry him a long way in his work, and he will need only special costumes for principal chatacters :-
A plain cloth hood, made like the ordinary monk's hool. will do for both peasants and other people from William I until Richard II.-for peasants until Henry VII.;

Then a ('haperon, described in Article III.
A Habit, made like the ordinary monk's habit, bat split down the middle from top to bottom:
A pair of tight Sleeves, made to come over the hand to the first joint of the little finger, having brass buttons from little finger to elbow;

A pair of Tights;
An ample Cloak;

A pair of pointed Shoes made of black clo l , very soft, and wide at the toes, from there coming to a long point;

A woman's Dress, fitting tight to the figtre from the bust to the lips, cut square at the neti, and very full in the skirt; the sleeves tight and over the hand ; the dress to lace up the back;

A Surcoat. that is, a dress without arms, split at the sides to below the hips;

And a fair sized piece of fine Linen that maty be used as a wimple.

All the dresses may be made of thim serge or Bolton shceting.

With these properties, artfully used, almost any illustration, sketch or picture can be painted, the period of which lies between 1066 and 1500 . At least one may say that such a stock wardrobe would be extremely useful.
D. C. C.


THE QUEEN OF SPADES
PIAVING CART OF THE PERIOD


## Chinese Postage Stamps

I. the records of the Chou dynasty in China, dating 3,000 years back, are to be found references to the I Chan or Government Courier Service. This, probably the earliest system of posting, is still in existence in China to-day, and it is partly on account of the I Chan, and partly on account of the number of native postal agencies managed by mercantile firms, that China has only recently-in 1896--established an Imperial Postal Service, modelled on similar lines to the postal departments of other countries.

The Chinese Imperial Post, now well established, is the outcoming of an experiment on the part of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs. He entered the Imperial Service in 1859, and in r861 the charge of the Legation and Customs mails, which had previously been exchanged between Shanghai and l'ckin. under the auspices of the Tsungli Yamen, by means of the Government couriers, was transferred to the Customs Department. This brought about the establishment of Postal Departments at the Inspectorate, and in the Custom House at Shanghai and Chinkiang.

This led to the creation of a more general Customs Post which was afterwards rendered available to the publ: , necessitating the issue of postage stamps.

I first stamps were issued in 1878 . They were prin 1 in Shanghai, and bore a design of the /ung or d gon. The Chinese dragon is declared to have


FIH T ISSUE, 1878


SECOND ISSCE, 1835

## By Fred J. Melville

the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, eyes of a rabbit, ears of a cow, neck of a smake, belly of a frog, scales of a carp, claws of a hawk, and palms of a tiger.

The dragon on the stamps has five claws to each of its four feet. This shows that the stamps had Imperial sanction, as it is not permitted to anyone to depict the creature with more than four claws to each foot, unless it is for the Imperial Court, or with its authority.

The Chinese inscriptions on the stamps are translated as follows:-Top right corner, $7 a=$ great ; top left comer, ts'ing = pure. Ta ts'ing-Great Pure-is the title of the present Manchu dynasty. Right hand vertical tablet reading downwards, Y'u chêng ch: $=$ Post Office. Left vertical tablet, I fen yin =one candarin silver. The top character varies, of course, in each denomination.

The stamps, three in number, were printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, perforated $12!$.

They were issued to the public in August, 1878 .
The following are the quantities issued:


In 1885 a second issue was made with stamps of almost the same design but smaller in size, measuring $19!\times 22!$ mm. instead of $22!\times 26 \mathrm{~mm}$., which was the size of the former issue.


THIRD ISSUE, 1894

These stamps were printed on white wove paper watermarked with a device known as a shell, but which is actually the "yin yan," a symbol in Chinese geomancy representing the male and female elements in nature.

Of this issue the following quantities were issued during their term of validity:

|  | Candarin. | みreen | - | - | - | 5118.647 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | - | mituse | - | - | - | 830.711 |
| ה | .. | bist re | - |  |  | 348.161 |

The next issute appeared on November 19, 1894 , to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of the lowager Empress, and the stamps were lithographed from a series of pictorial designs executed by Mr. R. A. de Villard, of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service. The values and the numbers issued are as follows:

|  | Candarin. | dersinium red | - | - | 100.077 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | .. | wive sreen | - |  | 78.404 |
| 3 | -• | yellow | - |  | 183,444 |
| 4 | . | rose | - |  | +4.6880 |
| 5 | . | deep chrome je |  |  | 32.779 |
| 6 | - | carmine brown | - |  | 54.247 |
| 9 | $\cdots$ | grey hreen | - |  | 58.523 |
| 12 |  | ariange | - | - | 33.509 |
| 24 | $\cdots$ | carmine | - |  | 34.035 |

dollars. They are inscribed."Imperial. Chi esf. Poss." The dragon appears as the central figuis of the design on all values up to the ro cents. The three next values, 20,30 , and 50 cents, have the $\operatorname{arp}$ and the giant peony above. 'The dollar values have a wild goose.

The perforation varies from in to 12 .
The quantities of this issue were as follows:

| 4 | Cent. | trown purple | - | - |  | 481,200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | .. y | ytilom | - | - | - | 4.33 .200 |
| $\because$ | - | orange | - | - |  | 1,248,000 |
| 4 | - ., b | brown | - | - |  | 912,000 |
| 5 | -. r | rosic | - | - | - | 360,000 |
| 10 | .. | dreen | - | - |  | :360,000 |
| 30 | .. l | brown late | - | - |  | 168,000 |
| 310 | .. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | carmine | - | - |  | 128.000 |
| S0 | . | yellow zreen | - | - |  | 3150,000 |
|  | dallar, | , carnint and | rance | - |  | 51, fry |
| $\because$ | - | "range and | cllow | - | - | 12,9340 |
| 5 | -• | yellow. Rreen | and | Ne | - | 7,200 |

The manufacture of these stamps in Japan was scarcely satisfactory in its results. Similar designs, though not identical, were therefore ordered from Waterlow and Sons, of London. The inscription was changed from "Imperial Chinese Post" to

FOURTH ISSUE (EROVISIONAL), I897
In 1896 by an Inıperial Edict the Customs Post became the Imperial Chinese Post. It was found necessary to change the currency from candarin (tacl) to cents (dollar). A new issue of stamps was ordered from Japan, but in the interval the old Customs stamps and a number of three cents Revenue stamps were surcharged in dollar-cent values. These surcharged stamps came into use in January, 1897. A summary of them together with the numbers issued of each is given here:


The new regular issue of stamps printed in Japan was placed on sale in October, 1897 . It comprised stamps of twelve denominations from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 5 t



FIFTH ISSUE, 1897


SIXTH ISSUE, 1899
"Chinese Imperinl Post," and the stamps have a geometrical background. They were engraved on steel, and the perforation gauges 14 to $15 \frac{1}{2}$. 'They are on paper watermarked with the "yin yan" symbol, though the values up to the ten cents one are also to be fouind on unwatermarked paper.

The stamps which are still current are thus summarised:

```
Cent. seal brown,
    ," orange yellow:
    capdinal red.
    red browin.
    salmon.
    deep green.
    light red brown.
    rose.
    light yreen
dullar, red and pale rose.
    yellow and red,
    Hreen and pale rose.
```

In 1904 the need of postage due stamps as felt, and the types of 1898 were surcharged in English and Chinese "Postage Due." They : ste followed in November of the same year by a set of sperially engraved "due" stamps, all blue nd of identical design. Their values are $\frac{1}{2}, ~ \mathrm{I}, 4$, $5,10,20$ and 30 cents.



Sir doshua Reynolds. Pinxt.
S. W Reynotds. Sctu/p.

ARIALNN:


## By Paul Codrington

The vivid description given by Signor Tanciani in the first chapters of his book of the City

## The Golden

Days of the
Renaissance in Rome By Rodolfo Lanciani (Constable \& Co., 2Is. net) of Rome and of its life and customs in Renaissance tines lends a savour almost of bitter sarcasm to the expression" Giolden llays" which he has chosen for the title. It is a story of indescribable filth, constantly recurring pestilence and famine, poverty and misery and immorality, of frequent inumlations that turned whole quarters of kome into deadly quagmires, of pillage and destruction by sword and fire. But apparently there was no limit to the recuprative power of Rome, who after every disaster seented to arise phoenix-like and rejuvenated from the flames and ruins. Thus when Alessandro larnese was uected as Paul III. to the l'apal chair in 15.34, only, ven years had elapsed since the terrible sack of $R$. me by Charles V's lansquenets; but two years later funds were expended lavishly on the same emprar's reception on his return from Tunis. Three mile of processional road were opened, levelled, pare ', decorated, and spanned with triumphal arches: wo! andred houses and three or four churches had beet. demolished, and the Baths of Caracalla, the lorus and the column of Trajan and many other clas: buildings had been freed of their ignoble surre ndings and brought into full view.

It prodigious building activity of the popes from sixte IV. to Paul III. would probably have been impresible but for the inexhaustible material yielded by th excavations among the ruins of ancient Rome. It is :ot too much to say that the Remaissance city of vilas and palaces was built entirely with the
marble and other precious material found in the temples, baths, and other monuments of the Ceesars, and though feeble attempts were made at times to save these precious remains from utter ruin, and special officials appointed for that purpose, countless treasures of the classic sculptors' and architects' art were ruthlessly committed to the lime-kilns and to the stone-cutters' workshops. "Each palace, church, villa, cloister, each tomb, statue, pedestal, altar, fountain, which the genial artists of the sixteenth century have left for us to admire, is tainted with the same origin, and represents to us a loss perhaps greater than the gain."

Five characters are singled out by Sgr. Lanciani as the supreme embodiment of the taste and virtues of the Roman Renaissance-Paul III., Michelangelo, Vittoria Colonna, Raphael, and the banker Agostino Chigi, "Il Magnifico"; and to each of these he devotes a chapter embodying the results of the most recent research, and throwing new light on questions that have hitherto either escaped the attention, or baffed the efforts, of students. In fact, he avoids the unnecessary recapitulation of well-known facts, and confines himself entirely to matter that will be new to most readers. Few, for instance, are aware of the existence of some of Nichelangelo's works in the mountains of Praeneste, whither it is said he was forced to fly after purposely inflicting a deadly wound on the model who posed for him as Christ on the Cross, in order to study the play of the muscles of a dying man. If this reason for his visit to Capranica is probably a picturesque invention, the fact remains that there are traces of his work at this place, namely the Church of Mary

Magdalen, which he designed in the Ionic style, and a stone lion, holding the Capranica shield, and hewn out of the living rock. Nor is it generally known that the late Baron Liphart purchased in Florence, and that his heirs have removed to Russia, a bas-relief representing Apollo and Marsyas, copied from the well-known Medicean cameo, and bearing the unmistakeable stamp of the master's early manner. As regards Michelangelo's famous Cupid from the Gonzaga collection in Mantua-"Conzaga," the translator will have it, not once, but a hundred times -the author thinks it must still be in the British Isles, whither it was "abducted" by Charles I., and that it may some day come to light, like Mr. Leatham's Francia portrait of lederico Gonzaga. At any rate he does not consider the claims of the Turin and Mantua Cupids as worthy of considera. tion.

Very interesting are Sgr. Lanciani's attempts at finding the mortal remains of Vittoria Colonna, and the finaldiscovery of the sarcophagus at San Iomenico Maggiore in Naples in 1894. "It is really surprising," he exclaims, "how modern Rome seems to have lost the recollection of the august men and women to whom she owes her greatness. If we accept the memorials (from "five italian shrines")

death and assumption of the virgin, from orcagna's tabernacle
raised in honour of the founders of modern lta yVictor Emmanuel, Cavour, Garibaldi, and Quir ino Sella-which are beautiful and worthy of the great names they bear, all the other squares of the city lave been given up to monuments of outsiders of modest fame, or of no fame at all. The last of these memorials had actually so little raison d'etre that-to avoid a hostile demonstration and a public scandal -it was unveiled by stealth at two o'clock in the morning, and in the presence only of half-a-doren policemen." And no monument recalis the memory of the greatest woman of the Renaissance in Rome.

Two curious inaccuracies have crept into the very opening sentence of the first chapter: "It is said that when in the year 1377 (iregory XI. restored to Rome the seat of the supreme pon-tificate-of which she had been deprived for the space of seventy-two years - there were not more than 17,000 people living in the ruinous waste within the old wall, of Aurelian." As a matter of fact Urban V. had return ed to Rome ten years before that date amid the jubilation of the populace, and Petrarch glorified his entry as the return of Isracelfor Babylen. Urban st. ed in Ronle for three ye rs. and only re turned to Avignor in 1370, wiers he died:.on
afte. Nor must the statement of the depopulation of liome about 1377 be taken without a grain of salt. It is scarcely to be supposed that the city from whose population Pocadora could raise a civic guard of 22,000 men in 1362 could have sunk to so low a level only fifteen years later. The illustrations include Pinturicchio's fresco in the church of San Cosimato, which has never before been photographically reproduced.

What Sgr. Lanciani has done for Renaissance Rome Sgr. Pompeo Molmenti has achieved for medieval Venice, which he brings Venice, by before us in a series of vivid Pompeo Molmenti pictures, descriptive of the city The Middle Ages (John Murray 2Is. net) with her streets, canals, and public and private buiklings, her con-
stitution, laws, finance, economy, and fine and industrial arts; her inhabitants and their manners and customs and costumes. The pity of it is that Mr. Horatio F. Brown has taken the translator's task too easy-has left it half undone, and made the English edition of this standard work almost useless for the reader who is not conversant with Latin, Italian, and the Venetian dialect. Again and again there are passages like the following: " He calls the Venetians perfidi, estratio del sangrue d'Antenorc, traditore della sua patria di Troja. Boccaccio, who in the Decameron does not spare his own Florentines nor his dear Certaldesi, calls Venice d'ogni bruttura ricevitrice, and applies the epithet of bergoli, fickle, to the citizens of the best governed State in Europe. He goes on to say, in the Commento a Dante, that the island of Crete is tirannescamente tenuta by the Republic, and in his work De montibus, silius, fontibus, lacubus, fluminibus, etc., speaking of the Venetians, he affirms that they have the audacity et maris imperium occupare, si possint, et nove nomine vetus delere conantur, a se renctum appellantes, quod per longa reiro secula a Tuscis Adriaticum dictum"; or, "Simone di ser Din da Siena, praises to the skies the Republic Whith is governed non con tirannie ma con ragtone, and declares that as far as liberty is concerned questa solo uel mondo oggi sublima." This method of translati 1 is extremely irritating, and is the one fault we rave to find with this beautifully printed and illu rated history of mediæval Venice.
"The best governed State in Europe" it was ind $d$, and it is interesting to compare the wise mea ures taken for the protection of health in Venice as $f$.. back as the twelfth century with the appalling stat of things in Rome three centuries later. In the twel h century began the battle with the rivers which
brought down their silt into the lagoon, and in the thirteenth century we hear of laws regulating the obstructions of the streets and prohibiting the discharge of filth into canal or channel or on to the steps of landing.places. Such laws might usefully be revived in our enlightened age!

Sgr. Molmenti devotes considerable space to the mediaval painters of Venice, and gives a whole list of nanues of artists and their works, for which it would be vain to search Bryan's Dictionary' or other reference books. The Byzantine mosaics in the duomo of Tercello he holds to date from the eleventh, not the seventh, century. Of the carly painters, there are many whose works have perished, and who are only known to us from contemporary documents. Others have been more fortunate, like Master Paolo, from whose brush we have a panel at the back of the Pala d'oro in San Marco, and some paintings at Piove di Sacco, Vicenza, Siegmaringen and Stuttgart. Of Niccoletto Semitecolo the Chapter Library of Padua owns a Legend of St. Sebastian; whilst the QuirinaStampalia gallery in Venice has a Coronation of the Wirrin due to the collaboration of Catarino and bonato. Jacobello Bonomo, Giacono Alberegno, and Stefano, a parish priest of Sant' Agnese, are among those whose works have escaped total destruction. Better known are Niccolo di Pietro and Lorenzo Veneziano, "the best of the trecentisti." Sgr. Molmenti's survey ends with Jacopo Bellini, on the threshold of the Renaissance, but he makes no mention in his list of Jacopo's works of the Madonna by this master, which has recently been added to the Uffizi Gallery (see The Connoisseur for January, 1907, page 52).

Music was held in high honour and esteem in medieval Venice, though poetry appears to have been almost entirely neglected. From the earliest times the Venetians excelled as instrument makers, and as early as 815 the priest Giorgio learnt from the Greeks the art of organ building, in which he achieved marvellous success. Other musical instruments were the Rigabello, of which we have lost all knowledge ; the Torsello, which was presumably a kind of lyre; and the Ninfale, which figures on a fifteenth century bas-relief preserved in the Sacristy of S. Maria della Salute.

The origin of the Venetian glass industry is veiled in obscurity, but the first reference to it occurs in a document of rogo, where a certain Petrus Flabianus phiolarius is mentioned. Murano was the centre of this industry as far back as the early part of the thirteenth century. Pottery never ceased to be made in the lagoons, from Roman times, and about the eleventh century the potters began to apply a red or leaden glaze to their ware. A kind of porcelain was
manufactured in the fifteenth century. Among the most flourishing of industries was that of silk-weaving, and in the twelfth century "the looms of Venice produced the cloth-ofgold and of silver, and the crimson damask, which during the . Middle Ages used to adorn the walls of palaces and castles throughout Europe." In fact, every art industry flourished in medieval Venice, either as an indigenous cralt, or introduced by foreign workers who were attracted by the world-famed splendour and prosperity of the city of floating palaces.

The "Shrines" chosen by Mr. W'aters as the scenes for his worship of trecentist sculpture are Orcagna's Five Italian world famed tabernacle at Or San Shrines, by Michele in Florence; and the lesser W. G. Waters known tombs of St.Augustine in P'avia ; (John Murray of St. Iominic in Bologna ; of St. Peter, i2s. net) Martyr, in Milan; and of St. Donato at Arezzo. The majority of these monuments have been traditionally connected with the names of the Pisani, and it is only right that Mr. Waters should have devoted his first chapter to the dawn of modern sculpture with the work of Niccolu and Giovanni Pisano, even though in this connection he falls back upon the antiquated theory that Niccolo's art was entirely derived from classic Roman sources and owed nothing to Northern influences. He also attacks the modern school of criticism which holds as one of its chief rules "that every work which an artist produces must be produced under the influence of some precursor or other." "It seems to be forgotten," he continues, "that the greatest artists have, for the most part, launched their personalities across the firmament without any warning, like errant meteors." This they most certainly have not: No genius has ever dropped from heaven ready-made, and each great master in turn has been the result of the accumulated efforts of his fore-runners, the crest of a wave of progress.

But to return to the "Shrines," Mr. Waters gives a clear account of the life of St. Augustine and of the vicissitudes that befell his remains and the tomb that held them, which monument he ascribes to "some one or other of Balduccio da Pisa's pupils, perhaps Matteo and Ronino di Campione." The pointed galles, which occur in practically every Gothic monument of the period, are, however, scarcely sufficient evidence to prove "that the designer had studied Niccola Pisano's work in his great pulpits." The St. Dominic monument in Bologna, the lower part of which is by the Dominican Fra (iuglielmo, whilst the Renaissance top part is due to Niccolo Bolognese, and the reliefs of the gradino to Alfonso Lombardo, has given gossip Vasari ample opportunity for the flight of
his imagination: " He gives us to believe that at the time of Dominic's death Niccola Pisano-then abo it eighteen years of age-had proved himself to be the leading sculptor of Tuscany; that Arnolfo di Camb o, instead of being a pupil of Niccola, was his predeces. sor; that Niccola was summoned to Bologna to undertake the tomb of St. 1)ominic seven years before the canonisation, and that he finished this work in 1231 , or some thirty-four years before it was begun" Vasari is even more flagrantly inaccurate in his comments on St. Sonato's tomb in Arezo, which according to him was executed in 1286 -its real date is some eighty years later-and was admired by Frederick Barbarossa, who died in 1190:

If Vasari is an unreliabie guide through the maze of doubtful attributions in Italian art, he remains a

Stories from Vasari (Chatto and Windus 7s. 6d. net) fascinating story teller, and his biographies supply a vivid picture of Renaissance Italy. It is from this point of view that Mr. E. L. Secley has "arranged and translated" a selection of stories of the ltalian artists from Vasari, shearing them as much as possible of critical remarks and of all that makes Vasari valuable to the student, and choosing their lives for their human rather than for their artistic interest. The illustrations, too, are given as attractive pictures rather than as facsinile reproluctions of the master's works, and are therefore reproduced from the clear and sharp prints of the Arundel Society, instead of the original paintings, which are often faded and injured.

Meanwhile the work of the old Arundel Society has been taken up again, though in a more modern and scientific spirit, by the Arundel Club,

## The Arundel Club Portfolio

 which signalises the third year of its existence by the issue of a portfolio of facsimile reproductions in photogravure of little known or inaccessible masterpieces in private collections. The endeavour of the Club to establish a lasting record of such paintings, which are always exposed to the risk of fire, and may be lost to the world witho it even a photograph being left for the use of the studetif, deserves the heartiest support, especially as the anrit: 1 subscription, which only amounts to one guinc 1 . entitles the member to a copy of the beautiful p: folio. Applications for membership are received $y$ the Hon. Secretary, io, Sheffield Gardens, Kensis ton, W. Since the editor of the publication depen : entirely on the owners of the pictures for permissi in to reproduce them, it has been found advisable o accept the owners' attributions, and to publish tiee plates without expert comment. This is the ony
## The Connoisseur Bookshelf

fault :hat call be found with an otherwise admirable pubication. The third portfolio contains among mann interesting plates the two lillipino Lippis from the collection of the late Sir Bernhard Samuelson, whi h were first published in the Ant finmal about a year ago ; a triptych by de Bles belonging to the King of Portugal, and an Aduration of the Masi by the same master, in the Royal Collection at Buckingham Palace: St. Peter Euthroned, the chief work of the

Don A. de Beruete is introduced to us in the preface to the English edition of his great work on Velazguex, by M. Leon Bomat, as the person best litted to speak authoritatively on the great Spanish master and his work: "His double qualification as painter and man of
ionate devotion to his immortal fullowVelazquez, by A. de Beruete (Methuen 10s. 6d. net) letters, his passionate devotion to his immortal fellowcountryman, his wide reading, his patient research


THE 'SICIANS" BY VELAZQUEZ. BERIAS MUSEUM (FROM A. DE BERUETE'S "VELAZQUEZ"')

Ir. traditional Portuguese artist of the early sixteenth cet ary, known as Gran Vasco, in the cathedral of Ii 1 ; Sir G. Donaldson's Velazquez, a portrait of Ca haras, Court Buffoon; a hitherto unpublished Ru iolds portrait of Penelope Bettesteorth, belonging to iss Hoadley Dodge; a somewhat doubtful Titian por ait in the collection of Mr. Hugh P. Lane; and oth r interesting works by Memling, Rubens, Watteau, Gove. Jordaens, Montagna, and Wilson.
in archives and museums, his travels throughout the length and breadth of Europe, his scrupulous conscientiousness, his curiosity ever on the alert, and, last, and above all, the courage which impels him to say what he knows to be true, have all come to his aid in the task of writing this important work, which is and must be the last rewrd on the sulyject of the great Spanish painter."

Don A. de Beruete's qualifications and reputation
are indeed such as to lend peculiar weight to his words, and his arguments carry conviction. The admission is a painful one, for the result of his research is a reduction of R. A. M. Stevenson's list of 105 authentic works by the master in liritish Collections to the meagre number of fourteen: Germany is reduced to five, lirance to four, and the total number of genuine Velazquez pictures admitted by the author is 90 as against Stevenson's 248. And these ninety include many paintings that have only recently come to the light and are not mentioned in the earlier monographs, such as the Musicians, bought by Prof. Langton Douglas at a small Irish sale, and ceded by him to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum; the Breakfast bodegone at the Hermitage ; the Vintager in the possession of Messrs. Kincedler ; the Viear of Saragossa at the Prado, which has up to the present been put to the credit of Mazo, but in which Velazquez, according to Beruete's opinion, is responsible for the figures in the foreground ; and the Christ and the Dilgrims of Emmaus, in the collection of Don Manuel de Soto, it Zurich.

Just as the careful sifting of Botticelli's work by Mr. Berenson has brought into being a new artistic personality, known now to the critical world as Amico di Sandro, so Juan Bautista del Mazo, Velazquez's son-in-law, issues from the pages of Beruete's book as a master second only to Velazpue\% himself, for it is Mazo who benefits more than anybody else by the cutting down of the list of authentic paintings by Velazquez. The Family of Mazo at the Vienna Gallery has long since been acknowledged to be Mazo's work. He is now credited with the Admiral Fulido Pareja at the National Gallery(the Adoration of the Shepherd's has already been re-labelled "\%urbaran")-the two versions of Don Baltasar Carlos at the Riding School, at the Wallace Collection and at Grosvenor House; the famous Conversation group at the Louvre, the Philip $I V$. at Dulwich, the Don Baltasar Carlos as a Roy and the Boar Hunt at the Wallace Collection, the Duke of Devonshire's Portrait of a Lady, the Marquis of Lansdowne's two Landscapes zeith figures, shown at the Guildhall in 1901, no less than seven out of the nine superb landscapes attributed to Velazque: at the Prado in Madrid, and several other paintings of importance-surely sufficient material to build up one of the biggest reputations in the entire history of art!

The series of reproductions in the Rembrandt The Burlington Photogravure process, issued by the Proofs Fine Arts I'ublishing Co. under the name of the Burlington Proofs, has now reached the
imposing number of 72 , the subjects of which a re chosen with much care and taste from among tite masterpieces of ancient and modern art, with a slight preponderance of modern work. Whoever is responsible for the selection has cither himself the gift of catholic appreciation, or the even greater gift of the knowledge of public taste, for in the list of dainty miniature reproductions of the series, issued in the form of a catalogue, will be found every phase of ancient and modern art, dramatic and melodramatic, decorative and realistic, religious and secular-from Botticelli's Madonna to the Hon. John Collier's Whist Players, from Corot's poetry to Mr. MclWhirter's prose, from Burne-Jones's anæmic conventional grace to the freshness and joie de vive of Furse's Diana of the Uplands. There are examples of the Dutch, the Spanish, the lirench, and the early british school; and every plate is equally remarkable as a rendering, not only of the artist's design, but of his brushwork and colour-values.

If for the exact reproduction of the work of the masters the photo-mechanical processes are vastly The Thames superior to the antiguated methods of from Chelsea the engraver, it is refreshing for once to the Nore to come across the original work of a (J. Lane, lithographic artist who rivals the 42s. net) achievement of the great lithographers of a past generation. The method has been brought into discredit, perhaps, through its application to the translation of paintings into printer's ink: but for direct work on the stone, where the artist records his own impressions in lithographer's chalk, it can hold its own with the art of the etcher and the black and white worker-nay, it has qualities which cannot be achieved by any other method. Whistler realised this fact, and scored some of his greatest successes with his lithographed plates. And Mr. T. R. Way, who follows in the wake of Whistler, has given us in hin series of Thames lithographs a pictorial record of th: lower reaches of the river, which is the most attractise work of its kind that has left the press for many a da Mr. Way not only understands his craft, but he appre ciates the rare beauty of the wonderful effects of ligl t which make the Thames in and below London tl delight of every artist or person of artistic taste. Tl very factory climneys and the murky atmosphere th lingers over the river add to the picturesque effect the scenes, and are turned to artistic account 1 . Mr. Way. The descriptive text by Mr. Walter (. Bell, too, is more than the mere padding one accustomed to find in books of this nature. His sty is lively and attractive, and every page of his writir; speaks of his profound love for London and its rive


VIEW OF SARAGOSSA BY VELAZQUEZ NNO MAZO, PRMWO MUSEUA

## Notes and Queries

[The Editor invites the assistance of readers of THE Convorssete zeho may be able to impart the information required by Correspondents.]

The Signet Ring of Cesare Borgia.

## To the Editor of The Connoisseur.

I)EAR StR,-In the month of April, 1864, the Rev. C. . Hartshorne exhibited before a meeting of the British Archeological Association an Italian signet ring of the early sixteenth century, which was said to have once belonged to Caesare Borgia.

Could any of your readers furnish me with the name of the present possessor of this ring, which was, I believe, formerly in the collection of the Bishop of Ely in 1864 ?

> Faithfully yours, "SIGNET."

## "Cymon and Iphilienia." <br> To the Editor of The Connoisseur.

Sir, -With reference to the plate "Cymon and Iphigenia" which appeared in The Connolsseve of September, 1905, can any reader give me any details of same? Where is the original?

Yours, etc.,
W. H. A.

## Old Iron Coffer.

To the Editor of The Connoisseur.
Sir, -Your coffer is no doubt an old Armada bullion chest. I possess one exactly similar-only one size larger-key and all details. On the front of mine is painted an old Spanish galleon. Even your handle is similar to mine. After all, my padlocks are not.

Morley.

## Old Iron Coffer.

## To the Editor of The Connoisseur.

Sik, - The old iron coffer illustrated in the December Number of The Connolsseur is identical with the iron chests formerly used in Switzerland for the safe keeping of important family papers, jewels, and plate.

They were painted in the family colours and frequently with the family arms. They were the forerunners of the modern iron safe. Probable period of manufacture, first hall of eighteenth century. They were usually described as "Familien Kiste "-family chests.

Many still exist in Switzerland, either in prtate hands or in museums, and usually in perfect working order, speaking well for the ancient locksmith's craft.
F. ide Sinnel.

Portratit of Thonas Deacon.
To the Editor of line: Connolsseer.
Sur,-bid Cosway paint a miniature portrait of a Mr. Thomas Deacon?

> Yours, etc.,
L. R.

## Books Received

Arinutel Clut I'ortfolio No. 3, 1906. (Arundel Club.)
The Thames from Chelsea to the Nore, by T. K. Way and II. (; Bell, 42s. net. (John Lane.)
The Auctiomers' Institule of the Ciniled Nïnsrom Year liook and Jiary, 1907, 5s. (Truscott \& Son, Litl.)
Firket foster, lyy II. M. Cundall, I.S.O., F.S.A., 20s. net. (A. \& C. Black.)

Chutch Festival Decomations, by Einest R. Sulfling, 2s. 6d. (L. Upcott Gill.)

Costume: Fanciful, Historical, and Theatrical, by Mrs. Aria, illustrated by Percy Anderson, ros. 6d. net. (Macmillan and Co., Lid.)
Honses and Gardens, by M. H. Baillie Scost, 3 Is. Gd, net. ( ico. Newnes, Ltd.)
Ohd Pawier, Brass, Copper and Shiffeld /Bate, by N. Hulson Moore, 8s. Gd. net. (Ilocliter \& Stoughton.)
A Treatise on the Law roncerniner Names and Changes of Name, by A. C. Fox-Davies and P. W. P. CarlyonBritton, F.S.A., 3s. 6d. net. (Elliot Stock.)
Kubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (translated), by Ed. Fitzgeradi, introduction by Joseph Jacobs, designs by Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A. (Gillings \& Co.)

Enslish I/hustration "The Sixtics" $1857-70$, by Gleeson White, 2 2s. Cl. net. (Constable \& Co., Itid.)

## Special Notice

The attention of our readers is called to the important announcement in our advertisement pars regarding the valuation of works of

## The

Valuation of Works of Art
art. The Proprietors of The: Cis notsseur have been encouraged 0 extend this department owing to 1 ie great success which has attended their endeavours $n$ the past. Within the past few months seve al instances have occurred in which our experts he e had the pleasure of informing correspondents that tie objects sent for opinion are worth considerable sun s, and these opinions have been subsequently endor: $d$ when the objects have been submitted to the ord al of sale by public auction.




The original of the illustration accompanying this note is preserved in the collection of l'rints and Drawings at the Victoria and Albert

A Byzantine Miniature Museum; and has never before been described, although examples of work of the kind are very rare, and this piece possesses certain features of special interest. The miniature is Byzantine work, probably of the Inth or 12 th century-the exact dating of all this class of illumination being a matter of extreme uncertainty within a limit of several hundred years. It formed a frontispiece to the Cospel accoreling to Saint Dark, in a Book of the (iospels: and, in accordance with the Byzantine tradition ruting pictures of this docription, represent the Evangelist sea: al and engaged in riting. Saint M. is shown, clad in :onventional itr. ry of greenish gr and light blue, ho ng across his in : the scroll on wh: he is writing. 1h. right hand is rai. 1 ; and his face tha of a swarthy be rded man of michile age, with dark eyes. He is seated


BYZANTINE MINIATURE AT VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
in an arm-chair, with rush woven back, a point of considerable importance to stuclents of furniture, and baving a cushion. On his right is a book-holder, supporting an open book; the shelf being fitted to an adjustable screw shaft, rising from a cupboard-table on which are set out various writing implements ; a knife, pliers, paint-box, pen and sponge being distinguishable. On his left, in the back-ground, is a two-storied building, with round-headed windows, blue tiled barrel-roof, and a grille over the doorway: The whole is painted upon a background of gold, with vermilion edging, looped at the comers. The halo of the saint is outlined in vermilion; and the same colour is used for the inscription above his head, 'O ä mápoos, the alpha (for äyoos) being placed within the omicrom. This latter arrangement, and a preciscly similar script, occur in a Book of the Gospels in the Vatican Library (Cod. Vatic. graec 1229), which formerly belonged to Pope Paul IV. The figure of St. John in this, is figured and described
by Father I:tienne Beissel, S.J. (" Vaticanishe Miniaturen"), who, with some hesitation, suggests the eleventh century as its date. This miniature also shows the writing materials, an elaborate chair of a different type to that in the MS. under consideration : and much more detail of every kind. The colours correspond, even to the blue tiles of the roofs, and the border is also similar. But the simplicity and dignity of the specimen at South Kensington give it a particular intetest and value: especially, as already pointed out, from the point of view of the student of the history of furniture.-E. F. Strange.

This historic relic is still in safe keeping, although one of the two last custodians has just

The Shield of Prince Charlie
passed away at the ripe old age of 88 , in the person of Jane Hamilton, eldest of the two surviving daughters of the late Mr. IV. H. Ritchie, of Barnlea, Dunbar, Banker and Town Clerk, who was the fortunate possessor of many relics of antiquity, among which is the shield of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, which he threw away on the fatal battlefield of Culloden when hope had fled.

The history of the shield has been scarcely less adventuresome than that of its unfortunate owner, as will be seen from the following letter to Mr. Ritchic dated New Plymouth, New \%ealand, September, 1869. The writer was Mrs. Helen A. Wilson, the widow of Havid Peter Wilson, who was a cousin of Mr. Ritchie's, settled in New \%ealand since 1841 . The Mr. Gilmour who is referred to as the bearer to this country of the letter and the shield, was a Merchant in the same Colony.
"The following is the way in which the Shield or Target, which I now send to your care, was placed in my father's hands for safe keeping. Secretary Murray observing where the unfortunate Prince had thrown his shield, when he was obliged to leave the field of Culloden on the 16th April, 1746, returned at night, brought it away, and placed it in the keeping of Mrs.

Skinner, wife of General Skinner, at that time Chef Engineer of all Scotland, in whose possession it remained until 1786, when that lady gave it to my Father, James Simpson, a well known admirer of the Prince. Since my father's death it has been carefully preserved by me.
"The settlement of some family affairs caused Mrs. Skinner at a very advanced age to go to Gibraltar ; as she was staying at my father's she was not long in finding out how sincerely he was attached to the house of Stuart, and therefore considered him the right person in whose charge to trust the relic. I have often heard him describe the way in which she gave it to him. A few days before her departure for England, she requested him to attend her in her bedroom. Sceing the lady was in her 84 th year there was mothing very im. proper in the request, with which Mr. Simp. son complied. When he entered the room the door was carefully locked, and the window blinds drawn down. When all these arrangements were completed the 'Old Jacobite' unlocked a large trunk, took out all its contents, then took off the paper lining which usually covers the inside of such articles of domestic furniture, and to Mr. Simpson's surprise, who began to think her insane, she removed a false botton and brought to light the above-mentioned shield after having been concealed in the old Hame's trunk for 41 years. Since 1820 I have watched over the relic, but not with the care I ought to have had for t. I was wrong in the lirst place for allowing it to he brought to this country, where it has had more th n one narrow escape. If Mr. Gilmour is blessed with a safe voyage the poor shield is at least sure of a qu $t$ home after all its wanderings. An account of s adventures would be as full of interest, if not mu h more so than the far-tamed adventures of a 'Gulliv. ' or even those of '(Gil Blas.'"

Among the many other curios are some MSS. if Burns in the poet's own writing, particularly the so $g$ of "Bonnie Jean," the "Election," and a letter o Capt. Riddell with his signature, etc., etc.

Thi: recent robberies of a piece of sculpture from the L.rure and of a valuable collection of books, happily recovered, from the Bodleian A Famous Library, recall the notorious case of

Robbery of Prints theft from the British Museum which occurred exactly a hundred years ago. It wis reported with discretion in the European Marasine:-
"A singular roblbery has leen committed in the British Musentin. A person who has been in the halit of visiting that place for upwards of a year has stolen, at different times, from the purifolios a number of scarce and valuable engravings by the batch masters to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds. ife whel them to printsellers. It is stated that a commitue have invertigated the particulars of the robbery, and came to a resolution that Mr. D-, who is charged with heing concernerl in taking the valuable articles, should not be prosecuted. Mr. B- (in whose department it happened) has been dismissel for negligence."

There is no longer any occasion for the air of mystery in which this contemporary report is wrapped. The gist of the story was published years ago by the late Mr. Fagan, of the British Museum, in his useful little volume on Collectors' Marks. Mr. 1)—_ was Robert Dighton, the famous caricaturist. His theft was discovered through Samuel Woodburn, a well-known art dealer, who bought Rembrandt's Coach Landsape from Dighton for I2 gus. Thinking it might possibly be a copy, he took it to the British Museum to compare it with two prints which he knew to be in the Cracherode Collection, but was surprised to find these missing. About the same time he bought of a printseller in the Haymarket seven Dürers tor 2 gns., four of which appeared to have marks and dates on the back impurfectly erased. This confirmed his suspicions, and curpuries at the British Museum caused the exposur: of the fraud. Dighton had gone originally to the juint room with a letter of introduction to Mr. :Billiam Beloe, an under-librarian, who kindly prod $\cdots$ ed for his inspection the collection of Rembran - etchings. A second visit found Mr. Beloe equ. obliging, and in return for his kindness Bis :a drew his portrait and that of his daughter, and. soreover, on several occasions made him pre- . of fish, once going to the extravagance of greet peas at a guinea a quart-perhaps on the occa, when he disposed of the Coach Landscape. He turally received a hearty welcome when he appe d at the Museum, but Mr. Beloe little knew that shton's portfolio, his pocket, or the breast of his t.t were a hidden receptacle for valuable loot. Digh: a was a skilful etcher, and often left a cunningl xecuted copy in the place of the original.

There is a reference to this robbery in Ireland's

Chalcographimernia ( $\mathrm{I}_{1} \mathrm{I}_{4}$ ), that mine of quaint information about collections and collecting at the beginning of last century.
"While to musenm thus I'm led,
Of $D-\sigma^{2 h-1} n$ something should the said;
Who, void of blushes, stole at will,
From all collections-purse to fill;
Till liembrandi's etching, prime landscape
Called Coach, brougint $D_{-S} / \bar{h}-n$ into scrape ;
Who, finding guilt will courage alter,
On leing prov'd a base defaulter,
Restor'd whate'er he still possess'd,
And thus the case was lull'd to rest."

The rare and curious old book of doggerel hudibrastic verse, from which we have just quoted, shows that the widespread mania for collecting is no new thing. The last portion on the "Nicnackatarian Mania" is not without its appropriateness to day.

[^14]Martin Hardie.


DRESDEN VASES

The three Dresden Vases here reproduced, the tallest measuring $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ins. and the two smaller io ins.,

## Dresden

 Vases are very fine gendine specimens, remarkable for delicacy of detail. They havebeen in the same family for a great number of years, but like many of the first pieces of plain white porcelain, they bear no mark. Raised clusters of roses, daisies and convolvuli stand out in bold relief on the front and back of the vases, while smaller garlands are painted directly on the body to represent further profusion of flowers in shadow. The stems, handles and lids are of a clelicate green shade, and there is much gold in outline and in a sword pattern.

The bowl of Chinese porcelain ware here reproduced, 3 in . by 5 in . in size, is ornamented in enamel colours applied thickly over the glaze, and

## Chinese Porcelain Bowl

represents fowls in grotesque, peonies and roses - flowers much favouerd by Chinese potters. The bowl was found in a native shop on the borders of Thibet, where in all probability it had travelled from China. It was a pottery shop, and was most fascinating inits artistic confusion; tea bowls were ranged


CHINESE BOWL PAINTED IN ENAMEL COLOURS
in stacks reaching from the mud floor to the thatehed roof, and every variety of china and earthenware goods were spread out over the public walk through the bazaar.

The tomb of Mary of Burgundy, now standing in a side chapel of Notre Dame, Bruges, is one of the most beautiful productions of that Flemish art for which, under the name of Dinanderie, the Low Countries are so famous. Mary, the daughter of The Tomb of Mary of Burgundy Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Margaret of York, sister to our Edward VI., had succeeded to her father after his untimely death at the Battle of Nancy, in 1476 ; and her own early decease, at the age of 25 , was a grief to her subjects comparable onty to that caused by the death of the Princess Charlote to the ling lish people, who had not then dreamt of a Victoria, in the unhappy days of the Regency. The timb was erected by the orders of her ion Philip, who bec: me: by marriage, 1 ing of Spain and he ancestor of the - an ish Kings and erman Emperors.

The tomb wa: designed and exec ed by l'ierre de Bec re, agoldsmith and n : alfounder of Brusc les


THE TOMB OF MARY OF BURGUNDY AT NOTRE DAME, BRUGES
between the years 496 and 1502, and it was set up originally in the choir of the church, in which still remain the stalls of the Finghts of the great Order of the Ciolden Fleece, among the stall-plates of which may be found the arms of our Edward III. At the Resolution, to escape entire destruction, or, at least, a visit to l'aris, it was dismantled and hidden by the beadle, one Pierre de Zitter, and only re-erected when the storm had blown over, in the chapel where it is now to be seen, at the expense, if it can be belicted, of Napoleon himself.

Thr: monument consists of black marble, over whi h the brilliantly gilt metal-work is arranged with shichts of arms enamelted in their proper colours. On in moulded slab is the effigy of the Duchess, witt "ir coronet and the peculiar head dress of the phe: : and with her feet resting against a couple of sm. dogs. On each side of the tomb is arranged a get "sical tree, the branches hung with shields of arn with angels seated, standing, or flying as their sup, rurs. There are on the tomb no less than fort sur of these angels and eighty-one shields, shi: : with the arms of her ancestors or of her cities ant bject counties. At the head and foot of the tollr with angelic supporters, are, respectively, her epir and a shield bearing her personal arms, while
esci :cons bearing the arms of the counties of
Fiat.irs and Burgundy. It is fortunate that so
valuable an example of mediaeval art has escaped the melting pot ; but it seems sad that it owes its presurvation in great part-for its restorers forgot to replace the scattered bones when they set up the tomb again -to the fact that it affords a valuable income, as a side-show, with the other treasures of the church. Our illustration is from a drawing by Mr. J. TavenorPerry.

The portrait by Madame Yigée-l.ebrun, reproduced in colours as frontispiece to this number, represents Lady littogerald in the

## Our Frontispiece

 character of Juno, with the attribute of the godiless, the peacock, on her right. Marie-Anne Elizabeth Vigée was born in laris in 1755, the daughter of an artist, and developed her talent almost without tuition, though she was helped with advice by Greure, Jules Viernet, Doyen, Davesne, and Briard. At the early age of twenty she was already famous for her brilliant portraiture, and soon became one of the most fashionable portrait-painters of her time. In 1776 she married the painter Lebrun, a match which she later had cause to regret. Elected to the Academy in 1783 , she left France during the Revolution of 1789 as a refugee, and painted many portraits in Rome, Naples, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and London. She returned in 1813 to laris, where she died at the age of eighty-seven in $18+2$.

CLOCK PRESENTED TO KING HAAKON

Tue clock here reproduced was presented to King Haakon,

Clock
Presented to the King of Norway of Norway, by the citizens of I.ondon, and we understand that it was be his own request that the gift took the form of an old English chiming clock. The order reached Messrs. (iill and Reigate through the I.ord Mayor. The clock is in a mahogany case of the Chippendale period, and was made probably about ${ }_{17} 60$ to 1780 . It is most elaborately carved, and has a band of fretwork placed under the moulding im. mediately above the door in front of the dial. The dial itself is silvered with pierced brass ornaments at the corners, and in the upper part there is a painted representation of the moon, which works with the mechanism indicating highwater mark at Bristol Quay, for the entire period of the lunar month. The name of the maker of the clock is Samuel Whitchurch, of King's Wood, and a peculiarity is the way in which the word quay is spelt, viz, key, a form long since obsolete. The silver-gilt plate placed above the door of the case bears the following words: "Presented to His Majesty, King Haakon VII., on his Coronation, 1906, by Citizens of London."

The colour-plate in the present number, Mrs. Mark Currie, is a reproduction of Hanfstaengl's colour-plate of the well-known picture in the

## Our Colour Plates

 National (aallery. A typical example of Romney's skill in depicting womanly beauty, it represents Mrs. Mark Currie in the year 1789, a few months after her marriage. Romney received sixty guineas for painting it, which seems little when it is recalled that when the nation acquired it from the Rev. Sir Frederick L. Currie, Bart., of Uckfield, Sussex, in 1897, the purchase price was $£ 3,500$.Lord Burghersh, the subject of another of our
colour-plates in the present number, was the onl: son of the roth Earl of Westmorland. Born in 178 , he was known as John, Lord Burghersh, until 1941 , when he succeeded his father. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at Talavera, only retiring from the service in 1855 , some four years befor: his death. Distinguished as a soldier and a diplomat, he is also known to fame as the founder of the Royal Academy of Music, in 1823. Reynolds's portrait, from which Bartolozzi engraved his plate, is in the possession of the Earl of Jersey.

We also include amongst our plates in this number another of S. W. Reynolds's small plates, and another of the series of coaching subjects.

The most recent addition to the Irish National Portrait Gallery is a portrait of Lord Kilwarden by

## Portrait of Lord <br> Kilwarden

 Hugh Hamilton, the original from which in 1795, and belongs, therefore, to Hamilton's last period, when he had all but abandoned the pastels, with which his fame was first won, for oil paint. At this time he resided in l)ublin, and there painted portraits of many of the notabilities in the political and social world, most of which are in the collections of the Royal Dublin Society, the Dublin Corporation, and in various private collections throughout Ireland. His most famous picture, Dean

LORD KILWARDEN
BY HUGH HAMILTON

Kir. an Preaching, which was painted for the Dublin Fentic Orphan House, was for a long time on exhinition at the Royal Dublin Society. Some years ayo. however, it disappeared, and all traces of it had vanished, until it was recently discovered in an Irish county house. The portrait of Lord Kilwarden represents the ill-fated Chief Justice in the negligé of the period-a loose wrapper with the collar thrown open. Seven years after it was painted, on the night of the Emmet rising in $180_{3}$, Lord Kilwarden was barbarously murdered in his carriage in Thomas Street, Dublin, by the brother of a man whom he had sentenced to death some years before. He was, personally, most popular, and his name figures in the records of the period as a humane and just judge. The portrait now acquired for the I Dublin Gallery has been for many years in the possession of a collateral branch of the Wolfe family.

Tis: Grand Lodge of England has authorised fortytwo special centenary Jewels to commemorate, in each case, one hundred continuous years'
A Rare Masonic Jewel existence of the particular, ancient, and distinguished Lodge to which the high honour was accorded. In the collection of Grand Lodge, at Freemasons' Hall, there was only, till quite recently, a specimen of each of forty-one of these interesting and venerated Jewels. For many years efforts have been made to secure a specimen of the missing forty-second Jewel, but hitherto without surcess. On Friday, December 2ist, 1906, by the join efforts of Mr. B. Tooke, of Montreal, Mr. E. T. 1). Chambers, of (Quebec, Lt.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, of Montreal, and Mr. James Mamuel, J.P., of Ottawa, the writer had the pheasure of presenting to Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Gitand Secretary of England, and to Mr. Henry Sadler, Grand Tyler ave! Sul-Librarian of Grand Lodge, a !eautiful specimen of the missing I. wel, so that at last the Grand I. Iqe collection is complete. It st-ntd be understood that special o tunary Jewels ceased to be a: rorised by Grand Lodge in 1 $\cdot$., , in which year a general cent. : J Jewel was designed by the (: ad Director of Ceremonies, a approved by the Grand $\therefore$ ter, the Earl of Zetland, and it this general centenary Jewel w' h has been alone conferred,


A RARE MASONIC JEWEL
since 1866, on ancient Lodges that have proved a continuous working existence of one hundred years. The Jewel so recently and happily acquired is a five pointed star of formal rats on which rests a circle or band inscribed "Centenary" on the top, and "1861" at the bottom; within the circle are the square and compasses, inclosing " 17 ," the number of the Lodge on the Register of the Grand Loolge of England. The Jewel is worn suspended by a ring, from a sky-blue ribbon, which has one bar or clasp. The Jewel is reproduced, "life-size," in the illustration. The Albion Lodge, No. 17, has an interesting history. It was originated by a warrant of constitution, dated July 3 rd, $\mathrm{r}_{7} 8 \mathrm{I}$, in association with the Fourth Battalion of the Regiment of Royal Artillery, New York (at that time a British colony). The Lodge was consecrated at New York on October i8th, 178 I , and at that date was "No. 213 " on the Register of the (irand Lodge of New York, but on lecember 2oth, 1787 , the Lodge acquired " for five guineas to the charity," the right to be advanced to No. 9 on the then Register. The Lodge severed its connection with the Grand I odge of New York in $\mathrm{I}_{7} 8_{3}$, and retired with the British Army on its evacuation of that city. The Lodge is subsequently heard of at Newfoundland, in 1783 ; at Woolwich, in 1789 ; at Quebec, in 1790 and ${ }^{1791}$. At Quebec, the Lodge would appear to have had three meeting-places, at first at Brother Ward's house, next at the Officers' Mess Rooms in loaphin Barracks, and, linally, at Frank's Tavern. It the Union, in $18 \mathrm{I}_{3}$, the Lodge was known as the Albion, No. ${ }^{17}$, on the new Register of the (irand Lodge of England, and it was granted a Warrant of Renewal as a Civil L.odge on January $27^{\text {th }}$, 1829, and worked under the Einglish constitution till 1870, when it joined the Grand ladge of Quebec, and is now No. 2 on the Register of that august body. On April 3rd, 1862, while still under the English constitution, the Lodge was granted a Centenary Warrant, conferring the right to the special Centenary: Jewel, the subject of this article. The Lodge, on becoming " No. 2 " on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Qucber, was allowed, by the Most Worshipful (irand Master of England, to retain its Centenary Warrant.-Robert Manuei.
[He seventh volume of The Royal Acadomy of Arts: A Complite Dictionary of Contributors (Sacco to

## The Royal

Academy of Arts
Dictionary of Contributors Tofano). Alsernon (iraves, F.S.A., contains fewer notable names than some of its predecessors, yet its utility is in no wise impaired by this. Though Mr. Giaves's recorts of the great English masters are of unduestionable value, they are to be found in other places besides his admirable dictionary. For the works of the lesser men, however, this must always remain the most eligible source of information, and one even more authoritative than the Academy catalogues, as the omissions and oversights contained in the latter have in most instances been corrected by him. How important these corrections are may easily be gauged by turning up some common mame, as, for instance, that of Smith, contained in the present volume.

There are two hundred and odd exhibitors possessing this widely-spread sumame, the contributors of over fifteen hundred works. Many of these figure in the original catalogues without their full complement of initials; others without intials altogether, or with wrong ones. That Mr. Graves has succeeded in evolving order out of this comparative chaos by awarding the different works to the rightful artists, whose correct Christian names have in almost every instance been fully supplied, speaks volumes for the thorouglness and completeness with which he is carrying out his great task.

The best known among the Smiths are probably three among the possessors of the Christian mame of John. The John Smith who was one of the early presidents of the Old Water-Colour Society boldly changed his Christian name to Warwick; John Thomas Smith, the author of Nollekins athat His Times and other gossipy works which will keep his memory green when his engravings are forgotten, was better known as "Antiquity Smith"; but the third, John Raphael Smith, the famous mezzotinter, is great enough to need no nom de plame to distinguish him. It is notable that, though he exhibited seventy-two works to the dcadeny, in no instance did he send an engraving. This was by way of protest against the treatment accorded to the professors of this art. Smith's great contemporary, Sir Robert Strange, carried the protest even further, for his name is not to be found as an exhibitor in Mr. Graves's records.

George Stubbs, wriously styled R.A. or A.R.A., according as to whether the sympathies of the writer are with the artist or the Academy in the celebrated quarrel which occurred between them, must be accounted another protester against academy usages. According to Mr. Graves, Stubbs was elected both A.R.A. and R.A. in 1780, though most of his biographers incorrectly give

1781 as the date of the last honour. In 1782 he sen in seven subjects, five of them being painted on emairel. These were all badly hung. Finding, moreover, tiat the quotations he had appended to the titles of his works were omitted from the Academy catalogue, Stu'sbs regarded this treatment as an intentional affront, ind retaliated by declining to give a diploma picture to :he Academy, this being at the time a wholly optional matter. The Academy in the following year passed a law obliging every newly-elected member to present the Diploma Gallery with a specimen of his powers, and this, though enacted after Stublos's election, was applied to him. Notwithstanding this Stubbs claimed to be R.A., though in the Academy catalogucs he is only given the lesser title of A.R.A. Mr. Grates points out an accidental exception to this in the body of the catalogue for the year 1803 .

Mr. Graves apparently has not had access to the Gurde to the Royal Academy for $179 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{t}}$ by (i. Cawthom. which contains the names of all the portraits exhilited in that year, and which would have enabled him to supply a few omissions, and correct one or two trifling errors. Thus in the record of Sir Martin Arthur Shee, P.R.A., several of the names that Mr. Graves supplies should be alloted different catalogue numbers, and the portrats of a gentleman and lady which are left unidentified shouk be respectively Mr. Anbury and Miss Power. In the same way No. 335 in the record of $H$. Singleton should be Colonel Roach. No. 145 in that of John F. Sartorius should be Captain Champion and Dogs. This latter, by the way, Cawthorn credits to John N. Sartorius, as he also does No. 239, which he records as a Portrat of F. Hetenhall, funt, instead of Fist Trotting dare: As Mr. Graves points out that these two exhibits as well as four others are credited to J . N. Sartorius in the index, it may be that the latter, and not the body of the catalogue is correct. This seems the more likely, as Cawthorn explicitly states in the preface to his record that it varies from the Academy catalogue in many places, the latter being in every instance incorrect.

Among the more notable names in the present volume are those of Thomas Stothard, R.A., styled by Austen Dobson "The Quaker of Art," though the subjects of his pictures, which are almost wholly illustrations of novels and poems, and frequently include representations of the partially draped figures, have little that is akin to Quakerism about them; (ilbert Stuart and John i. Sargent, who may be bracketed together as great American portraiturists, though the better part of it century separates their exhibits; Frederick Sand : laul Sandby, R.A.; James Sant, R.A.; Ihomic Serr ; R.A.; J. J. Shannon, A.R.A.; Noman Shaw, R. ; Samuel Shelley; Robert Smirke, R.A.; Sir John Soa, c, R.A. ; James Stark ; and W. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A

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Tilte most interesting sale of pietures during December at Christie's was that held on December ist, and this
 consisied, as hate so many other attractive dispersals, of properties from a great variety of sources. These sales often comprise fifty or sixty "proprietors," and are nearly always productive of surprises. sometimes mild, and sometimes sensatiomal. The chief event of the sale under notice was a picture of considerable power atscribed to F . Hals, and re. presenting a man in brown dress playing a thute. 252 in . by 24 in ., which excited a good deal of discusion during the several days it was on view. It was purchased with two others at Chistie's in 1828 for $\mathscr{S}_{2}$ ros, and ever since that time it has hain fordo. It last owner-the history of the picture during the list seventy-eight years will probably never be told"is induced to send it to Christie's, and from an initial bid of 20 gins. it went up to $1,500 \mathrm{gns}$. From various unnumed sources there also came the following pictures :-1). Teniers. Card Players, on panel, oo! in. by 8 in., soosns.; W. Viall de Velde, A Sea licice, with shipping in a calm, wined and dited 1653 , on panel, $1+$ in. by 183 in., 112 gis. ; M. Hondecoeter, A Concort of Pirds, signed, toin. by 50 in ., 205 gns ; several very interesting views or old London by S. Scott, all about 23 in. by +2 in., $\mathfrak{i}$ luding $H$ istminster from the Riarer, with boats and 1 ares, gogns.; Lambeth Prtace fram the Riater, also I boats and figures, go gns.; Lomden from the hiacer Sing lonewds the .itrand, 100 gns ; and $A$ lica of Tser from the Thumes, yo gus.; J. R. Smith, The duldous Lady and the Astrolegrer, 15 in. by $1+\mathrm{in}$., raved by Batolozzi, 115 gns.; (i. Romney; //eart IHdy /hamilfon, a small version of picture engraved ler the title of Ariadne, in white dress and hat, in. by is in., złogns.; D. V.un Deien, The /wievier I Padme, with a party of cavaliers and ladies singing I playing, $35 \frac{1}{2}$ in. by 53 in., signed and dated 1632 ,

150 gns. ; S. Russdaed, Riacer Same, with buildins: boits, and catte, on panel, to! in. by 21 2 in., 240 gins. A number of pictures sent from Russia, and the property of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{E}$. the Princess Vera Koudachetf, included:-F. Boucher, $A$ shepherd ant Shophoodess ander somi Trow, a girl in the batkground, and animals on the right, 48 in. by $70 \mathrm{inl.}$,130 zns.: J. Cornelisz, Thatonnes atht Child, enthroned with St. Barbara and St. Catherine, on panel, 32 in. by 26 in., 160 ghas. : and (i. bavid, S. Ambore, in rich cape and mitre, holding a crosier. on patmel, 12 in. by $8 \$$ in., 120 gns. There were also the following pictures:-We fooghe, A/f/merior, with two gentlemen playing and sinsing, io in. be 22 in.
 a barn on the right, a lomse being built on the lefi,
 with a clump of trees in the foreground, town in the distance, on panel, $11!$ in. by 11 in., 175 gins: $\mathrm{C}_{\text {, }}$
 at a table peeling an apple, at fird standing behind her, on panel, it in. by ut in., signed with initials, and dated 1601,200 gns. ; and Watteatu, I Fite Champilnt, gin. by 121 in ., 230 uns. Among the drawings were:$F$. Wheatles, Cothege Intirior, with figures, $10 t \mathrm{im}$. by 21 in., 1794,100 gins.; and three portraits by J . I)ownman, each 8 in. by $6 \frac{t}{2}$ in., Miss siusen hhodes, in dark dress with white ribbon in her hair, 1/8i, 70 gns.; . Mrs. Fromes Petre, in blue striped dress, with black and white lace fichu, signed and dated
 Mrs. Wichacl Blount), danghter of the above Mrs. Petre, in white dress, with white lace fichu and blue sitsl, siyned and dated 1783,1 go gns.

The death in the summer of Count Hollander, of the firm of Messrs. Hollander $\&$ Cremetti, was followed by the sale on December 8 th and toth of the stock of modern pictures and water-colour drawings, but 309 lots realised the small total of $£ 5,22+$ is. The stock consisted for the most part of pictures by artists of the various modern Continental schools: many names were quite unfamiliar to frequenters of Christic's, and a very considerable number were sold for less than 25 . Of the pictures the followins may be mentioned:-J. C. Cazin,

Lee Billet Deur, 19 in. by 23 in., 410 gns ; J. B. C. Corot, Woody Landscape, with a woman and dog, on panel, 9 in. by $12 \underline{1}$ in., 80 gns.; C. F. Daubigny, J.es /ommices, $24 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. by $35 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} ., 9 \mathrm{gni}$; ; E. Fichel, The Gimard Rom, on panel, ifi in. by 21 in., 1888, 72 gns. ; two by t . Frère, Coming from sidhool, 36 in. by 28 in., 1867, 170 gns. ; and $L e$ Dejeuner, on panel, $1+\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$, 1876,85 gns. ; H. Harpignies, Rioner Sient : Moonlight, on panel, $22 \frac{1}{2}$ in. by 9 in., 85 gns.; two by J. Israels, both on panel, 12 in . by 8 l in., Stutyt, 120 gns., and L'Attente, tho gns.; J. L. F. Meissonier, Charles J. on Horschack, on panel, 7 in. by $+!$ in., $3^{t o o}$ gns.; F. Roybet, The Catalice in Green, on panel, 31 in. by $24 \frac{1}{i n}$., 250 gns. ; C. Troyon, Gaing ta Mheret, 23 in . by 28 in , 210 gns . ; two by E. Verboeckhoven, Interior of a Siled, with sheep and poultry, 28 ! in. by 39 in., 1855,75 kns., and Motherless, 35 in . by $29 \mathrm{in.} 1870,$,160 gns. ; and F. Ziem, Venice from the Lagoons, on panel, 23 in. by 27 in ., 70 gns. Jerhaps the most remarkable fact in connection with this sale was the "want of appreciation" shown for two works by that once popular artist, Ary Schefier, Mavy Mardalen, 36 in. by 24 in., dated 1854 , and Saint John in the Island of Patmes, 36 in. by $2+\mathrm{in}$., dated $1850-\mathrm{at} \mathrm{the} \mathrm{John} \mathrm{Graham} \mathrm{sale} \mathrm{in} 1887$ these two pictures realised 620 gns . and 580 gns . respectively; they now sold for 36 gns . and 19 gns .

A sale of modern pictures derived from various named and anonymous sources, held on December i 5 th , included a drawing by W. Maris, View of a Tozon with an old Chutcuu, 9 年 in. by $25 \frac{1}{2}$ in., 100 gns. ; two interesting chalk studies for statues, by A. Rodin, which sold for 38 gns. each; a number of pastel and black chalk drawings by J. M. Swan, which varied from to gns. to 24 gns . each ; four drawings for vignettes by Birket Foster, Isola Pescatore, Lagro Maggiore, 45 gns. ; Veroma, 76 gns.; Cologne : Sunset, 48 gns. ; and Lago Metggiore, 45 gns.these four were from the collection of the late Mr. John Fenwicke, of Tudor Lodge, Wimbledon Park; and two other drawings, T. S. Cooper, Grout of Cattle on the bank of a river, $26 \mathrm{in}$. by to in., $1866,100 \mathrm{gns}$; and Birket Foster, foud Sicme, with cottages and sheep, 8 in . by 12 in ., 165 gns . The few pictures of note included: R. Ansdell, Goatherds, Gibraltar, view looking across the Strait into Africa, 48 in. by 75 in., 190 gns .; a number of small examples of H . Fantin-Latour, of which the only one to reach three figures was Chrysanthemums itt a Vase, 21 in . by $17 \mathrm{in} ., 1871,155$ gns.; T. S. Cooper, The Old Chachan of Aberfoil, in the Rob Roy country, 27 in . by 47 in ., 1833 , 125 gms.

The last picture sale of the year, held on December soth, consisted of various properties, among which were those of the late Mr. John Clements, of Liverpool, and of the late Mrs. K. J. Ricketts, of Wilton Crescent. The only drawing of note was a pastel by D. Gardner, a portrait of Princess Fredrikit Sophia of Prussia, in blue dress, 9 in . by $7 \frac{1}{\mathrm{in}} . \mathrm{C}_{4}$ gns.; whilst of the pictures mention need only be made of the following:-Hals, A Toper, 25 in . by $21 \mathrm{in} ., 130 \mathrm{gns}$; and S. De Vlieger, View on the Coast at Scheqeningen, with boats and figures, on panel, 17 in. by 25 in., 105 gns.

The Library of Mr. L. W. Hodson, of Compton F all, Wolverhampton, dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby on
 December 3 rd nd two foliowing divs. was one of the fi: st collections of its $k$ ind seen during late ye res, even in their hist.ric rooms. To a great extent this sale wa an eche of that of the late Mr. Williant Morris, held eight years aso, for Mr. Hodson had accuired many of the manuscrips formerly belonging to that deep student of Nediaral art. Considered in the liyht of an investment pure and simple, the prices now realised were an eloquent testimony to the soundness of the well-known axiom which it will be remembered is to the effect that given a manuscript of the first importance, lapse of time will assuredly add to its value. The manuscripts bought at the Morris sale had doubled themselves, for the most part, in value in the meantime, while this proportion was very greatly increased in the case of several notable examples. For instance, a thirteenth century fiblia Sacra Latina, on thin vellum, for which Mr. Hodson paicl $£ 90$ at the Morris sale, now realised $£ 235$; and a portion of another manuscript of a similar kind, which then cost $\mathcal{L} 139$, now sold for $£ 390$. A third Latin Bible of the fourteenth century (circa 1300 ) increased in price from $£ 302$ to $£ 630$, and a remarkably fine Testamentum Voamm Latinum of the twelftl century from $£ 225$ to 6670. To describe these works would, of course, demand a great deal of space, and for the necessary details Auction Sale Prices should be consulted.
Mr. Hodson had also acquired no fewer than twentyfour of Mr. William Morris's original manuscripts of his own published works, and these realised in the aggregate nearly $£ 1,2+0$. The Earthly P'aradise, bound in seven volumes, brought the highest price, viz., £40-; The Story of Sigurd the Volsung, containing some passages unpublished in the original edition, $\mathcal{L} 90$; The Well at the World's End, bound in 2 vols., £ioo; News frona Nowhere, $£_{51}$; The Odyssey of Homer, L. $_{52}$; The House of the Holfings, bound in 2 vois., $£ 75$; and the remainder, other sums which it is hardly necessary th enlarge upon. The long series of books from the Kelmscott Press, all printed on vellum, also realised largo sums, though the value of these works, in common witi the ordinary paper copies, has depreciated of late year. For instance, the Chatucer, of which but thirteen copics were printed on vellum, sold for $£ 260$, as against $£ 5^{\circ}$ realised for a similar copy in June, tgoz. Among ti ordinary works we notice particularly an original copy ! Blake's Songs of Intocence, $1789,8 v o$, £ro7 (engrave i throughout and printed in colours, but incomplete Boccaccio's Hyentach Volget der Kurcz syn ion Etthch Frauen, printed at Augsburg in 1479, folio, $£ 135$ (oak. boards with small stamps, repaired); the second Lat: edition of Breydenbach's Sanctarum Peregrinationum.
.1. $\quad$. 5 yon opusculum, $1+90$, folio, $2+1$ (russia extra, se It of the views mended) ; two fragments of Chatucer's (.... How' Tales, printed by Caxton about the year 14: .. insall folio, 98 leaves, $\mathcal{L}^{167}$; Fuchsius's De //istoric . $/ 1, f^{\prime}, 11 / m$, first edition, printed at Basle in $15 t^{2}$, folio, Lis 10s. (contemporary oaken boards); a copy of the line and very rare edition of Josephars supposed to have becn printed at Lubeck in 1478 , formerly belonging to the late Willam Morris, and which realised $£ 3+10 s$ at hiv ale, $\& 05$ (old calf gilt) ; and the first book printed at L.ubeck, the Rudimentum Noriciornm, 1475, large folio, $\underset{\sim}{5} 5$ (contemporary boards). Mr. Hodson's fine collection w:s catalogued in 667 lots, and realised $£ 10,85265$,

Messrs. Cliristie, Manson $\mathbb{N}$ Woods do not often hold sates of books, but when they do they are generally inumptant. A sale took place in King Street, on Jecen ber 5 th, when a copy of the third edition of Milton's l'medise Lost, 1668 , +6 , realised $£ 2+$ (fourth title pare, murocco, by Zaehnsdorf). Many other good books were disponed of, among them Shakespeare's Merchant of Fimie, 1652 , to, which sold for $£ 72$, though cut down to $7 f$ in. by $4 \dot{\pi}$ in. The chief works of interest consisted, however, of a number of extensively illustrated or "grangerized" books, which it is the fashion nowadays to call " Memorials"; Constable's .1/emoirs, i8 +3 , realised $\mathcal{L}$ oo; Cunningham's Story of Nell Gzoyn, extended to four volumes, 1852, £175; Jesse's alfmoirs of the /'retcmders, in eight portfolios, 2,200 ; and Stramguage's Historic of Whyy Oncene of Scothand, 162, 6230; all these books were extensively illustrated with engraved portrats, autograph letters, original drawings in some cases, and other accessories. Many extensively grangerized books have cost enormous sums of money, not to complete, for they never can be completed, but to prepare. It is said, for example, that the "illustrated" Clarendon and Bumet in the Bodleian Library, formed by the late Mr. Sutherland, of Gower Street, cost that gentleman upwards of $\notin 12,000$. It fills sixty-seven large volumes, and is embellished with 19,000 prints and drawings, 73 portraits of Charles $1 ., 518$ of Charles 11 ., and so on, and so on. Forty years of persistent collecting are enshrined in this monumental undertaking.

The sales held by Messrs. Hodgson, on December 5th and two following days, and by Messrs. Puttick and Sumpon, on December 6th and following day, did not contain anything of paramount importance. One book sai.l by the latter firm for $\mathcal{L} 20$ may, however, be mentioned. This was Le Mrusie Frangais in 4 vols., ., folio, 1807 , which formerly belonged to Prince 1 eyrand, and sold at his sale in 1816 for $£ 162$. The b) ling was of purple morocco, with richly gilt backs *) ing the crowned Imperial Eagle of Napoleon the

1. .. All that need be said about this transaction is $t$ books of the particular class named were nearly all ha great more a hundred years ago than they are

Other times, other styles of books; very few tin at the same level of popular esteen for long. Library of the late Dr. Garnett contained a number resentation copies, which sold for small sums, and or books mostly of an unimportant character, though
useful, no doubt, from a working literary standpoint. The sale occupied Messrs. Sotheby on one day only, and would doubtless have passed almost unnoticed, but for the three Shelley note books containing autograph IIS. matter, much of it unpublished, in the handwriting of the loet. These note books were given by Shelley's widow to her son, Sir l'ercy Shelley, who gave them to Dr. Garnett, so that their authenticity was beyond question. The price obtained was the large sum of S3,000. They were bought, it is saicl, on behalf of the owner of the finest Shelley collection in the United States. The voiumes, therefore, go to America, where the manuscript revise of the first book of Milton's Paradise f.ost also went a few years ago, having been withdrawn from sale at Sotheby's at 25,000 .

Mr. Sammel T'. Fisher's Library, sold at Soheby's on December roth, contained a number of Topographical Works of considerable interest, but was otherwise not very important. A collection of about three hundred and forty Tracts, Pamphlets and Books of that character, the whole bound in 73 vols., 8vo, with a manuscript catalogue in 2 vols., made $£ 16$ ros. (half russia, uniform). Among them ware several important pieces, as for instance Jordan's Triumplis of London, 1678 ; The Surroy Jemonitich, 1697; and London's Revurrection to Joy and Trimmph, 1671. Thomas Jordan was one of the players at the Red Bull Theatre, Clerkenwell, and afterwards Poet of the Corporation of I,ondon. The following prices obtained at this sale are also noticeable:Dallaway's /fistory of the Western liatision of the Comnty of sussex, 181;-19-32, together + vols., 4 to, $\mathcal{L} 36$ imor. extra); Fenton's Tow through l'imbrokeshire, on large paper, 2 vols., fto, 1810 , 610 js. (russia gilt, 12 original (lrawings inserted); Blomefield's //istory of Vorfolf; 5 vols., folio, $1739-75,230$ (calf extra) ; Clutterbuck's History of //crford, 3 vols., 1815-27, 212 (russia); Hasted's /history of Kiont, + vols., folio, 1778, £17 (original russia) ; Hoare's /istory of Wiltshire, together 10 vols., folio, $1812-19$ and $1822-44$, $23+$ (russia gilt); and Whitaker's History of Richmondshire, on large paper, 2 vols., folio, $1823, \mathcal{L} 25$ s. (russia extra); Kip's Vonteate Thiatre de ha Grande Brotagne, with the supplement, 5 vols. in $2,1725-28$, folio, sold for $\mathbb{L}+1$ (original calf); one map and nine leaves of text were missing. The most extensive Library of Topograplical works sold in this country in our time was that of Lord Brabourne (Sotheby's, May toth, 心. E ., 1891 ). Generally speaking the market value of books of this class has fallen since then.
The Libraly of the late Mr. Clement Scott, for over thirty years Dramatic Critic of the Daily Telegroph and founder of the well-known Journal, The lire Lance, contained but one work of any real importance. It was essentially a journalist's working Library, and therefore hardly likely to appeal to those, and they are many, who are on the look-out for rarities. The work referred to comprised 8 vols. (should have been 9 vols.) of Shaticspeare's I'lays, printed in 1747 , themselves of no particular interest. This incomplete set had, however, belonged to David Garrick, and contained his book-plate in each volume. The amount realized was $\mathcal{E} 6$ and the whole

Librars, catalogued in +46 lots, realised mon more that L2 $2+6$. Garrick's book-plate, by the waty, engraved about the year 1755 , wats at one time worth from 25 s . to 30 s , but has lately fallen on evil days like most other bookplates. [t consists of a "Chippendale" design displayed length-ways, bearing within it the mame " David Garrick." Above is a bust of Shakespate, and below the inscription " La premiere chose qu'on doit fatire guand on a emprunté un livre, c'est de la lire atin de pouvoir le rendre plîtot. Menagiana. Vol. WV."

The sale of December $12 t h$ and $13 t h$, also held at Sotheby's, was really of a miscellaneous chanater, that is to say the books disposed of were derived from many sources, though the name of the late Mr. J. Filward Gilmore, liarrister-at-I.aw, of Bray, County Wicklow, was prominent as the fomer owner of some bery desiatble volumes. Apperley's l.iff of a Sparamotn, i8+2, in blue cloth, somewhat loose, realised $2-2$ los. The earlient issue only was bound in cloth of that colour, a point woth remembering. We note atsw Car/y/s's Wrows, the Library Edition with Index, $3+$ vols., $187 \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{L} 13 \mathrm{igs}$ (cloth): Wabbe's The .Spromish lioned represintiol in Cilestina, 163 f , folio, with Ben Jonson's atutograph on the title patge, $\mathcal{L} 41$; a defective cop: of shakespeare's second folis, to3z. L26 tois; the Ribtia /lebsatict ( Pentatiohlus), printed upon vellum in 1482 , folio, the rate first edition of the lentateuch in Hebrew having the commentary of Rabli Jarchi, 235 (umbound and imperfect; ; and some ornithological works, including Lord Lilford's Coloured Figrures of Riords, 7 vols., $1885-97$, Litt (half morocco) ; ant Dresser's fireds of limoth; 8 vols., $1871-8 \mathrm{t}$, $£ \mathrm{to}$ (ilirif.). The former of these two works belonged to the lirst edition. A copy of the second, also in 7 vols., but dated $1891-97$, wats nold by Mr. J. C. Stevens, on December 18 th, for $6+3$ (half morocos). Mr. Stevens's sale of that date consisted maialy of Lepidoptema, but some books were included at the end of the catalogue, and that wats among them, as also Hewitson's Erotic Buffcrflies, ; wols., $185 \pm-76$, L. 15 (half morocco) ; and Moore's Lepidopter of Cey/on, 3 vols. of text and 1 vol. containing 21 coloured plates, $1880-87,688$ s. (half morocco).

We now come to one of the best sales recently tield, namely, that of December 1 fth and 1 gth, which realised nearly $\mathcal{L}, 500$. Messrs. Sotheby issued an illustrated catalogue containing a reproduction of one of the Blake drawings-that depicting the Creation of Eve. It was at this sale that ten of these drawings realised the very large sum of $£ 2,000$. The full series of twelve had been prepared by Blake, in 1807 , to illustrate Milton's Paradise Lost, and was disposed of at the Aspland Sale, in 1885 , at sums varying fro.n Let to Lio each. Since then a powerful Blake cult has arisen, and the advance in price, great as it is, is fully accounted for. The two drawings (Nos. 4 and 6) not sold on this occasion are in the possession of the newly appointed Britisl: Ambassador at Wasbington, who exbibited them at the Blake exhibition recently held at the Carfax Gallery, where indeed the full set was displayed. The sale we are now considering may fairly be described as one of relics,
manuscripts, and miscellemed rather than of books. So. de relics of Keats's in a fratme realised $\mathcal{E} 560$; a manuscript in vellum entitled Le diroir /hishoriale, a beautiful examp.:e of fourteenth century art, containing no fewer than $; ; 8$ painted miniatures, $£ 1,290$; a large number of letters and original poems and essays of Swift, perhaps the the it important collection extant, $\mathcal{L} 510$; a similar collection of manuscripts and letters of Charles Lever, the noveli i, £185; and the original atutograph MS . of Keats's poen, C ${ }^{\prime} f$ armt $/ \mathrm{Be} / / \mathrm{s}$, so far as it was ever finished, written on $2+$ leaves, $£ 297$ (this MS. sold for $\mathcal{L} 3+5$ in 1902). These and other very tmusual "lots" would have completely overshadowed the printed books but for the presence of some Shakespeareana of considerable importance.

These books comprised $A$ Midsommer Visht's / Trame: 1600 , foo, the extremely rare first edition printed by James lioberts, La50 (large copy) ; The Merchont of Vemic, the second edition of 1600,6380 (morocco extra), iir Jolh Oldirstle, ist edition, 1600 , L60 (ibid.); $A$ diekhire Titsedy, second edition, 1619, \& 100 (morocce);
 Voble Kimsmen, ist edition, 1634, $£ 50$ (ibid.). A very defective copy of the second folio realised $\not \subset 38$, and a perfect copy of the fourth folio, $£ 80$. Two other books of a different chatacter also deserve notice. The first was an unusually tine and clean copy of The licar of Hakifichl, 2 vols., Salishury, 1766 , in the original calf. This realised 292, while William Hubbard's Norratiore of the Troubles atilh the Indians in Niat İngrand, ibio, and The /hatpings of a /'eople; both in one volume. new calf, sold for $\mathcal{L} 100$. This was a large and good cops, having the atre original map of New England with the "White Hills," though wamting the leaf of "license," dated March 29th, 1677, which, by the way, very rarely occurs. 'The majs, it may be stated, is unusually interesting is "being the first that ever was here cut," that is to saty, the tirst map ever executed in America. Who wrote The liaftill of Aliarar, a fto, printed in 1594 , is doultful, but the play is often attributed to (ieorge Peele. It was ridiculed by Shakespeare, in Henry IN., part ii., and for that reason alone is invested with a peculior interest. A very fair copy of this, the first edition, realised $£ 60$ at this same sale, which very fitly brought the record of the year jgod to a close.

Two sales of engravings were held at Christie's durin: December, but only the one on the fth calls for attention here. The sale com-
 prised the usual colle tion of engravings the early Englischools, includir several Morlar colour - prints, $\mathfrak{l l}$ popularity of whic shows little sign abating. That we known pair, by Ga gain, Guinct I'igs and Dancing Dogrs, realised £12, which is interesting when it is recalled that at Gaugain ;
s: in 1793, the plates of these two, with over 270 p. :s, realised but $\mathcal{L} 27$. The popularity of these two $\mathrm{p} \rightarrow$ was remarkable, about 500 copies being sold wh in a few weeks of their issue. Other . Horland prints so!d included Th' Farmer's / Poor, by Dutertat, L; $5+125$. , and low liorning Weols and smugslers lambing, by II. atal J. Ward respectively, which together made L: $\%$ 12s. Reynolds was represented in this sale by a nice impression of Val Green's plate of Ladily Lomish d/anners, which made flog ; a tirst published state of Mrs. Williams's //opo af Amstirdem, by C. Hodges, went for Lon wis, and a third state of that much-admired print, Th. Ladics IWalde orate, by Val Green, was sold for Ĺ 8 s.

Of the remaining items there is still to be mentioned The Setting Sun (the (iodsall Children), by J. Young, atier Hoppner dio 5 s ; a first published state of
 atal a coloured impression of Debucourt's La l'romentade Puthique, L. 84 . There is also to be noted a print by liloweling, after Leely, of fames, /Woke of Monmouth, with all impression in reverse on the back, and . Ilonmouth's autograpl, which went for $2,8017 \mathrm{~s}$.
. We important dispersal of old Fnglish silver plate took place at Christie's on December Gth, being the only siluer sale of in-
 terest during the month. Amongst the many rare lots sold the chief was a pair of repousse ewers, chatsed with cupids and swags of laturel, which made L.500. These cwers, which were executed in the manner of Van Vianen, of Utrecht, were believed to be Flemish work of the late seventeenth century. Each measuring $17 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, their combined weight was 191 oz. 15 dwts. Another fine lot was a German early sixteenth century silver-gilt chalice, 21 oz. $;$ dwts., which realised $£ 400$. Of considerable i terest, too, was a pair of maces of the Boston Corporain $n$, one dated 1682 , and the other 1727 . These maces are sold by order of the executors of the late Mrs. lichard Connington, whose husband purchased them the sale of the Boston Corporation plate seventy urs aso. Arousing considerable competition they de $£+40$ and $£+\infty$ respectively.
fncluded in this sale was the silver plate of the late Richard Twining, the famous tea-merchant, the chief as being two Chatles II. pieces. The first, a tazza, ozs, in weight, made £it ijs. an oz., and the other, inkard with flat cover, 19 oz ., produced $\mathcal{L} 11815 \mathrm{~s}$., $66 ; \mathrm{s}$. an oz. There still remains to be noted two :arles 11. tankards, which mate 66 2s. and $\mathcal{L}+45$. oz. respectively; a plain porringer of the same period id for £n sos. an oz.; a small james II. cylindrical ter, 3 oz. 14 dwis., went for $\mathcal{L} 9 \mathrm{ig}$. an oz. ; and a

William and Mary small porringer, 3 oz. 8 dwts., realised Lo an $0 \%$ Latsty, a set of four Charles 1. Apostle spoons, with figures of St. James the Less, St. Deter, St. Jude, and St. Simon Zelotes, produced together $£ 150$, and a spoon of the same period with the figure of St. Bartholomew went for $£+5$.

By far the most important sale of porcelain and pottery held at Christie's during December was that which
 occurred on the ifth, when a collection of old Chinese and I)resden porcelain, together with some old English furniture, produced about teo,000. NII through the sale high prices were the order, four lots together accounting for over £ro,ooo. These were a pail of old Chinese porcelain vases of the Kang-lle period, of spuare shape, tapering; towards the feet, and with cylindrical beaker-shaped necks, each face brilliantly cnamelled with lotus-plants, in famille verte on a black ground, $£ 3.885$; a pair of old Chinese porcelain beakers of the ling-Chin period, with ruby-coloured ground enamelled with chrysanthemums, $£ 3,255$; a pair of mandarin jars, over four feet high, of the Kien Lung period, enamelled with peonies on a maxarin-blue ground $£ 1,732$ 10s. ; and a Chelsea dessert service painted with birds and foliage on the familiat mottled dark blue ground, consisting of 38 pieces, 61,522 10 OS .

These lots by no means exhaust the treasures of the day. A Dresden crinoline figure of the Countess de Kossell, sliglitly smaller than the one sold in November for $\mathrm{t}, \mathrm{oco}$ gns., made f 65 t ; a pair of Kang-He familleverte figures of kylins, $1+$ ins. high, sold for 6619 10s. ; and a pair of powdered blue bottles of triple gourd shape, with Louis Seize ormolu mounts, realised $630+1$ os. Of the large number of Dresden items included in the sale, there must be mentioned a statuette of August 11. as a Freemason, $£ 294$; a set of three vases and covers painted with flowers, the handles surmounted by figures of ladies and gentemen emblematic of the Seasons, £2 4015 s ; and a group of Bacchus and Ariadne, $£ 126$.

In conclusion, there must be noted a Vincennes clock case of Louis XV. design, surmounted by a cupid and Howers, the plinth finely modelled with a slecping figure of Venus, with Adonis at her side, for which $£ 378$ was given. On the $18 t h$ and $19 t h$, the only items wortly of record were a set of three Nankin vases and covers, and a pair of beakers, $£ 294$; and an old Worcester oviform vase painted with birds, flowers, and insects on an apple green ground, $£ 13155 . ;$ whilst on the 7 th, a set of three Chelsea vases, painted with birds in vertical bands, alternating with bands of pink and gold scalepattern, realised $\{157$ ios.

Witit the exception of that sold on the $1+t h$, litule furniture of any note appeared in the sale-room during December, and it is a
 notable fact that fine furniture is as scarce in the sale-room as fine porcelain and pictures are plentiful.

The sale on the attl, however, must have been some slight consolation to those lovers of the art of Chippendate to whom the charms of the Oriental and European porcelain may not appeal. A set of four chairs, for instance, by the premier eighteenth century English cabinet-maker, with rail centres in the backs, the tops carved with folage, made L 735 ; and a set of eight chairs and two arm-chairs, also Chippendale, with plain backs of Queen Ame design, produced $£ 152$ js.

On the 7 th, too, a few fine pieces were sold, a pair of Chippendale mahogany arm-chairs of Queen Anne design making $\mathcal{f} 304$ tos, a cabinet by the same maker, with folding lattice-pattern doors, going for $\mathcal{L} 105$, and at pair of Sheraton satinwood cabinets for $£ 168$.

1) Cring December Sotheby's held a sale, the like of which has seldom, if ever, been seen at the Wellington Street rooms before.
 It consisted of the vast collection of Egyptian antiquities formed in Egypt by that wellknown collector, $\mathrm{Mr}^{2}$. R. de kustafjaell. It is seldom that so large and comprehensive a collection of Egyptian antiquities is brought to this country by a private collector, and when seen at Sotheby's rooms one might have been forgiven for regarding the collection as the ample results of a long continued and arduous search by a band of archacologists, rather than to credit the possibility of its gathering together being the work of one individual. Commenced about twelve years ago, the collection was eventually placed on exhibition, illustrating the history of Egypt from the pre-dynastic period down to the present time, and it was only the difficulty of finding a permanent home for it that prompted Mr. Rustafjaell to dispose of it. Catalogued in some 550 lots, many of which included over fifty items, the sale extended over three days, and though attracting considerable interest, it is to be doubted whether the $£ 1,8+3$ obtained will leave Mr. Rustafjaell any considerable balance on the right side. Scarcely a score of lots realised over $£ 10$, the sale as a whole being a tedious series of prices ranging from ios. or $12 s$. up to in one instance $£ 56$ for about 750 Ostraca, sold in one lot. The Scarabei, for instance, of which there were over 850 , only totalled about $£ 56$, whilst a collection of
nearly $j 00$ Usthabti figures only :produced the mode t sum of $£ 39$.

Of the few objects of art that appeared in the sal. room during December, few realised prices of any not On the sith, at Chris-
 tie's, at a sale of objec;; of art and arms an 1 armour, a watch, bi Goullons, of Paris, in a case of Louis XIII. enamel, painted win the Holy Family ar.l small landscapes, made Ligo, whilst amongst the armour a collection of some $+j$ spurs produced $£ 3$ o, whilst a circular conven shield or rondache, Italian Milanese work, of the late sixteenth century, went for $£ 9+$ ios. An interesting lot occurred in the sale on the 18 th, consisting of a James I. maple-wood goblet carred with the Royal Arms of England and Scotland, and Biblical inscriptions. This goblet, which realised $£ 136$ los., was used at Malmesbury at the civic feasts until the beginning of last century, when it became the property of the Deputy Sheriff of the town, from whom it descended to the late Dr. Neath, of Stilton.
Two fine pieces of lace were included in a jewel sale held at Christie's on the $12 t h$. The first, a point de Venise à la Rose flounce, seventeenth centur:, 4 yds. II in. long and 12 in . deep, made $\{300$, and the same sum was given for another flounce nearly similar, and slightly longer.

Messrs. Glendining $\&$ Co. held, on the zist, their usual sale of coins and medals, which included
 amongst other items an Indian medal with bars for Lucknow, the Relief of Lucknow, and Delhi, awarded to a lieutenant of the Bengal Artillery, L5: a Peninsular medal of the 88th Foot, with ten bars, $£ 82 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$; two others with eight and six bars, made $\mathcal{C} 7$ and $\mathcal{L} 5$ ios. respectively; whis: a Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of gold and enamel, went for $£ 5$.

Messrs. Sotheby held on the 7 th and 8 th a sale of a collection of silver and copper coins formed by the late Mr. R. A. Hoblyn, which produced nearly $£ \mathrm{r}, 200$, an: on the 17 th and 8 th dispersed a miscellaneous collectios of coins and medals which realised a total of $£ 940$. The chief price in the first-named sale was $£ 21$ los., given fo a James II pewter and gun money groat, the same sum paid for it at the Montagu sale; whilst in the latter sal. the most notable lot consisted of a George I. five guineatwo guineas, guinea, and two quarter guineas, which together, realised $£ 1117 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.


## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A.B.-All enquiries must le accompanied in compon, akich arill he found in the advertisement fages of each member.
Autographs.-Cruikshank. - 8,678 (Ipswich). The Cruikshank sketch, of which you send us photograph, shomld be worth at least 15 s , perhaps more, as there is considerable demand for anything of Cruikshank's just now.

Books.--"The Bottle" and "The Drunkard's Children," 848 . $-8,572$ (IIale).-Your two volumes, illustrated by Cruikshank woodcuts, are worth about $6:$

Bowyer's Illustrated Record of Important Events in the Annals of Europe, 1817.-8,656 (Devonport). -The value of your book is about $£ \mathrm{l}$. It is impossible to express an opinion regarding your Rex Bowl until we see it.
"The Penitent Pardoned," 7th Ed.-8,689 (New York) - Your liook is of no special value.
"A New and Complete Illustration of the Celestial Science of Astrology," 1784 . $-8,684$ (Ballarat). - The value of this work is aboutt $\& 1$. The other book on your list is worth only a few shillings.

Clock.—Early Victorian. - 8.718 (Cardiff). - The perind of your clock is about 1840 . This class of timepiece has no, great selling value at the present time, and it would fetcla under ta 5 in London.

Coins.-Oriental.-8,707 (Sind). -The coins you dewile are quite common in this country, and they are not worth senving over for salc. Very small value indeed.

Engraधings.—"Eclipse," after Stubbs, by Chas. Hand. - S. 597 (Reigatel, If your print is in perfect condition, you should obtain $\mathscr{C} 4$ or $\mathscr{L} 5$ for it. Advertise in th. Recrister.
"Simplicity," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Bartolozzi. - 8,675 (Middlelurg). -It is impossible, of course, t1. .alue engravings accurately unless they are seen, but if your cisured print is a fine impression, it may realise as much a $\mathcal{L} 30$ in a London sale-room. The old Italian prints you ribe are of very little importance.

- 1. P. Caricatures. - 8,713 (Sheerness).-These caricatures e very small commercial value.
Boulliotte."-8,717 (Woolford Green). -The old French

1. angraving you descrile is rate, and we must see it to gain a aridea of its value.
:Idian Prints.-8,720 (East Dulwich Grove).-The two ared purints of Indian subjects you mention are worth $\mathcal{L}_{4}$ 5 the pair, if in good state.

## Furniture.—Mahogany Card Table.-8,719.-

 is claw and ball mahogany card table appears from phototh to be a nice specimen of the Chippendale period. Its ae should tre 620 to $\not \subset 25$.lak Panels.-8,683 (Queen's (Gate).-Jutging from your 'ngraph, the carvell oak' pancis you encuire about are old

French, probalily of the perinol of Lonis XV. They are worth Trom $E 3$ to $E 4$ each.

Jacobean Table. - 8,653 (Walsall). -Your table appears to be late lacolean, and in rather poor condition. We do not think it is worth more than $\mathrm{C4}$, from photograph. As regards your wool-work picture, we are afrail the subject is one that does not attract collectors, and you will not get more than 3os. for it.
Grinling Gibbons. - 8,702 (Wallingford). - A carve! lobster by (irinling Giblons, if authentic, should realise about 20 guineas. Yout do not say the wood, but we suppose it is pine or oak. A collector of this chass of work would probalily be found by advertisement in The Covnoisieur.

Pictures.-" old Varmouth Quay," by H. Hobson, 1881.-8,568 (Highbury). - The value of your picture depends greally on its artistic merit, and we cannot say anything definite therefore without seeing the work. It is not, however, of a class for which there is any particular demand.

Hogarth's "A Airing the Member."-8,664 (Penicuik). -The original picture is at the Soane Museum.

Old Linen, circa 1750 . 8,665 (Gateshead).-There is no special value attached to old linen. You might obtain a sovereign or so for your tablecloths, dating about 1750 , if anyone wanted them. As to your vase, we cannot say anything from your sketch; if you will forward the article for our expert's inspection, or a good photngraph, we shall le pleased to assist you.

Pottery and Porcelain.-Willow, Pattern Plates.- $\mathbf{8 , 6 7 9}$ (Langside).-Your plates are of no interest from a collector's point of view, and they have very small market value.

Wedgwood Plaques. - 8,697 (Itudlersfield). - It is difficult to value your Wedgwood playues without seeing them, as Wergwood diflers in quality and value. If well finishesl, the six plaques shoutil be worth 10 s. to 155 . apiece. The plaque mounted as scarr-pin should realise alout 35 s. to 40 s. Your seal, with figure of tope, is worth 5 s .; the others alout 2s. 6d, or $3^{4}$. each.

Copper Lustre. - 8,686 (Burnley). - The value of the four pieces shown in your sketch is about $C 3$.

Wedgwood.- 8,660 (Ashbourne).- Your tea-tray and cup, are of late period, and uninteresting to collectors. Value not more than 35 s . to 40 s . We cannot value your bronze figure without inspection. An answer regarding your Jacohite glass will appear in next month's issue.
Bronze Tea Urn.-9,670 (Eaglescliffe, R.s.O.)-Your urn is a characteristic old English piece of about 1800 . From photograph, its value is about gos. to $£ 3$.

Silधer.-William IV. - 8,676 (Canterbury). - Vour plain silver spoons, dated $1815-1818$, should fetch 2 s . or $3^{\circ}$. per ounce.

Victoria. $-8,688$ (Hull).-Your silver forks and tenspoons, dated 1849 and 1859 , are worth 2 s . or 3 s. per ounce.

Rat's Tail Spoon. - 8,558 (E.dgbaston). -It is impossible to judge the value of your tablespoon simply from the sketch you send us, as it depends upon the date. Send a rubbing of hallmark, or better, the sponon itself, for our expert's inspection.


CONDUCTED BY A. MEREDYTH BURKE

## Special Notice

Rembte of The Connomsaur who desire to have pedigrees traced, the accuracy of armorial bearings inguired into, paintings of arms made, book plates designed, or otherwise to make use of the department, will be charged fees according to the amount of work insolved. Particulars will be supplied on application.

When asking information respecting gencalogy or heraldry, it is desirable that the fullest details, so far as they may be already known to the applicant, should be set forth.

Only replies that may be considered to be of greneral interest will be published in these columns. Those of a personal character, or in cases where the applicant may prefer a private answer, will be deall with by post.

Readers who desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered herein should address all letters on the subject to the Manager of the Heraldic Department, at the Offices of the Magazine, 95, Temple Chambers, Iemple Avenue, E.C.

## Answers to Correspondents <br> Heraldic Department

$\mathrm{S}_{4} 2$ (New York). The well-known Rochester brass in Terling (hurch, Essex, commemorates John kochester, lis wives and children. He died in 1584 , and by his will (dated 23 rel August, 1583 , and proved 18th April, 1584, at Colchester, by Joanc, his relict and sole executrix), he desired "to be louryed in the parrish church of Tetling aforesiyd and within the Ile that John Rochester, my great-grandfather dyd builde and under the same stone that my sayd grandfather lyeth buryed under, the which and John Rochester was buried in the yeare of our Lord 1444. And that the pictures of me and of Philippe and Joane my wyes and my chibdren of our bodies legollen be made in hrasse and fixed in stone with ourr severall armes and creste, and with such posies and superscriptions as shall seem hest by the discretion of myne executor and overseers and sel yt in the place by my
father's lepytaile where yt mandeth." The kochesters lived at Terling from a very early period (William Rochester of Terlag is mentioned in an Inruisition of ( 1 , 02 ), hat in the seventeenth century the family fell into decay, and the name, longh not guite extinct, has entirely diwappened from the coumb; Whether Nathaniel kochester, who founded Rochester, New York, belonged to the Terling stock, it is impossible to say with. out considerable research, and though loom in lient, his ances. tors may have come from lises, for the name was not wilely distributed.

847 (Spatding). The Arms on the dexter side of the shield-
 three flewrs de lis of the second-are thone borne by the families of Marilock, Matoke, Mattick, or Matuck of Merls, or Yorks. The coat on the sinister side has not been ifentified.

853 (New Vork). -The liell of thate Ablay is generally -upposeal to have been a contemprancous list of those whe accompraicl William of Nomamly to England, and who tow part in the batle of llasting. The original document in certainly mot now in coistence, lime there are seseral so-callesi copies in $1 x$ fonm, those mon senerally quoted leing ledand?
 that the mane of Bellinap appears. Notiess of this family are Kuw, hough Sir Kolere kelknib, was Chief Justice of the:
 llamon bellonap, fouglu at igincourt. The later's grandiom, Fidward helkmap, who was seated at Weston in Warwickshiee, was a distinguishes soldier and a Prisy Combillor in the reign of Ifenry VIL, and IJenry VIII. : le died withon isone in 1520 . The ance-try of Atraham liellinap, who emigrated in America early, in the screntemth century, has mot leeen extablished, ard it would certainly te of more than ordinary senealogieal intercha if his desecnt from this anciont and homouralde honse contal la: proved.

861 (Turquag). -(I) An unmarried laty lears her patermal Arms on a lozenge withoul any crest. (2) The lower o $t$ on the mumbment at Glouccoter is, Sat/c a cross pattic arge. and, accurding to a pertigrec compileal by Mr. Habert Bows, your family probalaly descends from the John Bower whom I': monament commenorates.

868 (London)-Colonel Charles Gollrey, who marri I Arabella Churchill, was horn in 1648 , and was buried, 2 , il Felmary, ifi4, at lath Abley, where there is an inscription to his memory, flescribing him as son of Colonel l'rancis Godfr. a member of an old Oxfordshire family. Colonel (har: Godirey lad by his wife, Aribelda Churchill, wo laughte (1) Charlote, who marricd basowen, Viscobnt Falnowi and (z) l:lizalieth, who bexame the wife of lidmum Dut : of Wittenham, Benke, Master of the I Oousehold in Gueen Ant























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 al) cmatemperam hathl
 - latac manialum ame ul - frember bigl manler miatme si/r. 'Thote atre
 at intle, anl oblue ver - Bata at filaghler flones. dher rate artist, whes in well nted, is lohn lirembill,

 10N-11.31: (191: 1700 ) B4'IIATM WS OR HEWI:

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Contevensi; our examination of the carly English miniatures in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection, we now deal with one or two artists whose works are of great rarity.

By sir Bahhazar (;erbier, the collector of treasures for the Duke of Buckingham and Master of Corcmonies to (inarles I., there is a signed portrait of the buke of ciloucuster, the King's third som, a Prince who was noted for his gracefulness, for the vivacity of his wit, and for his activity.

There are several portraits by Nathaniel Dixom, that mysterious painter of whom so little is known, induding one on a large scale of Madame de Montespall represented as a hermit in the desert. This miniature was evidently painted in lirance, where we know bixon worked, and just at the time when Madame de Maintenon attained to the summit of her ambition, and her old friend had to retire into what she was pleased to m "the desert." On the $k$ of it is a piece of paper ring a long inscription resating Madame de Montespan, nd in contemporary hand iting. Dixon was fond of inting large miniatures and of bying pictures by old masters miniature size. There are ral examples of his work at idsor Castle, and some very 1) thle ones at Burghley House. :nother rare artist, who is well re: resented, is John Greenhill,


No. XXXII.-John viscount lonsdale (ob. 1700) by flatman or beale
whose portraits are of the greatest possible rarity. Mr. Morgan owns his representations of Charles II. and Queen Catherine of Praganza, and beyond these twa, only one signed example by this artist is known to the writer of these articles.

In Mary Beale's Diary, to which we have already. alluded, there are several refercones to llatman, the miniature painter. She sent her son to him for lessons, and gave Charles Beale $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{i}$ to lay out in materials, providing him also with a water-colour sketch of his father that be might copy it. llatman was known as a poet, a lawyer, and a painter, and, according to the wits of the day, was only passably famous in all three professions. Many persons sneered at him, and he was the subject of sonte clever epigrams, but there were others who had a great admiration for hiv work, and he is known to have received $\mathcal{L}, 70$ for one of his portraits, and a mourning ring set with a big diamond, worth $£ 100$, for one of his poems. There are several examples of his miniature work in Mr. Morgan's collection, notably a remarkable portrait of Sir Ldward Barkham, who was l.ord Mayor in 1621, knighted in the following year, and a great bencfactor to the poor of the parish of St. Mary Bothaw. This is a large miniature splendidly painted in glowing rich colour, and signed by the artist with his conjoint initials.
 wig is remarkable both for excellence and dexterity.

There is also a splendid portrait of Jane, Countes, of Northampton, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, s.t in a contemporary silver frame bordered with lars: diamonds (No. xxxv.).

A little later than Crosse came Bernard Lens, the drawing master at Christ's Hospital, and the author of a drawing-book very popular in the early eighteentin century.

By him, we find miniatures of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and of Sir Roger and Lady Essex Mostyn (No. xxxvi.), and also one which has always borne the name of Lord Darnley. There is, besides that, one of the copies which Lens made of the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, painted by Crosse. This is the portrait to which Crossc, as is well known, gave his own ideas both of beauty and costume, and, as has recently been stated with authority, it "does not represent the Scottish Queen except in an entirely fictitious manner."

Another interesting

No. XXXIV.-sir robert WALPOLE, K.G. by lawrence crosse who could excel him in painting the fullbottomed wigs so popular at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries.

Mr. Morgan has a fine portrait by him of John Trenchard, the son of Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State (No. xxxiii.), and a still finer one representing Sir Robert Walpole (No. xxxiv.), the great collector of pictures, who formed the famous gallery at Houghton, afterwards sold to Catherine II., and now constituting the greatest treasure of the Hermitage Palace in St. Petersburg. This portrait of one of the earliest men who realised the importance for England of a strong Colonial policy is admirably painted. The face is full of refinement, and the

No. XXXV.-jane, countess of northampton by lawrence crosse

## Mr. /. Pierpont Morgan's Pictures

poriait represents IVilli:m Wobson, the portrait painter, and it so closely resemble: his own technique that 1 am disposed to think he painted it himself. li may, however, be the work of his friend Gerbier, but I think not (No. xxxvii.).

There are many other painters of minor importance well represented in this collection, and it also includes several miniatures painted in of which may be attributed to the late seventeenth and early eightcenth centuries (see No. xxxviii.), as well as four large ones belonging to an even earlier period, and still set in the early seventeenth century ivory,boxes, which it was the habit of the people of the time to wear at their girdles, and in which they carried miniature portraits frequently the work of important Dutch artists.
lwo of these in Mr. Morgan's collection represent Lord and I.ady

N. XXXVII.-william dobson. perhaps by himself


No. XXXVIIl-baron sohier de warmenhuysen painted in oll. on copper

Stafford (No. xxnix.), and two others are of unknown ladies, evidently sisters.

We must now deal with the perjod in which the Royal Academy was founded, when miniature painters were in great demand, and there was an eager competition for the dainty little portraits they produced.
'These painters of the eighteenth century are particularly well represented in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection, who has, of course, a magnificent series of the works of Cosway, the best known of all the artists of that time, and perhaps the most brilliant and striking executant amongst the host of miniaturists represented on the walls of the early Academp exhibitions.

By Andrew Plimer, Cosway's remarkable pupil, Mr. Morgan possesses the famous group depicting in four miniatures ifady Northwick and her three


No. XXXIX.-EdWard lord STAFFORD (OB, 1603 ). PAINTEDIN OIL AND SET IN AN IVORY GIRDLE BOX
daushters, to which we must allude later on, and an almost cqually remarkable series representing four sisters and a brother, the children of General (iordon Forbes.

Engleheart, Cosway's great rival, is equally well represented, many of his most beautiful miniatures appearing in Mr. Morgan's cabinet; whilst Smart, renarkable for his expuisite modelling and his unequalled knowledge of the constructure of the human face, is set forth to adsantage by some of the finest miniatures he ever painted, including the delightful pair of portraits of Sir Charles and Lady Oakeley.

Not only, however, are the great masters of this remarkable perjod presented to our view in the drawers of the cabinet, but the collection includes many works painted by the lesser known artists of the geriod, men who stand well at the head of the second rank, some of them talented enough to be almost considered first rank artists; some known to us only by a very few remarkable works, and others by some one striking miniature standing out very


No. XLI.- countess of buchan by shelley, after sir j, reynolds


No. XL.-princess amelia by samuel collins
noticeably amongst the numi er of more ordinary works.

It will be well, perha,s, to follow something of the course adopted in the otler articles, and treat all these painters in a rough chrono. logical order, commencing with a man not very well known, whose portraits, as a rule, are not striking nor specially excellent.

In the Pierpont Morgan cabinct there is, however, a miniature by this Samuel Collins-the master of a far greater man, Ozias Humphrywhich is not only of an interesting person, Princess Amelia, but is particularly well painted (No. xl.).

It is not much we know of Collins, save that he was the son of a clergyman and brought up as a lawyer, but the miniature of Princess "Emily," as Walpole called her-she was by the way quite omitted from the Dictionary of Vational Biography, although well worthy of a place within its pagesshows us that the bristol lawyer knew how to paint. There are constant references in Walpole's letters to this frivolous princess, who had such an


No. XLII.- the countess of thanet by O. humphry, after romney
owe wering love of gossip, and devoted so much of iie time, morning, afternoon, and night, to playing loo hisset, and faro. Horace Walpole was exceedingl: fond of her, and speaks of the pleasure of beins: in her company as "his greatest earthly joy." She wis a good-humoured, interesting sort of personage, very fond of being flattered, and ready to do anything she could to help her friends. There was a ireat demand for her company, and those who had


No. Nilli.-margaret, lady buckhurst
aftek a lost original.
the honour of entertaining l"rincess "Emily" found her at delightful companion.

I:- Collins's greater pupil, Humphry, there are ver many works in Mr. Morgan's collection, but co aratively few of them are original portraits.
nty, at least, are copies of portraits of members
(1) Sackville family, and of various families allied ". which the artist made at Knole for his patron, thi i.ird Duke of Dorset.

1 1 se copies eventually came into the possession of $r$ Sackville Bale, after whose decease they were act cil by Mr. Morgan. Their special claim upon
att. On is that many of them are facsimiles of
pici es no longer at K nole, paintings of some
imp : ance which have left the Sackville family,
probably by reason of the marriage of heiresses ; and unfortunately several of them cannot now be traced.

In these miniatures, therefore, we have in some instances the only records of missing pictures. Exactly the same thing is the case with two miniatures painted by Samuel Shelley, as they are copies of two lost portraits by the great Sir Joshua Reynolds, those of the Earl and Countess of Buchan (No. xli.), both painted in $178_{4}$; and these


No. NLiv.-miss elizabeth bagot, first wife of charles. sixth earl dorset after a lost original
miniatures, therefore, are of considerable importance, because they show us what the two lost pictures must have been like.

One of the most delightful of Humphry's copies is that made from a line portrait in pastel by Romney, which still hangs at Knole, and which represents the Countess of Thanet (No. xlii.). There are also portraits of various Earls and Countesses Dorset (Nos. xliii., xliv, and xlv.), of two liarls of Middlesex, and of more than one Duke of lorset: but of even greater interest than these coplies are the two or three original works by Humphry.

One, a mere sketch on ivory, charmingly drawn, brilliantly executed, represents Humphry's patron, the third luake (No. xlvi.).

Another is the portrait of Mary Wilkes, the only daughter of the famous Lord Mayor of London, a beautifully painted picture in which the characteristics of Humphry's work, the long, rather narrow, sleepy greyhound-like eyes, are very noticeable. This miniature fortunately retains its old frame, a beautiful wreath of roses and leaves, composed of diamonds
portrait of the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of De:onshire, his pleasing miniature of a mother and iner children (No. xlvii.), nor a delightful group in wl ich he has depicted the two daughters of Sir Robert (Gunning, the elder of whom became the wife of larl Digby's brother. These two ladies must not be confused with their better known namesakes, the Ducl.ess


No. NLV.-richard, fifth earl dorset, after a portratt by zoest at knole
and rubies, the work of the goldsmith painter Toussaint.

Then we have portraits of Lady Bellingham, and of the two daughters of the second Duke of Richmond, Lady Louisa and Lady Sarah Lennox. The latter was a very beautiful girl, whom George III. at one time was quite ready to marry, but who was eventually united to Sir Charles Bunbury, from whom she fled, and after divorce many years later became the wife of George Napier, and was the mother of three remarkable soldier sons, all knighted for their bravery in India and the leninsular war.

To revert now to Shelley, whose name has already been mentioned, we must not ignore his charming
of Hamilton and the Countess of Coventry, but they also, like the two more celebrated Gumnings, were remarkable beauties, and both of them were painted by Romney in ${ }_{17} 8 \mathrm{I}$.

Amongst the lesser known artists of this partic ilar period, we find in the cabinet four curious w. rks by John Donaldson, surely one of the oddest pair ers who ever lived. He began his life by painting ct:na, after a while drifting into portrait painting, and tien into etching. A few years later his artistic purs its were thrown aside and he became a chemist, but after losing all he possessed in his experiments he gave his attention to poetry, and published a volu :lue of poems which had no success whatever. Lis

Mr. /. Pierpont Morgans Pictures


So. XLVI.-JOHN, THIRD DUKE OF DORSET
by ozias humphry


No, NLVII.-A mother and her childoren
by SAMUEL Shelley

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Mr. /. Pierpont Morgans Pictures


No. XLVI.-john, third duke of dorset
BY OZIAS HUMPHRY


No. XLVII.-A mother and her childeren
By SAMUEL SHELLEY
eccentricities were most extraordinary, and hating a sort of idea that he was born into the world to set everybody straight, he made enemies in all directions, and gradually sank into deep poverty, from which he was rescued by a few friends, who kept him from actual destitution. Amongst other notable people, he painted Miss Farren, afterwards Countess of Derby, and Mrs. Siddons; and both these miniatures are in the cabinet. His ideas of colour were, as might be expected, very odd. One of his miniatures is wholly suffused with pinkish violet colour: the one of Mrs. Siddons is all in green shades (No. slviii.), while that of Miss Farren is painted in white, with various ornaments of a strangely mysterious drab.

There is a beatiful miniature by even a lesser known artist, Jean, and this has had a somewhat


No. XLVIII.-MRS. SIDDONS BY JOHN DONALDSON
strange history. It pas ed into Mr. Morgan's col. lection as a work by (osway (No. xlix.), but mis years earlier it had been photorraphed both beck and front, and a long inscription in the artist's handwriting was them fastened upon the reverse, while his initials, exce dingly small, found a place upon the edge of the portrait. It was very fortunate that these photographs had been taken, and that their existence was remembered, because in the course of its vicissitudes the inscription had been lost, and the initials strangely enough disappeared, while richly framed in a jewelled mount the miniature itself was sold as a work by Cosway, when it really was the production of a far rarer master, who, it is interesting to notice, is represented in this cabinet by two other works, which this signed one enables us to identify.


No. XLiX,-jane, countess of fauconberg by paul jean
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## By Leonard Willoughby

In writing of Lord Llangattock's many treasures at The Hendre, I must at once say that variety of subject, at least, is not wanting; so much so, indeed, that it is impossible to attempt to give a tull description of everything here. I must therefore confine myself to mercly mentioning these things which may be of interest to readers generally. Just about four miles north-west of Mommouth the Hendre is situated, and those who know this charming place must have be in impressed with the fact that the particular anc stor of Lord Slanpat....k who selected the a. in which to build hi hen shooting box, (l) : wisely.
be name "गhe H lre" is the old II in word signifying Home," or "Old
' $l$, $a$, " the name having ex. A here for many ce ries, and long befor. he present house wa - rected. It is true


IADY COVENTRY AS LAUNDRY MAID BY HENRY MORIAND
that a house of some sort has been on the present site for several hundred years, and was in all probability a farm-house. For three ceraries the ancestors of the Rolls family have owned considerable estates in Monmouth, and The Hendre formed part of this. In the time of James I., James James, a native of I,lanfibangel Ystern Wlewern, scttled in Lomenn, and owned an estate in Southwark, which has since become of great value. He also owned land in Monmouth, and these properties descented to his only sursiving child, a daughter, who married a distinguished London physician. Their daughter married Willian Allen, also a landowner in Monmouthshire. Their grand-daughter in turn married John Rolls, bringing him as her property those great possessions in L.ondon and Monmouth. Thus have the estates descended


CARVED OAK OVERMANTEL
by distaff to the Rolls family, of which Lord Llangattock is the representative.

At this time The Hendre was used only as a shooting box, and so continued as an occasional residence of the family till 1830 , when Mr. John Rolls, the son of the above, made it his principal seat. Great improvements and additions were carried out by his son, who also much increased the size of the estate, while Lord Llangattock, his son, has still further enlarged the house. To-day the house covers a considerable area of ground, and architecturally is a Tudoresque building of red brick, with clusters of tall, ornamental chimneys, turrets, gables, and clock tower. The windows are stone with mullions, the roof is slate, and the walls are ivy clad. It is irregular in shape and style, but this adds considerably to its charm. Into this building both Lord Llangattock and his father and grandfather before him have brought many of those objects of art and interest I am about to describe, while some of them have been in the family for a very considerable time. From end to end the house is now full of objects of all sorts and kinds, most of which are of more or less interest, on account of their great variety and antiquity. There are some unique and valuable works of art, while the curios from all over the world and Nelson relics collected by Lady Llangattock are naturally of great interest. With regard to these latter, I trust to be able to give a subsequent description, for they are so numerous as to merit an article to themselves. Both Lord and

Lady Llangattock, who are fond of travel, have in the course of extended yachting trips on their beautiful yacht, the "Santa Maria," purchased many unique treasures in various countries, and these have been distributed about the house, so that nearly every sitting room now has its little collection. Speaking generally of the whole, I should say the great quantity of oak, both in panelling and furniture, is the feature of the house, for there is a very considerable amount of Jacobean-and even older datechests, cabinets, chairs, and panelling about in every room. The paintings of most value are by Hogarth, Gainsborough, Romney, Titian, Harlow and Kncller. The plate includes some unique Spanish silver, anc there is a fair amount of Old English and Forcign brass work. Of china there is no lack in most rooms, the best being the old Worcester, Crown Derby, Staffordshire, Swansea and Old Dresden. The books of most interest are Histories of Conuties, Missals, and Memoirs, and of these there are some exceedingly valuable editions.

Having thus generalised on the most impr cant features in the house, I must now take room by $1 \% \mathrm{~m}$ as they come, giving in detail those objects wort: of notice which in my opinion will most appeal to the interest of the connoisseur. The house itself in sape forms two sides of a square, white the stables and cuachhouses on the north side form a third side, facin: that portion of the house in which the front door is pl ed. The windows of the hall look into this quadrang e so


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[^15]BY GEORGE ROMNE
formed, as do also those of the billiard and smoking rooms. On the right, as one enters the entrance hall, is the large hall, used as a sitting room. Next to the hall is the drawing room, the door of which is entered from the entrance hall and faces the front door. Passing to the left and under an archway, the staircase hall is reached. Here is the door to an
bending off to the left, leads with one or two sh. pp turns to the dining room, passing by the entrance to the billiard room and smoking room beyond. In reaching the dining room door, the corridor continues to the left past Mr. Rolls's room, and next to it loord J langattock's study, and finally to the griat cedar library at the far end. lirom end to end this


PORTRAIT OF DUCHESSE DU BARRI
ante-room, while further on is the door to Lady Llangattock's sitting room. 'Through this room is reached the oak parlour, used as a snall dining room, while leading from it in the extreme east end of this side of the house is a small turret room. These are all the rooms in this the oldest portion of the building, which runs from west to east. The newer portion of the building runs south to north, and to enter this one must go back to the front entrance. Here the corridor commences immediately on the left after entering, and
corridor - some 240 feet in length - is filled wih various objects to a great extent collected by La's Llangattock. Go where one may throughout t:e house, the sitting rooms, corridor, landings or betrooms, there are a great quantity of objects of . I sorts and kinds, and the collection of old oak che s and cabinets everywhere is remarkable, many of the : being beautifully carved and of great age and valr: But so numerous are the various objects, it s alnost bewildering at first, and makes one feel it at


BOG-OAK HARP, FOUND IN IRISH BOG
ome is in a museum, rather than a private country residence.

The hall is one of the features of the honse. It measures 48 feet in length and in 27 feet in width, exclusive of the raised part, which leads to the glass doors to the sarlen. The lofty roof is timbered with gruat beams. Large stone mullioned latticed windows, draped effectively with yacht signalline: flars, light it on the north side, and in th: leaded lights are several pieces of old "rs: stained glass. At the east end are two are cays, between which is the beautiful or : by Bevington, London, reaching up to th. of. On the south side is the fireplace, wi its large open grate for burning huge lo. Above this is a fine piece of very mi © oak carving, the subjects representins imals, wild boars, unicorns, serpents, an double-headed eagle round the edges. Fo. upright eastern figures, bearing corn and for Jivide the panels, which are perforated, anc, a the centre of each is a beast's head wit ing in the mouth. Either side of the
fireplace are two charming works, one by Drouais (?) of the Duchesse du Barri, and one a reputed Romney of Mrs. Yates. As to this latter, there appears to be a concensus of opinion as to the artist, for it is thought by some to be the work of Hoppner.

Above the mantel is a large picture, by Titian, of Samson and Delilah, depicting the former sleeping whilst Deiliah, with scissors in her hand, bas just cut off his lorks of hair. It is a fine work in good preservation, but hung somewhat high up. Another picture, by 'Terburg, of the l'rince of Orange, represents the prince as a child, full length, in white long frock with sash across the breast, and on the wrist a parrot. This also is hung high up. There are several other works here which call for no special comment. There is a considerable quantity of old English brasswork here on the mantelpiece and on several oak cabinets, and an interesting coffee-pot, in copper, with three spouts; as well as some Italian chased scalderios for burning charcoal. The oak cabinets are chiefly Jacobean, with bulbs supporting the upper portion,


LOUIS XV. MARQUETRY CHIFFONIER WITH ORMOLU MOUNTS


LOUIS XV. WRITING TABLE
while many of the chairs are of beautifully carved oak. A very handsome piece of seventeenth century old English embroidery, in good preservation, covers a portion of the grand piano, on which are many large photographs given by Royal personages. On one cabinet stands a genuine old Irish harp of bog oak, which was dug up in a bog in Ireland some years ago. It was then in a dilapidated condition, but has since been restored. A noticeable object is the great umbrella with solid silver stick, about 8 ft . long, once the property of some Indian Chief, which was carried over him. It is of great weight, and the stick and supports and top are richly fluted and decorated. Two Ikons, one Russian, the other Greek, hang here, the latter being at one time in the possession of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; armour, helmets, breast-plates, pikes, and old weapons of savages cover the walls, together with antlers and some old banners with armorial bearings. Curious old leather drinking.jacks, 8 ins. high, with silver rims, are much prized by Lord Llangattock, and an enormous jack-boot, once worn by the notorious Wat Tyler, is an interesting relic. A very large writing-table occupies the centre of the hall, and amongst other things collected upon it is a piece of needlework in an oval gilt frame, worked and presented as a mark of gratitude by aged ladies,
inhabitants of Princess Frederic is Homes for Centlewomen, of which Lady Llangattock is the President. It represents Queen Victoria at the age of 18 , and around her is worked the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The entrance hall contains a stone fireplace, over whicin is some good old carving in oak, and some china and brasses. In interesting old chair here, once used by the Abbot of Glastonbury Abbey, is of quaint design ; there are also several smaller ones from the same place in the hall. Two full-length figures in armour stand sentry against the Doric columns which support the handsonely panelled ceiling.

On the wall outside the drawingroom door are two pictures by Kneller of John and (ieorge Hackall, dated 1680, in excellent preservation, with all their original freshness of colour. The drawingroom, at one time two rooms, but now divided only by an archway,


HAREM SILVER DOWER BOX
is a mewhat low room, facims, कouth. It retains its old-facinoned ajpearance in decoration, and is lighted by windows on the West and south sides. It is quite crowded with pictures, china, and furniture, some of the latter being very valuable, especially a Louis XV. chiffonier. This is marquetry, with a marble top and shaped sides, with ormolu decorations, and is about ${ }_{4} \mathrm{ft}$. 6 int. high. The centre


TORTOISESHELL AND SILVER BOX, PORTUGUESE WORKMANSHIP drawer forms a diminutive
writing table ; there are also drawers above and below this, with sliding shutter doors to a recess in the top part, and folding doors enclosing drawers at the bottom. One of the charms of this piece of furniture is the green olive wood with which it is inlaid, and the painting on the sliding doors. Another piece of valuable furniture is a bean-shaped pull-out Louis XV. marqueterie writing-table by Riesener, with curved legs and ormolu embellishments-one of the most beautiful tables in the house. Among several valuable boxes are one of tortoiseshell with silver edging, measuring 24 ins. by is ins., and a silver harem chest with looking-glass in the lid.

Another valuable old box, inlaid with stones, is of beaten gilt brass, said to be of fifteenth century work, though probably of much later date, and of English
make. A small tortoiseshell and silver cabinet, 9 ins. high, with five drawers, the fronts of which are covered in beaten silver, is very charming. The china consists of old Dresden, Swansea, and Worcester, the latter being chrysanthemum pattern of the early period. Much of this is kept in recesses either side of a fireplace, in cabinets and on walls, as are also some delightful old tall Battersea enamel candlesticks. The pictures are chiefly ty Van der Helst, Watteau, Harlow, Jan Steen, and Chalon; some of these are good works, though nothing here is worthy, I think, of particular notice. Louis XIV. and XV, furniture, silver cups and chalices of the Queen Anne period, silver models of game, and one or two curios, are the most conspicuous objects. Of the latter, a large crown inlaid with carbuncles, worn by brides on their wedding day in Nor way, is curious. Then there is Queen Charlotte's large gilt harp, to which she was much attached. In the staircase hall the walls are covered with pictures of more or less interest, the subjects being principally of the drama and actors of a byegone day. There is also a Murillo and several seascapes, besides some inlaid old English cabinets and chests, and plenty of china on the landings in glass cases. A large stained glass window lights the oak stairs which wind round the hall. At the foot of these is a very old round table, made of teak, and inlaid with pieces of china and mother - $\sigma^{\prime}$-pearl,
which came from a cottage in Raglan. The room entered from this hall is the anteroom, a small bright room with some buautifully carved oak round the fireplace and on rloors, such as is to be found in most of the sitting rooms.
l.ady I, langattock's sittingroom is filled to its utmost capacity with cabinets, oak chests, china, pictures, screens, and bric-ìbrac. In addition to these are all Lady I langattock's papers and correspondence on philanthropic and political subjects, in which she takes a deep interest. Few women are there who undertake so much work, and
the result of her labours, in ol ing rood to toose in distress and want, is felt far and wicle. The most interesting objects arra large picture: of the late Sir Charles Mctem, Bart., by I.ucas -lady Llangattock's father; a replica ol Henry Norland's portrait at the Nationat (iallery of Lady Coventry as a laundry maid--this lady was one of the beautiful Miss (iumnings; Mirs. Siddons, attributed to Gainsborough; one of Lord Llangattock, in uniform, when a young man ; and a small picture by Landsece of a dog. The china is chiefly I ily pattern Worcester,


Elizabethan chalice AND PATEN

GERMAN SILVER CUP ( (irca 1520)

GERMAN SILVER CUP (circa 1700 )
\& : Charlotte period; old Staffordshire, Crown i $\because$ old English Willow pattern, Nantgarw, and 1. iese Crackle. The room is filled with these, i. in a large oak cupboarl, occupying the greater prem of the north wall, and on walls, cabinets, an: thelves. The furniture is marqueterie and flimpentale, and there is a fine old oak cupboard witi drawers below, and a carved oak grandfather Frow. The fire surrounds are of beautifully carved fah, lacobean period, and the panels of doors are linell pattern.

The Oak Parlour, perhaps the smallest of all the sitting-rooms, was originally the dining room. To-day it is :ssed as a small dining room only, but at the same time I consider it the most charming room in the house, covered as it is from floor to ceiling in lawbean oak panelling. The oak doors in this room are leautitully carved, and perforated in bold Italian work, and are a great feature here. This necessitates there being two doors to each on account of the perforated work, which would otherwise prove somewhat draughty. A curio here is a plaster model, 8 ins.


[^16]

THE ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY'S CHAIR
high, of Maria Theresa, daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. and Elizabeth of Rrunswick. She was born March, 1717, succeeded to the throne 1770, and died ${ }_{17} 80$. The model depiets her as a baby, but if the likeness is correct, she must have been an extraordinary child, for her face shows great intellect, and the expression of a grown-up person.

Another curiosity is a head of King Charles worked in his own hair, and with also a small bunch of it tied below inside the frame. The overmantel has some quaint figures carved of warriors in scanty attire, and standing in grotesque attitudes, which show that the work is of early date, and before the smailest idea of perspective was understood. Beneath this is an old spear or pike head found in the neighbourhood, and probably used at the time of the rebellion. Linder this, carved in old lettering, the Welsh saying, Tan da Parth Gian a Lones Labren, which in plain English means "Clean hearth, a good fire, a merry woman." There are curious round oak bellows of the Elizabethan period, on which is carved, "Bellows like a quiete wife, send out breath and make no strife," while a very
ancient brass warmingpan for beds has also an inscription, "Who burne bede-nobodie," which is at least satisfactory to know, and especially comforting to careful housewives. There is also here a beautiful ebony cabinet, with painted interior, doors and drawers, as well as a table with reticule, inlaid with silver, and on the panels are the arms and cypher of the Medici family. Then there is a formidable-looking horsepistol, which on closer inspection turns out to be but a harmless leather drinking-horn, dated 1703 . There are glass curio cases on the walls containing. Persian and Limoges enamels, and one of extraordinary and weird beauty of our Saviour. It is the most wonderful work of its kind 1 have ever seen of this subject, and it fascinates and attracts the eye continually. Kusso-Greek triptyches, old Damascus painted shells, and old relics discovered in the neighbourhood, are all of interest and worthy of careful study, for some of these are quite unique. Here also is Dean Swift's looking-glass, in a broad mahogany frame, hanging by the window over a side table. There


MRS. SIDDONS


A PaIR OF battersea enamel candlesticks
are beautifully pain ed Berlin dinner serve es high upon the palelling, some of which are very fine specimens of this art ; there are back and gold, gracefully designed Venetian mirrors, and enormws reindeer horns, and all of these in this tim, charming room, the favourite of all rooms, of Lord Llangattock. An. other room leading from here is situated in the turret. It is entered through a carved Italian door in the south-east corner of the oak parlour, called the chamber of horrors, containing some gruesome relics of the medieval period. It is kept rigidly locked, and but few enter it That its contents are of surprising and extraordinary interest I am so far prepared to divulge - but no more. I am therefore afraid that the contents of this secret chamber must go undescribed in these columns, and the curiosity thus doubtless aroused go ungratified, for so far as I personally am concerned, though I have inspeced with amazeirent the content of this room, I it ast still, I fear, l ave it-as the pe ny dreadfuls we.ld revel in pui.ing it-"shrouder in mystery."



## MRS: ABINGVMN

in the character of "ROXALANA int THE SULTAN"


## Frances Abington

## By Ruth M. Bleackley

With no advantages of birth and education, Frances or Fanny Barton gained her position on the stage and in society by her own efforts for self-improvement, and by the cultivation of those natural talents of which she found herself possessed. Born in 1731 of humble parentage, though in later years an attempt was made to prove descent from the Bartons of Derbyshire, she was early left without a mother's care, and lived with her father, an exsoldier of the King's Guards, who followed the trade of cobbler, whilst her brother was an ostler who watered the horses of the Hampstead Coach.
So soon did her talents assert themselves, that when endeavouring to earn a living at a very early age, little "Nosegay Fair" was often taken into the taverns to amuse the company with her acting and recitations. As she afterwards spoke and read French and Italian with facility, it is natural to conclude that her situation with a French milliner in Cockspur Strect was the prelude to such studies, and to her afterwards acknowledged taste in dress.
It is said she was once a fellow-servant of Robert Batlerley, then cook in Foote's kitchen, and the two udent followers of Thalia must have had many the hets and ambitions in common whilst performin: he ordinary round of daily tasks. Fanny E. in never neglected any opportunity of impr isg her education, and that her efforts were re led by success is proved by her ability to pl. :he part of a-highly bred lady of fashion with ab ste fidelity. This must have been the result of re than a veneer of gentility, and her enormous rif 'nire showed marvellous capacity for study and a aderful memory. Versatile to a degree, she wa ble to impersonate with equal success Shakespe sheroines, fine ladies of fashion, or chambermai and country hoydens, but in all her acting
defied criticism ; indeed, a contemporary actress once remarked, "She is never Mrs. Abington, but the very being she represents."

Her first appearance on the stage occurred at the opening of the New Haymarket Theatre, August 21 st, 1755, where in the part of Miranda in "The Busybody" she charmed the audience with her youth and grace, giving great satisfaction by her pronounced talents and clear enunciation. Her voice, which was at all times perfectly modulated, could be heard in every corner of the house, although never raised above its common pitch, and her animation, graceful attitudes, with a pretty manipulation of her fan which O'Keefe remarked, together with her other little mannerisms, made her irresistible.

After appearing at Bath under Mr. King's management, she next played at Richmond, where she was introduced to Lacy the manager, who was so struck by her ability that he invited her to visit his family, and immediately engaged her for Drury Lane. There she played for four seasons with great success to the chagrin of Mrs. Clive, who until now had held undisputed sway as Comic Muse, and continued to monoplise those parts suited to the talents of the newcomer, also excellent in Comedy. Owing to these circumstances, Fanny Barton, now Mrs. Abington, having recently married her music master, eagerly accepted an invitation to Ireland at the close of 1759. In Dublin, where she appeared at Crow Street and Smock Alley Theatres, her success was phenomenal, and no one since Peg Woffington had created so much stir. At once becoming an infatuation with both men and women, the former gave her so much attention that James Abington being jealous a separation was arranged, and he was dismissed with an agreement for a sum of money to be paid annually so long as he did not interfere with his wife, whilst
the ladies of Wublin socicty copied the dress and mamners of their idol. several ornaments of personal adomment took her name, and the " Abington (ap," copied from the actress's head-dress in "High Life Bulow stairs," was to be seen in all the fashionable milliners windows.

Ifter spending five years in Ire. land, during which her popalarity increased rather than diminished, she returned to l)rury lane at the carnest refuest of Garrick and the offer of, for those times, a very liberal salary.

It was in the first flush of these L.ondon triumphes that Mrs. Abjngton sat to Reynolds in the character of "Miss Prue" jn "Love for Love," this pic. ture appearing in the a 776 Academy, and for his masterly "Comic Muse." Surely the great master was at his best when painting the piquant features and radiant charm of this fascinating wo. man, and no doubt the sittings were productive of pleasure for both, as whilst the social gifts of the artist were proverbial, the wit and conversation of the actress were only exceeded by her artistic tastes in dress and colouring.

Popular, beautiful, and clever, the " High l'riestess of Fashion" could not expect to escape the solicitous attentions of the gossip mongers, her name being more than once coupled by the scandalous literature of the day with that of Lord Selborne (nicknaned

Malagrida), the then Irime Minster, ander whose ill she is believed to have benefitted. liriends, enen es, rivals were numerous, but amongst the former no no not be forgotten such personages as I)r. Johnson, (i iddsmith, Reynolds, and Horace Walpole, whilst she ;as received by and entertained some of the most in. teresting pernle of her day long after retirement and old age had shorn her of some brilliance. In 77 I Mrs. Abington ap. pears to have visited Paris, and just missed encountering Walpole, whose admiration for her genius long made him desirous of an acquaintance. In writing to her deploring the accident which prevented their meeting he says, "I do impartial justice to your merit, and fairly allow it not only equal to that of any actress 1 have seen, but believe the present age will not be in the wong if they hereatiter prefer it to those they may lit to see." The acquaintance once formed lasted many years, and , his opinion of the lady, it is easy to gather, wher the master of Strawberry Hill invites Mrs. Abingt 10 his house with as large "a troop as she pleas [ do not say as she can muster and command for then I am sure my house would not hold the: "

The new star, poor " l'erditi" Robinson, met ilts. Abington at one of the numerous card partie she graced by her presence, and the young actres: was
a. . asiastic in her praise. "I thought her the most lis. and bewitching woman I had ever seen; her mis...rs were fascinating, and the peculiar tasteful(1). of her dress excited universal admiration." At 1.: (Charleville's, Maria Edgeworth and her mother encombtered the actress, and were much entertained ly her recitations and sensible remarks.

Contemporary newspapers comment upon Mrs. Abington's luxurious establishment in Clarges Street,

It is all the more difficult to comprehend the unpleasant relations existing between Garrick as manager and Mrs. Abington as leading lady of Drury Iane. No doubt there were faults on both sides, each being spoilt idols of the public. On Walpole's authority, we are told that Garrick's jealousy and envy were unbounded. "He hated Mrs. Clive till she quitted the stage, and then he cried her up to the skies to depress Mrs. Abington." (sarrick accused


MRS. AbINGTON
By ELIZABETH JUDKINS, AFTER REYNOLDS
her elegant carriage, drawing special attention to xquisite taste and simplicity of her dress, for $h$, indeed, she was everywhere noted. $\because r$ generous and kind-hearted, she never forgot noor old Cobbler Father, between whom and ! Uf now stretched such a wide social gulf, but .orted him in comfort until his death. Nor was s: unmindful of others, being equally ready to help .. . ther or sister in distress, and on more than one , ion acting in the cause of charity, as at the time 0 le fordyce Bank failure, which caused so many po : actors and actresses to lose their money.
her of lack of interest in the theatre, and on one occasion it was so difficult to satisfy her, that counsel's opinion was sought to fix the night of her benefit. "In short, Madam, if you play you are uneasy, and if you do not, you are more so," wrote her manager, losing all patience, but the letter was never dispatched. In a like moment of irritation, probably caused by some new caprice of the actress, he inscribed one of her letters with the words, "The above is a true copy of the letter examined word by word of that worst of bad women."

Of Garrick as an actor Mrs. Abington held the
highest opinion, saying Shakespeare was made for Garrick, and Garrick for Shakespeare; of his eyes she said they exceeded any she had ever seen for expression, brilliancy and force, but as a manager she found him inconsiderate and harsh, calling herself ill-used and over-worked; though as she was seldom called upon to play more than three days a week, for which her salary amounted to $£ 12$, with $£ 60$ for clothes and a benefit every year, Garrick may be acquitted of any gross injustice, and indeed excused some show of irritation when the very peevish letters he constantly received are taken into consideration.

At her benefits Mrs. Abington could always count on fult houses, the pit and boxes being "laid together," and on one occasion the President of the Royal Acadeny brought forty wits to fill the seats, whilst Johnson having had his vanity piqued by a special invitation from the actress herself, attended, though it was in the depth of winter, and from his place he could neither hear nor see. Asked afterwards by Boswell why he went, Johnson replied, " Because, sir, Mrs. Abington is a favourite with the public, and when the public cares a thousandth part for you that it does for her, I will go to your benefit too." Well can the annoyance of Mrs. Thrale be pictured when the doctor, who had recently been supping with the famous actress, drew slighting comparisons between the two tables, "Mrs. Abington's jelly, my dear lady, was better than yours."

In 1777 "The School for Scandal" was first produced with Mrs. Abington as Lady Teazle. Her acting was considered the perfection of art, and although only slightly younger than King who played Sir Peter, she was able to give to the part all the youth, vivacity and charm necessary. Horace Walpole criticising the new comedy, considers Mrs. Abington "equal to the first of her profession"; even a generation later it was said that " no new performer has ever appeared in any of the principal characters that was not inferior to the person who acted originally."

Another of Mrs. Abington's great successes was Lady Bab Lardoon in "The Maid of the Oaks," this being a character expressly created by General Burgoyne to give the actress an opportunity of displaying her talents in two different lines, as a woman of fashion and a rustic maiden. That it was not always easy to find suitable plays is evidenced by the letter Mrs. Abington wrote asking Murphy for a new comedy. His reply was to produce a new edition of "The Way to Keep Him," containing an elegant dedication to the lady in which he says, "The truth is that without such talents as yours all that the poet writes is a dead letter.

Could I write as you can act I should be proud to obey your commands."

The dramatist was wont to affirm that she had gi en his play an air of novelty and attraction twenty-i ve years after its first production, and the Europian Magazine for 1783 comments on the fact that " Mre authors are obliged to her (Mrs. Abington) and Mrs. Crawford for securing their dramatic bantlings from instant death than to the whole race of actresses now living." After eighteen years connection with Druiry Lane, Mrs. Abington now transferred her valuable services to Covent Garden, and of this change Peregrine Phillips, the father of Mrs. Crouch: afterwards remarked: "Poor Drury has lost her Comic Muse, who alone could sustain characters which now require the aid of three persons to support them." Her fine ladies were given to Miss Farren, her soubrettes to Miss Pope, and her hoydens to Mrs. Jordan.

Reynolds again painted the actress during the height of her Drury Lane popularity, the portrait being that familiarised to us by Elizabeth Judkins's beautiful mezzotint, but his last and best picture was undoubtedly that completed just before her change of theatres. In the character of Roxalana from the "Sultan," one of the parts so peculiarly suited to her talents, the artist portrays in his happiest manner the animated face of the gay captive whose roguish smile and expressive features beam from the canvas, whilst the dainty hand draws back the curtain as the words "It is I" are spoken in the inimitable manner with which she never failed to charm her audience.

This picture was exhibited in the 1784 Academy, and presented by Reynolds to the fair original, though Sherwin, the engraver to whom it had been lent, became so enamoured with its charms that he retained it for several years, refusing to return it, although his work was completed, until legal pressure was brought to bear. On her Benefit Night, in February, 178 I , Mrs. Abington committed a lamentable indiscretion which brought ridicule upon herself, notwithstanding the enormously full house that had been attracted by the announcement that Mrs. Abington would play Scrub in "The Beaux Stratagem" for one night only. Dressed in absurdly padded "culottes," and with her hair dressed "or Lady Racket in the after piece, "she lost one x without approaching the other," and the inciden is regrettable in so much as this one night's frolic, ind departure from otherwise modest behaviour, do \%less but the result of some mad wager, gained $n$ de notoriety, prints of the? grotesque man of all $w+r k$ still existing to this day.

The same year Mrs. Abington paid another it to Dublin, the scene of so many old trium: hs, playing fifteen nights for the large sum of $£: 70$, proving that her popularity had not diminished by

## Frances Abington

$a^{\text {b }}$ ace. After this the actress retired into private lif: ior several years, being, however, enticed from her seclusion to speak an Epilogue in the cause of charity, 1797. So great was the enthusiasm of her reappearance that she was induced to once more appear as Beatrice, a favourite part which she played magnificently attired, with all the old accustomed grace and animation. Contemporary writers remark upon her appearance being less elegant and her proportions more matronly, but Boaden says she still gave to Shakespeare's Beatrice what no other actress in his time had ever conceived, and her re-appearance was greeted with such rapturous applause that it was never forgotten by those who heard it.

And now the long and amazing stage career of this popular actress draws to a close. Taking no formal leave of that public who had always idolized her, she was seen for the last time on April 12 th, 1799, at Pope's benefit as Lady Racket in "Three Weeks after Marriage." Henceforth leading a life of leisure, still devoted to the card table, though
to a less ruinous extent than her old companion King, she resided for a time at 19 , Eton Square, and here it was perhaps she entertained the "Prince of Letter Writers," who after accepting Mrs. Abington's invitation to supper was very afraid Mrs. Clive would hear of it. Later the now aged actress removed to apartments in Pall Mall, where she died March $4^{\text {th }}, 1815$, at the advanced age of $3_{5}$, and was buried at St. James's Church. Although latterly not possessed of large means, enough remained to ensure her comfort, and at her death she was said to have left donations to the fund of both theatres.

Beautiful, witty and clever, she played over one hundred parts, and was the creator of at least thirty. Undoubtedly one of the finest comic actresses, her position can only be challenged by Peg Woffington, Mrs. Clive and Mrs. Jordan, but perhaps sentiment will ascribe the first place to the original impersonator of our finest character in modern comedyI ady Teazle.


MRS. ABINGTON
EY S. W. REYNOLDS, AFTER SIR J. REYNOLDS


## An Exhibition of Drawings by the Old Masters By Art. Jahn Rusconi

The: National Print Cabinet in Rome has for some time exposed to the admiration of studems and art lovers a beautiful collection of drawings by the Old Masters. The National Cabinet, though so rich in engravings that it is rightly considered the most important print collection in Italy and one of the best in Europe, is not quite so well off as regards drawings, in which respect it certainiy camot compare with the Florence and Venice collections; but it still possesses some drawings of consiclerable importance and value, worthy of being compared with the most famous and admired drawings of the leading collections, and of being better known than they are even among Italians.
The collection of drawings of the National Irint Cabinet has the same history as the magnificent picture and print collections. These were commenced
about 1740 by Cardinal Neri Cortini, a sincere and wealthy art lover, who gathered in his splendid palace -which formerly belonged to the Riario family and was already the home of the art collections of Queen Christina of Sweden-pictures, statues, drawings and engravings, assisted and advised by Monsignor Bottari, one of the greatest experts of his time. The collection of pictures and engravings certainly absorbed the best endeavours of these two enlightened art lovers, and the collection of drawings was thus formed, and had to grow, as it were, in the shadow of these two chief collections. And this is scarcely to be wondered at: the period during which these collections were brought together did scant honour to drawings, and especially: to those of the Old Masters, of which even the best were considered far below, say, a Gioseffo del sole: But recently the beautiful collection has been enriched


1. Teral really precious (i) angs which can be - n at the present exhibis:on, together with the nows interesting among its: former possessions.
for some little time ntudents and art lovers have turned their attention to the (lrawings of the Old Masters. This interest, which is fortunately not mere artistic snobbery, may be of real value to the study of art history. The personality of the different masters, painters as well as sculptors, shows itself in their drawings so clearly and significantly that they often appear to be the most telling and genuine manifestation of an individuality. They are, in fact, from this point of view, more interesting than the complete and carefully constructed composition, the working out of which often entails the loss of emotional intensity and artistic inspiration.
'lake, as an instance, Raphael's great Deposition at the liorghese Gallery. A large number of sketches for this picture are known, which rapidly express the lirst ideas conceived by the master's fancy. The


SKETCH FOR THE " CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN" BY DOMENICO GHIRLANDAJO
painting. let it matured in the master's mind from admirable visions. The drawings for this Deporition, which are among the most beautiful and most expressive from the master's hand, and the earlier ones in particular, are more valuable than the finished painting, since they are rapid records of the artist's profound emotion.

A most significant drawing in this Roman collection is 'Tintoretto's lirst sketch for the great fresco of the Crucifixion in the Scuola di S. Roceo at Venice. This rapid sketch, thrown on to paper with real passion, and with incom. ¡arable sureness, appears far more energetic and sincere than the finished work. With a few broad summary touches Tintoretto has here fixed the grand tragedy with such living power of expression and suggestion, that his drawing once seen will never be forgotten. The collection contains a comprehensive series of drawings and sketches of all schools and all periods. Among them is an admirable profile Portrait of a Youth, by an anonymous


SKETCH FOR A LUNETtE
by jacopo da pontormo
f: ous picture itself is generally admitted to be one
6 he least expressive, the least deeply felt, of the
$d_{i}$ ': ne Raphael's works-a cold, laboured, academic

Florentine of the first half of the fifteenth centuryperhaps the oldest drawing of the collection. 'This lightly washed-in drawing has at some later time been


PORTRAIT OF A YOUTH, FLORENTINE, FIFTEENTH CENTURY

## Exhibition of Drawings

s.. over with a pen, but so accurately that, even if it- traordinary freshness is due to this re-touching, the seauty of the original has not been affected by it. i pen and wash drawing, by Domenico Ghirlandajo, thrus this artist's first conception of his Coronation of the Virgin, the great picture of S. Girolamo, at Narni. It reveals something of the soft and refined grace of Ghirlandajo-ever accurate, ever meticulous, ever ready to render the echo of songs a little sentinoental and a little sonorous, ever occupied with


STUDY FOR THE "flagellation"
by sebastiano del plombo
drorating his pictures with the riches, the luxury, the sphadours of beautiful stuffs, splendid architecture, a: 1 magnificent ornaments. The reverse of this xing contains a sketch for a painting of the - Anrition of St. Francis to St. Anthony, of which
$v$ have no record, and which was perhaps never c uted by Ghirlandajo.

I study of a female head for the Saint or Virgin of $t$ well-known monochrome painting at the Uffizi t. s us to Fra Bartolomeo. This drawing, more $\epsilon$ 'I than the picture, suggests a certain Lionardesque $i$ : lence in the graceful long oval of the face, the ". 'idezza of the chiaroscuro, the expression of the t: uid, melancholy look, and the gentleness of the sc ee indicated smile of the beautiful lips. This
pronounced Lionardesque influence is hidden in his principal works, and if only for this reason the drawing is of immense importance. Fra Bartolomeo, who helped to strengthen the art of Raphael by turning it from the sweetliness of Perugino, reveals in this drawing a hitherto unknown page of his life, an unexpected concession made to the art of Lionardo da Vinci.

Amongst the older drawings of the collection, mention must be made of two studies of heads


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SKETCH OF " ST, FRANCTS" } \\
& \text { BY FILIPPINO LIPPI }
\end{aligned}
$$

attributed to Luca Signorelli, and recently assigned to Bartolomeo della Gatta and also to Piero di Cosimo, owing to a certain affinity between one of these drawings and the last-named master's Portrait of an Old Man at the Hague Gallery. These more recent attributions appear, however, very unlikely, since the two drawings have such power of expression and such strength of construction that they can only be assigned to Signorelli. The master's dramatic sense, his profound knowledge of anatomy, and his skill in foreshortening, are as much evident in these drawings as in his most important works.

Two other drawings recall to us the genius of Michelangelo. The first of these represents the Martyrdom of St. Catherine, and has been attributed
to liugiardini, since it shows some affinity with that master's panel at S. Maria Novella. but the quick, robust and expressive drawing scarcely suggests the weak and uncertain fellow-student of Buonarroti. The other reminder of Michelangelo is a sketch by Sebastiano del Piombo for the famous Plagelltition of St. Pietro in Montorio in Rome, the beautiful picture which is believed to be based on a design by Michelangelo. This drawing, which cannot, like the other, be attributed directly to Buonarroti, reveals, nevertheless, such a thorough comprehension of the master's art, that Sebastiano appears in it, as perhaps in no other work, a true pupil of Michelangelo.

Besides these most important drawings, the exhibition contains an admirable drapery study attributed


STUDY OF A HEAD
BY FRA BARTOLOMEO
ketch by Parmegianino for the famous Diana at Fontanellata, near l'arma.

Amongst the most recent acquisitions, which should not be overlooked, are a drawing of a soldier with a crossbow by Signorelli, and a sketch by Titian-valuable additions both to the beautiful Roman collection.




Sir Joshua Reyaolds, Pinxt.
S. W. Reynolds, Sculp.

AN UNFINISHED PICTURE

## The Connoisseur

## z.rich Porcelain

Ir is but comparatively recently that the atention of Swiss and foreign collectors and heads of mineums has been drawn to the artistic merits and ratit! of old Zïrich china. For more than twenty: yeurs past imitations have been sold by dealers, and as the prices for the genuine porcelain have risen, so has the excellence of the forgeries correspondingly: in reased.
A history of Zuirich china has yet to be written, the rificf difficulty being that the business books of the fartory have entirely disappeared. These indispensable documents are still extant for most of the foreign china manufactories of the eighteenth century: Painted porcelain was the special and characteristic product of that period, after Böttcher had succeeded in imitating the ()riental china and Meissen or Dresden had come into vogue. At that time Zürich was in active
private company at Schoren-Bendlikon, some thre miles from Zuirich on the left bank of the lake; it was enlarged for the third time by a purchase of land three years later. The material needful for making porcelain and faience is not to be found in Bendikon or its neighbourhood; so the easy communication with Zürich by water would seem to have been the reason for selecting this spot.

The life and soul of the enterprise was the pastoral poet, landscape painter and engraver, Salomon Gessner, to whom this phase of the Rococo period was especially sympathetic. It is known that he painted porcelain himself, and drew the designs, and it is tolerably certain that he lost the greater part of his fortune in what proved to be a financial failure. Two pieces, dated 1765 , are signed "Salomon Gessner pinsit"; one a tobacco-jar, painted with

zÜRICH PORCELAIN CANDLESTICK

- ations with foreign countries in matters of literature
. A art, and the idea of starting a native factory was
$\therefore$ lcomed.
In Augrust, $1^{763}$, a site was bought by a small

I lutch peasant scenes in grey; the other a faïence flower-pot with flower designs. The former is to be seen in the Swiss National Museum in Zürich.

The manager of the factory was Adam Spengler, of

zÜRICH PORCELAIN DISH

Schaffhausen, who began life as a common potter. If, as is possible, he invented the process of printing in black and colour on to faïence which was so highly developed in England, he deserves a place of honour in the history of ceramics of the eighteenth century.

In an old manuscript in the Zürich Town Library his process is described: "The copper plates were rubbed when warm with the mineral colours, which were mixed with very thick boiled linseed oil, and prints were taken off on transfer tissue paper; this was then rubbed on to the china, which was painted with turpentine, and so the design was reproduced. After cooling in water the paper came off, leaving behind the engraving or design. To destroy the oil and the turpentine he had the ware lightly baked, and then glazed. What was to be not black, but coloured, was painted once more before the last firing with mineral colour."

At the end of the seventies the sculptor, Valentin Sonnenschein, of Ludwigsburg, known by his work in the Schloss Solitude, was a refugee in Zürich, and was appointed as modeller in the factory. The best groups and figures in Zürich porcelain are by him. The National Museum contains some of his busts and terra-cotta reliefs. He formed a small school in Zuirich of amateur enthusiasts in modelling from antique busts.

The lottery organised by the factory in 1773 , with prizes in china and money, shows that its business was not flourishing. Two years later the government of the canton and town of Zürich gave it an order of royal magnificence, in order to make a present to the historic Abbey of Einsiedeln; this was a complete porcelain table service painted with flowers and with gold edge, which cost fl:2525 (florins). The principal parts of this set are to be seen in the Rococo Chamber in the National Museum.
In 1777, and again in $\mathbf{1 7 8 9}^{7}$, the potters of Zürich protested against the competition of the SchorenBendlikon factory in their special industry of making the old-fashioned tiled stoves. These were made in faience, but only one whole one is known to exist. Dinner-services were also made in faience as well as in china; Salomon Gessner's Helvetic Calendar of ${ }_{17} 80$ contains a descriptive catalogue of these, and of tea-services, with prices. Watch-stands, with cons es and vases, were also manufactured; the former 10 longer exist ; the latter are extremely rare. Medalli. ns were among other articles; also groups and fig es from two to four inches in height, in the Rococo st le, shepherds and shepherdesses, nymphs, fisher-folk, 'Id so on. Other things which could always be purcha ed included tea-canisters, chocolate-cups, pomade-bo ss,
frı: !uskets, pipe-bowls, dagger handles, walking-stick kilns, thimbles, seals, and trinkets.
iut there was in Switzerland, naturally, a lack of the princely and luxurious customers whose patronage was so essential. An enterprise producing at its own risk, and obliged to compete in the open market, must fail unless its wares can command a ready sale. This was not the case, and over-production led to its ruin. Gessner died in 1788 , and in 1792 the "highly-fatal" concern was reluctantly wound up.

The stock-in-trade, the raw material, buildings and land passed into the possession of Mathias Nehracher, the son-in-law of the before-mentioned Adam Spengler;


ZÜRICH PORCELAIN TEAPOT
he was a clever potter, and had been employed in the factory for some time. He died in r800, and with his successor, Nägeli, the period of artistic production cased; only common faïence was henceforth made. The disturbances of the Revolution, which had spread t. Switzerland, must have also contributed to put an arupt end to the interest of the connoisseurs.
Proper china-clay or kaolin is not to be found in :witzerland, and thus the first experiments in Schoren1 ndlikon were made in soft porcelain, or patte tendre ; - ase early products are recognizable by the heavy but 1 ie-white material, into which the colours have sunk c ip, especially in the blue-decorated pieces. The $t$ nufacture of the pate tendre did not last long, and $t$ is early ware is rare. China-clay was soon procured $f: m$ Lorraine for hard porcelain in the manner of

Meissen, and the great differences in the china show that experiments were being constantly made. The Zürich porcelain of the best period (1775-1790) is generally characterised by its yellowish tint, which, whether intended or accidental, makes an excellent warm background for the coloured decoration. Owing, however, to deficiencies in the material or in the skill, an unusual number of pieces containing flaws were sent into the market.

But the painting of the porcelain is undeniably good, in spite of the lack of the wealthy patronage and royal orders which supported the State establishments of Sèvres, Meissen, and Ludwigsburg. While large pieces and rich gilding are the rare exception, the average standard of excellence is, if anything, higher than that of most of the foreign manufactories, and this remark applies to even the simpler china sets. In its landscape painting 7 ürich porcelain is equalled by few of its rivals, and surpassed by none. The themes are nearly always taken from the lake scenery, as was natural from the position of the factory on the shore.

For the ordinary sets the Meissen decoration was imitated in blue, painted under the glazing, and they were often ribbed. There was also a Japanese pattern. The more expensive painting consisted of flowers from nature, birds, fruit (with or without butterflies), and landscapes: figures and genrepictures are rarer in the decorated services. These latter were often in Camoïen or monochrome, generally in the three shades of red-cherry, pink, and blood-red; also in green and grey (grisaille), with gold edging to enhance the effect. The special orders of the customer were sometimes carried out, and repairs of foreign porcelain were also undertaken.

The groups and figures are less artistically excellent than the table services, no doubt because the material was not good enough for modelling, but they have an artless character and charm of their own. Perhaps here the influence of Gessner is most evident; some of the tiny figures are unique
of their kind. The colouring is, compared with that of the foreign productions, very sober, , in clear soft tones, which remind one of the Swiss coloured prints of this period.

A speciality of the schoren-liendikon faience, rarcly found in the porcelain, was the black and coloured engravings; the drawings were by (iessner, and the plates were etched by one Bruppacher. Otherwise the faience with its white lead-glazing has the same decorations as the porcelain, the onion pattern, the Japanese in red and violet, fruit, landscapes, and figures.

White services were also made in pipe-clay, after the English pattern, but as these are either marked "Wedgwood" or not at all, they are as hard to identify. The larger pieces are elegant in form and daintily perforated, and should interest connoisseurs.

The factory mark of Zürich was the letter " $\%$," both for porcelain and faience. It is usually baked in blue, but is also found stamped or scratched in. In addition to the " $\%$ " there is often a " $B$ " (Bendlikon) or " s " (Schoren) on the faience; also "G," which may possibly indicate (iessner. There are on the porcelain one, two, or three blue dots, which must refer to the quality of the pieces after the first firing; they were burnt in during the glazing, that is, before the painting. The rare pieces bear the letters "S.P." in gold, besides the blue factory-mark, which would seem to show that the manager, Spengler himself, undertook the gold work. The later Nehracher period is shown by " $N$ " impressed on the material. The bases of the groups and figures are marked with various letters and numbers, and the services also bear numerous similar numbers and indications.

Before the National Exhibition in Zürich of 1883 , when Dr. Angst, until recently the first Director of the Swiss National Museum, showed his collection, 7.ürich porcelain was almost entirely forgotten. How he was led to re-discover it is a little romance in itself. During his stay in London in the seventies, he was reading the "Landvogt von Greifensee," a
story by the Swiss novelist, Gottfried Keller, and was struck by a passage which mentioned the cuinapainting of Salomon Gessner. Soon after, durag a Sunday excursion in the north of London, he rame across a notice of an auction to be held poste-l on a large country house, and in the catalogue of objects for sale, among other old curios, stood the words "Zürich porcelain." He could scarcely believ: his eyes, for though a lover of curios, he had never


2TRICH PORCEIAN GROUP
seen the name in print. On his return to Switarland he made enquiries, with the result that he laid the foundation of the collection which has brought \%irich china into repute, and which is now to be se: $n$ in the Swiss National (Historical) Museum in Züric!.

Since that date ( 1883 ) it has become an coject of eager search, and the prices of the genuine hina have risen so enormously that, as before said, initations are a regular article of manufacture. The $:$ are generally to be detected by the far inferior qua ty of the modern painting, although the peculiar yell wish tint of the porcelain is attained.


## A Valuable Old Oak Room

There is, hidden away in the unfashiomable strects of Clerkenwell, London, a building which in bygone times had a far different tenant from the one that occupies it now. In the stirring days when Charles II. and William III. sat on the English

## By George A. Wade

throne this house was tenanted by the famous Hugh Myddleton, who left his mark so deeply in many ways on the life of East I.ondon that both his name and works have survived til! to-day. Nowadays, and for the past century and a half or so, this same

commodious dwelling has been occupied by various Water Companies as offices, tor the late New River Company owed no small portion of its prosperity to what the said Hugh Myddleton did in the stirring times that he lived in.
Now Hugh Myddleton had a personal friend who was a very renowned man in a special business, in fact perhaps the greatest exponent of his own art that has ever lived. This art was that of carving in wood, and the friend was Grinling Gibbons. To-day the Royal personage or nobleman who can boast of possessing fine examples of the splendid handiwork of this master amongst wood-carvers does not forget to let the world know of his good fortune, so much is the carving of Gibbons prized in our own times.
Grinling Gibbons often stayed at this Clerkenwell house with his friend, Hugh Myddleton, and as some little return for the latter's frequent bospitality he is supposed to have carved and adorned what is now known as "the oak-room," which said room is one of the delights of modern connoisseurs in carving, and is certainly unique of its kind.

The whole of the sides of the room, from floor to ceiling, are of thick black oak. The floor is of the same material, and various articles of furniture in the apartment are also of valuable oak. We shall have something more to say about them shortly. At present we will confine our attention to the marvellous walls.

Each side of the large mantelpiece is flanked by circular pillars that run from floor to ceiling. These are prettily fluted and carved. Above the mantel itself the solid oak is carved into a magnificent representation of the Royal Arms, such a splendid piece of carving as perhaps has no equal of its kind in the kingdom. In size it occupies the whole space from the mantel to the roof, probably seven feet at least, whilst in width it extends from pillar to pillar. The workmanship is perfect, and the whole makes a striking ornament to a fine mantel. It is noticeable that the arms are those of the reign of William III., which enables us to fix a period when the work must have been done, and so we could locate it as being carved between 1690 and 1702, had we no other guide for that purpose. But we find in the next smaller room there is a ceiling moulded much after the manner of the one in the famous oak room, and this ceiling has the exact date of its construction moulded on it, viz., 1693 . We may, therefore, assume that that date is not far from being the one which saw Grinling Gibbons commence, at any rate, the wonderful ornamentation of the adjoining more celebrated apartment.

Not only is the oak wall above the mantel thus
carved, but over every window and door in the som there are splendid pieces of carving by the ame master-hand. The carving in one place represe its a classical design; in another place it takes the form of a commentary, so to speak, upon the comection of Hugh Myddleton with water affairs, since it includes many anglers' creels, water-birds and all kinds of fishes, as well as water-plants and ships. There is a magnilicent border to the Royal Arms thus carved, of various things of this kind, which never fails to strike the visitor as a unifue piece of work.
There are at present four window: to the room, though there used formerly to be six. As all the windows are at one end of the apartment-which is in size about 25 feet by 20 feet, and 12 feet highit will easily be understood that the room is somewhat dark, the more so owing to the blackness of its oak surroundings. There is no gas or electric light ever allowed in the apartment; the valuable oak is too precious to allow of any risk of fire being taken with regard to it. So, when artificial light is required, candles are brought in and set on the various tables, well away from the oak walls.
The room itself is now only used as a luncheonroom for the members of the important Water Board after they have held their meetings in the large board-room not far away. At other times it is kept strictly locked, and is only shown to special visitors by permission, as the present owners do not care to risk the danger of defacement or damage to it at the hands of any vandals who might otherwise get inside the ancient room.

The ceiling we have not yet dealt with. This is not of oak; at least if its groundwork is of that material the covering moulding is what catches the visitor's attention at once and evokes expressions of admiration. Its centre is a splendid painting of King William IIL., as fresh to-day as though the paint had only been recently put on. Round this has been moulded a very fine design of fruit and flowers of many kinds, with birds of brilliant plumage pecking here and there at them. This moulding is all painted in colours as natural as life, and it is surprising how well these tints have stood the test of time, for they seem little worse to-day than when they were originally: laid on. The other parts of this striking ceilin; are mouldings of pale colour decorated with gilt lines. in many places.

It is commonly said that the ceiling was des sned and executed by the great Sir Christopher ren, to keep fitting company with the famous maste niece of Gibbons, but those who are best qualified to udge do not credit this tradition. All they will say 1 that it must have been the work of some notable itist:


Cafled overmantel in oak roon
the beauty and finish of the ceiling alone suffice to prove that.

The furniture in the apartment is quite of a keeping with all else about it. Much of it is of old oak, and all of it is very valuable. The long table down the centre is not beautiful, either in design or workmanship; but it is strong, solid, and of great worth. There are three other tables in corners of the room that are similarly plain, but all the same are worth having, owing to their substantial character and their material of valuable old English oak. There are a few wooden ormaments in various parts of the room, too, that are of similar character and value.

It is the chairs, however, which surround the tables that are the doyens amongst the furniture in this place. Twenty-five of them, all old mahogany, carved in the Chippendale pattern so well-known and so valuable: And ten of them known to be actually original Chippendale chairs, the very head and centre of precious articles of vertu of that kind! These ten are believed to be unique in their own line, and certainly they are a prize valuable enough to make a Wardour Street dealer's eyes water freely with emotion as he gazes on them and thinks what
they would "fetch" in his shop from some erthusiastic collector, English or American:

More than once attempts have been mad by people-even by expert judges-to say what the whole of the old oak room would be worth wi re it put up by auction at some celebrated West End mart. But it is not at all an easy task to guess in such a case. For Grinling Gibbons's work now commands tremendous prices; it is the work of the finest carver in wood who ever handled a chisel, and there is only a limited amount of it in existence. It can hardly ever be surpassed, and perhaps may never again be equalled. And the value of a set of ten original Chippendale chairs is also almost unguessable.

One authority has stated that no surprise need be occasioned were the whole to "fetch" over £roo,000 at such a sale; but even supposing that that estimate is much above the real worth of the oak-room, it will yet be seen that the value of the apartment must necessarily be such that few other rooms of similar size in the land can at all rival it in this respect.

And all this is in a house which the passer-by would not look at twice, so plain and unpretentious is its exterior !


A SET OF CHIPPENDALE CHATRS



## By Leonard Willoughby

"Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament; welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank for it Him, the foundation of all loveliness, and drink it in simply and earnestly with all your eyes. It is a charmed draught. a cup of blessing."

Kingsley's advice is assuredly worthy of reaembrance by all who 'ove the beautiful in :ature and in art. Two enturies ago, Fuller, in riting of Norwich, decribed it as being either a city in an whehard, or an orchard :1 a city." No doubt "1 those days, long since one, this was descripre of Norwich, and the


HENRY 11. CHARTER
(51 IN. BY 6 IN.$)$
appellation appropriate. But, owing to the inexorable demand of commercial enterprise, a levelling hand has deprived the city of much of its once sylvan appearance. "City of Gardens" has it also been called, and even to-day many of the private houses in the city have gardens and trees of exceptional beauty. But if Norwich can no longer lay claim to this title, the ancient city is still rich in its possessions as it is indeed famous in history. Its graceful cathedral, its massive Norman caste, its churches and many fine buildings and market place, its quaint old winding streets, picturesque Guildhall, half-timbered houses, all go to make
this fair city one of intense interest. Its history has been written many a time and oft, and it is a long one-one which is well worth studying, but one which it is obviously impossible for: me to do justice to in one brief article. He who would know more on this score must study his Blomefiell, the great historian of Norfolk.

Though the: municipal life of Norwich goes back for nearly eight centuries, the foundation of the city takes us to the obscurity of mythical British Kings, while the Danes burnt it in roo4. It gained its first charter from Henry II., though it was Richard that first granted the citizens the right to manage their own affairs in 1194. Prior to this the owners of the castle were the dominant power, and they wielded their power with no uncertain hand. Norwich rose in prominence soon after the Conquest, when Flemings, Danes, and later on Huguenots came here and introduced woollen, worsted, and other manufactures. In fact to this day there are many inhabitants with Flemish names, the descendants of these early settlers. It was in a measure due to these refugees-driven from their native shores-and their love for flowers that Norwich became so rich in gardens. Their influence on architecture is still traceable, and in the time of Edward IIl. the products of their looms-such as Norwich shawls, camlets, and crepe-made the city the most flourishing in the kingdom. Much pewter was also made here. But the trade was not destined to remain in this East Anglian town, which up to the seventeenth century was third in importance in the kingdom, for as the woollen industry moved inland, so did its fame gradually depart. To day there is still a little of the industry left, while its shawls and crepe manufactures are continued, though the principal trades now are
the manufacture of boots, beer, and mustard -a curious combination, truly !

In 1403 Norwich became both a city and a county by charter from Henry IV., and to day a piece of plate, subscribed for by the (living) past majors and sheriffs, is in the possession of the Corporation to memorialise the fact that the city has been such for 500 years. It is with the utmost reluctance that I am forced to leave the fascinating history of Norwich alone ; but I must confine myself to merely giving an impression of the city as I have just seen it, with Hlustrations of some of the wonderful possessions of the Corporation, which must appeal to all lovers of the beautiful in art. The impression created upon the mind of a casual visitor for the first time to a town may differ slightly from that of one who for long years has lived within its walls. It is true both may see the same objects, but in one case long familiarity has perhaps caused the inhabitant somewhat to forget or overlook those things which will at once viviclly strike the newcomer with wonder and admiration. And those who visit Norwich cannot fail to be so impressed with all the multitude of interesting buildings and artistic objects there are to be setn within its boundaries.

There, prominently towering above streets and tallest houses, is the venerable Catlcdral, with its history datery back to 1096, when Herbert le

THISTLE-SHAPED CUP AND COVER ST. PETER MANCROFT CHURCH Losinga, first Bishop of Norwich, laid the foundat • stone. Where can a more graceful spire-a landm. $k$ for miles around-be found? where such fly g buttresses, or where more glorious cloisters? A d to day, thanks to its Dean Lefroy, the true beau' 's within have been opened up-clerestory windows of Norman work and surpassing loveliness, disclo.d from behind centuries of plaster, such as no $n$ :n
hei ed could exist there. Here also, kept in per: ot order, are the fullest set of Convent rolls -I: in the year $127^{2}$-of any church in England, wit: perhaps the exception of Durham Cathedral. This beautiful Cathedral has becn the centre of ecclesiastical life for 800 years, in a city which contains moie churches than any other I have ever visited. These churches number in all some three dozen, irre spective of Nonconformist places of worship, which are also very numerous. Why all these churches came to be built is beyond $m y$ ken, for they must be far in excess of those even now required by its 120,000 inhabitants, but yet were in existence when the population was even smaller. some of these go back to Norman days, some are of Savon origin. If in the past the title of "City of Gardens" was appropriate, surely to-day "City of Churches" is the correct one, for go whither one will, there facing one is a church, while in attempting to describe what building one may, it will in all probability be found to be next door to one. In these churches is collected plate such as no other city churches in the kingdom pussess, especially so in St. P'eter Mancroft, the beautilul church overlooking the Market Place. What this chirch once possessed of phe must have been truly v. vererful, but, alas! it went v en the churches were $\because$ ad in 1552, and from $t$ church alone 900 ozs, were abstracted. There : "appily one piece remaining, known as the Gleane ( $:$, one of the most beautiful cups known. It " , given by Sir Peter Gleane, Knt., and consists 0 a cup and cover in silver gilt. It is Elizabethan, ${ }^{a_{i}}{ }_{i}$ stands 18 ins. in height. Round the bowl is a rel esentation of Solomon, with the Queen of Sheba
kneeling before him, presenting gifts; behind her is a team of camels and asses bearing plate, flowers and fruit. The cover has the same subjects continued, with masks between, and bunches of foliage on the top; stem and base with scrolls and masks. Sir Peter was an eminent merchant of Norwich, and was knighted by James I. ; he was also M.P. for Norwich.

Another priceless possession belonging to this church is a silver-gilt thistle-shaped cup and cover, about 12 ins. high. This it is thought was for secular use. The bowl is beaker-shaped, with elaborate chasing in pattern, and profile head in medallions; a cresting of foliage round the upper part. The cover has gadroon patterns and four scroll handles, and is surmounted by a Roman soldier in classical costume, holding a large scroll. The stem has four small scroll handles, and the base has decoration like the cover. This is probably the oldest piece of plate in Norwich. It is the only piece of plate known with the date letter for 1543-4.

One more piece I must mention is the cup and paten of Peter Petersen's work. It is gilt engraved, with circular band on bowl and stem. The marks are orb and cross in lozenge ; the Norwich Castle and lion; C in square, $\mathrm{I}_{5} 66$. The paten shows the inscription in a square, " Sanct Peter of Man Crofte, A ${ }^{\circ}$ I569." It may be added that Croft was a field or place of gathering for merchants.
I regret I cannot enter into any sort of description regarding the plate in the other churches of this ecclesiastical city, through which the river Wensum winds its peaceful course to the sea, some 30 miles further on, through flat country so familiar to the frequenters of the Broads. "Once," says Bosworth Harcourt in a well-written booklet, "the City stood
within gates on larger acreage than London did." Unfortunately, these gates no longer exist, though at one time there were eleven. Now, also, only three of the round or boom towers of the city wall remain, near to the river; and these surviving remmants of the once great wall add a picturesque touch. From these boom towers great chains were stretched across the river when the gates were shut.

But if the gates of the wall have disappeared, three still remain zeithin the city-the Water gate, the Ethelbert gate, and the Erpingham gate. These last two were buit, one owing to a riot which broke out in 1272, consequent on friction between the monks and the citizens. and cathedral suffered severely, and the gate was built out of the money ( 3,000 marks) paid by the citizens by order of the l'ope who put the city under an interdict to repair the damage done to the convent. The Erpingham gate, its companion, was built 150 years later, by Sir Thomas Eirpingham, who fought at Agincourt with King Henry of Monmouth. It is said this gate was built as the price of his wife's temerity in daring to favour the doctrines of Wyckliffe and liberty of conscience. Opposite to this gate is


CAP Of State
FORMERLY WORN BY THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN
the house once occ pied by Sir John Fastol:hnow an antique thop of considerable fame. It is noticeable $b_{y}$ its half-timbered styl: of architecture, and by two enormous figures, painted white, either side of the entrance door. Aćjoining this house is the churchyard of St. George's at Tomb. land, the latter from the Scandinavian word "Tomlond," meaning "vacant land." This yard was the burying place of the monks. A little further on is St. l'eter's at Hungate, or Houndsgate, where some say the bishops with sporting proclivities kept their hounds, as being convenient to the palace. This, however, is open to doubt. Situated in this part is "The Maid's Head" hotel, the oldest in the City; it dates from the fifteenth century. Once named "The Myrtel lish," it is just possible that the "tavern in the Cook Rowe" mentioned in a Leet Roll for 1287 , is this identical one. The hotel preserves its old features, and externally is in the half-timbered style, while within it is full of old carved oak and many interesing links with the past. It is but a short step from here to St. Andrew's Hall, one of the historic buildings in Norwich. Originally, it was the Church of the lominicans or Black Friars, who came to Norwich

in :22. In 1413 the convent was dranoed by fire, but a new church wi, erected. When the dissolution of the: monasteries and religious houses wok place, the citizens prayed king H:nry Vill. for the grant of the church and house of the Black liriars for a perputual free school. It was, howWer, purchased from the King for $£ 80$, the wood being used for market stalls, and the King buying the lead from the roof for $£_{152-t h e ~ c h u r c h ~ b e i n g ~ h e r e-~}^{\text {- }}$ after used for assemblies. Many civic feasts have ever since been heid in the hall-which is 124 feet long by 64 feet witle; one feast in particular, held in 1561, to the Duke of Norfolk, Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, Jords Houard and Willoughby, and many other distinguished guests, is interesting to note, as the Mayor's share of the expense is preserved. This amounted to $£ 18 \mathrm{~s}$. id., but when it is seen what this included, it shows the difference in the value then of money. Amongst the items were-

| htone of beef | $4$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Four geese | 14 |
| A forequarter of veal | ... 0 10 |
| Leg of mution... |  |
| Four brace of partridges | .. 20 |
| Two guinca pigs | $\ldots$... 10 |
| Four couple of hens | .. 20 |
| Sixteen loaves of bread | 04 |
| One barrel of beer | ... 26 |
| Sixteen oranges... | ... 02 |
| Twn gallons of claret... | .. 20 |

These are but a few items picked out of a long account.

This grand hall has resounded with music at the triennial festivals, and at the musical recitals provided in the
viter by the Corporation. The architecture is Per1 . Idicular, and the windows in the south aisle are 1 : corated style. Many fine paintings adorn the walls, a :ongst which is one of Lord Nelson by Beechey - he last portrait painted of him from life. It will 1. remembered that Nelson's birthplace was in A rfolk - Burnham Thorpe. Other pictures are b. Lawrence, and one by Gainsborough of Sir I rbord Harbord, once M.P. for the city from $I^{\prime} f_{1}$ to 1786 , when he was created Lord Suffield; I. d John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, by H ins; and one of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford,


Stlver chain,
parcel gilt FORMERLY WORN BY THE "'WAITS" OR CITY MUSICIANS
by the same artist. Both Lords Nelson and Orford presented gifts to the city, which I will mention in clescribing the Guildhall treasures. The Blackfriars Hall, formerly the llutch Church, is soo feet by $3^{2}$ feet, and is entered from St. Andrew's Hall. Here also hang a number of pictures, as in St. Andrew's Hall, of Mayors, Sheriffs, M.P.'s, and officials of the city, some of them excellent works by Heins. 'The custom of holding the Mayor's guild feasts are still adhered to in St. Andrew's Hall, as well as the brilliant mayoral entertainments, for Norwich civic hospitality has always been famous. But while the hospitality of its Mayors is enjoyed by so many in this grand hall, the meetings of the Corporation take place in the old Guildhall in the Market Place. 'l'his build ing was erected in $\mathbf{3} 407$, previous to which the city had only a Toll Booth -a small thatched building standing in the midst of the traders' row in the Market Place.

In II5 8 Henry II. granted the citizens a charter, though it was not till 1193 that they had the city in their own hands, paying a fee farm rent to the King's Exchequer through a provost. I'his continued till 1223 , when Henry III. allowed the citizens to substitute bailiffs for the provosts. There was one to each of the four wards, while there was a Court Leet over which the bailiff presided. These Leets were subdivided into twelve for the purpose of frank pledge. In 1368 the city chose 24 of their number, two from each of the 12 sub-divisions, to assist the bailiffs in the government of the city; and this was the commencement of local representative government in Norwich.

In 1403 the city obtained its charter to be governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and sixty councillors. In 1835 the Corporation was reconstituted, and now consists of a mayor, sheriff, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors. In 1407 the building of the Guildhall was commenced, and finished in I413. It has three storeys, with a peculiar frontage to the Market Place of chequer work, half flint, half stone. The county is famous for this sort of work. Amongst the rooms in this building are the

Mayor's Parlour, Court Koom, Council Chamber, Sword Room, or Police Court, Crypt and Dungeons. The building, however, is now far too small for the reguirements of so large a population, and is altogether unworthy of so important a City. There are, however, some fine windows in the P'erpendicular style, notably one in the Council Chamber, filled with stained glass, in which appear the arms of the City, Scrivener's Company, Bishop Goldwell, Robert Dudley, Larl of I.eicester, and a barrel set on end with N. E. C. inscribed above. When Queen Elizabeth visited Norwich in 1578 a magnificent pageant was provided in this chamber, which is none too large. There is some fine oak here dating to 1534 , much of which is linen panel, with small figures of ion, greyhound, and dragon. There are also the Arms of Hemry VIII. in the panels, as well as the City's, the Mercers', St. Cieorge's Guild, the (irocers', and Merchant Adventurers'. The old desk before which the Mayor sits is curiously carved, and was once the reading desk in the chapel of St. Barbara. Many portraits hang in this handsome chamber, including those of the world-famous artist, John Crome (Old Crome), Archbishop Parker (1573) ; Lord Chief Justice Coke ( 1587 ) ; Robert Jannys (1517) ; Sir Peter Rede (temp. Elizabeth), a citizen who left a bequest for the tolling of the great bell at St. Peter Mancroft for the benefit of travellers, and many more of
well-known mayors and citizens. On the wall hangs the valued Nelson trophy in a glass case. This i the sword of the Spanish Admiral, Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, who died of his wounds at the battie of Cape St. Vincent, ry97. It is in a white sheatin of shagreen, ornamented with chased silver, and a handle of mother-o'-pearl and silver. Beneath it hangs a letter from Nelson, accompanying the gift of the sword to the city, as a mark of affection to his native county. Nelson was made an Honorary Freeman of the city in this year, as was the lluke of Wellington in 1820 .

The oldest part of the Guildhall is the crypt in which Thomas Bilney, the Norwich martyr, was confined after his condemnation. From here he was taken to Lollard's Pit, beyond Bishop's Bridge, and burnt to death. Near to Lollard's l'it the carly reformer Kett, in the time of Edward VI., encamped on Mouschold Heath and suffered defeat from the King's troops under Lord Sheffield, who himself was killed in the skirmish. A memorial stone on the wall of a public-house near by marks the place.

Later on Lord Warwick came with a formidable force to capture Kett's brother, also a leader. He was taken and hung above Norwich Castle till he died of starvation. The other Kett was sabsequently hanged from the tower of Wymondham Church, some ten miles distant. Of the burial grounds in Norwich,

ther is one little unpret.:3ious, quiet, outof the way spot, wherein rest the mortal remains of the Quakers of the city. Here are huried Joseph John Gurney-so well-belored in his time; and Mrs. Opie, the authoress, a daughter of Dr. Alderson, a local practitioner-she was the wife of the painter Opie and died in 1853, having returned to Norwich in her widowhood.

In St. Peter's Church lies buried Sir Thomas Browne, a famous Norwich physician of the 17 th century, knighted b) Charles II. He was author of the Ketigio Medici and other well-known works. A stone is placed on the wall of the house in Little Orford Strect on the site of his residence, stating that he lived here for 46 years and died in 1682 . I fear I cannot further describe the churches or their treasures, for they are too numerous; I can only, however, mention that the curiew tolls at night at St. Peter Mancroft, and at St. Ciles', where, in addition, the day of the month is also struck. Of the other buildings in the town the "Strangers' Hall" is the most interesting specimon of medixval domestic architecture in the city. In Elizabeth's time it belonged to the Sotherton fani: $\}$. The crypts are $14^{\text {th }}$ century work, while the ork generally in the building extends from the 1) ated to the Jacobean periods. The banqueting ha' is a beautiful room, with open king post roof, no. sd tie-beams and cornices, and two deep bay win :ws. The Castle, the most prominent landmark in $t$ city, stands in the very heart of it and towers ove verything, taking, as it were, the city under its pro ting care. It has played a very important part in l : iish history, and is of Norman architecture, built by . liam d'Albini. To-day the Castle is a museum -0 of the best in the provinces, and is well worth seeir:, and spending some time in. The old walls,


MAYOR'S GOLD CHAIN
incased with stone in the Norman style, are still visible from inside, as is also Bigods (iate. Surrounding it are gardens and grounds, which have taken the place of the old moat. The city is indeed rich in its buildings, museum, and treasure, while the Corporation plate is probably second to none in the kingdom, and this not excepting even London. There may be more plate in London or elsewhere, but none can equal in quality, beauty, and value that of Norwich. The value of their plate is appreciated by the Corporation, who are fully justified in their pride in possessing such treasures, which have been mostly presented by various distinguished citizens, and this they show by the admirable manner in which they guard them.

Instead of giving a long description of each piece of the plate, etc., which has frequently been so much admired by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, I will merely give a list of them with illustrations which will convey a far better idea of their form and shape than any written description.

Amongst the regalia, and plate and belongings of the Corporation, the following are of great interest :the Mace, of rock crystal, one of the most beautiful maces in Europe; the Sword of State, which is allowed to be held with its point up in the presence of Royalty, presented in 1706 ; the silver Maces given in 1671 and 1733 by Lord Henry Howard and Sir Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, respectively ; three maces with silver heads, presented by St. George's Company, in $173^{1}$; Mayor's chain and medal, presented 1757 ; Deputy Mayor's chain of gold, presented 1716; Sheriffs chains of gold, presented 1739; chains of silver worn by "Waits" or city musicians; salt and cover, presented by Sir Peter Rede, 1567 , the most valuable of all the plate, and said to be worth $\mathcal{f}$ ro,000; ewer and salver, silver-gilt, presented
by Hon. Henry Howard, 1663 ; two flagons, silvergilt, with hall-mark, 1618 ; standing cup, silver-gilt, presented by Mr. John Kirkpatrick, the learned antiquary, 1729 ; three Tazza cups, presented by Mr. Peter Petersen, the famous Norwich silversmith of the sixteenth century, and Mr. John Blenerhasset, in ${ }_{15} 6_{3}$; four tankards, given by Mr. T'. Herring, $\mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{O}$, and Mr. Justice Windham, 1597 ; four sauce-boats and two gravy-boats, purchased 1761 and 1735 ; two tall flagons, one given by Mr. Tobias l Lehem, i629, and one 1634 ; three cups, given by Mr. T. Spendlove, 1633; a cup given by Mr. Justice Windham, 1597; two pepper casters, a sugar caster, eight salt cellars, two large spoons, forty spoons, ewer and dish, a replica of the one presented by Archbishop Parker; and the Cap of State worn formerly by the City Chamberlain.

The Seal of the town is-Obverse: a castle with outer walls and keep, embattled and masoned, round-headed portcullis half down. Below it a lion passant guardant of England. In base a cinquefoil flower slipped and leaved, on each side a branch of flowers and foliage. Reverse: a niche with elaborate canopy of two stages or tiers pinnacled and crocketed, containing an ornamentally carved entablature inscribed in four lines-MM-MA-Nv-El. On a semi-hexagonal plinth in base the date 1573. On each side in a pent house on a corbel of masonry a demi-angel with wings expanded leaning forward to the central subject, and holding in front a shield of arms, and the Royal Arms of King Henry IV., who extended the constitution of the city in A.D. 1403 . $r$ diapré, $a$ cross.

The Seal originally on the reverse side had a representation of The Holy Trinity, the Father on a throne, a star on each side of His head, holding our Saviour on the Cross, and a Dove over His head; on each side is a shield supported by an angel. The first is France and England quartered,


ENTRANCE TO CATHEDRAL PRECINCTS SIR JOHN FASTOLPH'S HOUSE SEEN BEYOND
and the second St. George. It remained $t^{\prime}$ as till 1686, and then the Corporation paid $£^{2} 1 \mathrm{~s}$. for taking out the Trinity, and putting in its place "Immanuet," as it now remains.

Though Norwich is no longer quite so important a town as in its early days, when it was one of the three first cities in England, it is still a busy place, with excellent shops-equal in every respect to the best West-End shops in London. It has a wealth of splendid business buildings, notably the Norwich Union Fire Insurance's new palatial ofices, Library, Shire Hall, Hospital, Hotels, and endless art dealers' shops. Of these latter there are quite an extraordinary number, and most of them are well worth collectors' notice. Situated in a part of England full to overflowing with history and romance, crowded, as I have said, with ancient and beautiful churches-and most of them with great interest attaching to comnoisseurswith its great Castle o'ershadowing the whole town, which in turn has been a Royal Castle, a State Prison, a Gaol, and now a Museum, it is evident that few cities offer more attractions to students and lovers of history, architecture and art. And those who have once seen this venerable city scarcely fail to re-visit it, and explore again its winding streets and by-ways. In describing these, in which are contained so many delightful buildings, some of which retain their oldfashioned gables, deep eaves, dormer (or lucombe) windows, and some with half timbered work with lattices, I have been sorely tempted to write at length, and certainly with enthusias m. Inexorable space alone has prevented me.

I can only in conclusion advise ny readers who would know more on this score to go to Norwich and study it, to mark well, and learn for themselves. for they will find much to interest them in the buildings and shops. much to instruct in the City's history, and endless things to remember with $f^{\text {leasure }}$ and advantage this famous "Eastern" "ty, the Capital of the East Ingles.

# Norwich Corporation Plate 



SIlver gilt flagon
the "reade" salt
SILVER GILT flagon

The "Ktade" Salt, the gift of Sir peter Kende, is ornamented with mastis, strapruork, flowers, and fowit in repoussf. Rousta the base of the drum is engraved in posenced letters, "The Gyfte of Petar Reade, Esquiav;" and raturd the top the Reade motto, "Asperance in lleo." On the drown are thrce shietds of arms The cowe is smrmounted ly an urn braring a staturtte holding a shicid, with the arms of Normich. Inside is pouncid the Reade arms and motto. Norwich hall-mark, lion and castie, date letter $1568 \cdot 9$, maker's mark orb and cross in tozenge. Weight 59 winte. The two siliergilt flagons are ornamintat with repousse strapwork, fruit, fonvers, and medrilions with sea monsters. and hear the
 H. . in shaped shield. Eiach zueighs alowt 51 ounces.
fiwsimiles of these three objects accre presented to King Fitward VIt. and @ucen Alexandra by the Corporation and Citizens ont the measion of $t$
. Majesties silter weildints.

## The Connoissenr


the crystal mace of rock crystal, mounted in sidver gilt asd jewelled
 arifh stomes." There is, it is treliozed, only ont other lik: it in Aumps.

(1)

TWO FLAGONS
(2)
 held 18 th fune, 1634, an order was mate "that the salt with cristall be changed, and with the anture thereof the troo fagous to be matic if and made ciqual twith the greatest Flaggon" (i.i., Tolias Dehem's Flagon).
2. Engraved "The Gift of Mr. Tobias Detten Mare in this City of Voruich." Above inscription are the arms of Dehem, and the a
 Wright. 49 ozs. 5 dwts.


THE "HOWARD" DISH AND EWER
 centre henes a medallion of Christ washing the feet of the Disciples, probably replacing a coat of arms which had tecome dumasct. Whe struk part illustrates the Triumpht of Nepturt.




 four other conts, and lenexth " /ohn Blener Hassett." Weight, one 25 ois., the other 25 ozs. 12 duts. Marks of London, date letter 1561 , maker's mavk, cross in quatrefoil.
 $\mathrm{OF}+1 \mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{INNE}+\mathrm{BY}+\mathrm{PETER}+\mathrm{PETERSEN}$. In the howl are engraved the arms of Nomeich. Norveich hall , marh, castle and lion, maker's mark, ort and cross, meighe 30 ozs. 10 dents.


FOUR TANKARDS
The tivo large tankards are engraved round the body beniath the City Arms, "The Gift of Thomas Iliring, Risq." Matks of lomion: one with phe date lether for 1708 and maker's mart I'. A. in shich; the ofter with the date letherfor 1721 and mart of lohen fast. The firs: ineighs 35 oses. 57 duth., the other 35 oas. 7 diets.
 This voider temar probably exchanged for the tuo inntards at a later date.

The two small tankards are engraved with the Windhan arms, and on the base "City Plate." Marks on each of London: dis letter $3 \mathrm{j2t}$, maker Jeth East. Weight of one 26 oas. 35 diwts., of the other 26 oas. 7 diuts.

It is proballe that the original gift of Mr. Justice Windham, in 1597 , zoas exchanged for the athone tankards.


REPLICA OF EWER AND DISH GIVEN TO THE CITY IN I S49 BY ARCHBISHOP MATTHEW PARKER

## The Connoisseur



THREE MACES OF ST, GEORGE'S COMPANY
These ha es with sitrer heads and ehony stazes were presented by St. Gicorge's Company at the dissolution of the City. The principal hiad is int the form of a Capital of columst, with acanthes leains, and surmounted by St. Gicorge and the Dragon. The two smather inads tefresent
 date letter 1704.5.


TWO GRAVY BOATS
 (fos. Sindirs). Weight, 35 oas. 15 dives.



## YOAJ A TO TIA MTHOY




## Needlework Pictures

Embromery, or the splendid art of working with the needle, said to have been initiated by Minerva, is one of the most ancient of the arts. It takes precedence of painting, for the earliest method of portraying human and animal forms, fruits and flowers, was by needlework done upon canvas. Both on account of its great antiquity and its beauty it has alwayn been held in the highest esteem by collectors; but there is a comparatively small, though very interesting, branch of it which it would be well worth while to take an interest in. It is the department of needlework-pictures. A collector in search of a new hobby could scarcely find a more charming one than the acpuisition of these quaint and rare handsewn pictures, and especially those of them which are Finglish, for they have a character quite their own. The field is not a very large one, for needlework pictures, as distinct from tapestry and tapestry pictures, do not appear to have been made till the time of the stuarts, probably not till the reign of Charles I., and the vogue, which was extremely popular and keenly followed, only lasted for about a century and a hall alto. gether. They are not al was: partianarly be ifful, an! here is I. auch ari .ality al: them, fri heir f.. e of st ects
d. not $\therefore$.n to
his been
ve wide,
bu ibey are teresting, ilics of


Fig. I
No. I.-charles i.
Fig. 2
a fashionable craze of a bygone day, and form an epoch in the history of neediewort.

In those days fine ladies knew the art of wielding the needle more thoroughly, perhaps, than they knew any other; and if their productions were not always of the highest artistic order as pictures, the stitching of them, at least, was unimpeachable. Its variety and elaborateness, and the way in which they gained their effects by it, was truly wonderful, and presents to embroiderers of the present day an object lesson of no mean value.

Up to the period when needlework pictures came into vogue ladies had been accustomed to do much larger pieces of work, great pieces of tapestry, immense embroidered curtains, bedspreads, and the like, on which all the "females of the family" and their hand-maidens, too, would be engaged for months and even years at a time. But ornamental textile fabrics, machine made, were beginning to be put on the market, doing away with the necessity of so much hand-worked embroidery, and they turned with relief to these comparatively minute canvases upon which they lavished the wealth of divers stitches at their command. Such an incredible number of different stitches are often crowaled into the space of a square inch that it is a 1 m 0 s t necessary to use a magnifying glass to distin. guish them.

The carliest spewimens of needlework pictures are worked with silks on coarscly-woven linen canvas, in the small slanting stitch taken over a single thread of the groundwork, which is technically known as "tent-stitch" or pretit point. These were, of course, inlinitely laborious, and closely resembled tapestry in effect. Pig. 2 of No. i. is worked in tent-stitel ; whike lig. 1 shows the elaboration of stitches which followed. In Fiis. I the bodies of the amimals and the flowers are worked in what was called the "long-and-short stitch," or crewel stitch. In the upper half there is a still greater elaboration, the bodies of the lion and the unicorn being raised and padded.

About the middle of the seventeenth century this surface- padding of the long - andshort stitch picture became the fashion, and thus began that curious phase of the high-relict embroidery known as stump-work. fossibly it may have been suggested by the raised work on Italian erelesiastical vestments, and it was used to give the pictures a more realistic effect. These stump-work pictures generally depicted either Biblical subjects or the reigning King and Queen and their Court. Their elaborateness was often extraordinary, all the known stitches being employed to enhance them, as well as the new and life-like effect gained by the padding. As time went on they became still more extravagant and eccentric. sced pearls, paste jewels, lace, sequins, and feathers, were all pressed into the service. The groundwork was generally of white satin, studded with tiny spangles. The ladies' dresses were worked in long-and-short stitch in soft untwisted silks, and ornamented with silver and silver-gilt twist, purl and lace. The chief figures were made to stand out in high relief by being padded up with hair or wool.

Sometimes the figures were raised by means of a complute little "skeleton" of plaster or wood appliqué
on to the background. These were then tricker out in clresses of needlework, ornamented with seed p irls, tinsel, and paste gems, and trimmed with real ace. Real hair was often used for their wigs and bu:rds, and the whole picture looked like a quaint litule marionette show, delightfully disregardful of anl: of the fettering rules of proportion and perspectio:

No. vi. is a good and not too elaborate example of stump-work of the Charles II. period. The lack ground is of white satin, and all the principal figures are in high relicf. The scene is evidently the: garden of a palace-the palace is seen at the left-hand corner-all a-growing and a-blowing with curious and wonderful flowers and plants, a flora of the imagination, un known in modern botany, where various wild and tame beasts and birds, and even fish, disporthemselves tunder a beautiful noonday sun, worked in gold thread. (observe the king of beasts peacefully siumbering in one corner, and the spirited-looking leopard in the other, looking at him over his shoulder. The figure under the canopy is no doubt the king, as he is wearing a robe lined with ermine, which is realistically worked in "plushstitch" to imitate the fur. He is apparently awaiting the approach of the lady on his right, whose dre $\ldots$ is beautifully embroidered in coloured silks, in what is known as "lace-stitch," enriched with real hace . .llar and cuffs, and ornamented with seed pearls. The other figures are their attendants, who are work in in different stitches, their hair being made in knot.* tch. A great many different stitches, such as the ", oss. stitch,"" "split-stitch," " cushion-stitch," and p! are used in the execution of the animals, trees, fly ers, and birds.

No. ii., which is reproduced by courtesy , the Royal Scottish Museum at Edinburgh, is a luch more elaborate example. The subject is 1 leen
E.t!: . in irreproachable Laslish costume of :... seventeenth century, going to the presence of King Ahasmerus. Mordecai is seen kneeling a little to the eight of Eisther, while (presumably) Haman, looking very jaunte in linglish hunting rostunie of the same feriod, stands behind the king. In the top lefthand corner, Jacobs dream is portrayed, for no apparent reason, while with the same charming inconsequence English oak, apple, pear and rose trees grow side by side with the lotus and the pomegranate, and various tropical birds and beasts mingle quite naturally with the British "bunny," spuirrel and snail. The stitchery of the picture, however, is wonderful. Esther's robe is worked in the tinest needle-point, and every conceivable stitch appears to have been worked into the other component parts of the picture. The canopy under which the king is seated is hung with secd pearls, and there is a good deal of gold and silver thread worked into various portions of the design, which must have given the picture an exceedingly rich effect ne:rly three bundred years ago, when the now fieded colours of its silks were fresh and lovely, and the fair fingers that had worked it had taken it off the embroidery frame, finished - a work of silled and patient labour, if not of very perfect beante:

Sn. r., another eve rple of stumpw. $k$ of the (th a I. period, in wer relief t) the other tis a a spirited r. entation of th: litdgement of $S$ 'mon. The $f:-\quad$ on the right (") by the way, is the costume of Roman soldit with which be


No. IV.-queen anne
wears a pair of top boots) holds in his right hand the body of the unfortunate infant, which is the funniest and cruclest thing imaginable. The body and arms are abnormally long and the less very short-a little wooden doll covered with pinkish satin. The king in the picture is really quite a good likeness of Charles I. himself, tricked out in all the bravery of ermine and velvet, and wearing the regalia of England: But such petty details of correctness are quite bencath the notice of the fair embroidress.

No. iii. is probably one of the carlier examples of stump-pictures, and represents the King and Queen surrounded by the ustal heterogencous collection of animals and itisects, flowers and birds, worked in satin-stitch, chain-stitch, knot-stitch, and others. The foliage of the trees and grass banks are generally worked in knot-stitch, which is very effective for the purpose. These stump-work pictures are things quite apart and unifue in the domain of needlework, and no good collection is complete without one or two of them. It is not advisable to buy specimens which are very worn or greatly soiled, for they do not, as a rule, stand the process of cleaning. Benxine or ammonia should never be: used to clean old or fragile pieces of neediework. The use of anything damp or wet, in fact, only tends to shorten their lives. Careful brushing with a soft brush or blowing the dust out of the crevices of raised stitches or figures will be found to be the best method of cleaning them.

During the later part of the reign of
stump-work pictures, bead-work came into fashion, and whole pictures were often wrought in it. The subjects and design of these were exactly the same as the stump-pictures, but instead of being worked in silks, the figures, flowers, animals, etc., were worked in beads, on a background of satin or silk. These pictures are very quaint and almost pretty, and their colours, of course, have not faded, so that they look nearly as well as when they werefirst made.

Towards the end of the reign of Charles II. stump work seems to have died out, giving place to a type of needlework picture somewhat like that of the Charles I. period-of the flat tent-stitch. There were certain differences, however. They were much better worked, and altogether prettier and more artistic. They were no longer grotesque, and the figures really resembled the human form. The faces of the little embroidered people were usually painted in water-colours, either on the background itself or on parchment, which was deftly inserted into its place. The dresses were worked in silks or chenille in rich colourings. The subjects were somewhat more varied than those of the preceding reign, and were generally of the sentimental order; knights and ladies, or Watteau shepherds and shepherdesses making love in Arcadian bowers, "Chariotte at the Tomb of Werther" and the "Finding of Moses," too, were favourite themes, and were "done to death" in the reign of Queen Anne. No. iv. is a good and a pretty example of this Queen Anne style of needlework picture. The subject is the "Finding of Moses." The dresses of Pharaoh's daughter and her attendants, which are in the height of the English fashion of the time, are worked in long and short stitch, while satinstitch and knot-stitch are used for different parts of the picture, the shrubs and distant trees being worked in knot-stitch.

About this time, 1780-90, many needlewomen
began to copy engravings, possibly for lack e any good or new designs for embroidered pictures, a d to emancipate themselves from the stilted and ug old designs. Some of these copies are very charining and cleverly done, in fine black and white sewing silk, and sometimes, in the case of miniatur , in human hair of all shades. Since the beginning of the minet enth century the needlework pictur: seems to have duyenerated and died out, though of late years an attempt has been made to revive it, and some of the distinguished needlewomen of our own day have executed beautiful copies in embroidery of the designs of such masters as the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones and Mr. Walter Crane, who have both realised fully their decorative and artistic value.

Pictures embroidered after 1800 bear the unmistakeable marks of degeneration, and after the atrocities wrought in Berlin wool on "Penelope" canvas up to about 1830 , they ceased to be made altogether. But a collection, to be quite complete, should certainly contain at least one example of even the degenerate phases of the early nineteenth century: pictures. Of these, the most important are the large, gaudy, vulgar representations of Scriptural suliects worked in silk, wool, and chenille on sarsenet : and the fine cross-stitch pictures in gloss-silks, whicla are so tantalising to the eye, and lastly, the grouls of flowers in apprigut cloth and silk.

To those about to form a collection-for $n$, dlework pictures are the dernier ori in the coll ting world at present-a few hints may be useful. The question of framing is an important one, and is thely to be treated according to the individual taste, the collector, but the frames should always be col s of the old designs. Stuart pictures generally loot. best framed in black, with a narrow gold imer be :ing, and ebony-stained mahogany is the best substitt : we have for the pear-wood of which the old frames were
invar hly made. Anything is better than the cheap com: vition variety, "In lleutschland Gemacht," whis, have been known to be used for the purpose, and "hich entirely vulgarise and spoil the look of the pictures. The eighteenth century type of sentimental picture was generally framed in gold, with a deep border of black and gold painted on the glass, and perhaps: this is the most successful method of showing them for advantage, but when the original frame is non est, a plain black one is the next best thing. It is absolutely essential that old needlework pictures should be framed, as their lives would be very short if they were kept in drawers or portfolios, where they would get rubbed. In the case of raised work or stumpwork the glass should be pasted into the frame with strips of paper, and raised well above the needlework by means of little slips of wood, in order to keep it from twuching the delicate surlace. As has been said, it is never advisable to buy very old pieces which are not in a good state of preservation, as nothing can be done to renovate them. It is usually fatal to take an old picture off its backing-board and stretch it on a new one. It is almost sure to split in several places, or to fall to pieces altogether. But if it is quite necessary to do this because of worms in the original stretches, or any other cause, the accumulated dust shoild be carefully blown off the back of the picture
with a small bellows, and then it should be sewn upon the linen with which the new board must be covered, taking great care that it is not stretched or strained. The collection should be kept in as even a temperature as possible, as the fragile ground fabrics are extremely sensitive to atmospheric conditions, and are apt to split when subjected to sudden changes.

There is something intensely fascinating about these old-world embroideries, something which has nothing to do with their intrinsic beauty, or with their age. It is the sense of the human care and labour which have been spent upon them, the consciousness that they are the work of human fingers, and have been the objects of thoughts and intents and aspirations, of heartbreakings and disappointments, of recoveries and the joyousness of success, of the gloriousness of work well done and completed. All the fair devices and designs that ever were fancied cannot be expressed and rendered by the machine with anything like the beauty of those which are hand-sewn. As the supreme worth of the diamond lies in the fact that it took infinite pains and time to find it, then 10 cut it and set it, so the true delight and supreme worth of needlework lies in the magnetism of those dead hands that worked it, of the individuality that planned it and set its seal indelibly upon it for ever.


No. VI.-charles if.


Thomus Wormonet was an etcher who, at bis best, deserved higher praise than he has generally

## A Rare Etching By T. Worlidge

 received. It must be admitted, however, that his best seems to have been rarely within his powers. His copies of Rembrandt are fair; his (iems, poor in the extreme: but, once in a way, he achieved an exceliont portrait-well drawn and well bittenthough the large number of unfinished plates he left seems to indicate that he felt himself unable to carry work of this kind beyond a certain stage. The etching of which two states are now reproduced is a case in point. In the first state it is admirable, worked with a liberal and effective use of drypoint, and indicating a bold yet judicious appreciation of light and shade. In the second state, marked by the shading added on the right, the dry-point has already begun to wear. In the Print Room of the British Museum are two later prints, one with the number "6I" in the top right-hand corner,

WAITER BAKER, EY THOATAS WORLIDGE FIRST STATE
and a signature reversed, which may be meant for the initials of the artist, below, on the same side: the other has neither number nor signature, and is a mere threadbare ghost. The first state has written on it, in a contemporary hand, the following inscription: "The Portrait of Walter Baker (M.1). so created by himself), lainted, Designed, and litelted by Thomas Worlidge Painter in the little Piaza Covent Garden. N.B. This plate is destrosed." This Waltu laker was a somewhat notable character in the middle years of the eighteenth rentury. In 17ft be is said to have invented "a thedicinc called the Liquid Shell": but, perhaps, his mont notable appuanance before the public was as plaintiff in an action, as "arlministrator to the litte Baron Schsanberg," whict he brought, in -is. against lor. Ki bert James, the fr and of I)r. . ohnso and of llacid ( B , ick, and the pas nte of the once f. rous Powder ane pill known b! his name as a re ady for fever. I: ker
clai: d that lames's powders, as sold, were really idential with those of Baron Schwanberg, and succeeded in proving that, at all events, they differed ensentally from James's own specilication. In 1754 baker published an account of the l'roceedings, a coper which is in the Britist. Museum Library. This ewn probably gives the key to the date of the etching bufore us. Worlidge was evidently experimenting kenty with etching at the time, and the same year (1754) appears on the portrait of himself which forms a fromtiopiece to the wolume of "(iems."
"Whe use of the term "painter" in the inseription is worthy of note, as one of our leading biographical dietionartes asserts that he abandoned painting towards the end of his life. On the contrary, the advertisethem of No. xi. of his " (iems" (which was nearly all published in parts, during his life) says: "Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Worlielge, in Bedford Strect, Covent (iarden, where his paintings, both in oil and water-colour, can be seen" (April 23 rd , $17 \sigma_{5}$ ). In Ipril, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{f}}$ on, the advertisement of No. ax., dated from "(ireat Oucen Street, Jincoln's Inn Fields," adds: "Mr. Worlidge continues to paint portraits in oil or water-colours as usual. A young Gentleman, his Pupil, also paints in Miniature, taking an csuceding good likeness, at four Guineas each Picture:" The pupit was probably William Grimaldi, then liftecery years of age. From this also it appears that if Worlidge moved int" the house luili by Inigo lones, next to the Freemason's Fin"irn in (ircat U I Street, in 1; he keje on 11:- Iecilford Street act. .a for business Pr aes ; bu: 1765 is wre probably 11: car of the r...al.

- artist died on Su ember 23 ra, 17 and the "last par. of the "Cems"
wa. ulvertised in

walter baker, by thomas worlidge

October, $\mathrm{I}_{7} \mathrm{G}_{7}$, as "now at the I'ress . . . together with a printed Illustration of the several Subjects"; and the same notice amounces the forthcoming sale of "Mr. Worlidge's genuine and entire Collection of Paintings." Mrs. Worliclge, who wound up the affairs of her husband, was his third wife, and a relation of the .M. Wickstecei, seal engraver, in Bath, whose name occurs with her own on the title-page of the first complete edition. She was something of an artist herself, and the " Public Aclvertiser" of 1,67 contains some verses. "On seeing a PIC"JしRE of the late Duke of iORK at Lamuford's Sale Room, Done in Cratons blors. IOOR/DD(EE." - E . I'. Strintie.

Thr, admirable work by Mr. W. I. Dickes on The Noraich School of Paintin, issued by Messrs. Jarrold $\mathbb{N}$ Sons, has met with
"The Norwich School of Painting ' Jarrold \& Sons $£_{2} 2 \mathrm{~s}$. such a notable reception owing to its excellence and also to the growing interest in work of John Sell Cotman and his contemporaries, that the edition is rapidly becoming evhausted.

As was truly said by our reviewer when noticing the work some months age, "No art lover can afford to be without this volume, no collector is safe without it. no art library is complete lacking it."

The work is especially valuable owing to the fact that it contains matter never before brought together, and the lives of the artists and the things they did are so fully dealt with that the work is literally the last word on the subject. The illustrations are also notable both for their number and their size.

## The Connoisseur

The recent acquisition by the National Gallery of Ireland of Robert Hunter's imperfectly composed but soundly interpretative portrait

Miss Woollery as Sigismunda By Robert Hunter of Miss l'rances Barnett Woollery as Sigismunda has occasioned a disentombment of the scanty records of a charming, if long forgotten, actress, and evoked recollections of a once fashionable Irish portrait painter, examples of whose work are sadly to scek in our public collections. If no man may be called happy save he who has no history, then, indeed, the shade of Robert Hunter must rest in peace.

Ambitious to shine in the higher walks of the drama, Miss Woollery first swam into the public ken at the Haymarket in June, 178 . Pathos rather than power was the distinguish ing note of her art, and by dint


MISS WOOLLERY AS SIGISMUNDA of confining herself to characters like Desdemona, Cordelia, and Sigismunda, whose appeal was purely sympathetic, she managed to hold her own very respectably at a time when Mrs. Siddons, who revelled in characters of deeper tragic power, was in the first blush of her imperious and unchallenged career. Choice, not necessity, had drawn this gentle and gracious spirit to the vitiated atmosphere of the footlights (she was the daughter of a rich Jamaican sugar planter), but three years of increasing favour and growing accomplishment sufficed to quench the ardour of her ambition. In 1788 Miss Woollery
definitely retired from the stage on her marriage with Mr. J. H. Cottingham, an Irish gentleman of $m$ ans, and for a score of years led a happy, tranquil life, surrounded by a troop of adoring children. Ariong the disillusioning factors which drove her from at to domesticity, chief place must be given to a se.son spent in I lublin in the winter of $1785^{-6}$, where the whole-souled enthusiasm of the paygoing public and the respect of rank and fashion could not re concile her to the sordid surroundings of a theatre con. trolled by a libertine and a tyrant. For her benefit at Smock Alley, on February $22 \mathrm{nd}, 1786$, Miss Wooliery had appeared as Sigismunda, in Thomson's old tragedy, precisely the character in which Hunter with mere paint and canvas mirrored her pure soul before her departure from Ireland. Than this desirable painting, few portraits of any considerable age, clealing wil illremembered notabilities, are better authentic ted. On the death of Mr. I. H. Cottingham, in :so, this picture of his long deceased wife passed mio the possession of their eldest son, who left it in 866 to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Ashley. Eventuall: hat lady bequeathed it to her brother, the late ! :nes Cottingham, M.A., of Manchester, whose exer tors sold it at Christie's in May, rgof. The purc user was a dealer who disposed of his bargain $t$ the National Gallery of Ireland. Surely there is a und object lesson in all this. Much confusion wol : be
save. to the historian if all portraits of players were equat's well authenticated. At present one flounders aboia in a welter of conjecture. Only the other day it was discovered that Pond's lovely pastel portrait of leg lioffington (so easily identifiable by the mezzotint! had been for years unblushingly ascribed in the (iarrick Club collection to Benjamin Wilson.II. I. L.

The scene is laid within a Gothic architectural structure, divided into three compartments. In the

## Our

Frontispiece centre the Virgin Mary is represented holding the Infant Jesus upon an altar ; facing her stands a High Priest in sacerdotal vestments. On both sides and behind the altar are personages holding burning candles and carrying doves.
The episcopal city of Tournai, where arts had been flourishing from very remote times, possessed at the beginning of the 15 th century a talented painter named Robert Campin, whose works, assuming that some have survived, remain to this day unidentified. It is, however, well ascertained that this artist had two pupils, Jaçues Daret and Roger de la Pasture, better known as Van der Weyden, which is but a translation of his name.
The works of these two artists and of other painters as well, which were until recent years ascribed to Van der Weyden alone, are now well differentiated. When the distinctive characteristics of each artist were first perccived, the identity of Jacques Daret, the author of the erroneously attributed works, had not yet been definitely established, but there was abundant evidence that these works were by the hand which executed the remarkable and celebrated panels preserved in the Staedel Institute at Frankfort, and originally minterl by Jacques Daret for the ancient Abbey of Flénaile; hence the name of "Maitre de Flémalle" whith was bestowed upon him and by which he has become known. The artist, like his master, was a nati: : of Tournai, and his association with the small to: of Flémalle seems to have ended with the con ution of the above-mentioned works; he, ho er, played a much more important part at Br . where he was one of the leading artists enn :ed on the decorations for the festival held on th. stitution of the Order of the Colden Fleece by Ph the Good, Duke of hurgundy, in 1429, and on the casion of the wedding of Charles the Bold, whi took place in the same city.
ong the works of the master are : a Triptych in the sverpool Museum; a Nativity, at Dijon; a St. 1 egory's Mass in a private Hamburg collection.

Our colour plate, Le Baiser Enzoyé, reproduced in the present number, is a typical example of the work of Jean Baptiste Greuze, and at the

## Our Plates

 same time admirably represents Charles Turner's skill at its best. The most prolific mezzotinter of the nineteenth century, Charles Turner also practised in stipple, though his prints in this manner are few in number. In his earlier years he obtained the post of custodian of the china at Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, and soon attracted the Jouke's attention by a drawing that he made of an Oriental plate. He became an engraver, and was immediately successful, his mezzotint portraits and his prints after J. M. W. Tumer being especially notable. Ranking with Cousins, S. W. Reynolds, and W. Say in the estimation of the collector, his prints frequently realise large prices, his Lady Louisa Manners having made as much as $£ 200$, and his Lady Hood having made go guineas.We also reproduce in this number another of $S$. $W$. Reynolds's small plates, from an unfinished picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The portrait of the Rev. Alexander l)yce as a boy, which we reproduce as a fiate in this number, is a by no means well-known example of Raeburn's art, though it has been in the possession of the nation since 1869 . In addition to it being a splendid instance of the work of the greatest of all Scottish portrait painters, it is also interesting owing to the fact that it is the portrait of a Scotsman equally famous in another sphere. Alexander I yyce, born in Edinburgh in 1798, will be ever revered by lovers of literature for his edition of the works of Shakespeare, which still temains the standard edition of the great dtamatist, and also for his magnificent library of 15,000 volumes which he so generously bequeathed to the nation.

## Old Iron Coffer.

To the Editor of The Connoisseur.
Dear Sir,-In your issue of December, 1go6, I notice a photo. of an old iron coffer, with a request tor information. I know of two coffers exactly like the one photographed: one is in the Tower of London, but its key is lost ; the other is in the possession of Capt. de Salis Filgate, Lissrenny, Dunleer, Co. Louth, Ireland. He has the key to his and still uses it Both these are said to have been taken out of wrecked Spanish ships of the Armada. Capt. de S. Filgate would, I am sure, give you all information if asked.

> Yours truly,
E. M. Payzayt (Mrs. W. L. Payzant).

## Old Iron Coffer

The Ethtor of THE CONNOISSETR
Dr.an Sik,-The old iron coffer represented in your Notes and (uerjes colamon of December, and belonging to Col. H. C. N.. closely resembles one belonging to me, recently bought in Middelburg, Holland, where it had evidently come down from the Middle Ages. I attribute it to the period of Spanish occupation, and think it to be Spanish work. Mine is so similar in design as at first sight to appeatr the same, but is about four inches longer, and has a larger and more elaborate steel open-work lock-plate, made of nine oblong pieces, with a small boss in the centre of fine steel armourplate, chased. The edge of the cover is also lined with an inch wide of sword steel chased in beatutiful arabesques, the spaces being of blued steel. The bolts are seven, and the two hinges also act as bolts. The false lock. hasps. handles and keys are the same as Col. N.'sThe key-hole in the top is covered by an oblong picce of the top opened by a secret spring worked by pressing one of the smalier rivets. A litule inner box is opened by the smaller key, and is also a spring lock. Furthermore there is a long bolt at each end inside the coffer, the bottom of which is shaped like an auger ; these can be screwed through holes under them into the floor to prevent the coffer being lifted. The old locksmiths were also the armourers. Bodley's strong-box at Oxford is somewhat like these. He seems to have got it in the Netherlands in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I shall be glad to learn more of these interesting articles.

Montreal.
IV. 1). L.

## Prince Charlie's Shield

The Editor of Tint: Coviolssfur.
J) Eas Sir, -With reference to the note and illustration on page 120 of this month's Cowiolsseur, I would beg to point out that the target borne by Prince Charles Edward at Culloden is in the possession of Cluny Macpherson, of Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire. It was exlibited at the Glasnow Exhibition in 1888 (exhibit 558), and in the Stuart Exhibition 1889 (exhibit 586).

There are very fine illustrations of it in The Royad House of Staort, by William (ibb (Macmillan, isyo), plate xxxix.; Scottish National .Ifcmorials, Glasgow, 1890, page 135: Prince Chorles lidatart, by Andrew Lang (Goupil N Co., 1900), page 21 .
"The target is of circular form, about twenty inches broad, and is covered with leather, and lined with leopard skin. The surface is studded with silver ornaments richly chased; in the centre is the head of Medusa, in which a spike, now missing, could be inserted, surrounded by trophies of arms and floral
devices, the whole being surrounded by a bord of silver steeds.
"The target was made in France for l'rince Cl , rles Edward Stuart, and carried by him at Cullo an." Descriptice note by St. John Hope in The Royal Hause of Shurt.

The Cluny Macpherson of the day, of course, took a prominent patt in the 'Forty-five.

Yours faithfulls,
+h Fibrary, 1907.
F. I. Mawdesifis.

As Fxhibition of early liritish mezatint engravings will be opened at the Leicester Galleries on March wath. It will cover the best period of the art, and ought to prove of great interest to collectors.

## Books Received

English Costume: "Geurgian," by D. Clayton Calthrop, 7, Gd. net. (A. \& C. Blach.)
Braintre and Bocking, by May Cunnington and Stephen A. Warner, bu.A., 5 s . 6d. nel. (Arnold $F$ :airlairns.)
Bell's Miniature Secies of Painters-Titian, by l Iope Re.. Is. net ; Great Mastirs-Ian Dysh, by Lionel Cust, M.V.O., 5s. net. (G. Rell 太 Sions.)
Pbmonth in /histary by Roger liarniont, illustrated by ll. $\therefore$. Lear, is. net. (Cornubian Press.)
Practical Stcuil Work, by F. Soult.Mitchelf, $3^{s}$. (The Trade Papers Publishing Co.)
 Countess de in Warr, 7s. 6ut. net. (Exeleigh Nash.)
The Plantagent Roll of the Riood Royal, by the Marguix of Ruvigny and Raneval, + ght, net. (T. C. \& F:, C. fack.)
The "Jon" and"/" Ralhads, by lienerolf (Gga Long, 6, net. (Gay \& Bird.)
leminino, by lidward Hutton, as, net: .Intonio pollajrole, by Maud Crutwell, 7 . (od. net. (Duckworth \& Co.)
Atpollo: An Mhestrated Manmal of the Mistory of Art thioushout the -tges, 1 y s . Remach, 6 . net. (W. lle incmann.)
The Royal datemy Extibitors, Vol. VIIt., by Algomon Graves, JiS.A., 42s. net. (lleary Graves \& Co. and (i. Bell \& Sons.)

Orkey and Shethad Ohd-Love, No. I. (The Viking Club.)
Essays on Glass, Chima, Siteer, df., by lirans Coenen, 6., net. (T. Werner Laurie.)

Moorish Remains in Sifain, by A. F. Calvert, 42w. net. Iluhn laue.)
Library of Cougress, Rieport for the Vcoll endius funt 1906. (Washington.)
 5\%. (British Museum.)
The Vicar of Wakeffeld, b, Oliver Goldsmith, Preface by . ustin Dobson, 2s. net. (Macmillan © Co., lut.)
The Yar's Art, 1907, 3s. Grl. net. (Ilutchinson \& Co)



Mtrisks. Hobgson \& Co. opened the New Year on lanuary gtin with a miscellaneous sale lasting thre days. The largest
 amount realised was $£ 37$ for a complete set of the Transuctions of the Fintomolowical Socicty of London from the commencement in 1836 to 190j. In February last year Burton's Arabian Wights, 16 vols., 1885 1886, sold at Sotheby's for $£ 26$ ios, and at the sale we ate now considering that identical amount was realised for another set. Very probably the earliel record was followed, as is often the case, but however that may be the work may be regarded as standing unusually firm, though at a price somewhat reduced from what was usual three or four years ago. It may be mentioned incidentally that Smithers's reprint 12 vols., with Letchford's series of illustrations, torether 13 vols., 1894 , realises about $f$; at the present time cloth extra.
The tirst sales of the year are rarely important, and thi: one of Messrs. Hodgson's was no exception to the rule. I few good books are noticeable, bowever, as fill vample, Jones $\mathbb{C}$ Eiardey-Wilmot's Records of the Rin: lilitery Acritimer, i851, fto, which sold for Li ios. (original cloth), and Crisp's Fragminta (ienerehis. i. vols. 1 to 1 , 1889-1906, 26 15s. (half vellum).
 d. raldici from the commencement in 1868 to 1906 , sol for fit 195 . A point to be remembered in co. ction with this work is that the first four volumes sh i contain a number of coats of arms, sometimes, a- this instance, illuminated in cold, silver, and ci: 1s. These coats of arms are nearly always missing, hit : been bound up only in a very limited number of nics.
Ja: great feature of Messrs. Sotheby's sale of fa: Ith and following days was a copy of the by ar Philip Sidney, printed for Willian Ponsonbie
in r 990 , to This realised $\mathcal{L} 165$, as against $\mathscr{L}+50$ obtained for a better copy in March, 1905. Both were defective, the higher priced one having a blank leaf missing and the title page in anything but good order. That which now realised $\delta 16 ;$ hat the epitaph on the reverse of folio $3 \|$ supplied in contemporary manuscript, and three leives, also in manuscript, by a later hand. Some other leaves were torn, and on the whole the condition laft much to be desired. The importance of this, the first edition, lies in the fact that several of the poems contained in it were not reprinted in the later issue of 1593 . Indeed, the variations noticeable in the text are very mumerous, the Countess having herself revised the secund edition and made many afterations. Another book, though of much more recent date, and in itself comparatively unimportant, is noticeable by reason of the many alterations it embodied or wats made the medium of. This is Lord Byron's /owns on Sizeral Oicasions, printed at Newark in 1807 by $S . \&$. Ridse. The cupy sold on this occasion realised $\mathcal{L} 38$, but had been rebound in calf, and was soiled in wor or three places. In December, boot, a presentation copy in the original green boards, but without the pink label on the back, realised as much as $£ 22$. A hundred copies are mid to have been printed, but very few can now be accounted for. It is in effect a reprint of the suppressed "Furitive Pieces" of toon with certain alterations and additions, and was issued privately: Subsequently four or tive editions were printed for the public, that of $\lceil 1831\rceil$ being the first public issue in which all the suppressed poems appeared.

This sale of Messrs. Sotheby's was catatogued in 1,402 lots and realised $\mathcal{2 2 . 4 8 2}$, so that it was not of first-mate importance. In addition to the books already mentioned the following are noticeable cither by reason of the infrequenc: of their occurence or because they are of more importance than the majority we are accustomed to see in the early part of the year:Parkinson's Paradisi in Solc, limodisus Tarestris, 1629, folio, $\mathbb{L} 20$ (old morocco); Ireland's Lift of Nafoleon, 4 vols., 1823-27 (titles dated 1828), 217 js. (old call); Shelley's Zastroati, 1810, 216 los. (morocco extra); Boydell's Shakespetre (ialliry, 2 vols., 1803.

## The Connoissenr

atlas folio, $£ 16$ ros, half bound); The Stafford Gallery by Ottley $\mathbb{N}$ Tomkins, + vols. on the largest paper (imperial folio), 1818, E 23 10s. (proof plates coloured and mounted, morocco) ; and an extratordinary little book, printed for the Company of Stationers in 1600 , known as Writing Tables, with a Ka/cmber for X.YH/. Feares. These Tables were made by Robert Triplet, who had also compiled the calendar and four tablets on which were printed "godly exercises of prayer," a description of weights and measures, and what seem thoroughly practical, a table of distances to London and a ready reckoner. The text was in black letter and had many small woodcuts scattered about. The sum realised for this relic of Elizabethan days was $\mathcal{L} 20$ ros.

The sale held on January 23 rd and two following days at Hodgson's was unimportant from our point of view, and at this juncture we stop to notice a copy of the first edition of Dante's Dizina Commedia having the commentary of Christopher Landino, sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank, \& Rutley for $£ 19$. This was printed at Florence in 1481 and bears the imprint of Nicholo di Lotenzo della Magna. It may be mentioned incidentally that the actual first edition of this famous work was printed at Mantua in 1472 under the editorship of Colombino Veronese. The pre-eminence of the edition of $1+8 \mathrm{l}$ lies in the fact that it contains nineteen designs for the Inferno by Sandro Botticelli and Baccio Baldini, which designs, by-the-way, are very rarely found complete. Sir Thomas Carmichael's copy, which contained them all, realised as much as $£ 1,000$ at his sale in March, 1903, notwithstanding the fact that the book, as a whole, was not without defect. The more illustrations the volume contains the more it realises, and this example sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley was very deficient. Many copies have been sold during the last fifteen or iwenty years at sums varying from a few pounds to fifty pounds, and not one of them contained more than two or three of the plates, the remainder having either not been bound up or disappeared.

The library of the late Mr. Samuel Eyres Wilson, of Bedford Square, sold at Sotheby's on January 23 rd , consisted almost entirely of English books, of which the following constitute an excellent type:-Apperley's

Life of Myton, the second edition of $1837, \mathrm{~L}_{1} 1 \mathrm{~s}$. (morocco extra); The Engrish . $D$ py, 2 vols., $1825-21$ with the seventy-two coloured plates by Robert Cruik lank, Li\& (half morocco); De Foe's Fortmate Mistress. 172丸, Lio los. (calf extra) ; The Three Tours of Dr. S; htar, written by Willian Combe within the Rules of the King's Bench I'rison, 3 vols., first editions $1812-21$, £20 (morocco extra); the first edition of Sterne's Tristom . Hand $y^{\prime}, 9$ vols., $1760-67$, containing, as is often the case, the author's signature in three of the volumes, £1. 10 s. (morocco extra) ; and the Kelmscott Works or Chatucer, 1896, folio, £ 49 (as issued). Many of Mr Wilson's books had, it was noticed, been rebound in high-class style by Riviere, Larkin, and other craftsmen, and, despite their elegant appearance, it might, from a pecunary point of view, have been better had they been left alone.

Several other sales, all relatively unimportant, were held during January, The late Mr. Archibald Ballantine's library was dispersed at Sotheby's on the $2 \downarrow$ th, and the late Mr. Albert Way's library at the same rooms on the 2gth and two following days. Messrs. Puttick \& Simpson's sale of the 30 th and following day was fairly good, the feature consisting of a number of works on Freemasonry collected by Mr. C. E. Ferry. Messrs. Hodgson's sale of January 3 ist was continued on the first day of the following month and more properly belongs to it. A mass of books clanged hands on these occasions, but not many proved to be of exceptional interest. It will be more convenient to take them together and to single out the following:Litcrarum quitus Honrictus Octazus respondit. E-c., a reply by Henry VIII, to a certain letter of Luther's. printed by Pynson in $1526,800, £ 51$ (calf, fine copy): Bishop Hooper's Godly and most Nciessary Annotations, printed at Worcester in $1551,8 \times 0,6.23$ ros. (old calf; ; Fabyan's Chronicle, 2 vols. bound together in wat boards, 1533, folio, £18 iss.; Paradise Lost, having the seventh title-page, 1669 , 4 to, and an inscription " lought att ye Seige of Corke, in Ireland, p. Gri., Sept. 29, 1690, " $£^{21}$ los. (old calf) ; Lescarbot's Nowt Irancia, 1609, 4to, $\mathcal{L} 3^{\circ}$ (calf, title mounted); and Thomas Nastis Returne of the Remownet Cazaliero I'asquill of Ensland. $1589,4 t o, \dot{L} 11$ (old calf, one leaf defective).



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

N.B.-All enquiries must he accompanied by conpon, which will be found in the advertisement pages of each number.
Books.-History of the Plague in London in the Year $\mathbf{1 6 6 5}-7,354$ (Long Sutton). - You do not give the date of your loonk. Send an exact copy of title-page.
Scott's Poetry, 1847.-9,021 (Leeds) - Yom edition is of no value. The author of the Eionomy of Human Lif: i. Rolurt Dodnley.
"All the Year Round."-9,090 (Ilford). - The four whomes are only worth about 25 . Gd, each.
"The Grammar of Ornament,' $1868 .-9,199$ (Leaming(on). -This look should realise about 35 . The Art of Ilinmination. 1860. ©o ; and Dryden's Fobles, 1797, £1 15.
"Angliae Ruina."-8,915 (Littehampton). The value of this look is about $f_{0} \mathrm{I}$, and of The Works of Withiom Hogarth, 1833 , about tos.
"Mr. Mundi at Home."-8,947 (Soulhanpton).-Your brok would bring less than $5^{\circ}$. at auction.
"Almanach Des Muses." - 8,952 (Haslemere). - This work is only worth a few shillings.
National (iallery of Pictures by the Gireat Masters, 2 vols. -8.953 (Worship) Street, E.C.).-The two wolmes you name have no special value. They would fetch a few shillings. in a sale.
"Phaedrus," by Christopher Smart ${ }^{1765}$. $-8,961$ (Siluinglourre). The value of this book is aloout 5 s .
"A Christmas Carol,'" ith edit.--9,059 (Sheldon). -


Engravings.—" The Proposal," after (i. H. Harlow, by J. Thomson.-S. 918 (Liskeard).-The value of this engraving is not more than 7s. 6d. to 10 .
"'St. Giles's Beauty," after J. H. Benwell, by F. Bartolozzi. $-8,930$ (Darlington).-This coloured print may tre worth $£ 20$ or more according to state, and Ceres, after I. 1: Cjpriani, by Bartolozzi, abont foo or $£ 12$. The mezantint. The $1 / 1$ sicitian, should fetch $\mathcal{S}_{4}$ or 65 . The other three ens: ings you describe are of no material valne. mma. Lady Hamilton,' after George Romney, In Jones. - 8,937 (Witham). -The print of which yw phongraph may be worth $\mathcal{K} 40$ or $\mathcal{K} 50$, but we must uriginal to give a definite opinion. Grouse Shooters in est of Bocoland, after J. Northcote, by G. Dawe, finely: pri. :in colours, should bring $£ 20$ or $£ 30$. The oher print ons. Ilist is of no importance
llen and Roderick Dhu.' $-8,923$ (Manchester)."m you describe is of very small value.
he Return from Market," after F. Wheatley, by . Knight. - 8,965 (Nuneaton). - The value of your cin : engraving is probably alout f4 or 65 .
P. rets of Towns and Cities. - 8,981 (stourbridge). -If
your ints are the ones we have in mind, namely hy S. \& N .
Buc : ihey are worth about 125 . apiece.

stow -Vour etchings would only fetch ios. apiece at the out-
side. Fin could obtain presentation plate in the manner stated.

Furniture.-Mahogany Chairs.-8.602 (Crouch End). - As your chairs are worm-eaten, their value is, of course, depreciated. We cannot form any idea of their age uniess you send a photograph.

Mahogany Chairs. - 8,993 (Farerham). - From the photograph your chairs appear to be isth century. The armchairs are worth 7 guinea, the pait, and the others alout $2 \frac{1}{2}$ guineas each.

Pictures.-J. M. W. Turner, R.A.--8,914 (Lr. Broughton). - It is impossilste to judge the value of works of ant without inspection. Assuming your Turner water-colours to be copies. they have no fixed valiae. It depends upon their arti-lic metit and attractiveness.

Pottery and Porcelain.-Mason. - 8,945 (Curragh). - Your piates, marked Mason, are worth a feu shillings apiece. We cannot value your jugs without further description.

Chelsea Figure.- 8.60 ( Burton-on-Trent).- Vour Chelven figure of the "Gooldess of Felicity" cannot be definitely valued uniess inspected, as it depends on a great extent upon the quality of the decoration. An average price woukd le from 6810 E ro. Your Wedgwond candlesticks are of small value. The letters W. J. W. show that they are comparatively motern, $i . c$. made since the year 185 t.

Vase. $-8,599$ (Ramgate). - Vour wase is probably of German make, lint the photograplh is ton indistinct to enable us to form any idea of its value.
Leeds. $-\delta, 990$ (sutton). - If your china is genuine old Leeds, it is of some value to collectors; but your description is too vague to enable us to say exactly what it is worth.
Chinese Vases. -8.93 : (Federicia). - As far av we can judge from the photograph sent us, your vases apmar to he alnut 100 years old. They do not seem to be of fite quality, and the atiction value in this country is probathy not muct mure than $£$ oo or $£ 12$. We camot ilecipher the marks from your cops.

Crown Derby Fixure. $\mathbf{8 , 9 5 4}$ (Bolton). - From photo. graph, your figure appears to be a fine example of Crown Derby. It should be worth $\downarrow$ I2til $£ 15$.

Objets d'Art.—Pewter Teapot.一s, g66 (Ram... gatel.-Chinese pewter is not much in demand. In a good auction sale in London your teapot would probably realise letween 15s. and 2 t .
Old Seal.- 8.975 (Achentield).- Sou do not say whether your seal is of brass or gold. If the former, however, it is not worth more than abwut $7 \times$, 64 .
Iron Chest.- $8,65^{\prime}$ (Eliham). This is a 16 h cemury jewelolox. In the photograph. the painting thes not appear to $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{k}}$ in very good preservation. lou should get aloont $\mathcal{L} z$ for it. Your chair is early toth century, of no great value.
Bronze Relief.- $8,98_{4}$ (Brombey)-The mark on your brimaze relief of the Virgin Mary suggests that it is of moklem make. It is impossible to state the maker, as there are so many who produce articles of this kind now.

Brass Inkstand. -8,919 (Hackney). -As far as we can tell from your description, your inkstand is only worth a few shillings.
Weapon.-8,938 (North Shields). - We cannot value your old weapon from your description. Send for inspection. A your book is imperfect, it is of no value.

CONDUCTED BY A. MEREDYTH BURKE

## Special Notice

Remprs of The Convolsseur who desire to have pedigrees traced, the accuracy of armorial bearings enquired into, paintings of arms made, book plates designed, or otherwise to make use of the department, will be charged fees according to the amount of work involved. l'articulars will be supplied on application.

When asking information respecting genealogy or heraldry, it is desirable that the fullest details, so far as they may be already known to the applicant, should be set forth.

Only replies that may be considered to be of general interest will be published in these columns. Those of a personal character, or in cases where the applicant may prefer a private answer, will be dealt with by post.

Readers who desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered herein should address all letters on the subject to the Manager of the Heraldic Department, at the Offices of the Magazine, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

## Answers to Correspondents Heraldic Department

yoi) (London).-Christopher Benson, from whom descenderl Ritward White Renson, Archbishop of Camterlury 1882-18,6, was not the Christopher lienson, of Norwords, who was lern in 1655. Christopher, the l'rimate's progenitor, was the eldest son of Kelert Benson, of Northwools, "an old farmstead in the parinh of Jacre," in the countw of York, now the property of Sir Henry Day Ingillyy, Bart., and was baptised in 1703. Ile married, ahout 1733, I'́ridget Clarke, of Appletrewick, and died in 1765 , having had five sons, the fourth of whom, Edward, was the Archbishop's great grandfather. The Christopher, of Xorwoods, to whom you :efer, was the eldest son of Chrisonpher Benson, who came of a senior branch of the family, and he does not appear to have had issue. The ljensons are said to loe descended from one Thomas Benson, of Branga Lodge, Thornthwaite, Co. York, who was living in the reign of Edward IV.

915 (Paris). -The ancient Lincolnshire family of Bolles is understoord to have become extinct in this country and the nanke has practically disappeared from Eingland, though it still survives in America. One branch of the English family was seated at Scampton Hall, and John Bolles of that place, son and heir of Sir Gearge liolles, Lord Mayor of London, 1617. 16:18, was created a baronet July $241 \mathrm{~h}, 1628$. He died unmarried, December 23rd, 1714, when the title became extinct.

Lir lohn loolles is stated to have "lived in great state," and in the S/oun MSS: is to be found a letter from him to Sir Ilans Sloane dated "incre atte Scampton llall, 26 Aug. 1702," and signed "Johur bolles, Duke of Oakham \& Alençon, Protector to James III." There is no mention of these tiles in the focobil: Peergee ant the wriver has been unable to trace their origin. Mary Bolles, of Oslerton, Co. Nolts., widnw, was createl a baroness of Nova Scotia, December 19 hh, 1635 , with remainder to "her heirs male and assigns." the wa; widow of Thomas Boiles, of Orberion, by whom she had two daughters. Her first husband was Thomas Jopson, of Cudworth, Yorks., and she was succeeded in the title by her grandwon. sir William Jopson, on whose death, withou: mate issue, in 1673. the baronetcy became dormant or extinct. The American fanily of Bolles claim, it appears, 10 lee descended from the old English family, but the writer is umable to say if any steps have been taken to sulstantiate this statement.
921 (New Vork) - (1) The amorial learings of the fumily of Kichard Lancroft, Archbishop of Canterhury 1604-1610. were:-(), on a bent hetween six crass crosslets azare thrie warbs of the first. Crest, A savb between two wings exfanted or. Tiue Archbishopr was a son of John Rancroft, "genleman, of Farnworth, Lancs." and was born in 1544. After filling various important ecclesiastical offices, he was appointed Bishop of London in 1597 , promoted to the Primacy in 1604 , and died Sosember 2nd, 1610 . John Bancrott, his nephew, who became seventh' Bishop of (Oxford, was born in 1574 , and die I February 12th, 1640-1. (2) Joseph Bancroft, who died in 1753, was the founder of the Sanchester Infitmary. (3) It is not unlikely that the ancestor of George bancroft, the American historian and diplomatist, emigrated from Lancashire in a neighlouring county.
929 (London). - To render the Seize Quartiers complete, eact of the sixteen ancestors from whom an individual descend (i.e., his eight immediate paternal and his eight immediate maternal ancestors) must have leeen entitled to hear ims. Surprising as it may seem, there are comparatively few even of our beat families who can answer to the requirements of this "test of blood." The hatchment, however, of Lady Clemuntina Fleming, Baroness tiphinstone, who died in 1799 , is a ruarkable exception. of her sixteen ancestors there was me one under the rank of an Earl, and all of them of ancien: and illustrions houses.
939 (Exeter).-Sir John Finett, the anthor of the qua' old volume in the King's Litrary at the British Musenm on the - bject of diplomatic precedence, was the son of Roleert fine (or Finet) "of soulton, near Dover," and was lorm in 1571 IIs great grandfather came from Italy with Cardinal Cam gilt, and having married a maid of honour to Gueen Cat ine, settled in F.nglandt. John Finett was sent on a special d sinn in France in 1614, and was knighted in the following ear. Alout this time he was made Assistant Master of the ecremonies to James I., and in 1626 was appointed Master it the Ceremonies to Charles I. Ie married Jane, daughter of 1 emy, Lort Wentworth, of Nettlestead, in Suffolk, and sister : the Earl of Cleveland, and died July $12 \mathrm{~h}, \mathrm{i} 64 \mathrm{t}$. He was aried in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.





As a fairly comprehensive view of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of works by the great artists of the Early English School has been given in the first three articles in this series, attention may now be drawn to some of the more interesting features of the remaining portion of his pictures by other English artists of the past and present generations. The range of the pictures not yet described is so wide and varied-extending, as it does, from Turner to Millais, and from Stanfield to Horsley-that it will be more convenient to deal with the works of the remaining artists in alphabetical order. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's taste in pictures is
an exceedingly catholic one, for whilst the Early English School of portrait painters undoubtedly constitute the great charm of the English section of his collection, yet he has also acquired from time to time characteristic examples of many other artists, whose work, if not so well known as that of such men as Reynolds, Romney, and Gainsborough, at least constitute very important chapters in the history of the art of our country.

Of many of the minor artists there is only one example, but that is invariably of a first-rate order. This is particularly the case with Vicat Cole, whose picture with the title Fieze of Westminster rith the


WESTMINSTER
BY VICAT COLE, R.A.
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Houses of Parliament, showing the river with numerous boats, 'is one of the artist's most important works, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1892, the year before his death. The picture was etched by Brunet Debaines in 1894, and is reproduced in R. Chignell's Life and Paintings of Vicat Cole, R.A. "He has caught Westminster," says one of the critics,
near Norwich, probably now covered with brict and mortar. J. F. Herring, sen., is represented by a picture, signed and dated 1845 , of a landscap. with three grey cart-horses and a waggoner, a charact ristic view of a summer afternoon's siesta.

Of Thomas Hewes Hinchley ( 1813 to $189^{\prime} \%$, an American artist very little known in this comntry,


THE FISHERMAN'S WIFE
BY G. ELGAR HICKS, R,B.A.
" in one of its happiest moods . . . past and present are elaborately blended, and, with the truth and poetic insight which are the artist's prerogative, are so presented that he who runs may read." The single example of T. S. Cooper is a comparatively early work, painted in 1855 when he was in the fuil flush of his powers; it is a typical view of a landscape and cattle, and was lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan to the Guildhall in 1900 . The small view by John Crome, a landscape and cottage with figures, is one of the many transcripts by this artist of a view
there are two pictures, The Shortsman's Return and a Cattle Piece-pictures which suggest the infl ences of L.andseer and T. S. Cooper. This artist es bited once, and once only, at the Royal Academy, r mely. in 1858, when two of his works were ex! bited. The single example of Mr. (. Elgar Hicks, . B.A. (who, born in 1814, is probably the doyen of iglish artists), The Fisherman's Wife, was exhibited the Royal Academy in 1877 , and bought thence $\because \mathrm{Mr}$. Pierpont Morgan's father, the late Mr. Ju us S . Morgan. It is a bedroom scene with a nearly

THE: LADE'S L.AST STAKE BY W. HOLARTH
whole-length figure of a fisherman's wife nursing a child which is asleep, a stormy night, and the mother's evident anxiety on account of her husband are admirably indicated in this picture.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's single example of Hogarth, The Lady's Last Stake, otherevise Piquet, or Virtue in Danger, is a highly interesting and important example of this artist's work. It was painted in 1759 for Lord Charlemont, who paid $£$ roo for it, and remained in the family until 1874. It was exhibited at the Society of Artists in 176r, was lent to the British Institution in 1814 , and re appeared at Dublin in 1865 , at Leeds in 1868, at the Old Masters in 188 i (when it was in Mr. L. Huth's collection), and at the Paris Exhibition of iyoo, to which it was lent by the present owner. 'The story' of the origin and development of the picture is told us by Hogarth himself in his Anecdotes, where he states that Lord Charlemont requested that "before I have a final adieu to the pencil, I would paint him one picture. The subject to be my own choice, and my re-ward-whatever I demanded. The story I pitched upon was a young and virtuous lady who, playing at cards with an officer, loses her money, watch and jewels; the moment when he offers them back in return for her honour, and she is wavering at his suit, was my point of time. The picture was highly approved of, and the payment noble." Mrs. Thrale (afterwards Mrs. Piozzi) claimed to have sat, when a young girl, for the face of the lady in the picture, but this claim appears to be chronologically impossible; her statement appears to have been generally accepted until recent years, inasmuch as a small engraving, by Adlard, of the picture was, at L.ord Macaulay's suggestion, done for

Hayward's edition of Mrs. Piozzi's Autotios aphy, 1861. Although an attempt was made, soo after Hogarth's death, to have the picture engraved, it was not until 1825 that an engraving, the work of Thomas Cheesman, appeared. It has also been reproluced in Mr. Austin Dobson's large edition of Hogariis and elsewhere in recent years. Brief reference maty be here made to a small pic. ture by the once popular artist, J. C. Horsley, The Mirror, a portrait of a young lady in her boudoir, seated at a table and surveying herself in a mirror; she is dressed in a grey peignoir, and a black pug dog in her lap is busily engaged in de. stroying a paper on which is inscribed "To Celia."

Three works by Sir Edwin Landseer form part of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection. Perhaps the best known of these is The Lost Sheep, a Scottish snow scene with a Highland shep. herd in "tartan plaidie," assisted by two doys, in the act of digging out one of his lost slieep. This was painted in 1850 , and was exhilited at the Royal Academy of that year ; it was purchased by Elhanau licknell, in whose fanous collection it remained for many years ; it evcutually passed into that of another famous amateur, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Pender. It was first engraved by T. Landseer in $186_{4}$, and again by ieorge Zobel in 1876 . The second Landseer is a mu 'ו later work: The Pensioners, a picture with two sul ramuated horses in the foreground looking earne: is a pack of hounds, with huntsmen appearing in the brow of a hill in the near distance: it was $p$. ted in 1864 and exhibited at the Royal Academy if that year, its successive owners being Mr. John Ha eares, Mr. Charles Skipper, Colonel Hargreaves, . M Mr. Pierpont Morgan. An engraving of it by F.S xpoole

## Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's Pictures



STORM IN HARVEST BY JOHN LINNELL, SEN.
was published in March, 8870 . The third landseer is the picture of the head and neck of a St. Bernard mastiff, and is one of the several finished sketches in cils which the artist did from his famous picture of Alpine Mastiffs Re-animating a Trazeller, which was exhibited at the British Institution in 1820 . The two dogs which figure in the finished picture were the property of Mrs. Boode, of Trevor Hall, Cheshire, and were received by her from the monastery of St. liernard. The doy whose head appears in Mr. F'ierpont Morgan's picture was known as "Lion," and is stited to have died in 1821 .
! wo pictures by John Linnell, Sen., whose carcer con -red the very long period of ninety years ( $1792-$ $18:$ ), call for notice. Both were painted in 1856 , an- rere for many years in Sir John l'ender's collecti: The picture with the title Storm in Harzest sh s a broad view of the lower corner of a harvest fi. with eight figures, chiefly women and children, al ying in various directions to escape the effects of th bunder storm which is on the point of breaking fo and which is heralded by a flash of lightning. T: econd picture is a peaceful autumnal landscape sc ; with cattle crossing a ford, and a donkey, lat with sacks, driven by a man with a red hat.

John Millais is represented by only one work,
small in size but of considerable artistic interest, a sketch in oils of the famous picture of The Hugue. not, which was painted in 1852 . The engraved picture is too well-known to be described here, but we learn from Mr. F. G. Stephens that the figure of the Huguenot was painted from Mr. Arthur (afterwards (ieneral) Lempriere, an old friend of the artist's family, whilst Miss Ryan, a professional model, sat for the lady. This sketch was at one time in the possession of Mr. John Morley, of Upper Clapton, and was exhibited by Mr. Pierpont Morgan at the Old Masters in 1898 . The sketch was shown to Sir John Millais during his last illness, and he wrote the following statement (now pasted on the back of the picture): "I painted this small copy of The Huguenot shortly after the original picture, but I cannot give the exact date-John E. Millais, July 5 th, 1896 ," and the autograph signature to this declaration is the last ever written by him on paper.

The brilliant example of Ceorge Morland, Evening, or the Sportsman's Return, is one of this artist's best known and most frequently reproduced pictures, the most famous of the many renderings of it being the mezzotint by J. Grozer, which appeared in 1795 . It was exhibited at the Society of British Artists in 1790 under the title of The Cottage Door. The scene is a

rustic cottage overshadowed by large trees to the right, in the doorway is the cottager's wife in red dress, white apron and white mob cap, the four children are picturesquely disposed and welcoming the return of their father, who is bringing in the results of his day's shooting. This picture, which is signed in full in the right hand lower corner, was the companion of Mornins, or the Benevolent Sportsman, and both were engraved by Grozer, when in the collection of the Hon. (ieneral Stuart. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's picture, which
is on canvas ( 39 in . by $4^{8} \mathrm{in}$.), was a few years a in the possession of Mr. Julius Wernher.

With regard to the picture of $A$ Lady Ir: $n$ a problem of the highest artistic interest may sow be revealed. Henry Robert Morland, himse: the son of an artist, and the father of the much :- ater painter George Morland, painted a companion air of pictures which he called $A$ Lady Ironin: and A Lady Washing; both were engraved at the and were so popular that the artist frequently rel

## Mr. /. Pierpont Morgan's Pictures

then: One pair is now in the National Gallery, and seral others are known to be in existence. The ill bear a striking resemblance one to anothe: being, in fact, exact replicas down to the most minute detail. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's picture of I Lady Ironing resembles the other versions of this particular scheme so far as the dress and other details are concerned, but the model used for the head was of a totally distinct type to that which appears in the others, and the whole treatment of the picture exhibits a freedom and artistic handling beyond the powers of Henry $R$. Morland. The head of the woman in the ordinary examples is of a distinctly plebeian type, but in this exceptional example there can be no possible doubt about the sitter's aristocratic bearing - the highly refined and beautiful face is in the most distinct contrast to the bourgeoisie face of the elder Morland pictures. When this picture came into the market in 1897 it excited an unusual amount of interest, and the consensus of opinion was emphatically against
the attribution to H . Morland; half-a-dozen eminent eighteenth century artists were suggested by as many different critics as being the author of this beautiful picture, but the mystery and doubt are solved by the undeniable fact, which has been discovered since the work appeared in the sale-room, that it is the joint work of the two Morlands, Henry Robert and his son George Morland. This picture was at one time in the possession of Abraham Henry Chambers, the bond Street banker, who appears to have acquired it over a century ago, and in the possession of whose descendants or executors it remained until 1897 . Mysteries in connection with pictures have a habit of eluding the most prolonged and exhaustive attempts at solution, but here at all events is one which has been fully ex-plained-all except the identity of the lady whose portrait we see in the picture. It may, however, be stated that this portrait is said to represent one of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, but this attribution must be regarded as "not proven."


VENING, OR THE SPORTSMAN'S RETURN
BY GEORGE MORLAND


## Adam Mantelpieces and Tables

By E. Broughton

Althoush the history of the Brothers Adam and their work has been very fully dealt with in this magazine, a few words may still be said with reference to the latter, especially in the matter of mantelpiece decoration, which, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, was of varied character, yet having a certain similarity in its finer and more minute tracery. This is especially noticeable in two of these mantelpieces, namely, that which contains the animated scene of a boar hunt, and that having in the centre an urn draped with garlands of flowers, supported on
either side by cornucopias, from which, following their graceful curves, emanate sprays of leaves and berries. Nothing could be more distinctly opposite in character than these two pictures, yet we see in the surroundings of each, on the shelf above and on the leclge beneath, designs that might have been traced the one from the other. Parts of the same pattern again occur in the remaining mantelpieces, suggesting the idea that for these supplementary ornaments the Brothers Adam had a stock of conventional mouldings which they amalgamated in a variety of ways, thus

adam Chtmeeypiece at hasells hall, beds.


ADAM CHIMNEYPIECE: AT HASELLS HALL, BEDS.


[^17]producing diversity of effect in work of the same nature.

The expuisite grace of these designs testifies to a feeling akin to that which prompted Ruskin's words, "All beautiful lines are adaptations of those which are commonest in the external creation : that in proportion to the richness of their association, the resemblance to natural work, as a type amb help, must be more closely attempted, and more clearly seen : that beyond a certain point, and that a very low one, man cannot advance in the invention of beauty without directly imitating natural form. . . . The Romanespue arch is beautiful as an abstract line. Its type is always before us in that of the apparent valult of heaven, and horizon of the earth. The cylindrical pillar is always beautiful, for God has so moulded the stem of every tree that is pleasant to the eye. The pointed arch is beautiful : it is the termination of every leaf that shakes in summer wind, and its most fortunate assoc:ations are directly borrowed from the trefoiled grass of the field, or from the stars of its flowers. larther than this man's invention could not reach without frank imitation. His next step was to gather the flowers themselves, and wreathe them in his capitals." And again, "All perfectly beautiful forms must be composed of curves: since there is hardly any common natural form in which it is possible to discover a straight line." Curves are an essential feature of the Adams' decorations, showing that Kuskin's theory, propounded some hundred years after the life-work of these brothers was ended, had been already recugnized and appreciated by them.

In one particular, however, their conception of the beautiful was hardly in accord with that of the author of Seath Lamps of Architecture. Festoons of flowers were amongst their specialities, festoons such as Ruskin describes and condemns in no measured terms as being contrary to anything in nature, and which he thus derides: "I do not say that nature never uses festoons-she loves them, and uses them lavishly; and though she does so only in places of excessive luxuriance . . . yet a falling tendril or pendant might, if managed with freedom and grace, be well introduced into luxuriant decoration. . . . But what resemblance to such example can we trace in a mass of all manner of fruit and flowers, tied heavily into a long bunch, thickest in the middle, and pinned up by both ends against a dead wall?"

The description is scathing, but the reality, as it appears in the Adams' works, gives the lie to such denunciation. Without its festoons the designs of these brothers would lose much of their singular grace and charm.

On one other subject were they all agreed. Ruskin
asks, "Must not beauty then be sought for 1 the forms which we associate with our every-da: life? Yes, if you do it consistently, and in places wre it can be calmly seen; but not if you use the beautiful form only as a mask and covering of the proper conclitions and uses of things, nor if yout thrust it into the places set apart for toil." He further adds: "The question of greatest external or internal decoration depends entirely on the conditions of probable repose," and he instances the public fountain as a case in point. "For it is just there that pertaps the happiest pause takes place in the labour of the day, when the pitcher is rested on the edge of it, and the breath of the bearer is drawn deeply and the hair swept from the forehead, and the uprightness of form declining against the marble ledge, and the sound of the kind word or light laugh mixes with the trickle of the falling water heard shriller and shriller as the pitcher fills."

This, then, was the spot that Ruskin thought lit to beautify, the place of repose. Must not the same thought have occurred to the Brothers Adam when they lavished all their skill on the beautifying of mantelpieces? "For it is just there that perthaps the happiest pause takes place in the labour of the day:" There, where the confortable armechair is drawn up close to the fender, where the wearied form finds rest, where kind words and light laughter mingle with the crackling of logs upon the hearth, and the fitful firelight throws into high relief the carved work on which the eyes dwell with pleasurable content.

The mantelpieces here shown are the property of Mr. Pym, of Hasells Hall, Bedfordshire. The date of their erection cannot be traced, but it is supposed they were put into the house in 1745 , when the oflest part of it was built.

There hardly exists a house at the present day, having any pretension to taste, that has not sone bureau, some wardrobe, some sideboard, some valued piece of furniture emanating from the school of Chippendale or Sheraton. We are more than familiar with the graceful curves of dark mahogany that characterize the former, and with the infaid shell that form one of the principal decorations of the 1.tter, but with the productions of Adam we are 1 t so frequently brought into contact. This artist mar have adoned more walls and given us many more 1 autiful mantelpieces than either of his contemp aries, but in number and varicty of designs for hou hold furniture he was far out-distanced by them in Adam table, therefore, and one such as is sh in in our illustration, is worthy of more than a mere $]$ sinte glance, not only on account of its rarity, but ir its exquisite finish and artistic ornamentation.


ADAM CHIMNEYPIECE AT HASELLS HALL, BEDS.

Whe . Scanthus leaf, that leaf which in its natural form furnished to Callimachus the idea ol the Corinthian capital, was ever a favourite with Adam, who introcluced it into many of his works. We lase secn it supporting the shelf of one of its
mantelpieces much in the same manner as we have it here beneath the ledge of the table. It forms a finish to the slender legs both as a beading to the flutings and as an endings at the foot. No part of the woorl of which this table is built is allowed to




[^18]

ADAM TABLE
appear ; it is entirely painted in black and gold, which gives richness of effect without detracting from its lightness.

The shape of the table, which is emphasized in the last illustration, showing the top, is a half circle. This top is peculiar and beautiful ; it is composed of a painting under glass, in the style of Angelica

Kauffman, and is probably the work of one of her pupils, with perhaps a finishing touch from the brush of the great artist herself, the delicately executed medallions suggesting a master hand. The whole effect is wonderfully pleasing, and gives some idea of what was accomplished during the eighteenth century; that century so rich in artistic development.


TOP OF ADAM TABLE



PORTRAIT OF A LADY
From an Eightecnth Century English Pastel Drawing on Vellum


The John Samuel Bequest to the National Gallery By M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A.

Part I.

Numerically the most important bequest of Old Masters since that of Mr. Wynn Ellis in ${ }_{18} 8_{7} 6$, these twenty-nine pictures add sensibly to the importance of the Italian schools collected in the galleries of Trafalgar Square. The collection was formed by the late Mr. John Samuel, one of the leading members of the Jewish community, whose heiresses, the Misses Cohen, were the aunts of Miss Hannah de Rothschild, afterwards the wife of the Earl of Rosebery. Mr. John Samuel was a man of taste and a lover of Italian painting, of whatever school and whatever period, and his desire to collect examples of interest was to a great extent ministered to by the sympathy of his friend Sir James Hudson, of the British diplomatic service. Sir James Hudson left Brazil, where he had been Minister Plenipotentiary, in 1851 on his appointment to the Court of 'luscany. In the following year he was promoted to Sardinia, and on the formation of the various States into the kingdom of laly, and its recognition by (iriat Britain in March, 186 r , h. was transferred to the Cons.lidated Court, a post which 1 held until $186_{3}$. It was - ring his earlier sojourn on I. lian soil, presumably, that 1 favoured Mr. Samuel with 1 counsel and helped him to $f$ in the collection, the bet. 1 portion of which has now - ne into the possession of : National Gallery by the be$C_{i}$ st of his niece, the late Miss

1. cy Cohen, the survivor of

battistafiera of mantua by lorenzo costa
the two sisters. By her desire the group of pictures, selected by Sir Edward Poynter and Mr. Arthur Lucas from the whole collection, is henceforward to be known as the "John Samuel Bequest." Among them a certain number are quite first rate; others are not so important, and of these four of them bring names into the Catalogue which are new to its pages -Gennari, Zuccarelli, Fiammingo, and Marieschi: none of the first rank, yet of sufficient interest to warrant admission. The finer pictures are well enough known, for Miss Cuhen was a generous lender, and the winter exhibitions of Old Masters at the Royal Academy, the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and the early Italian Art Exhibition at the New Gallery in 1894 , have rendered them familiar to the connoisseurs and students of London.

Of the pictures of the Florentine School the double panel attributed to Botticelli is perhaps the most interesting and curious. On one side is a portrait of a girl, on the other an angel, and the frame being arranged to revolve on the top of the little column on which it is set, has rendered examination easy. These panels, measuring $23 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. by r 6 in., are painted in tempera, dry in quality, and characteristically subdued in their mat colour. 'The portrait, a bust to the right, has been supposed to represent the artist's wife, who is here shown in a pink dress with white lace trimming, a light brown cloak, and light

## The Connoisseur

brown curling hair ornamented with pearls, while round her neck hanis a pearl necklace. This picture came from the noteworthy collection of Mr. Alexander Barker, which contained several works of the master,

Reinach points out that the same head, turned $t$ the left, is to be seen in the Berlin Gallery. I ta e it that he refers to the so-called La Belle Simostth, which differs so utterly in appearance from the igly portrait with the same lame in the Pitti Palace, a pirture which Mr. Berenson attri. butes to the mysterious "Amico di sandro." It must be admitted that the person represented is probably the same, although tow features and the character of the details present marked diver gencies. As to the authenticity of that portrait I need here say nothing, but 1 would point out that the resemblance of the Portrait of a Moman in the Staedel Institute in Frankfort is much more striking, alike in general arrangement and in sentiment. There can be no doubt that the lady of the Samuel picture is she who sat for the female saint in the great altar-piece of $T h e$ Enthroned Madonna and Seints, which was painted for the Church of St. Barmaba, and is now in the Academia of Florence. Warburg, we remember, was of opinion that the Frankfort picture represented Simonetta Vespucci, and Ulmann, not without reason, considered the litti picture a portait not of Simonetta at all, as claimed, but of Clarice Orsini. As for the argument that the Berlin picture r ; resents Jucrezia 'lornatweni -that is probably base: on Vasari's error in mist: ang

PORTRAIT OF A LADY
notably the Story of Nastagio dev/i Oneste, bought by him from the Pucci family. When the Barker collection (containing the absurdly mis-named Mars and Venus now in the National Gallery) was sold in 1874, this work, which a short while before had been shown at the great Leeds Exhibition, was acquired by Mr. John Samuel for $£ 236$. The erudite M. Solomon
ct. us drawing of the lower eyelid is the same a. a the Frankfort portrait and in the Venus (to be more accurate, Alexander's bride, Roxena) in th. llars and Vemus in the National Gallery of I.ondon: and there is just the same tiny bit of the further upper eyelid showing as in the Staedel picture and in one of the graces in the Primatera.

The picture on the reverse side is also curious and characteristic. This angel with outspread wings, standing on the earth, is treated with quaintly symbolical indenuity; she holds in one hand an armillary sphere and in the other some undefined specimen of plant life jrobably an artichoke-and is surrounded by a dense screen of forest trees, as in the National Gallery Nativity.

She is just such a figure as we might expect from the man who had been reading Dante, not without difficulty, and who aspired, to the disgust of contemporaries, to be not only his illustrator but his commentator. The design of the drapery will be instantly recognised as partaking of the character of that in fudith with the lhead of Ifulufirmes or of the central ansel in The fourner of the Sin of Tobias, lish in hand, at lurin. The picture is in the spirit of the 7 riumphs in \& Ansano, Florence, perbills a first idea for The $\therefore$ iumph of Keligion, wherein armillary sphere also ap. irs, as it likewise does in
master's early fresco of St. Augustine in the 1. urch of the Ognissanti, Florence, mentioned by ari ; and it must be allowed that it would make : ood pendent and contrast to the chief figure in

Triumph of Time. Although we find here $j$ :he face of the angel just that strange and man1: d drawing of the mouth which we see in the - do.am revith Seven Angels bearing Tapers in the I. lin Museum, there is a general lack of the charact. 'stic decision, alike of design and execution, which
we expect to find in the unchallenged works of the master. For this reason I find it difficult to accept the authorship claimed for the pictures, and am constrained to set them both down to the bottegra, and not to the studio, of Botticelli, if not to the mysterious "Amico di Sandro" himself.


BHANCA CAlPLLO
ASCRIBED TO BRONZINO

Of the Bronzino I an even less convinced. It is a pretty picture of a beautiful woman, one of the several in existence representing Bianca Capello, the mistress and wile of Francisco, son of the Grand Duke Cosimo de Medici. This panel, measuring 22 inches by 18 inches, was once in Lord Farnham's collection which was dispersed by auction in Dublin in 1827 . Whether or not this is the picture which came under the hammer at Christies' in 1859 , and was purchased for only $£ 24$, I have not been able
to ascertain; but I should not be surprised to find that it is so. There is a lack of strength in the handling, of firmmess in the modelling, which seem to deny the brush of the master, who, smoothly as he finished, never failed in his grip on his subject or in his realization of solid flesh; and I hold that hung in the gallery its weakness becomes apparent and must be acknowledged as a copy, although Bronzino's artificiality in the elegance al which he aims is characteristically enough apparent. It is a half. length figure, the size of life, with a richly ornamented dress and sleeves with red stripes.

The third principal Florentine picture is one of a very different character. It is the portrait of Battista Fiera, of Mantua, painted by Lorenzo Costa doubtless after the artist had entered into the service of Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, in 500 , when he soon began to paint a long series of por traits. A hundred and fifty years later, the picture was engraved as frontispiece to a book entitled, Faptiste Fiere Mantuani Medici sua alate Clarissimi Ciena notis illustrata a Carolo Azantio Rhodigino. Patavii. Typis Sebastiani, 1649; and under the print is inscribed Baptista Fiera Mantuanus, Theologus, Medions, et Foeta. In the picture he wears
a dark purple robe and a black cap, and is p! ced against a dark background; the panel, which leasures 20 inches by $14 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, is believed $t$ be one of the few signed portraits by the paister. A work of real power, it is far superior to Ce ia's acknowledged portrait of Isabella d'Este, his patron's wife, now in Hampion Court, alike in character, vigour, and incisiveness of draughts. manship, and is equal to any head by him I know. In expression admirable, in handling masterly, and in drawing at once delicate and firm, it comes very near the front rank as a masterpiece - certainly one of the chef douvres of Loren:o Costa's career.

A portrait finer still is the presentment by
Mor.ni
of a nan commonly called $I l$ gentile Cavaliere. The duss, as is usual with the painter, is black; the camas measures 39 in . by 3 I in . It is clearly an rly work of the master, and, judged by the som hat warm hue of the flesh, it was painted whil he was still under the influence of his master Mc to. The hands and ear have all the individ lity Morelli claimed for them in the finest wor by Moroni when done from the life, and when uth to fact was the initial and overpowering aim . the painter. Here we have life itself-not life mly,
be character, expression, and the very soul of the so lier - student who stands before us. It is a picure that might almost be compared with Titian's If w with the Glore in the Lourre. The combined sultety and strength which proclaim the veracity of th: work are inadequately suggeved by the only reproduction which it has yet been possible to make of it.
By Moroni's master Bonvicino - Moretto, as we prefer to call him - are four pictures: two figures of Saints and two of Angels, which seem to be fragments of some great Annunciation. They were all in the collection of Professor Giovanni More!li ("Ivan Lermolieff") himself, who was never tired of extolling the silvery manner of the master. These paintings seem to have been painted far more under the influence of Titian than of Romanino, and there is a dignity and elevated sense of poetry in the male figures to which his pupil Moroni never attained. The sober red of the robe in the St. Jerome tells with quiet splendour against the sky, and adds solemnity to the noble figure. I would draw attention to the extraordinary resemblance between this figure and the $S t$. firame of Gaudenzio Ferrari in Sant' Alessandro della Croce at Bergamo. The man is evidently painted from the same model, arl the expression is identical ; the: head-dress is the same, and tt. drawing of the hands not tirlike. The picture was doubt1: , painted within a few years 0 :he other. In the St. Josefit $t^{\prime}$ red mantle hangs over a black (i $\cdot \mathrm{s}$, and the saint holds the flowering staff in his p id, and at once recalls, as much by the aid of $\because$ t dignity as by the broad modelling and in the 1. - of head, the Portrait of an Ecclesiastic in the $\therefore$ mich Gallery. The angels show much of the $\mathrm{g} \because$ of feeling which was so delightful a characte tic of Moretto's female figures, but divorced $\mathrm{fr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ in their surroundings their attitudes of veneration
do not sufficiently explain themselves. The one is inscribed coerorva, the other ave regina, and both are clad in a white robe with a yellow mantle, and bear a floral wreath on the head. All these pictures are of the same size, 60 inches by 2 I inches.

When we turn to the Portrait of a Lady by Paris Bordone, we have, I think, less reason for satisfaction. The owner and his advisers, I understand, were well persuaded of its genuineness and importance, but this conviction, even though it be held by so profound a critic as Mr. Berenson, I find myself unable to share. It is a graceful and stately picture, thoroughly in the manner of the master to whom it is attributed; but in its lifelessness, in the poverty of handling, to say nothing of other blemishes, it appears to me a copy, and not first-rate at that. The crimson dress and white chemise are not what Bordone would have made of them, and the red carnation near the shoulder fails to give the touch of life and colour it was designed to impart. The type, as I have said, is characteristic enough. It is that which Bordone adopted in all essential details from Titian, whose worldfamous Flora, in the Uffizi Gallery, it so closely resembles in the arrangement of head, body, and dress; although the hands and arnis differ in actual pose they are much the same in what 1 would call sentiment of arrangement. She is the type of the woman adopted by Bordone in the National Gallery Daphmis and Chloe, and we see her again in Titian's Trilefte d'une jeune Fille in the Louvre Museum, and yet again in the Vantas at Munich. One might almost ask if this ever-recurring head and shoulders did not belong to Elconora Gonzaga, 1)uchess of Urbino, whom Titian painted-the picture is now in the Pitti Palace-and whose beauty set the fashion, as it were, to the women of the srond monde of the day, and even to the ladies of the smaller world, as we see in Titian's picture,
in the Louvre, Alphonso di Ferrara and Xatura di Dionti, the hatter's daughter - head, hair, shoulders, chemise, pose, and all.

Yet, although it was 'Titian's type, it was that of bis pupit, the gentle l'aris Bordone, as well. Much the same lady ligures in his Mars, lemus, and Soce in the Jonia Pamphili Gallery. But to find the exact counterpart we need but turn to the Portrait of a Young Woman at her Toilctte in the Imperial Gallery in Vienna, the picture which was in Prague in I7 8 and came to Vienna in $\mathrm{I}_{7} 83$. Not only is the face the same, but round the upper part of the forehead, along the roots of the hair, is just such a row of pearls as we find in the John Samuel picture; but the richness and depth of colour contrast strongly with the very superficial charm of the picture which has been accepted by the National Gallery.

There are earlier examples than these of the Venetian school. The Portrait of a Man, painted on panel, 12 inches by to inches, by Antonello da Messina has been challenged, and it is conceivable that it may be by Alvise Vivarini.: There is a

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PORTRAIT OF A LADY ASCRIBED TO PARIS BORDONE


PORTRAII OF A MAN
ANTONELLO DA MESSINA
strong likeness in de ign to Giovanni Bellimes portrait of himseli in the Uffizi - in porse, dress, and relation: of the head to the canras —but it is impossible to believe that this picture is from Rellini's brush, to which some would attribute it. If we compare it closely with Antonello's Portrail of an Unknoten Mon in the Borghese Galicry at Rome (which Mr. Berenson allows to be by Antonello), we see how it agrees with it in every particular - how the peculiar drawing of the eyes is identical, the folds in the flesh of the neck, the drawing and handling of the mouth, as well as the character and simplicity in the treatment of the dress. It has not so much animation nor such subtle modelling as are lound in the Portrait of a $1 / a n$ in the Louvre ; but it must be admitted that we see the same cyes and the same mouth repeated in Chrisl at the Column in the Academia of Florence; we see the same haddress in the Portrait "f a Youns Man in Be in, the one dated 1445 : Id we recognize, too, he same pose of the $l$ d. It is a picture $x$ eh may be accepted! ud ing more searc ng study than we we had the opportun of devoting to it.
(To be iontinneai


## Heraldic Book=Collecting

In these days of heraldic controversy it is a reljef to find a point of view from which the quaint seience can be studied without the necessity of plunging into the intricacies of a wordy warfare. Such a point of view is that of the collector of books on heraldry, for to him the modern controversialists are but names, and their works mere modern things of paper and ink, while his treasures bring to him the joy that only books, be they beautiful or curiousbooks for books' sakecan bring.

Heraldry can boast of a sufficiently respectable antiquity to cover almost the whole range of English book-production. A comparatively modest collection nay comprise a fair show of manuscripts, a unique compilation or two, and a goodly number of books of the 16 th and ifth centuries sufficiently valuable, as books, to give to the collection an interest to others beside th: mere heraldic enthasiast. The range of st action may be wide o narrow according to 1t. taste of the coli. or, and may also i) :Iude topographical a l biographical b oks, of which the I a and isth centuries pr duced a large crop. I: tory may find a pl ee in such a collenion, and heraldic


BADGES OF THE DUKES OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK FROM A MS. FORMERLY IN THE POSSESSION OF JOHN FENN, COMPLLER OF THE "PASION LETIERS"
binclings have a good claim upon the connoisseur of heraldery as heraldic matter.

- Printed books of the isth century touching upon heraldry are naturally rare and valuable. Caxton himself made and published a transtation of the Ordene de Chevalerie of Hue de Tabarie, and called it The Boke of the Order of Chivairy or Kimishthote, of which the British Museum possesses the only perfect copy, nor can I call to mind the existence of more than two imperfect ones, one at the Bodleian Library and one formerly in the Spencer Collection.

The famous hoke of St. Albans, with its quaint illustrations of shields of arms, commonly spoken of as the first treatise on heraldry printed in England, is another guarry too big to be hunted by little hunters, yet a century and a quarter ago a copy, imperfect, certainly, changed hands for $£ 9$ 12s. Its price would now be reckoned in hundreds.

Strangely enough, despite the universality of heraldry in the 1 th century, purely heraldic MSS. are comparatively rare. Nicholas Lpton is perhaps the best known and most copied writer on heraldry of the Middle Ages, but the kind of MS. which is more within the reach


FIRST PAGE OF A MS. (rira 14j0) REPAIRED IN 1799 BY JOHN FENN, WITH A JAGF OF INTRODUCTORY ENPLANATION IN HIS HANDWRITING
of the average collector is that which gives a series of drawings of coats of arms, crests, and badges, with the names of the wearers attached. Such a MS. is that here illustrated, which came into my possession some years ago in the form which was given it by its former owner, John lemn, the famous compiler of the faston Letters. Let his careful handwriting tell the tale of mutilation. The neatness of the 18th century does not appeal to modern ideas, but enough still remains of the MS. to show the quaint vigour of the drawings and the sublime disregard of natural history which characterized the herald of the 15 th century. A little point that would rejoice the heart of Mr. Oswald Barron is the list of colours at the head of the page, in uncompromising English.

Such, then, was practical heraldry in the 15 th century. With the disappearance of feudality much of the real usefulness of heraldry disappeared, and it became a subject for the speculations of theorists. Witness the productions of the 16 th century, in which arms are ascribed to everybody from Adam downwards, and genealogies becone as wild as any to be found between the covers of Burke or Debrett.

The Germans were ever a heraldic race, and it is not to be wondered at that the Augsburg print of

Das Concilium zu Constants was many times reprinted. The value of the reprint is but small, but the book is interesting as an example of wood-cut illustration, and also as giving good instances of the speculative heraldry mentioned above. In the pages reproduced are "the three oldest shields in the world." Who their owners"Abaysia, Abythay, and Bananyas"-may have been, no amount of heraldic research has enabled me to say. But Julius Cessar we know, and some of us may be surprised to find that he was the bearer of three shields of arms -almost as surprised as he would have been himsisff:

This fantastic perversion of a once beautifut art into an elaborate science was no doubt aiced largely, so far as English heraldry was concerr d, by the incorporation of the College of. Am . B Richard III. Heraldry became a business, and ive more it was enwrapped in mystery and muddle. he better the living made by the heralds; and a natural consequence many worthy writers se io work to unravel the tangle, so that treatises $m$. be numbered by the score, each one making confi on worse confounded. A good specimen of the ipe: is the Accedens of Armory (8vo) of (ierara : ght. in the form of a catechism, which ran throug six editions between 1562 and 1612 . Only the fir: two

E tions are of a. walue to the colector, and o:ly if they contain the plate represconting $f / / / a s$ sup. nurting the Horld. 'l'he plate reproducad is a somewhat clumsy satire upon the inancial condition of the lleralels, and is character istic of the literary and scientific value of the book. But the book



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TWO PACES FROM " DAS CONCILIUM ZU CONSTANTZ" (CONSTANCE) HEINRICH STEINER, AUGSBURG, $1: 36$ THE THREE FIRST COATS OF ARMS 1S THE WORID AND THE IMPFRIAL AND PRIVATE ARMS OF JCOIICS CASSK
space is limited, for folio after folio puors forth from the untiring heralds of the times. The pens ol Brooke and Camden wage war against unc another, and in igid the star of (;uillim rises on the horizon of heralelrs. Of Guillim it is only necessary to saly that the Gthedition (fol.) is the leest, published in the midelle of the century after the author"s "floruit,"and that its price varies from 3 os, to 8 gns. accorling to condition. 'I he first edition, fto, igit, is also worth having if in good condition. Nocollectionol heraklic bookscancallitself respectable without at least one coopy of Guillim.

Hy the middle of the seventeenth century heraldry had become what lor. Johnson was to call it-the seience of fools-and longwinded ones at that. Bright among many names of no account shines that of llugelale, conscientious herald and painstaking antiquary, whose works will always fetch their price from the intrimsic worth of their matter.

In the compass of x short an artiele it is impossible to review the whole range of heralalic literature. (of prices, suffice it to sity that the igth century has little to offer the collector of moderate means save a few MSS. which he may


[^20]pick up cheap by some rare accident-that in the 16th century there are few heraldic books for which he should give more than a five pound note, unless for exceptionally fine copies.

The ifth century books on heraldry are notable rather for their size than for the worth of their contents, but good tall copies of heraldic works of the earlier half of the century are generally worth good money.

In the i8th century prices rule fairly high for the works of Edmondson, llallaway, Noble, and the Scotch writers, Nisbet and Fraser, though no eighteenth century book on heraldry should cost more than $f i 5$, unless we inclucle such books as Gough's . Sepulchral Monuments, which may cost as much as $£ 30$, though I have known a perlect and clean coply fall to the hammer for for 15\% at the end of a long sale.

Of the roth century it need only be said that the Gothic revival produced a crop of heraldic handbooks, most of which are now worthless, both to collector and student, though a few published by

Pickering maintain their moderate value. As examples, Montagu's Heraldry and Moule's Heraldry of Fösh are the two best illustrated heraldic works of the early nineteenth century, their clean and vigoroms wood blocks being admirably adapted to the subject.
linally, for linglish heraldry, this same Thomas Moule provided the collector in 1822 with a splembid bibliography of heraldry, Bibliotheca Heraldia, thim which I know no better guide to the collector of heraldic books, though of necessity, with regard to prices, it is out of date. And the new enthusiasm on the subject of heraldry, which in this 2oth cintury has called forth some of the finest antiquarian ancl artistic treatises which have ever been prodiced, may well call into being many collectors of the ofr r books upon an old art and science which bids ir once more to take a serious place in modern With a certain faculty for bargaining and a pre enthusiasm, a man may go far and gain maty be at a comparatively small outlay, with the plea it consciousness that he is not merely piling rubi h upon his shelves.

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LIBATION CUP IN TBRII.I.ANT MOTTLED GREEN
COPlO1 FROM AN ANCIENT BRONZE
MING HEIGHT 3: INCHES



## Some Old Ming Porcelains

Ir is a curious fact, when writing or speaking of the works of the old Chinese Potter, that we find ourselves obliged to use lrench names and terms if we would be anderstood; and no collector, however learned, seems to have made an attempt to use the proper Chinese names when speaking of specimens in his collection.

Of the old Sung and Ming porcelains which sursive, the greater proportion belong to a class which is known as Celadon. The name is used to describe both a class and a special colour, namely, the large and varied class of single glaze decoration, and that particular sea-green colour which becameso fashionable in France during theseventeenth century. The nam: Céladon w:- first brought to no ere in Honor d'Urfés far: us novel thi Astrée. 11 :n this br was dram ised, his h. Céladon, a, ared upon th. slage entir clad in se: een, and, al. ut the san lime, the


No. I.-chladon "poison plate," with designs moulded in relief diam. 20 ins. Early ming from the hon. mrs. c. molyneux's collection

## By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson

Chinese porcelain Lung-Chuang lao made its first appearance in large quantities in France, when, owing to its grey-green colour, the name Celadon was at once applied to it. The colour was produced by the introduction of a small quantity of protoxide of iron into the glaze. During the Sung dynasty it was made at Loung-Chuan, in the province of Che Kiang, but some time during the Ming dynasty the kilns were removed to Chu-Chou $\Gamma$, that town being nearer the coast, and more comvenient for exportation. Later on, this ware was also macle at the Imperial factory at King-tê-Chèn as well as at Chu-Chou Fu, but, under the present dynasty, it has only been produced at King. tê-Chên.

The early Sung Céladon, however, would seem to be only a copy of the celebrated Martabanni ware, so much prized in early Saracen times; indeed, it is more than probable that it was largely made and exported during the Tang dynasty (A.D. 6is907), owing its origin to an
attempt to copy the much prized green pacle. It is said that a piece of Martabáni ware was estermed in proportion to its.resemblance to jack, and the body was so extremely hard that it gave out "a plaintive note like a cup of jade" when struck. The name Martabini was derived from Martabán, one of the States of ancient Siam. This has led to a theory that Celadon is not Chinese in origin, but ancient Mohammedan, and Chinese historians disprove this by mentioning the long sea voyages undertaken by the Chinese, and the fact that they employed fleets of junks in the ninth century to trade in the Persian Gulf, and as far as 7anzibarwhere, in recent times, fragments of Céladon have been unearthedadds weight to their testimons: Mention is also made that "green porcelain" was carried by the junks.

Marco Polo, writing in the thirteenth century of the wonders and beauties of the Court of Kublai Khan, also speaks of this green porcelain, and, in the reigns of Yung-lo and Hsüan.Tè, we find the Chinese trading in "green"


No. III.-orange yellow circular tile, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diam. FROM THE TOMB OF THE FIRST MING EMPEROR, WHO WAS HURIED AT NANKIN
porcelain in In ia, Ceylon, and the Red Sea as far as Jedda. Later in, this ware came to our country thropigh the Portuguese, who traded in the $\mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{r}$. sian Gult.

Nos. i. and ii. show specimens of large Céladon plates or dislus which have a very interesting history. They were found in Agra, India, and were said to have been taken with six others at the sack of Oude as loot from the palare, with the legend attached that if poisoned food were offered upon them they would fly to pieces. It is very interesting to find that a myth, which in ancicint times brought this green porcelain into such high repute, should have survived to our day. A traveller in Persia, in $16_{72}$, uses these words when describing the Royal Palace: "Everything inthe King's l'alace is of gold or porcelain. There is a kind of green porcelail,, $o$ precious that ane dish alon: is worth 500 crowns. They say that , his porcelain det ts poison by ch. ing colour. :tt that is a f : e . This price a es from its br and the delica of itsmaterials," ch render it $t$ ins. parent, the gh above two ct uns in thickness.

The earliest known specimen of Celadon in Europe is ie cup at New College, Oxford, given to the co se by Archbishop Warhain ( $1504-\mathrm{T} 53^{2}$ ), and known as his cup. It is of a pale seagreen colour, ann! is heavily mounted in sixteenth century silver. No doubt also the "cup of grene pursselyne," given by Mr. Robert Cecil on New Year's Day, 155\%, to Quece Elizabeth, was of Céladon.
Gases and large dishes of this ware are now the principal pieces which are to be found in collections, and the tradition attached to the latter makes then perlaps the more valuable possession. Some of these are of great antiquity, and no doubt owe their preservation in a measure to their extreme thickness, the
or Yuan times, and the back of this piece is shown in order that the red ring may be seen. This ring is always in evidence.on a genuine piece of ohl Celadon, but is never found on the Celadons of the Ch'ing dynasty, and may therefore be looked upon as a sure test of age, though it need hardly be said that the forger has tried to imitate it with his brush. The ring is really the unglazed surface where the picce has reste! in the kiln, and the older specimens have a kind of double, or outer and inner ring, as seen in the illustration. It was a peculiarity of the Ming boaly of the coarser porcelains, and one which lasted through the dynasty, that it turned red in the firing. The larger plate is quite one of the finest examples of

mirks of age and wear being much in evidence on th. surface of the glize.

The potter brothers Chang, who lived during the tw. lith century, and worked at Lang-Chuan, made the of the plates illustrated dates back to Sung
the "poison" plate in existence, both in its brilliant colour and its elaborate decoration, the moulded conventional flower pattern round the rim being repeated at the back. Though not so old as its companion, it is of undoubted early Ming origin.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries much of the Celadon exported to Europe was mounted in metal in France, especially in the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., to suit the sumptuous taste of the times. The metal was generally gilded bronze. Specimens mounted by the celebrated Gouthière were much sought after, owing to their fine workmanship. These mounts added much to the delicate colouring of the porcelain, and the fact that so much care and expense were expended on it is an eloquent testimony to the admiration and appreciation which this porcelain then excited.

Our colour plate represents a massive early Ming
vase of fine colouring and design, of baluster shape, heavily moulded and pietced. The colours are a rich green and orange yellow, with slight touches of brown and cream. Round the base are cloud and Jooe head designs in yellow or green, and the body is composed of large yellow conventional flowers on green foliage, and five-clawed Imperial dragons. The veinings of flowers and foliage are deeply engraved, and the scales of the dragons are in heavy high relief. Unlike the massive Ming biscuit of the period, all parts of this vase are glazed,

Muscum, and the yellow ones are of precisely the same shade as that of the vase.

Our colour plate shows a bowl of Ming porceiain of the Chia-Ch'ing period ( 1522.66 ). It is of a rich deep green with the wave pattern in biack circles. In the centre inside is a dragon, and the schene of decoration comprises Kylins, horses, a hare, and prunus blossoms. I lhis is a specimen of the "three colour" decoration, the ground bing deep green, upon which the designs are fainted in yellow, mauvy brown, and a paler shade of green,


No. V.-palr of kylin taper stands, in green, macyy brown and yellow
height, $7 \downarrow$ ins.
and it must have been made for purely ornamental purposes, as it has no inner lining, such as may generally be found in the pierced wares of the Chinese.

A very interesting feature of this specimen is that the dragons are exactly similar in design and moulding to those found on tiles taken from the tomb at Nankin erected for the first Ming emperor, and there is little doubt that this piece dates back to that time.

No. iii. is a fragment of a circular tile taken from the tomb of the first Ming emperor, who was buried at Nankin at the end of the fourteenth century, the other emperors being buried at Pekin. This tomb was destroyed during the Tai-ping rebellion. The tile is of orange yellow, with five-clawed Imperial dragon in relief.

Some of these tiles can be seen in the British
the whole lightened up by a sprinkling of white prunus blossoms and the white crests of the waves. This style of decoration was much used in the K'ang. hsi period, but the older pieces can always be detected by the deep shade of the colours used and their more unfinished appearance; also during e $e$ K'ang-hsi period the peculiar shade of pale green is not used in association with this form of decoratio.

On the same plate is a very graceful little Lib: cup of a brilliant mottled green. It is no don copy of an early bronze both as regards shape ad the style of ornamentation, which takes the form centre band carved in relief. The design is an ela ration of the Swastika symbol, and in the indented $\mid$ ' is , some of which are unglazed, the red paste : 1 ws through. This can be seen again at the ends o: the

## Some Old Ming Porcelains

fee:. .hich are unglazed, testifying to its Ming origin. Une peculiarity of this kind of Libation cup was the prew nee of only one handle, a peculiarity which is notived also in the earlier bronze cups of the same form, which are always found to have a handle at one side only, as in the speecimen illustrated.

Tlese small sacrificial cups which we so highly prize are generally copies of ancient bronze vessels, and an old Chinese writer of the sixteenth century, whose manuseript has been translated by Dr. Bushell, sars: "In the present day porcelain is much used instead of gold and copper. The Altars are not so lusuriously furnished, but the people are benefitted, and consequently it ought not to be lightly esteemed."

A form used from very early times for Libation cups was that of a duck upon water. The same writer, Hsiang Yuan P'ien, also explains this. Hesay's: "The duck floats gracefully upon the waves, and men of old mate wine jars in its form, as a symbol that we ought to swim on the surface, and not be drowned in wine like the drunkard."

No. iv. is a most quaint Ming tea-pot in the form of a fabulous lion with brocaded ball. The body of the lion and spout are green; the tail, brocacted ball, a few touches on the face and the knob of the cover are orange yellow; the cheeks are blue, and the ears, nose, mouth and centres of the eyes are red.

No. v. shows a pair of very fine by yin taper stands in the "three colours"--green, manvy brown, and yellow. The male has a perforated ball and the female a cub.

No. vi. illustrates another hind of decoration employed during the Ming dynasty: This is a piece of splashed ware in the form of a tree trunk, with branches, blossoms, and a bird in full relief-a style of ornament which is interesting and unusual, for in this kind of ware the potter generally relied on the colour or variegation of the coloured glaze as sufficient decoration, unless a clump of fungus were chosen, when the whole would be moulded in exact imitation of Nature.
(To be continued.)


No. VI.-brush holder in splashed ware movlded in relief
HEIGHT, 6 in.

" As the doulb'e stars, though sumderet far. Seem to the naked eye a single star, So facts of history, at a distance seen. Into one common point of light convene." Longfelidow.

Ir is with the latuble endeavour to consene: certain interesting facts of distant history into one present and common point, that the quiet old town of Bury St. Edmunds will this year be prominently before the public notice. And this by reaton of its coming magnificent pageant in July next.
lt is by no means surprising to find how popular these historic displays have recently become, and this is clue in a great measure to the capable head of their originator and director, Mr. Louis Parker. These pageants, moreover, are not only intensely interesting and artistic spectacles, but thes are also deeply instructive. One can only devoutly hope that they will not become overclone, and that nothing may ever arise to make them otherwise than popular and impressive. This, of course, to a great extent, depends upon whose shoulders the task falls of carrying through the great and difficult work. And it is indeed no child's play. It is safe, I think, to forecast that the Bury pageant will


ARROW HEAD FOUND IN THE TREE TO WHICH KING EDMUND WAS BOUND AND SHOT BY ARROWS
be a complete success, not only on accoumt of the site selecterl for the great display, but also on accomet of the interesting subjects to be emacted. Then, too, the committee who have worked and are workings so inclefatigably in getting out the details of the costumes, and the endless anxious matters of detail in connetion with so great an undertaking, are ladies and gentlemen of position, taste, and experience. They have spared no pains, labour, or expense to themsclves in striving to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the costumes worn in those early days. And lastly, there has been the guding and directing hand of Mr. Louis Parker over all. His clever practiset eye and master mind should alone ensure the suceess of Bury's Pageant, such as were the Sherborne and Warwick lageants, which he carried through to so brilliant an issue.

Caking these factors together, an well as the fact that about 2,000 ladies and sentlemen, peets, rlergymen, coumty gentiemen, hasiness men, trulus. men, mechatics, ancl artisans a : all cheerfully rul ins woulderstog her for the nom irrespective of ass, politics, re ligion, asat: - in the scenes, , wis the kecmer .nnd earnestness the inhabitan in their inten: nto maketheiry cant


PORTION OF JAMES II.'S CHARTER OF INCORIORATION
a memorable one. I can only outline briefly the form the disphay will take, but I would urge all those who int ind lowing present first to study their Shakespeare, as it will add greatly to the interest when the stemes come to be enacted. And having read the story of Edmuni, and afterwards seeing it gradually unfold before their eyes at the pageant, it is scarcely possible the sethe will ever fade from memory. Rather will it be something to think of again and yet again, something in years to come to hand down to those whe are to follow. But to my mind the crowning
point of all is to realise that everything we shall see before us at the pageant will be periormed, not by paid professional actors, but by simple amateursordinary men and women, youths and maidens; while every dress, every single ancessory, will be made in Bury by Bury inhabitants themselves: Surely this is a great feature, a praiseworthy achieve ment

As showing the great mterest that has been aroused in the event, it is interesting to mote that the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayors of Bury, Aldeburgh,


[^21]
## The Connoisseur

Beccles, Cambridge. Chelmsforch. Col chester, Leve, Har wich, Huntingdon, Ipswich, K ing's L. y 1 n 11 , Lowestoft, Maldon, Norwich, Peterborough, Saffor Walden, Southend-on-Sea, Southwold, St. Ives, Sudbury, Thetford, Wisbech, and Yarmouth, will attend the pageant in state, and march in procession to the ground. Dressed in their robes of office, and with their maces and insignia placed before them when in their seats, it will be a unique sight. l'or six days the pageant lasts, and at each display some 4,000 people can be seated comfortably and under cover, sheltered from blazing sun, wind, or rain.

It is, therefore, quite advisable for all desiring entrance to secure their seats well in advance, as I predict a great attendance. The story of the life and martyrdom of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, is well told in a booklet published at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}$ swich by S. H. Cowell, which is worth reading. It is from the pages of this little book I give the outline of the tragic story. Edmund was the son of a Saxon king


- HOXNE PRIORY DOORWAY, WITH CARVED FIGURES, ONE OF WhICH REPRESENTS KING EDMUND
or 1 ince, and was bornat Norem. bergh in saxony in 841. Offa, King of the East Angles, having no heir, ear. nestly recommends Edimunal, the son
of his
kinsman
Alkmund. as his successor to the throne. Edmund was then but fifteen years old. A nobleman of great wisdom was thereupon appointed as his guardian, and with him together with twenty Saxon knights, and many of Offa's nobles, the young prince took leave of his parents and sailed for England. Arriving at a spot now known as Hunstantom, he fell on his kinees on the sands and returned thanks to God for past mercies and prayed for future protection. It is sail that ever afterwards several springs of fresh watcr flowed from the dry: and sandy soil where he prayed.

Landing on ( 1 int mas Day, 855 , h at once went into - ire ment and occupi: his time learning by art the whole of the :wo of Psalms. The 1 owing Christmas 1, he was crowned ki at Bures by b hop Humbert. For teen years peace and guiet
foll sed, Edm،.. d being gr: ty beloved for hiis gentlenew and piety. Howiever, since the year 800 the lanes had been a source of continual trouble, invadinss our coasts, plundering and destroying our towns. A certain Danish chicf, Lothbroc, while out hawking one day had his falcon washed


BRIDGE AT HOXNE UNDER WHICH KING EDMUND HID (REBUILT)
killed his guest. The sons of the Danish Prince determined on immediate vengeance, and set sail with 20,000 men for East Anglia. They landed in the North of England in 869 , and in the spring of 870 reached East Anglia. Hating the Christian religion and burning to avenge their chief, they destroyed ruthlessly everything that came in their way, murdering all they met of both sexes.

Inguar and Ubba, the chiefs of the Danish army, met King Edmund's army at Thetforcl, where a tremendous fight took place, the victory being undecided. Fidmund being unwilling to sacrifice more of his followers, retired to Hoxne, near to Eye. Here he received an embassy from Inguar threatening to destroy his life and take his kingdom unless he would yield and renounce his religion. Bishop Humbert, the king's adviser, urged him to comply with the demand rather than lose his life. But Edmund refused, and sent back word-"You shall neither intimidate me with threats nor decoy me with flattering allurements. Yiou will find me unarmed, restrained by the faith of Christ; for me to die is glory, to live would be contumacious bondage.

Never for the love of temporal life will I submit to a pasan leader, jreferring rather to be a standard-bearer in the pavilions ol the King Etermal." The Danish leaders were furious at this, and marched at once to Hoxne. It is said thit at this village Edmund concealed himself under the arch of a bridge over the Goldbrook stream, so named from the gilt spurs be wore, which proved the means of discovering his retreat. A newly married couple returning home in the evening, and seeing by


MACES OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Thus he died on Now nber $20 t h, 87 \therefore$, in the tw:nty ninth ycar of his age.

The field in which th. tree stcod to which he was bround is close to the road passing through the village of Hoxne, and on the land belonging to the Manor House farmthe property of the Dowager Lady Bateman -which was once a smatler priory. fior century upon centary this tree stood, till at length it fell apart through old age. It was then that an arrow haad was discowered firmly lodined in the stout cak
moonlight the reflection of the $k$ king's spurs in the water, betrayed him to the banes.

Indignant at their treachery, Edmund is said to have pronounced a curse upon every couple who should afterwards pass over this bridge on the day of their marriage. T'ill-quite recently'wedding parties made a point of avoiding the bridge, and went a long way round in order to keep clear of the curse. The lanes having seized Edmund, who still refused to comply with their terms, he was bound to a tree and beaten with short bats. Then to exercise their skill, he was shot at by the Danish archers till his body was completely covered with arrows. Finally Inguar ordered his head to be cut off, and it was thrown into the tangled bushes.


William camden's seal
AT FOOT OF GRANT OF ARMS
just at the height of a man. This was carefully cut out, and is now in the possession of the lhowager Lady Bateman at Brome Hall. It is supposed that this iron arrow head was one of those which picred Edmund's body. When the tree fell the late (i, i:ral Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., the owner of the land erected a large stone cross wher the tree had been; but one day it was demolished by a flash of ligh ing, and only a pile of stones now : arks the historic spot in the centre if a ploughed field. It is satisfact : to know that his niece and heiress. ady Bateman, is about to re-erect th ross on the same spot on her properi

When the Danish Army h te:t Hoxne, the King's friends $w$. $t$ to search for Edmund's body', but was
in for forty dars at r his death the: his head wats mand. Some of tio. swarchers being separated from their combanions in the thin' wood, eried out "Where are !ou?" "Here, licre, here," answered a voice from a thicket, and on lookins under it, they discovered the head of the Kins between the paws of a large grey woll, which was apparently guarding it, but rave it quictly up to the astonished people. The head was placed with the body in a grave dus near the spot, over which was built a rough wooden chapel. Here it lay for thirty three years, and in 903 it was removed to Bury. In the year 1010 the l Janes again invaded England, and the monks of Bury, being learful lest their sacred charge should suffer insult and injury, removed the body to a church in London, where it remained for three years. When peace reigned once more, it was brought back to Bury St. Edmunds. The site of the coming pageant will be in the grounds of the Abbey, sacred to the memory of Sisint Edmund, King and Martyr, and hallowed by centuries of traditions and veneration. The ground


MONTEITH, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS
comprises what was the Cellarer's Vard, Abbot's crarden, Infirmary Cloisters, I'rior's House, and part of the site of the ancient koumd Chapel where st. Edmund's body rested until rog5. A more appropriate spot for the holdins of the pageant could not possibly have been selioted. Amongst the seren episodes in the. pageant is onc commemorative of Mary Cudor, present at St. Mathew's loair, where she was entertained with dances and madrigals. Mary Tudor wats buried within the Monastery, and at the Dissolation her remains were discovered and reinterred in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds. In 1887 the late Queen Victoria caused a stained-glass window to be placed in St. Mary's Church to the memory of Mary Tudor. The Pageant ground is not many yards from the site of the High Altar where the assembled Barons swore that they would compel King John to carry out the conditions of Magna Charta, if necessary at the sworl's point.

It is also interesting to know that the motto of this ancient town, the capital of West Suffolk-"Sacrarium


QUEEN ANNE TANKIRDS, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF BCRY ST. EDMUNDS

Resis Cumbula Jugis," meaning "The Shrine of the King, 'The Cradle of the Law "-is a particubarly apt one. The first portion of it refers to the magnifirent Abbey, raised as a shrine to the king and martyr. Of this, Leland, the antiguarian royal, temp.
Henry Vlll., who salw the Abbey in all its glory, writes: "A monastery more noble, whether one considers the endowments, larqeness, or unparalleled magnificence, the sun never saw. One might think the monastery alone a city ; it has three grand gates for entrances, some whereof are brass, many towers, high walls, and a charch, than which nothing can be more magniffeent ; as appendages to which there are three more of admirable beauty and workmanship in the same churchyard, St. Mary's, St. James', and St. Margaret's." But as regards the second portion of the motto, "Cunabula Iegis," the meaning of this, I think, is not generally understood. Bury St. Edmunds was undoubtedly the birthplace of England's justice and liberty. T'o the lovers of liberty and freedom, as most peoples maturally are, this will strongly appeal the world over, and the site of the High Altar of the Abbey should be the Mecca of much devout pilgrimage. Here will be seen an inscription setting forth that-

## NEAK THIS SPOT

On the 20 T Il of Novembek, A.d. 1215 , Candinal. Langron and the Barons swore at St. EDmusb's altak that they would obrain foom KiNG JOIIN the
katification of magia Charta.
"Where the rude buttress totters to its fall, And Ivy mantles o'er the crumbling wall; Where e'en the skilful eye can scarcely trace The once High aldar's lowly resting-placeLet pariotic fancy muse awhile
Amid the ruins of this ancient pile-
Six weary centurics have passell away; Palace and Albey moukder in decay -
Cold Death enshrouts the leamed and the lrave-
Langton - Fitz-Waiter -- slumber in the grave.
But still we read in deathless records how
The high-soul'd Priest confirmed the l3arons' vow;
And Freenom, unforgetful still recites, This second birthplace of our Native Rigurs."
J. W. Dovalusox, scripsit. l. Musketr, posail, 1847.


SWORD OF STATE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS

The olil Saxom nan! of the town was Beode insworth, and in the torth century Berlericesw rth and bedrickesurthe are some of the forms adopied. When the Bencdictines were at the height of their power and prosperity here, the name of the own was St. Edmunal's Bury - changed, alas: atout the beginning of the last century to Bury St. Edmumd.

Sigebercht, King of the East Angles, is sain to have fomnded here, about the year 635, a monastit establishment to the homour of the Blessed Virgin, but the town only received its great reputation and wealth after its reception of the body of King Edmund.

The story of the martyrdom is freguently rejresented in carving and stained glass in East Anglian churches, and it is commemorated in the Arms granted to the Borough in i 606, namely, "Azure three crowns or, each crown transfixed with two arrows saltire wise argent ; the crest a wolf proper seiamt, holding a King's head couped proper, crowned or." An illustration of the original grant, signed by William Camden, Clarencenx King of Arms, is here shown. These Arms are also borne upon the silk bamer used on ceremonial occasions.

The fame of the miracles said to be wrought by "the precious undefiled incorrupted body of the most glorious king and martyr," brought from the faithful such rich gifts of lands and money that during the succeeding centuries the $A b b e y$ prospered exceedingly. In 1095 the borly was translated to the great church of st. Edmund, of which the existing ruin of the western front tell something of its past magnificence. lirom west to , ast the length was about 500 feet, ainl many were the altars and precious $r,{ }^{\circ}$, within its walls. From the time of K : Canute Royal personages frequelily: visited the martyr's shrine, and in 124 the town welcomed with enthusia ic loyalty King Edward VII, and ? :l Alexandra.

Where are all the costly offerings 1 de by kings, queens, and nobles? : .pt away, alas! at the Dissolution, net to be gathered together again. It is $1 \mathrm{irt}-$ rending to read of the golden crosse and

1. precious jewels which have disappeared, which ; liberality of the devotees lavished upon the restingprace of the renerated salint, or of the shrine itself, - wered with silvergilt pates, which the commissioners "purted "very comberous to deface."

When in $190+$ excavations brought to light the -ketetons of five of the Dboots (including Carlye's horo, Dbbot Samps(m), each in his -tone colfin within the Chapter House, it was found that the waibs had at some unknown period been rifleal, vestments and uresiastical insignia stolen, and even the marble slabs carried away. A number of finely carved, gikled and coloured fragments in marble and stone (now preserved in the Borough Muscum) testified to the former glorious adorning of the noble building.
liut, it may reasonably be askect, if the Abbey be rumed, and its priceless treasures swaterecl, what is there left to interest the antiquarian or the ordinary visitor? Fortunately that questiom can be satisfactorily answered, thengh the exigencies o' prace forbid giving the re than a brief note of some of the chief attractions. $I$ ore is the Abbey Gateway (finished about 1347 at $r$ the destruction by the townspeople of the former \&. :way in 1327). This is a beautiful specimen of t! Decorated style, and contains some exquisite ti ery. There is the twelfth century Norman Tower, s- are and massive-as fine, perhaps, as any of its !) Fox in Europe. There are the two churches, on E: if of which a volume might be, and indeed has 1. n, written, with a wealth of ancient monuments a) interesting architectural features. There is the breful Abbot's Bridge with its curious pierced b:aresses. There are the remains of the Abbot's
partour and other monastic buidings. There is Moyses Hall, supposed to be a Jewish dwellinghouse erected early in the twelfth century, and as such an almost unique example of the domestic architecture of that period. It is now used as the borough musemm, and contains a large collection of local anticfuities, many of which have been at various times dus up on the site of the Abber. There is the ancient Guildhall with an early English arch behind the porch, lemp. Henry VIl. Over the line open fireplace is a panelled portrait of Jankinn Smyth, a great benefactor to the town. On the walls hang a number of portraits, including one by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Admiral Hervey, M.P. for the borough, afterwards thirel Earl of Bristol, who died jn 1779 . In the Court Room is a portrait of James I. put up here in i6i6, and over the door are the arms of Charles I.

Besides these stately buildings there is much of interest in the oll oak carving and the fragments of Noman stone-work to be found by those who have the opportunity of poking about amongst the quaint old houses. The groined cellars, especially those belonging to the Angel Hotel, are worthy of note, and it is easy to imagine that the tales of subterranean passages branching in various directions from the Abbey may have some foundation in fact. Through such a passage a certain lady with a not over pleasant past is sapposed on one particular night in the year to visit the spot where she committed murder. Bury in olden days was a veritable centre of legend, and even now another lady clad in white satin (antecedents unknown) is spoken of as haunting the remains of a friary on the borders of the town. The " mermaids"
pits " recall even earlier beliets in the supernatural, and the ruins of St. Saviour's Hospital, where, in i446, Humphrey. "the good" Duke of Gloucester, was found dead and supposed to have been murdered, are generally: supposed to bave all occasional ghostly visitant.

Amongst the many treasures of the Abbey; scattered at the bissolution, were the contents of the libary. ir. Montague James in his admirable work on the Abbey has printed a list of some hundreds which he has been able to identify in public libraries or private collections. Amongst these is a beautifully!illuminated folio pisilter of the fourteenth century-a really fine

This, however, refers to the stems only, as the a per part is evidently original, though a Corporation minute of 1660 shows that money was due for alteration of the two maces, and apparently the debt remained till 1668 , when the sum of $\mathcal{E} 54$ was ordered to be paid. One mace bears the gollsmith: initials K. C., but no date letter; the other mace has no mark. The initials R.C. represent an un. identilied gollsmith who worked in che e.rrly part of the reign of Charles $I$.

The Mayor's chain is 5 feet in lengeth, and weighs ${ }^{5} 5 \mathrm{oz}, 6$ divts. It has 17 small medallions, and


MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE
work of art, now preserved at the Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. in 1550. There are also three MSS. now in Sit. James's Library at Bury.

Turning to the present municipal regalia, the two silver gilt maces are $36 \frac{!}{2}$ inches long, the stems bearing a foliated pattern in repoussé work. The heads of these maces are about 5 inches in diameter and 6.!2 inches in depth, the circular cup-shaped top being surmounted by a crown, in which the arches support an orb and cruss. Between the arches, on the circlet, are alternate fleurs-de-lis and crosses. On the surface of the head are the Arms of Charles II., and the rose, thistle, harp, and crowned fleur-de-lis reponssé, each between the letters C. R. Four demifemale figures are abo represented. On each mace is the inscription, "New cast in $\mathbf{1 7 2 9}, 11$ "' Allen, Ald"."
one large one bearing St. Edmund's crowned head. Suspended is a gold oval medal bearing on one side the bust of William $\mathbb{N O}^{\circ}$. (substituted in 1836 ior that of James I.), and on the other the binow h Arms. The chain was presented by James (a): Esq., in 1705 .

The swerd of state has a double edged black. . it 3 feet long. The handle is of silvergilt, on k side in relief a seated figure of Justice with ... rd and scales, on the other a seated figure sai in represent law, holding a scroll. The hilt, 13 ir res across, is finished at the ends with lions in ds. There is no goldsmith's mark or date-letter. the upper part of the blade is ornamented with Arat) fue gilding. The scabbard is of crimson velus the chape of silver-gilt bearing on each sicle the i yal

## Bury St. Edmumds

$\therefore$ ns. Three silver-gilt mounts bear the crown and $t$ : Arms of the Borough. This sword was presented tw ithe Corporation by Sir Thos. Hervey, Kt., in 1684. The Monteith or punch bow is of silver, 15 inches in cliameter, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and bears the Borough . Tins. It has the characteristic moveable rim, ornamented with escallops, and large rings hanging from limis' mouths. The date is 1710 , and it was presented by Lady Hervey, wife of the Rt. Hon. Lord John Hervey. Two plain silver tankards, with covers, are of the date 168 r . On one side of each are the

And now for the moment I bid all reamir to the quaint old town with all its historical associations, and all the glamour which Dickens shed over it when he made Pickwick and sam Weller live and love in its midst-live at the "Angel Hotel," love at the girls' school. Let no one fear dulness if he comes to bury for the pageant week, as he will find a wealth of varied interest in the buildings, churches, Museum, and excellent shops of the town. Every inch of ground here teems with history, and of the most absorbing nature; in fact few towns can surpass Bury in this respect.


MAYOR'S OFEICERS' STAVES

1) rough Arms, on the other sile the arms of the I: reey family.
Tiwo beadles' staves, 7 feet long, are surmounted by $\therefore$ - medallions, having on one side a bust of Queen $\therefore$ me, and on the other the Royal Arms. On the s. mo of each the Borough Arms are painted. They $v$ re presented by Tho. Brydon in 1710 . There are a , four silver badges worn by the sergeants-at-mace I the criers.
In unustal form of Corporation property is shown i. sur illustration of two "silver tickets," giving to the $\therefore$ ferman of the Borough the right of free admission ${ }^{t}$. the theatre. These discs are now preserved in the A Iseum, having lately been changed for shares in the nis xly.formed theatre company.
1)r. Johnson once remarked, " We must consider how very little history there is-I mean real authentic history. That certain kings reigned, and certain battles were fought, we can depend upon as true ; but all the colouring, all the philosophy of history, is conjecture."

Happily there is no conjecture as to the authenticity of Bury's history, and the pageant will give just that touch of colour which is all that is now required to convene into one present and near point, and so bring home to the the never-to-be-forgotten martyrdom of a saintly king.

[^22]Lydodate.


## Club Pole Heads in Somerset

Is former days, that is, up till about five and twenty or thirty years ago, there was in almost every village or parish in the West of England a benefit society or club supported by subscriptions of the villagers, supplemented by contributions from the more wealthy inhabitants of the neighbourhood. These clubs were excellent institutions in their way, giving sick pay to those incapacitated from work and defraying the funeral expenses of those who died.

Each club had jts headquarters usually at the village inn or public-house, and often took its name from the sign-board of the inn. The landlord gave the use of the inn parlour for the business meetings of the club, which was no doult a benefit society for him from the pints of cider or beer which were consumed on these occasions, as well as from the annual dinner or supper which took place when the annual club " (ireat bay" was held.
some of these clubs were "Walking Clubs "—that is, on the Great lay aforesaid they walked dressed in their best in procession to the village church, where a special service was held, and carrying banners and poles or wands with brass ornaments indicating the name of the club afterwards walked round about the parish, to the houses of the neighbouring squires and farmers, where they were hospitably entertained and drank unlimited cider to the health and happiness of their patrons.

This custom of the "Brass Pole Head" was, I believe, peculiar to the county of Somerset alone, and to al few parishes bordering on it in the immediately adjoining counties of Wevon and Dorset, and it is with these only that I propose to deal in this article.

I nyself thirty years ago was a subscriber to the club of a neighbouring village, and I can well remember their visits to my house when the customary convivial ceremony took place, and perhaps the good

## By Sir S. Ponsonby Fane

heath I bave since enjoyed may be attributable to the hearty good wishes lavished upon me on these occasions.

Barnes, the Dorset poet, describes the "Walk" alluded to in one of his charming poems of rural life in the borset dialect on scenes in old times. A young lady spectator of the procession is speak ing and describing her experience. I have extracted a few lines which tell the tale :-

The brass head to the pole is not mentione these lines, but I have no doubt in other respec it is a faithful picture of the "(ireat 1)ay" walk of ail te



- :b walks of those days, at which it woukd appear 1 ot the proceedings were now entirely of an orderly. aial business character.

In some villages there was a woman's clab, usefub m madas for the suffirgette, as well at a man's club: in others what was called a Cock and Hen Club, which was avalable for both sexes.

Bach clab had its wwn special s:mbol-in most cases a brass head on the top of a pole or wand athent six feet high carried by the alticers and other mombers of the societs, and it is with reference to the artistic merit of these brasses that it may lee interestins to the readers of The Connomsele to give attention to the subject.

It is extemely difficult to trace the origin of the as
 Dates, is correct in asserting that they originated in the clubs of the working classes, which were subjected (1) light control by Act of larliament, in $179^{\circ}$, and must coen then have been sufficienty numerous and important to require regulation.

A sembeman much interested in Somerset lore and arch.eology writes that these clubs camot have been common before 1800 , giving as his reason for this opinion that Collinson in his //istory of Somerset, published in 179 t , only once mentions them. In describing the village of lonyatt he states:-
"Here is a Labourers' Club consisting of eightysi members, who contribute 20 . a weck towards their mutual support in times of sickness and old age, and by these means the Parochial Rates are much easier than those in divers other parishes."

Oh: that we could now hind such a blessed parish to live in, where, too, the rexed question of Old Age fensions was so economically settled.
liut this does not appear to ne to be conclusive, for I have in my possession a brass pole head with the date 176 f , and know of the records of a club of $176_{4}$, and of another of 1774 . I have also seen If. Minute Book of Nether Stovey of 1798 , which $i$ a continuance of a former volume of very old date, 1 w unfortunately lost.

This was the village where Coleridge settled in 197 . Is one of the reasons for so doing "add to virh, in process of public interest, we must put i :o the balance the Stowey Benelit Club."

I find amongst the minutes of this club some : using entries:-
FINES, I797.

- Ii. for striking a nember, odl.

1. . . for being disguised in lifuors, od.
( 1). for fighting on Club Nyte with I.C., he having struck the lirst blow, 6 d .
W.C. for retuming the blow, id.
E.F. for being out after sunset while receiving sick pay, 5 d .
f.G. For returning to town while the (lub was at Church, Gd.
(i.ll. for playing shove halfuenty during service, Gel.
H. . . for being drunk and swearins, ixl.
K.S. Fined Sd. for four oaths, and T 'R. ad. for two oaths, and fol for not keeping silence when called upor.

In $180 y$ twothirds of the members could nut write, and signed their mames with a + -his mark.

The same year it was resolved that $E 2$ be paid for the funeral expenses of a wile, but no member to bury more than one wile at the expense of the club.

In is f $_{0}$ any inember carrying away victuals from the Annual Feast shall lorfeit 5 d. to the landord.
$\ln 1838$ resolved that no part of the club mones be expended on alc. (What a triunph for the Total Ubstainers!)

In the Rules of a cab of a village in my neigh. bourhood appears the following:-
" lior the credit and respectability of the societ!, if any Member shall swear, quarrel, lay wagers, or come into the roon intoxicated, he shall forleit and pay for every offence 2 d ."

This does not appear to be a great deterrent from such offences, but rather a cheap sum for obtaining absolution.
. Il these Village Clubs, with rare exceptions, have now disappeared, and in those which remain the custom of "walking" with the brass pole heads has been given up, the clubs having been superseded and merged in the large and more solvent societies-such as the Foresters, the finflaloes, the Shepherds, the Oddfollows, and many others of the same kincl. The pole heads are things of the past, and relegated to the kitchen chimneys of old members, or more often broken up and sold for old brass.

It has, indeed, become difficult to find them. though lately some collectors, like myself, have tried to get then together, and the agents of "Ye olde Curiositic Shops" have been scouring the villages, and raising the prices to an exorbitant extent.

It is even now dificult to lind copies of the Rules and Ninutes of the old clubs, many of which would. no doubt, contain quaint and amusing matter, such as I have already quoted.

It is time that 1 should turn to the artistic: character of these pole heads, and a glance at the photographs appended to this article will show the


SPECIMENS OF RRASS POIE HEADS IN THIE COLIECTION OF SIR S. PONSONBY FANE


SPECIMENS OF BRASS POLE HEADS IN THE COLLECTION OF SIR S. PONSONBY FANE
inlinite variety and graceful design of many of them. Every club had a special emblem of its own.

My collection is only a small one compared with some others, for 1 am told one collector has got nearly 200 specimens.

In mellection there are ne:arly lifty different forms of the spear, and nearly as many bearing some form of a Royal character-a great variety of knobs of round. spherical, egg-shape and other devices and columns, and other subjects, such as the hand and heart, clasped hands, horseshoe, the lamb, and flas, the eagle, the dove, the swan, the tulip, the rose, the ship, the star, etc., etc. I have also two or three in carred wood insteal of brass. The pole or wand in which they were carried was about sis lect long, and was unally adomed with coloured riblbons.

It seems probable that the lirst idca of the club pole, the design of a spear, was adopted from some older institutions to signify "defence." As the custom of the Walking Club spread through the countr, the spear was adorned with floreated borders of various kinds to distinguish them from those of other societies: and then again further additions of other signs, such as hearts, diamonds, oak leaves, and Freemason signs in great variety.

The County of Somerset was always noted for its loyalty to the Crown, and it seems probable the frequent use of the Crown, the fieur-de-lys, the lionall symbols of Royalty-may be traced to that cause.

The memory of the stuarts is also clearly shown in the frepuent appearance of the acorn and oak leaf, well-known badges of that race, so popular in the county. I am bound to confess, however, that the
signs were frequently taken from the village on, which may perlaps to some of the members 1 we shared the popularity.

The fireat Day of many of the clubs was on May 2gth-Oak-apple day-which is still observed in some villiges, but was formerly kept as a sort of holiday in commemoration of King Charles II. and the Royal oak.

I am told by old people that in their school-day, sisty or secenty years ago, every boy was sumposed to appear on that day with an oak apple, or oak leat, in his button-hole, failing which he was assailed with cries of "Skishack" or "Chickshack," and pelted and belaboured to their hearts' content by his companions. I have never been able to find ott the meaning of what was evidently a term of reproach of an extrence character.

I fear that the memoranda which I have put together in this article must be considered as cagut and problematical. The "lole Head" is now so completely a thing of the past and so completely forgotten, and the subject has been neglected for so long by lovers and collectors of Somerset Folklore, that it has become almost impossible to get information about them, even from the "oldest inhabitants" of the villages, who only shake their heads, and tell how they carried the pole, long since lost or sold.

I can only hope that this article may inspire the curious in old customs to take up the subject, and that they may be more fortunate in their researches than I have been in the collection of details on this interesting though forgotten custom.



## Old Welsh Loughor Delft

Some two hundred years ago, at Loughor, or Casllwehwr as it is locally known, a village in fower, (ilamorganshire, there flourished an industry enguged in making pottery. The exact date of its inception is not known, but it is certain that it existed in 1700, and probably much carlier. Many years ago the owner of a large number of specimens of Loughor pottery, some of which are here illustrated, paid a visit to the place with the view of investigating a

## By C. Geoffrey Lloyd

common tradition that pottery had been made there in former times. With the permission of the (ireat Western Railway Company, some excavations weic carried out in the railway embankment near a building then called "the glass works." Several pieces of broken pottery were dus up and treasured, for these were of the same coarse kind as the delft then fairly common in those parts, having also the same high glaze of greyish hue. A visit was paid to the oldest


No. I.- - oughor delft plates


## Old Welsh Loughor Delft

i. abitants of the village for the purpose of making e: fuiry as to what was known of any pottery works at 1. ushor. One ruined house was pointed out as still buing called "The Potteries." According to the tradition that prevailed in the place, some Dutch people had come over two hundred years before, and having settled in Loughor, had started making pottery there. several separate and individual accounts were given, and written down at the time, describing the size and the: make of the dishes, and the character of the iron tripods upon which the dishes were baked, or fired.
very coarse and friable, the glaze good, but often of a greyish tint, and full of minute air-bubbles, especially on the reverse side of the plate.

Usually, but not always, they have the mark of the "firing" tripod on the back. They are all hand-painted, a deep "Worcester" blue being the favourite colour, though reds, yellows, and greens are all quite common. Many of the designs are evidently egpied from foreign models, in which the Dutch predominate, though the influence of Italy, Spain, India, and China are all noticeable.


No. IV.-loughor DELFT plates

Linfortunately these tripods, which were well known and had lain about for years as rubbish, had been 1.iely sent to Neath with other scrap iron to be rrelted, and in spite of careful search not one tripod - Ild be discovered. To have found a tripod which - responded with the marks under one of the dishes " uld have been of great interest. Among the ( lection of which we are now speaking, consisting of $r$ one hundred specimens, only one bears any date Shat of 1700 . Some of the dishes have painters' i drks at the back, of which illustrations may be given i. a fiture arricle upon this subject.
large plates about $13 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. in dianeter were the - phle product: these were probably used as ornaments 1. the poorer classes of the district. The ware is

The style and treatment differ very much, and duplicates are the exception rather than the rule. The plates here portrayed were all made at loughor, with the exception of No. $:$

No. i., top plate. $A$ characteristic type in greens, blues, or yellows.
l'late on left.-A representation of ()ueen Ame, in the dress of the period.
l'late on right. - A very fine example of stipple work in purple, with blue centre, and medallions.

No. ii.-These " Adam and Eve" plates are rare, and it has been stated that there are only thirty in existence. This the writer doubts, having live in the collection from which these illustrations are taken. The colours are yellows, greens, browns, and

## The Connoisseur

blues, and the shape usually that of a soup-plate. The larger is $1+$ inches in diameter, and $3!$ inches deep.

No. iii.-Obsiously an allusion to Sreansea (Swansse:i), then a flourishing seaport in the neighbourhood. This play on the name is not ancommon.

The second plate has a peculiar design : the beetle shonk be noted, as it appears very frequently.

No. iv.-These are all curious designs and the influence of Eastern art is plainly noticeable. The
fisherman is in blue, but the other wo al in brilliant varied colours.

No. v.-These are, in the writer's opinion, …ntgarw delf. They have a different texture front the loughor pottery, and the designs are dissimila (o) anything in that line.

The colouring is a deep blue, and the dish is 1 sit. inches long.
'The writer would be pleased to hear ans opinion as to the origin of these two plates.


No. V.-Nantgarw delft plates






Is April, $^{1906 \text {, at the royal estate of Castel }}$ Porziano, the site of the ancient Laurentum, a few

Queen Helena's
"Discobolus"

## At the National

 Museum in Rome miles from Rome, were mearthed in the course of some excavations ordered by the King, the fragments of a copy of the world - famed Discobolus, or Disc-thrower, by the (ireck sculptor Myron, the original of which work has wht come down to us. The fragments were presented by the King to the National Musem in Rome, where murh loving study and lathour was spent "ren recomposing and retoring what is now one of the best executed ropies of Myron's masterpice: In a few days the bratiful fragmentary marble statue, together with a reconstruction of th: romplete work in ple fer, will be exhibited wh Je public, who are ". xited over Queen H -na's Discoholus (so as al by the papers be wise the queen was w: cess of the discovery, ar attempted hersisff on th ste of the excavation a atiminary rough rer. truction of the fragm. ts), that the statue is ile chicf conversatit, ual topic of the day.

THE CASTEL PORZIANO DISCOBOLES

The statue of Castel Porziano is of Parian marble, and belengs to the first century of the lempire. As can be seen from our photograph, the head, nearly: the whole right arm, the lift foot, and part of the right ley are missing. Since the only almost complete copy of Myron's Discoliolus, which is preserved in Prince Lancellotti's Roman palace, is, owing to the owner's strange and strict order, not accessible to anybody, and since Furtwangler's re-construction, which is based on the Vatican copp; is of wery cloubtful authenticity, the Directors of the Muscum have undertaken ateconstruction in plaster of the Castel Poryiario liscobolus, which is unequestionably most rational. The head of the Lancellotti Diseobolus, of which a cast is fortunately kept at the Lentre, the arm with the dise of the Buenarotti Gallery in Plorence, and the feet of the biscobolus fragments of the British Museum, lent themselves admirably in proportions, as well as in their artistic treatment, for substituting the missing parts on the cast of the Castel Poraiano Discobolus; and the result is a harmonious
reconstruction which brings betore we the best approximation to the statue once the ornament of the Lauremine villa.
The torso is superbly mokelled, with thorough knowledge of anatome: all the muscles from the ribs to the right shoulder vibrate with the supreme effort of the moment when the borly, bent like a bow, is about to throw the dise.
Besides a sobriety of form which is peculiar to Myron's art, the search to give a character of style to the technigue of sculpture, a quality which is proper to a bronze statue and which is also to be noticed in this marble. and erfually important facts lead us to think that the Castel Porgiano Discobolus cannot be later than the time of Augustus, and that it is the most faithful copy-more so than the Lancellotti disc-thrower-of Myron's masterpiece in bronze.

The first issue of postage stamps for Abyssinia took place in 1894.

The currency at that time was in

The First Stamps of Abyssinia guerches and talers. A guerche is efluivalent to twopence-halfpenny in Einglish money, and sixteen guerches go to the tater. The facial values of the first series of Abyssinian stamps range from $\frac{1}{4}$ guerche to one taler.
The stamps are of two designs, which were taken from the obverse and reverse of the coins prepared for the Abyssinian Govermment by M. Legrange, of the l'aris Mint. The designs were adapted for the stamps by M. Mouchon, and the stamps were produced in the printing establishment of the French Administration des Postes, in the Rue d' Hauteville in P'aris.

The first of the designs includes a profile portrait of Negus Menelik II. to right. He is wearing a tiara ornamented with rows of precious stones and surmounted by a cross, this being the royal crown, a massive golden emblem weighing nearly twenty pounds.

the castel porziano discoboles reconstricted

This design is ised for the first i,ut denominations in the set, vi\%, t guer he, $\stackrel{1}{2}$ guerche, I gue che, and 2 guerches.

The remaining taree values, 4,8 , and if suerches, bear a design showing a lion passant gardant with a similar crown, and witha banner in the left torepaw. This represent, the arms of the country, the pennant being in green, yellow, and red, the national colours of the Land of the Lion of Judah.

The inscriptions on the stamps are in Amharic, that being the language of the Court, though, as the people belong to several great races, several tongues are spoken. The inscription at the top of the stamps is the Amharic for Ethiopia, the ancient designation of the country.

The facial values of the stamps are expressed in the same kind of characters, but as each denomination is printed in a distinctive colour there is no difficulty in distinguishing one value from another.

The stamps were printed on white paper in sheets of 300 stamps, arranged similarly to the French postage stamps, in twelve panes of twenty five stamps each. The perforation is compound $1+\times 13 \frac{1}{2}$.

When these stamps were first issued there were grave doubts as to their bona fides, as they appear to have been on sale in Paris before a supply reached Abyssinia. But letters were produced showing that the stamps were in actual service in the begimings of 1895. II. Maury, a French philatelist, receivad a letter bearing four of the stamps, obliterate: at Harrar on January 29th, 1895 , and also bearins: the hand-stamp of Djibouti, dated February ;th, rea hing Paris on February 22 nd, 1895 . Another lettel wa: produced addressed to a correspondent of the Timbere Poste in Russia. The first of these 1 terbore the earliest used specimens which have eeen found.

The state of the Ethiopian powt at that tim was unimportant. A camel post made the journey :om

Harr $r$, the chief business cent : in Abyssinia, to the Fre.ch settlement of 1)jibutit.
so far as its foreign serwice is concerned Abyssinia has not yet joined the postal Union, although it was represented at the Rome Congress in 1906, and declared its hope of adicring to the Union by the meeting of the next Congress, if not sooner.
It will thus be seen that the use of the stamps described was a limited and a local one. Yet large quantities came on the market which had never been to Abyssinia, and these were sold in the unused state at prices much below their facial value. It would appear as though these stamps were procured in Paris below face valuc at a time when they still represented that value in the counury of their origin, where they were still in current use, thus endangering the revenues of the postal service. So it was decided to overprint all the stamps with the word "Ethiopie," and only those so marked were to be recognised as valid for postage.

A notification on the subject is quoted by the Monthly Circular from the journal Djithouti of October 5th, 1901.
"The past having shown that the prepayment of a great deal of correspondence consigned to the Ethiopian Post Office is made with stamps of unknown origin, the postal administration considers that a continuation of this state of affairs may injure the existence of the postal service, and notifies the following articles for public information.
". All postage stamps sold at Ethiopian post offices are mpressed with 'Ethiopie' in $\mathrm{i}:$.

Stamys bearing this mar are alone recognised by he postal administration as ailable for franking lett.

Holders of Ethio. pian tamps which admit of
 armed part of a considerable collection of Ger. man Wiederkoms dispersed by sale in i887. It is of the usual greenish tint, standing some $i_{s}$ ins. high with a diameter of rather more than 3 ins. It is decorated on the lower part with en. graved gold bands, and above with bands of dots in white and colour in high relief. At the back, between rosettes, is the date 1599 , and on the front, under the letters S.F.A.\%., are the arms of an abbot which may be blazoned thus: Arg., a demiunicorn, az., in base three roses barbed, gu.; the whole surrounded with a mantling of renaissance design and ensigned with a mitre, jewelled and labelled, and the head of an abbot's staff. To whom the arms belonged and to what abbey or person the letters refer are open to conjecture.

Is his article on Norwich in the March number of Tue Connorsseur, Mr. L. Willoughby refers on

## Norwich

Architecture page 590 to the "palatial offices of the Norwich Union liire Insurance." The building referred to is, however, that of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, and not of the Fire Office. The Life Offices are a stately Renaissance building with a rustica ground floor and a façade of the Ionic order. The interior is sumptuously decorated with various varieties of marble, such as Skyros, Cipollino, Rosso, and Verde Antico, the central hall being encircled by nearly fifty marble columms.

A New gallery has been added to the many picture show-rooms in the West End of London. Messrs. Grundy $\mathbb{\&}$ Robinson have inauguMessrs.Grundy rated their gallery at 89 , Mount and Robinson's Gallery Street, Grosvenor Square, with an exhibition of Mr. R. Gwelo Goodman's pastel and water-colour drawings of England and South Africa, the place of which has now been taken by a series of "Original Etchings of Town and Country," by a promising young artist, Mr. Lawrence Walker. Mr. Walker is entirely self-taught, and has evolved his own technical methods, which at times yield him an extraordinary richness of effect, though purists will rightly object to his excessive use of tone instead of line. Among his most successful plates are the Blackfriars Bridse, the River Thames, and Thames Reach-Night.

The colour-plate Julie, ou le Premier Baiser de ${ }^{\prime}$ Amour is an example of the work of a by no means well-known eighteenth century French

## Our Plates

 engraver, Jacques Louis Copia. Born at Landau in 1764 , he later went to Paris, and while there executed his portrait of Queen Marie Antoinette, after liauger, which is now of extreme rarity. He is, however, chiefly identified with Prud'hon, whose works he rendered in a particularly faithful manner. The artist Jean Baptiste Mallet was a pupil of Simon Julien at Toulon, and afterwards of Prud'hon, at whose studio he probably met Copia.Miss Mary, or Maria, Linley, the subject of one of our plates in this number, was chiefly known to fame as a vocalist. The second daughter of Thomas Linley, the elder, she was born in 1756 . At the age of fifteen she appeared at the lhree Choirs Musical Festival at Hereford, and in the following year appeared at Gloucester with her more celebrated sister Elizabeth Ann, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan. She married Richard Tickell in 1780 , only surviving her
marriage some seven years, and was buried in 17 ells Cathedral.

Gainsborough painted a portrait of Mrs . Tir iell with her sister which is preserved in the Dul ich Gallery, and miniatures are known of her by Co-nay and Gainsborough.

Thomas Ryder, the engraver of Westall's portiait, was a pupil of Basire. He executed works after Opie, West, Shelley, Kauffman, and others, and also did eight large plates for Boydell's "Shakespeare (iallery." These last are generally considered to be his hest works.

Some of his plates are printed in various tints, and some are also found in colour.

Our colour-plate Morning, or Thoughts on Amuse. ment for the Evening, by William Ward, after George Morland, was published by M. Colnaghi © Co. in 1790, when Morland and his brother-in-law were both at the height of their fame. Ward, who was apprenticed to that equally well-known engraver, J. R. Smith, to whom he later acted as assistant, is known chiefly for his Morland plates, though he also engraved numerous portraits after Reynolds and others.

His most famous plate, now so much sought after by collectors, is that after Morland's delightful domestic scene, $A$ Visit to a Child at Nurse.

The story of Anne of Brittany, who married two successive Kings of France, viz., Charles VIII. and

A Twice Crowned
Queen-Anne of Brittany
By Constance Countess De La Warr (Eveleigh Nash London, 1906)

Louis XII. A story of ancient times, of "the good old days" (?) of pageants, tournaments, and royal processions; when elaborate dress adorned the persons. of both sexes; when in the intervals between civil and interState warfare, there was the constant feud betwixt the Cross and the Crescent in the strugsle for possession of the Holy Sepulchre; when art, science, and letters flourished only in the palaces of kings and nobles; when poetry rarely lost its character of fulsome adulation and servility. We read and endeavour to realise the picture presented to our vicw, yet we cannot but think, whilst so doing, that the light and colour thereof are more marked than the shadows, and we confess without shame to a lecing of gratitude that our lives have fallen in the plea ant places of to-day, rather than in the troublous $:$ nes of the fifteenth century.

Lady readers will doubtless revel in the $d e$ ails of costume so freely given by the authoress, $\%$ ilst the sterner sex will enjoy the description of the Bonk of Hours preserved in the Louvre. The des ration thereof must certainly equal, if it does not a sel
that o the Spanish MSS., of which a specimen was reprot' Ied in The Connolsseur for February, 1903, p. 14 . Vol. r. Anne of Brittany was a lover of the ants, and this Book of Hours has served to keep fer memory green for many generations. Of this we read: "It is not only one of the most perfect specimens of French art at the end of the bifteenth century, but a witness to the delicate taste of the Queen. The plants, flowers, and fruits of Touraine, that sumy garden of France, decorite its pages, and we hink of Anne's love for the works of Sature, and the gardens she laid out at Amboise and Blois. Her own portrait and those of the saints of her country are reproduced several times. The volume is compased of two hundred and forty leaves of fine white vellum, enriched with numerous paintings, initial letters, rignettes, and designs if flowers, fruit, and insects. The paintings decorating the calendar represent the occupations of the country lor the month. The landscapes are charming, and give a very grood idea of the varied, fresh, and sunny nature of the country on the

our forefathers, when hunger sounded the dinner bell and drowsiness rang the curfew-days of which the sundial is a mute memorial. As Charles Lamb, in his inimitable way, says: "It was the measure apppropriate for sweet plants and flowers to spring by; for the birds to apportion their warblings by ; for flocks to pasture and be led to fold by. The shepherd carved it out quaintly in the sun, and, turning philosopher by the very occupation, provided it with mottoes more touching than tombstones."

At the present moment there is a welcome revial of interest in the sundial, and it is being largely utilized in the scheme of de. coration in many a garden, or occasionally leaded into the windows of an ancient homesteal. Most of the newer dials are being constructed after the style of the older examples, which speaks volumes for the artistic taste of the workmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
We venture to hope that in the near future no garden will be deemed complete until it possesses an odd dial to be "crown. ed in summer with difting orchard bloom, tucked in the autumn
lanks of the Loire, which the artist probably had before his eyes. The illumination for the month of April is worthy of special attention, because the Castle of Blon: may easily be recognised. At the foot of the pase is one of the gardens which the Queen speciall loved, and which bore her name. In this marden : young woman, dressed as Anne usually was, sits on the grass twining a wreath, another on her knees fore her offers the seated figure a basketful of diff nt flowers. The artist has no doubt depicted re Queen in her garden at Blois, charming away b leisure moments with the flowers she loved."

## Sundia

Is $t$ is strenuous age it is idle to hope for the return those halcyon days of leisure enjoyed by
with the yellow rain, and white in winter like a marble tomb."
"Serene be stands among the flowers,
And only marks life's sunny hours;
For him dark days do not exist-
The hrazen-faced old optimist."

## Cieorge Allison.

The largest number of the pedestal dials are to be found in the peaceful old graveyards, a fact which led Hugh Miller to write : -
"Gray dial stone, I fain would know What motive phaced the here; Where doubly opes the frequent grave, And rests the frequent bier.
Ah ! bootess creeps the dusky shade Slow o'er this figured plain, When mortal life has passed away.

Time counts his hours in vain"

Ocasionally they are to be found shrouded in the for and smoke of some large city, with scarce a gleam of sunshine to cast a shade upon the "figured plain." Under such circumstances we are reminded of the words of Richard Ieffries: " Let the shadow advance upon the rdial. I can watch it with equanimity while it is there to be watched. It is only when the shadow is not there, when the clouds of winter cover it, that the dial is terrible."
I. the steady advance in modern processes of colour

## The Medici Prints

 reproduction a giant stride has been made with the plates after paint. ings by the old masters issued by Messrs. Chatto $\mathbb{E}$ Windus under the name of the "Medici Series." In the plates so far issued a degree of perfection has been reached which up to now seemed beyond the scope of mechanical processes. Not only do these plates retain the subtlest gradation of colour and the most delicate touches of the brush, but they are remarkable for the total absence of any traces of the means employed towards getting this result.

SUNDIAL, Lyme hall SEAT OF lord newton
photogravure plates pi; teda la poupée, or by ct oured mezzotint engravins In short, they are the arest approach to perfection that has yet been achired. The plates so far insued, at prices ranging from ros. 6 d . to 25 s , are: $T$ he Last Supper and the Head of Cherist, by Iionardo da Vinci; The Virgin and Child. from the Poldi-Pextoli Museum, and the Birch of Venus, by Botticelli; The Verrocchio Portrait from the Poldi-Pezzoli Museum; The Anmunciation, by Lorenzo di Credi; 7 the Virgin in Adoration, by Filippino Lippi ; and The Head of the Virgin, by Luini.
Near the towerentrance of Ashburton Church a time-worn and century-wenthered wooden chest keeps in touch with modernity by the aid of Old Chest an aggressively new padlock. Entries in the Churchwardens' accounts are believed to fix the date of its making, one John Soper being paid $2 / 4$ in $1482 / 83$ " for sawing - feet of timber," while in the same year John Clyff was paid "for making one chest $\mathrm{vi}^{\text {d }}$ A few years later, 1489 go, there is a further entry recording that Mr. Halfhyle received


OLD CHEST AT ASHBURTON CHURCH

They have neither the mechanical screen of the threecolour process print, nor the stipple of lithography, nor the tendency towards "local colour" shown by

13/rot "for iron and making the same for 1 inding the great chest," while the locksmith recei d an additional $5 / 9$ for locks and keys.
"I itus Land" is an ably written account of Mr. | A. Thompson's three years' sojourn among the
"Lotas Land" By P. A.
Thompson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E. (Published by T. Werner Laurie, London) peasants of Siam, whose amusements, social and commercial life, religion, arts and antiquities, are described with an observation sufficiently sympathetic to enable the reader to form a true and picturesque idea of this interesting people. There are no dull pages in this volume, which is beautifully illustrated by the author's own photographs.

A chapter on the wonderful ruins of Angkoe Tom is of great interest, as the following extract will show :-
"ligyptian in its massiveness, and unsurpassed in the purity of its lines by the finest works of Greece, it stands to-day, and is, perhaps, destined to remain, the noblest monument raised by the hands of man. The main design is of admirable simplicity. Three rectangularterraces, surrounded by covered galleries, are superimposed. From the corners of the two last spring pyramidal towers, which, by their symmetrical grouping, lead the eye up to the central tower on the last and highest stage. The impression of heightis greatly enhanced t:y the treatment of the different stáes. The low st is sur. roun ed externally bya orridor whose ma- ise columns, well paced, seem to :ar up the who. Above this the rizontal lines of $t$ various galleric retreating one abo e the other,


CARVINGS from the nakawn wat (lotus land)
are unbroken by any opening till the final stage is reached. The stage rises high above the rest, and here the vertical motif - interrupted far below -is resumed, for the blank wall is pierced by a continuous row of windows filled with columns so delicately turned and so closely placed together that they have almost the appearance of lace. But as in a sonata movement the composer weaves together his two motives, so here the upright lines of the lowest columns are carried on and faintly suggested in the flutings into which the roofing of each gallery is broken. Then the first simple notes are repeated and elaborated in more complex forms above, and finally the scattered threads are all gathered together and swell into the grand harmony of the spires overhead."

The bas-reliefs in the external gallery occupy a height of about seven feet; they are carved upon blocks measuring two feet by eighteen inches, but so perfect is the fitting that it is with the utmost difticulty that the joints can be detected. I'or the most part the subjects are taken from the Ramayana, and are executed with great spirit. Chariots and spearmen are mingled in inex. tricable confusion; here are men fighting with sword and buckler, there a horse is stumbling to his knees, and bencath these stirring battle scenes we see a stately march of warriors. Like the Assyrian reliefs, they were once painted-red. brown, and gold being chiefly em-ployed-but the colours have been almost completely worn away, leaving bare the polished stone.

## The Connoissenr



FROM THE GALLERY OF BAS-REI.IEFS, NAKAWN WAT (LOTUS LAND)

## Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's Pictures

## To the Editor of 'The Connotsseur.

Sir,-In your January issue Dr. Williamson mentions a water-colour drawing by Peter Oliver, Virgin and Child, aith St. Catherine, and expresses the opinion that this is the only existing record of a lost original.

It may interest your readers to know that I have in my possession a copy of this picture, painted on oak panel, and probably 50 to 100 years old. The execution is somewhat crude.

My object in writing is just to point out that there may be other copies or engravings of this picture in existence, some of which might state the master's name. It is unlikely that an ordinary copyist would have access to the drawing by Oliver.

Yours faithfully,
4th January, roo7.
Student.

## Books Received

The Art of the Dresden Gallery, by Julia de Wolf Addison, 6s. net. ; Roman Picture Galleries, by Alice Robertson. (George Bell \& Sons.)

The Secret of the Old Masters, ly Allert Abendschein, 4s. 6d, net. (Sidney Appleton.)

Gemütde Alter Meisier, Nos. 16, 17, and 18, by Wilhelm Bode and Max J. Fricdländer, 5 marks each part. (Rich. Bong.)

Home Portraiture, by Richard Penlake (Percy R. Salmom, F.R.P.S.), is. (L. Upeotl (iill.)
/fumanism and Art. Part IV. of the Renaissance in Italian Art, by Selwyn Brinton, M.A., 2s. 6cl. net. (Arnold Fairbairns.)

Switzerland: The Country and Its People, by Clarence Nook, painted by Effie Jardine, 20s. net. (Chatto ©IWindus.)

7he Essentials of Aisthetics, by G. L. Raymond, ios. 6al net. (John Murray.)

The Antiyuary, Vol. XLII., 7s. 6d. (Elliot Stock.)
A History of Tapestry, by W. G. Thomson, 2 gns. net. (Hordder \& Stoughton.)
Le Genre Satirique dans La Peinture Mamandt, lin l.. Maeterlinck, io francs ; Tapisseries et Seulptures $; \cdots, c^{\prime}$ loises, by Joseph Destrée, 75 francs. (G. Van Oest \& ©. Brussels.)

Practical| Wood Carving, by Eleanor Rowe, 7s. 16id. et. (B. T. Batsford.)

Internationale Bibliographie der Kinnstwissenschaft, by . hur I. Jellinek, 15 marks. (B. Behr, Berlin.)

Glass, by Edward Dillon, M.A., 25 s . net. ; The Rra - of Engrand, by Herbert W. Macklin, M.A., 7s. 6u net. (Methuen \& Co.)

Sir Edzuard Burne-Jones, by Arsene Alexandre, 3. 64 nel. (George Newnes.)

bronze font, linkoping
A LurGe proportion of the elaborate stone fonts which once belonged to Swedish churches have drifted into the museums of Stockholm

## Bronze Font,

 Linkoping, Sweden or Gottenburg, whilst with very few exceptions the metal fonts, less fortunate, have returned to the melting pot from whence they originally emerged. Among those which have escaped is the font of the Cathedral of linköping, a place which lies off the beaten track of the tourist, in Central Sweden. Metal fonts were common throughout North Germany and Flanders, where, in spite of the wars which have devastated the country and the tempting character of the material, a lar:': number still survive, from the early examples of Liese and Hildesheim to the later ones of Mecklenbur. and Pomerania. The fine specimen which we het illustrate, from Linköping, is doubtless of German ma ufacture, and is, in spite of its damaged condition, on. If the finest examples remaining of mediæval bronze art . Nothing is left but the bowl, the cover and pedestal ha 'ig been destroyed, and it stands now on some str : Fragments of an earlier date within the Ladych. I of the Cathedral. The bowl is arcaded round an is octagonal in plan, and very similar to that of the .1. enkirche of Lübeck, which is dated 1335 , but dit is from it in so far that it has the nimbi round the he is of the figures engraved on the background.The style of marble mosaic known as "pietra dura," which was first practised in Florence, and was, according to Sir George Birdwood,

An Example of "Pietradura" introduced thence into India and employed in the decoration of the Taj Mahal, became generally practised in that country, and is frequently seen in small articles of furniture and household objèts d'art manufactured at present at Agra. Although the practice of the art has not altogether ceased in the home of its birth, the workshops of the "Opera del Duomo" at Siena occasionally emitting examples to private purchasers, the best specimens are only to be seen in the positions for which they were designed in the buildings of Italy. The example we give excellently shews the bealuty of the work, which is produced, in this case, by an inlay of green cipollino and red marble in a white marble background, on which part of the outline of the pattern is also scored in black. It forms the centre of a memorial slab, lying in the nave of Santa Croce, at lilorence, to the memory of Andrea Guardio, whose arms appear surrounded by a wreath, and the date 1472 . The slab is bordered round by an equally beautiful ornament, and the whole floor of the church covered with a pavement of a similar decorative character.


EXAMPLE OF PIETRA DURA, FROM SANTA CROCE, FLORENCE

## The Connoisseur

## Notes and Queries

[The Editor invites the assistance of readers of The Connolsseve who may be able to impart the information required by Correspondents.]
identification of a portrat.

## To the Editor of

The Connolsseur.
Sir,-Can any of the readers of The Connolssecer help in identifying the naval portrait of which I send you a photograph? Is it Nelson in early life? A naval friend of mine thinks it is Sir William Hoste, who was a Norfolk man; the portrait came originally from Norfolk. Yours faithfully,

Hubert palmer.
"Mr. Beate's Dlary:"
To the Editor of
The Connoissectr.
Sir,-Where can Ar. Beale's Diary be seen which has a list of pictures painted by his wife? Perhaps a reader of Tife ConNoIssectr can assist me to ascertain this information.
lours faithfully,
M. K. (Alton).

To the Editor of The Connoisseur.
Dear Str,-Could you assist me in ascertaining the name of a well-known Italian artist, whose initials are A. G., who was painting about twenty years ago?

Yours very truly,

unidentified naval portrait

Sheraton type. Can any of your correspondents 1 me anything about him?

Vours faithfull
"F1F:.."
Identification of a Print.
To the Editor of The Connoisselv.
Sir,-I want to know the subject of this print. Will you kindly tell me, if possible, from the photo.? It is a print I have bought, but do not think it of much value. In framing the subject has been cut off,

Yours very truls,
F. L.

To the Editor of The Connoisselir.
Dear Sik, - A relative of mine has in her possession a print of an ancestress, and we are anxious to find out where the original is, and whether there are any other prints in existence. The subject is Mrs. Abel Smith, daughter of Thomas Bird, of Barton, Co. Warwick, with her daughter, her husband being a banker at Nottinghan and an M.P.

The print is 14 in . by $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., the original picture being painted by Northcote between 1750 and 1755 (this I judge from the fact that the marriage took place in 1745 , and the daughter is evidently seven or eight years of age), and the print is by Kingsbury. Underneath the print is "Mrs. Smith, wife of a Banker, and their daughter," and the words "Strawberry Hill" are written in pencil.

I should be much obliged if you could perhaps give me sonse information on the subject, or give me some idea as to where I could apply.

Yours faithfully.
H.R.S.

UNIDENTIFIED PRINT

Before dealing with recent picture dispersals, it may be fermissible to refer to an important matter in connection with such sales.
 Messrs. Christic have decided, for the present scason at all events, to hold no more picture sales on Saturdays, but on Fridays instead. The new regulation will not come into effect until after the first Saturday in May, and if the experment is a success this season, it will be adopted permanently. Cliristie's Saturday picture sales have for over a century been such a leading feature in the social and artistic jife of London, that their disappearance will be a matter of very keen and widespread regret. The institution itself was not only time-honoured but timely: it was almost the only art "function" at which a large number of art collectors and art lovers coukd "assist." But for several years past these Saturday sales have been regarded with disfavour by picture dealers, and the higin pressure of modern business life lias apparently rendered the Saturday-to- Monday change of scene inevitable. It is interesting to note that these Siturday sales are almost exclusively held by the two oldest firms of literary and art auctioneers, Messrs. Solleby and Messrs. Christie, and it is a still more remarkable fact that in both cases they have long survived the institution of saturday half-holiday-a species of mild dissipation nover contomplated by the founders of the two old established firms in question. All fr fuenters of Christie's rooms will watch the new c eriment with interest.
'n Saturday, February 2nd, Messrs. Christie sold a s: : 11 collection of old family and other portrats, the $p$ verty of Lord Trimlestown, and other pictures and (i) wings from various private collections. Lord 1 mestown's collection of 33 lots realised $£ 851$ ins, $a$ of these the two most important were the Duthe of 7 innnell in armour, wearing a crimson cloak and C er cf the Garter, 46 in. by 35 in., 98 gns., and the 1 hess of Tyrconndl, sister of Sarah Duchess of Marlb ougl, in rich dress, 25 in . by 21 in ., 98 gns . The
other properties included: J. Marieschi, Viere on the Grand Canal, Venice, facing the Santa Maria della Salute, with gondolas and fygures, 23 in . by 38 in ., 150 gns . ; Sir P. Lely, Portrait of a Lady in red dress with brown scarf, 46 in. by 37 in., 200 gns.; Early English, Portrait of Bryan Broughton, in brown dress, 30 in . by $25 \mathrm{in} ., 130$ gns.; and T. M. Keyser, $A$ Gentlemen with his Wife and taw Children in an apartment, on panel, so in. by 25 in., 110 gns. The sale on the following Saturday (February 9th) was entirely anonymous, consisting of modern pictures and drawings, among which were a drawing by Rosa Bonheur. Les Longs Rochers, Fontainebleat, 27 in . by 37 in ., 1875 , engraved, 550 gns ., and the following pictures: two by Luke Fildes, each 49 in. by 34 in., and exhibited at the Royal Academy of 188 r , Doubts, 315 gns., and Dolly, 270 sns.; T. S. Cooper, Grouts of lïve Cours and Truo shecp near a river, 30 in . by 52 in., $18+8,330 \mathrm{gns}$. W . Parrot, Reminiscence of the Last Montcm at E:ton, 33 in . by 50 in , exhibited at Royal Academy, $1849,80 \mathrm{gns}$; Mark Fisher, Chonginer Pastures, 34 in. by 55 in., 1891,90 gns.; C. Daubigny, Coust Scenc with sailing boats, on panel, 12 in . by 21 in ., 95 gns ; Ch. Jacque, $A$ Stiviheherd, on panel, 9 in. by $13 \mathrm{in} ., 62 \mathrm{gns}$; and H. Fantin-Latour, Grapes in a Bowl amt Roses in a Vasc, 13 in. by 18 in., 1876, 160 gns.

The small collection of ancient and modern pictures (fifteen lots realised $£ 1,28 ; 145$. 6d.) of the late Mr. W. Clarence Watson, of Colworth House, Sharnbrook, near Bedford, and an extensive collection of views of Old London, constituted the chief features of the sale on February 16 th. The two lots of note in Mr. Watson's collection were: Briton Riviere, Actcron, 43 in. by 33 in , exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1884 and at the Guildhall, 895,3 ro gns., and G. F. Watts, Dai'n, small fuli-length female figure standing on a rock in the sea with her back to the spectator, her right arm, raised above her head, holds red drapery which falls to her feet, $5+\mathrm{in}$. by 22 in ., exhibited at Burlington House, $1905,570 \mathrm{gns}$. The views of Old London were of antiquarian rather than artistic interest, and so they sold at prices which were not noteworthy. The day's salc, however, also included the following: Sir M. A. Shee, portrait of M/rs. Lafarque, of Husbands, Leicestershire, in white dress, 30 in . by 2 in., 115 gns.; two Early English pictures, a Portrait of " Joung Lady in blue
dress with white lace cap, seated, working at a tambour frame, 29 in. by $24 \mathrm{in} .$, i fo gns.; and a Landsiapo with a sportsman, dogs, and horse, 33 in . by 43 in ., 130 gns .

The most important sale of the month, and, so far, of the season, was held on February 23 rd , when the ancient and modern pictures the property of Mr. R. Kirkman Hodgson, of Ashgrove, Sevenoaks, and important pictures by old masters and works of the Early Englisin school from tarious sources produced a total of $£ 30,5286 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. The seventy-one lots which constituted Mr. Hodigson's property realised $£ 4, j 9+$ tos. Gid., and the most important of these were: W. Collins, Rustic /Jospitaizy, 27 in . by $36 \mathrm{in} ., 18+4,102 \mathrm{gns}$. (this is a repetition of the Royal Academy picture of 183 t , and was sold by the artist to a Mr. Hodges for $\mathcal{L}+5$ ); Lord Leighton, Fa/imar, 15 in . by 9 in., exhibited at the Oll Masters, 1897,85 gns.; J. Limell, sen., dioing to . Wathet, 27 in. by 36 in., 1854, 190 gns.: !. Phillip, $A$.Soolch Firir, 36 in. by 54 in., 1848 , 220 gns.; l'. Nasmyth, Hooty Strerm, with a peasant and a dog on a rustic bridge, on panel, 9 in . by 12 in ., 105 yns. : D. (i. Rossetti,
"She laound her green slecere on my helm, Sweet plealge of lowe's sweet meed,"
on panel, 13 in. by 10 in., 180 grns.; A. Cuyp, Landscape, with full length portraits of Pierre Both, first governor of Batawia, and his wife, attended by a negro bearing a parasol, 53 in . by 8 t in., 900 gns . (this work is described in Smith's Catalogue haisonnc', where it is said to have been purchased in Rotterdam in 1839 for a very small price, Lord Northwick gave $£ 500$ for it, at his sale in 1859 it produced 920 gns., and was acquired in 1873 for 230 gns.); two decorative panels by J. B. Le Prince, The Terrace of "Chetcou, with cavaliers and ladies about to embark for a picnic, 285 gns ; and $A$ /hurvest Fiche, with a group of peasants in the foreground, a chateatu in the distance, 305 gns . (these two pictures were painted in 1775 , and each measures rat in. by 98 in.) ; S. Ruysdacl, Rizer . Scene, with buildings, ferry boat, figures, and animals, 21 in . by 29 in ., 310 gns .; and J. Susterman's portrait of the .Marchesa Gurdagni, in dark dress with lace ruff and jewels, seated, resting lier right hand upon the shoulder of her son, who stands by her side, 49 in . by to in., 750 gns . (this picture realised to gns. at the Prince Napoleon sale in 8872 ).

Anong the miscellaneous properties, the highest price of the day was paid for Lawrence's portrait of Miss West, afterwards Mrs. William Woodgate, in white dress with pink scarf tied round her waist, holding a watch in her right hand, 28 in . by 24 in ., $4,000 \mathrm{gns}$.; this constitutes a record price for a Lawrence at auction. The second Lawrence of the sale was a portrait of the Marchioness of Londonderry, in white dress, seated, resting her left arm on a red cushion, 30 in . by 25 in ., 290 gns . With regard to this portrait, Mr. William Mckay informs us that the version of this picture now at Londonderry House has hung there since Lawrence painted it. The two examples of John Hoppner were both of very fine quality, the whole length portrait of Charles Oldfeld Bowles-whose sister was
painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds-in plum coloured ess, with white lawn collar, standing under some trees, : log by his side, 62 in . by 47 in ., realised $2,200 \mathrm{gns}$., an the portrait of the Hon. I/rs. Willien /\#tsroy, in hite dress, with black lace shawl on her shoulders, 301 by 2ј in., 1,2 ; 0 gns.

A leading feature of the day consisted of the eleven pictures by, or ascribed to, Ceorge Morland, not all of which were good, and some of which, to say the least. were not noteworthy. The finest of all, Hutpy Collasiors, 32 in . by $4^{2}$ in., realised $2,800 \mathrm{gns}$., aud the companion picture, The Gipsies' Tent, 900 gns.-both these pictures were engraved by J. Grozer in 1793 . Anoth er picture by Morland, Toud cipsies rith Women and Childron. seated round a bonfire on the edge of a wood, a dor and a donkey by them, 27 in . by 36 in ., signed and dated 1792, sold for 800 gns.; in 1876 this work reatised 420 gns., and at the Mieville Sale of 1899,730 gns. The other Morlands included Paying the /Horse/dr, 27 in . by 35 in ., signed, engraved by S . W. Revolds in 1805,480 gns. ; Viequ metr a Seuport, with horsemen. fisherfolk, and a dog in a road, 24 in . by 29 in , signed and dated $1795,100 \mathrm{glns}$.-in $86+$ this realised 48 gns . ; Interior of a Stable, with peasamt leading a bay horse, Ig in. by $25 \mathrm{in} .$. signed and dated 1792,125 sns.; and a pair, 19 in . by 25 in ., engraved by E. Bell, Going out. $95 \mathrm{gns} .$, and The Chech, z + gns .

The second highest price of the clay was paid for Cuyp's picture of $A$ Dutch Farm," a broad and freelypainted picture," signed, 45 in. by 63 in., described in Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, and this realised 3,800 gns., which is probably the auction record price for a picture by this artist. There were also a pair of portraits catalogued as by' "C. G.," but obviously the work of Cornelius Jansen, William Thiclen, in dark dress with ruff, and Noria his Mife, in dark dress and hat, 30 in. by 24 in ., dated 1634,300 gns.; two by Jan Steen, An Interior awith Peasants seated at a Repust saying Grace, 6 in . by 21 in ., $6,6 \mathrm{gns}$., and Children Amusing Themselaes in Teaching a Cat to Read, on panel, 17 in. by 13 in., described in Smith's Cataloym. Raisonne; $570 \mathrm{gns}$. ; D. (iardner, Portrail of a Lad ${ }^{\prime}$ in white and yellow dress, standing in a landscape, holding a mask in her left hand, in gotacke, 32 in. by 19 ith. 700 gns. ; a drawing by J. Downman, portrait of Lat Clara Dernard Sparrow, in white dress, 8 in . by 6 in:. $1 g 0$ gns.; 1). Teniers, Interior with a boy Smoki; . on panel, 14 in. by 21 in ., signed and dated 11 . 250 gns.; H. Holbein, portrait of Charles Bramd Duke of Suffolk, in dark dress trimmed with fur, 105 T. Gainsborough, The Market Cart, 35 in. by $2^{-}$ the finished sketch for the National Gallery piot (which cost $\mathrm{t}, 050 \mathrm{gns}$.), 600 gns . ; two landscapes the same, 8 in. by $12 \mathrm{in} ., 125 \mathrm{gns}$. each; pertra: Coplestone Warre Bampfylde, in rich dress with : gown, 50 in . by $40 \mathrm{in} .$, roo gns. ; and portrait of Williant I.ynch, K.C.B., Ambassador to the Cob' Turin, in white coat and plum-coloured rest, 2 by 24 in ., engraved by S. W. Reynolds, 200 gns. H. Raeburn, portrait of Lady Seton, in white inv in
1.ss, 28 in. by 23 in, 200 gns.; D. Teniers, Interior an Artist's Studio, with cavaliers and attendant, io panel, 23 in. by 31 in , signed, 260 gns. ; C. Dusart, 1:Hage Mery Motking, with a group of peasants before a tavern, 30 in . by 27 in , signed and dated 1684 , 300 gns . - this was sold in 1863 for 84 gns.; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Portrait of a Lady in white dress and blete cloak lined with ermine, 30 in . by 25 im ., 580 gns .

Thit commercial value of $A$ mericama has, as is well known, very greatly increased during recent years, and
 moreover it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain good books of this class either at all or for reasonable sums, or at any rate for sums which would have been considered reasonable but a short time ago. This does not need demonstration, and the $£ 1515 \mathrm{~s}$. realised at Messrs. Hodgson's on the last day of January for the comparatively common Letter on the Impropriety of Sending Forces to Virginia, 1756 , and some other pieces, the whole bound together in two vols. fto, created no surprise. The author of the "letter" was Lewis Evans, who also wrote $A n$ Analysis of a General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America and other works, some of which were printed by Benjamin Franklinat his lhiladelphian press. Still, as books of this kind and age go, they are not as yet very important as a rule except in so far as the prices realised for them shew that the eighteenth century treatises printed in or relating to the North American Continent are gradually occupying the position tyeld some fifty or sixty years ago by those of the screnteenth, most of which are now far removed from competition in the auction rooms or elsewhere. This should be held in mind as the expansion is likely to prove a most powerful factor in the not far clistant future.

On the 6th of February, Nessrs. Sotheby sold the Library of the late Mr. A. Jimenez, of Wimbledon. This was a small collection, catalogued in 228 lots, realising L 473 ; good so far as it went, as indeed the average $s$ :ows, but not of any special interest. By far the largest s m realised was the $£ 55$ paid for the Mistoria Naturalis (1) Pliny, translated into Italian by Landino and printed 1. Jenson at Venice in 1476 . This copy boasted an e borate illuminated border, composed cliefly of flowers 1 scroll work decoration, and was finely bound in 1. rocco super extra with expensive accessories in the $f$ in of watered silk linings and broad inside borders. It $i$ also worthy of note that at this sale a set of the ${ }^{t}$ teen parts in which Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour was - t published, realised $£ 10$ 10s.-a high price, and Les * tamorphoses drovide, the Abbe Banier's translation, 4 .ols., 1767-71, £14 ios. (original French calf). This
i. ne of the most elegantly illustrated books of the
eighteenth century, sometimes, though very rarely, found with the series of artist's proofs and etchings.

Major-General Astley Terry's collection of books, sold at Sotheby's on the 12 th of February, was of a very unusual lind. It consisted entirely of works illustrating the costumes of the British Military and Naval forces, and may shortly be described as the best which has appeared for sale by auction in our time. The catalogue comprised but it lots of books and prints, and the amount realised for them $(f, f, j 03)$ is a sufficient testimony in itsclf to the importance of this notable collectionthe formation of which must have demanded not merely time but great critical ability. As might have been expected, the individual prices realised were frequently very high. Thus, the complete series of 53 coloured plates of Costumes of the British Army, published by William Spooner between the years $1840-43$, in 2 vols., oblong folio, sold for $\{135$ (morocco). These are known as Spooner's "oblong series," he having previously issued another series, of 61 plates, known as the "upright series." General Terry had the upright set also, and that, with four extra plates, changed liands at $£ 1+6$, while Ackermann's Costumes of the British Army, and Fores's Yeomany Costumes, making, with several additions, So coloured plates, in very fine condition, sold for £it. .

These were the highest prices realised at this notable sale, but others are wrethy of special mention. For instance, a series of 32 coloured plates of Costumes of the Royal Navy and Marines sold for $\mathcal{L} 73$. These consisted of the ten plates by Rowlandson, published in 1799, the 16 plates by Mansion and St. Eschauzier, said to form the only complete set known (the series in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle wants one plate), and Ubstell's set of six plates, the whole bound in one volume, with a coloured print of "Things as they were in 1783 " and "Things as they are, 1823." The very scarce series of 15 coloured plates known collectively as Hayes's Costumes of the British Army, published by H. Graves \& Co., in $1845 \cdot 46$, realised $£ ; 6$; Hull's Costume of the British Army, comprising the complete set of 72 coloured plates, 1828-30, £100; Martens' Costume of the British Army, 44 coloured plates, 1849-53, $\mathcal{L} 39$; C. Hamilton Smith's Costume of the Army of the British Empire, 54 coloured plates, with two extra ones, each in the second state, Colnaghi, 1815 , £56, and Hunsley's Costumes of the Madras Army, 36 coloured plates, inclusive of title, $18+1$, £17. This was said to be the most complete set known to exist of this rare series, a remark which accentuates a fact well known to collectors of works of this kind, who find out almost at the outset of their carecr, that though individual plates of military and naval costumes may be comparatively, easy to acquire, it is exceedingly difficult to form complete serics of practically any of them, except those published in quite modern times. The older sets seem to have been published only to be distributed among many admirers. To dissipate is easy; to reconstruct-hoc opus est.

Messrs. Hodgson's sale of February 1 3th was of a miscellaneous character, and so was that held on the
same and following days in the Wellington Street rooms. Large numbers of books changed hands on these occasions, generally speaking for snall sums. Thus, a presentation copy of Lord Tennyson's works, published in 10 vols., Svo, 1870 , with the author's signature on the first title, realised $£ 4$ los. (cloth gilt, in a case); the first edition of Riclardson's Clarissa, 8 vols., 1748, £4 (calf), and it complete set of the Bingraphic Unizersclle, 52 vols., $181 \mathrm{I}-28, £ 44 \mathrm{~s}$. (calf gilt). There is not, of course, anything particularly interesting in such records as these, but the prices should be noted as the works named are continually being met with. Not so the original edition of Keble's Christian l'ear, published at Oxford, in 2 vols., 1827 . This is a scarce book, and the two volumes, bound in boards as issued, and in reasonably good condition, made $£ 575$. 6d., while Smith's Cataloguc Raisonni, 8 vols. (should be 9), bound in 14, interleaved with numerous MS. additions, sold for $£ 42$ (half morocco, stained). The original edition of Scot's Discoucric of Witcheraft, 1584 , 4to, is scarce, but the copy sold on this occasion was not a particularly good one, several of the leaves being mended. The price realised was $\mathcal{L}_{7} 15 \mathrm{~s}$. (morocco antique), and $£ 10$ was all that was obtilined for a tall copy of Shakespeare's Fourth Folio, 1685. It wanted the portrait, the titie was cut and mended, and the last leaf had been "laid down," so that its condition was not at all satisfactory. It may also be mentioned that the "Library Edition" of Lord L,ytton's novels, published by Blachwood, in 40 vols., 8 vo, $1859-63$, sold for $£ 13$.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson's library, sold on February zoth, contained some excellent books, among them Ariosto's Orlundo Furioso, on large paper, 5 vols., 4to, 1788 , £28 10s. (morocco, gilt edges); Froissart's Croniques, the first edition, Paris, Anthoine Verard, no date, 4 vols. in two vols., folio, $£ 49$ (imperfect and mended, russia extra); La Fontaine's Fables Choisies, 6 vols., 8vo, $1765-75, £ 31$ (morocco extra) ; another copy of Smith's Catalogue Raisonne; this time complete in 9 vols., £29 los. (original cloth); Du Sommerard's Les Arts au Moyen $\mathrm{Ag}^{c}$, 10 vols., imperial folio and royal 8vo., L60 (morocco super extra) ; and an imperfect copy of Shakespeare's Second Folio (Thomas Cotes for Robert Allot), $£ 54$ ros. Three leaves were defective in this copy, three were missing, six had been mended, and the colophon was also missing. The Orlando Furioso above mentioned was a fine copy containing the portrait by Eisen, and the plates mostly in two states (proofs and etchings). There are two issues of the Fables Choisies, the first always having "Chez l' Auteur" on the title page, while the second has "Chez Durand," or sometimes "Delauriers Papetier." The second issue, whichever the imprint, is much inferior to the first.

Mr. Hodgson's library was catalogued in 309 lots, and realised $£ 1,325$, an excellent and well distributed average. Such books as Hasted's History of Kent, 4 vols., folio, 1778-99, which realised $£ 26$ (morocco extra); Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols., foho, $1817-j 0, £ 21$ ıs. (russia gilt); and Purchas's Hakluytus Posthumus, + vols., 1625 , and Purchase his Pilgrinage, 1626, making torether 5 vols., folio, $£ 49$ (russia extra, some leaves
mended), are acquisitions to any library-time-tried : fl well-known works which adance in repatation with : e years. The sale of Mr. Hodgson's collection practici y brought February to a close. Three other sales we:e held at different rooms, but they contained little of importance. Still, here and there, isolated books :e noticeable by reason of the infrequency of their occurrence. For iustance, were it asked which was Sir Waher Scott's first published work, it might and probably would be difficult to supply the answer without, at any rate, considerable research. According to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's catalogue of the last day of February it was The Chase and Willian and Helen, Tabo Balhots from the German of $G$. A. Bïrger, published at Edinlurgh in 1796, when the Wizald of the North was twent-five years of age. This item of information is worth remembering, although the sum realised was not great ( 23 original boards).

A Large collection of tradesmen's tokens of the eighteenth and ninetecnth centuries, including the collection of the late
 Mr. S. Timmins, was dispersed at Messrs, Glendining's rooms during February. For a Guernsey five shitlings, with Bishop de Jersey and Co. on the obverse, and Bank of Guernsey, 1809 , on the reverse, an extrenie rarity, $£ 27$ was given; a l'aisley penny made $£ 95 \mathrm{~s} .$, and $\not \subset 57$ s. 6d, was given for a penny with obverse, a church, west biew of Boston Church, and reverse, P. Skidmore, medal maker, etc.

Quirt a large number of important engravings in mezzotint, stipple, and colours appeared in the sale-room during February, and
 the prices obtained: 0 far to disprove the contention that the demand for these prints is decreasing. When at the Edgcumbe sat. in April, Igol, !. I: Smith's plate, $1 / \%$. Carmac, realised t: record sum of $1, \mathrm{r}$ : gns., and Lady Bumffylde, by T. Watson, at the 131: sate in the March of the same year went for $880:$ there was the cry that the limit had been reached. I four years later, when the Bampfylde print $a_{s}$ appeared in the sale-room at the memorable Huth s. all previous records were passed by the $\mathrm{f}, 200 \%$ which it then realised.

The chief prints sold during February were those $t$ t appeared in the sale on the 5 th, when eight lots toge: $r$ totalled over $\{2, \infty \infty$. First in importance was a sup b

In the Sale Room

t state, before any letters, of Meyer's well-known mezzot of Lady framilton as Vaftare, after Romney, which fell $\ddagger+\mathrm{gns}$., or over $£ 100$ more than was given for a copy 190t. A copy of the same print in colours, which has onld for as much as 470 gns., realised 200 gns., the difierence in the price being no doubt attributable to the fact that it was varnished.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was represented by several notable items, including the Coumtess of Derby, in colours, by Bartolozzi, 170 gns., and a first state of Master Limblom, by Sanuel Cousins, 155 gns . ; whilst the chief Keynolds print sold was a fine impression, in colours, of the Sinthe in the Grass, by W. Ward, for which 240 gns . was given. An important lot consisted of a set of ten portraits, engraved in stipple by C. Wilkin, six of which are after Hoppner, consisting of Latly Catherinc Hoatard, Lady Gertrudl' Villiers, Ludy Liertrude Fïtspatrich, Hscountess St. Ascph, Lady Charlotte Campoell, Viscomitess Andocer, Lady Churlotte Duntombe, Lady Lathgham, Countess of Fiuston, and the Duchess of Rufland, which realised 320 gus.

There still remain two lots to be mentioned, a set of The Months, by Bartolozzi and Gardiner, after Hamilton, in colours, which made 210 gns. , and the Story of Letitia, after Morland, by J. R. Smith, a set of six prints, in colours, for which 200 gns. was given.

It will be recalled that at the Macrory sale in July, 1904, Morland's original paintings for this series realised the remarkable sum of 5,600 gns.

Several important prints by Samuel Cousins appeared in the sale on the 13 th, including a proof, before letters, of . Waster Lamblon, $£ 21 ; 5 \mathrm{~s}$, and a similar state of La Surprise, by Dubuffe, $£ 105$.

Christie's also held a sale of prints on the grd, in which was sold an impression of Lrtdy lampfylde, by T. Watson, after Reynolds, for $£ 136$ los.

At Sotheby's rooms on the 4 th, a brilliant impression of Valentine Green's mezzotint portrait of the Countess of Satishury, after Reynolds, slightly damaged in the margin, realised $£ 305$, or about $£ 150$ less than was given for a superb copy in the Blyth sale.

Fine French furniture, especially that manufactured during the reign of Louis $\mathrm{XV}^{\circ}$., is sufficiemly vare in the sale room to attract
 attention when it does appear. Consequently a large gathering congregated at Christie's on the 1 gth, when three fine pieces of I.ouis NV . cabinet - making, and some examples of the succeeding reign, were put up for sale. At hristie's rooms, in Igor, a pair of Louis $X V$. commodes, ie property of the Duke of Leeds, realised $£ 15,000$; nd at the Hotel Drouot, a short time before, six armhairs of the sa:me period realised close on $£ 5,000$. These prices, however, were remarkable, and those
present on the 1 jth who anticipated similar prices must have been disappointed. A large writing-table, with pronounced cabriole legs and thee drawers in the side, the centre one sunk, the whole veneered with delicate parqueterie of tulip wood and with superb ormolu mounts cast and chased in the mamer of De la Fosse, made $1,600 \mathrm{gns}$. ; another table, veneered with marqueterie of king-wood, also profusely mounted with ormolu, went for $+20 \mathrm{gns}$. ; and a marqueterie commode realised 760 gns . This commode, very finely inlaid with vases festooned witls flosers and musical trophies on hare-wood ground in king-wood borders, is stamped RVLC. MF.

The most notitble of the Louis XVI. pieces was a marqueteric commode which, after a long series of bids, was sold for $f^{60}$ gns.

Some Old English and other furniture was also included in this sale; a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs, with pierced vase-shaped centres to the backs, carved at the top with tassels and fluting, and on cabriole legs, went for 145 gns .

One item of some interest was sold at Christie's on the 8th, being an early Tudor oak stall, with tripartite back and rectangular arms, the front panels carved with Holbeinesque ornaments, introducing male and female heads, and linen panels at the back and sides, which was secured for $\$ 115$ los.

An important set of six Chippendale chairs appeared in a sale held during February by Mr. J. C. Towner, of Eastbourne. Sold separately, they made $£ 36$ os. each, or a total of $£ 219$, being all secured by one purchaser.

Colimectors of porcelain and pottery were well catered for in the sale room during February, an exceptional quantity of
 china and earthenware, much of which was of great value, changing hands. On the igth, for instance, a most important collection of English, Continental, and Oriental porcelain was dispersed, whilst on the ist and 7 th other notable pieces were sold. The first-memtioned sale opened well with some rare pieces of Worcester china, a pair of hexagonal vases and covers, painted with flowers in the Oriental taste, making $£+41$, a pair of scroll-shaped jardinieres, painted with classical ruins, groing for $2: 73$ s., and a tea service with the crescent mark, fluted and painted with medallion views, consisting of thinty pieces. realised $\chi 194 ; 5$. One or two nice pieces of Chelsea were also sold, notably a set of five vases, one with cover, painted with exotic birds on white ground, which made $£ 12015 \mathrm{~s}$; ; and a set of three figures, Erato, Calliope, and Thalia, modelled by Roubillac, were bid up to $\alpha 2+1$ ios. It was, however, the Oriental porcelain which contributed so mucls to the importance of this sale. The chief piece was a square-shaped Kang-He vase, slightly iapering towards the base, finely
enamelled with fowers emblematic of the seatons, the whole exccuted in famille-verte on a brilliant black enamelled ground. It represents Chinese porcelain at the height of its beauty, its peculiar value being in the green bands at the top and bottom of the neck and the yellow strip which borders the four sides of the vase.

As was to be expected, such a rare piece aroused keen competition, the final offer being $£ 2,625$. A short time ago a pair, somewhat similar, realised $£ 3,885$, and this despite the fact one was damaged. Following this rare piece came a pair of old Nankin oviform vases, finely decorated with flowering prunus, of the kang- He dynasty, formerly the property of Lady Charlote Finch, Governess to the children of lieorge 11., who left them to her son, George, ninth Earl of Wincleelsea. Just prior to the sale it was amounced that the pair would be separated and sold as two lots, the result being that the first realised $£ 504$, and the other $£ 30+10$ s.

Some of the Continental porcelain sold must also be recorded: a rose-water ewer and dish of old Sevres porcelain, painted with groups of flowers and fruit on a bleu-de-Vincennes ground, $\mathcal{L} 62$, and a set of three old Dresden vases and covers, painted with flowers, and the handles surmounted by Watteau figures emblematic of the Seasons, $£ 157105$.

On the ist a Chinese oviform jar, enamelled with formal flowers, in green on a pale yellow ground, went for $£ 10218 \mathrm{~s}$, and on the 8 th, a familie-verte vase, enamelled with flowers, made $£ 147$.

An important lot appeared in a sale held by Mr. S. Mealing Mills at Norwich during February, consisting of a set of five Worcester fruit dishes, painted with flowers on the familiar dark blue ground, bearing the blue square mark, for which 154 gns. was obtained.

Of considerable importance was the collection of Old English silver plate
 formed by Mr. A. Fotherley Bell, of "sparkenhoe," The l'ark, Ilull, which wats dispersed at Christic's rooms on Feb. ifth. Until recently this collection was on exbibition at the Hull Municipal Muscum, and it is especially notable for the examples it contains of the
work of Hull silversmitlis. Chief amongst these a Charles II. porringer, with shaped sides, embossed i. th a wreath of large Howers, and with moulded sorll handles, by E. Mangy, ciror $1666,+0 z .13$ dwt., whels reached after some keen bidding the high price of $\xi^{\prime}$,.os. an ounce.

Other items in this collection were an Elizabethan chalice and paten, engraved with foliage and strajpork, with the London hall-mark for 1580.6 oz. 9 dwt., which matle 3 los. an ounce; a Queen Anne oval box, by George Cox, ifob, made zgos. an ounce, and two other pieces of the same period, a pair of plain circular salts, by Ben. Harris, 1702, and another pair embossed with bands of gadrooning and beading, went for 2tos. and 1 jos. an ounce respectively. There must also be mentioned four William and Mary rat-tailed spoons, with the Hull hall-mark, by Thomas Hebden, circa 1689, £76, and a set of six Charles II. rat-tailed spoons, London hall-mark, 1672, maker's mark R.K. with a mullet and two pellets below, $\{88$.

The sale concluded with items from various sources, which included a Queen Anne plain table bell, by P. Kolles, $1709,5 \mathrm{oz} .17$ dwt., 21 js . an oz.; a William and Mary small plain chocolate pot and cover, by George Garthore, 1688,6 oz. 18 dwt., 7405 . an 0 .; a beaker of the same period, dated $1694,240 \mathrm{~s}$. in oz.; and in Charles 11. large porringer and cover, $167+$, 26 oz .8 dwt ., 295s. an oz.

SOME fine old Brussels tapestry was included in Christie's sale on Feb. 15th, being the property of Mrs. Hugh Fenwick, and removed from
Tapestry Brinkburn Priory; Northubertand. It consisted of a set of three and two single pancls which were displayed in all their beatuty upon the walls of the west room. The set represent the divisions of the old world, signed by Juclocus de Vos, which consist of an oblong panel emblematic of Europe, 12 ft .6 in. by 19 ft .3 in ., and two upright panels. emblematic of Asia and Africa, each about 12 ft .6 im . by 8 ft .6 in . Opening with an offer of 250 gns ., the bidding for this fine set soon reached a high figure, the final bid being 1,400 gos. The other two panels, one an upright representing a composition of figures: emblematic of Wisdom, and the other oblong, containing mythological figures, made 290 gns. and 380 gns . resjectively.


## Announcement

Readers of The Connoissectr are entitled to the privilege of an answer gratis in these columns on any subject of interest to the collector of antique curios and works of art ; and an encuiry coupon for this purpose will be found placed in the advertisement pages of every issue. Objects of this nature may also be sent to us for authentication and appraisement, in which case, however, a small fee is charged, and the information given privately by letter. Valuable objects will be insured by us against all risks whilst on our premises, and it is therefore desirable to make all arrangements with us before forwarding. (See coupon for full particulars.)

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Books.-Shakespeare, 1765.-9,134 (Si. Leonarls-on-Sea). - If your edition of Shakespeare is only in one volume, it has no great value.
Bennet's "Antiquities of Rome," $1696 .-9.180$ (Cathcart Hill, N.).-We must see this look to value. Your rald wolune of the Unizersal History is of no value.
" Mother Hubbard." - 9,0So (Exeter). - The litile pmombet you send us is curious, but its selling value is smati.
"A Quiet Kound Giame," $1891,-9,085$ (Wellington). -This has no special value.
Day's "Sermons on Corinthians," 1636.-9,065 (Atiling)--Your book is of no material value.
Pople's Giallery of Engravings, $1844,-9,064$ (llkley). - Mor two numbers of this work are of no special interest to a. .llector, but they are worth a litele on account of the ens sings.

Ficyclopredia Britannica, 7th edition, 1842.9,1 (Budapest). - Your edition is quite olsolete, and at the mi. . oniy worth fi. It is, in fact, atmost unsaleable.
"Hon Quixote."-9,095 (Worthing).--This work aptoriginally in Madtid. The first part was pulsished in and original copies of this issue have realised as much 4 at auction. The second part came out ten years later, recently selling for 6,40 . The first Euglish edition suled in 1820, and it is worth about $£ 25$, although an ionally tine cony has lieen solk for $\mathcal{£} 60$.
'nsworth's "Tower of London," 1840.-9,08t
(C. .lle. Hulme). -The original edition of this work is worth al, $\mathcal{C}_{2}$ if in original binding : if it has been re-lmund. however, no , re than $\mathbb{L}$. In parts its value is considerally greater.

Your odd volume of Heath's Gallery of British Engraaings is worth about 5s., and A Trearise on Kandsate, $18 \mathrm{I}_{3}$, being an odd part, about los.
The British Essayists, ist edition, i803.-This work is worth aloout 30 . to K 2 , and The Work's of Sir Joshia Reynolds, 3 vols., 3 rd edition, 1801 , about 7s. 6 d . ; Wight's Theology and Paley's Evidinces of Christianity are loth of little value.

## Engravings.—"The Country Tooth Drawer,"

 by R. Dighton.-9,128 (Canonbury). - Value ios. or 125."A St. James's Beauty" and "A St. Giles's Beauty," by F. Bartolozzi. -9,049 (Wimbledon).-Your prints are not mezzotints, but sipples. There are many reprints to be met with, but the value of fine original impressions in back is about $\mathcal{L} 6$, in brown $£$ Io or $£ 12$, and in red $£ 20$.

Portraits of Prince Serge and Princess Barbara Gagdrin, with Prince Nicolas, their son, after Sir J. Reynolds, by Caroline Watson.-9,07I (Utrecht).The value of this plate is alout $\mathcal{L} 1$. Your portratio of $B o m j a m i n$ West, by Boydell, is worth 15 . There are several states of the portrait of His Nopal Highness, George, Prime of Wales, after T. Gatinslorough, ly J. K. Smith, with diferent values varying from 63 to 610 .

Coloured Engraving of a Lady, after Romney, by J. R. Smith.-9,075 (Nuneaton).-It is impossible to form any iden of the value of this print without seeing it. It may be of little importance, while on the other hand it may be worth 6 50 or more. If genuine, your meazotints after Morland, and coloured prints after Bigg, may be of considerable value. Send all for inspection.
"The First Steeplechase on Record," by H. Alken, - 9,076 (Stafford).-There are so many reproductions of old sporting prints in existence that it is impossitle to give you an opinion without seeing your prints. Cenaine impressions are, of course, of considerable value.
"George III. and Queen Charlotte," after J. Meyer, by R. Purcell. $-9,078$ (W゙iluech). -The value of this pair of prorats is alout 12 s .6 ci . to 15s., and of The darques of Wi/lington, K:B., by H. S. Manasi, not more than 61 or 25 s.
" Sir David Baird," after Raeburn, by Hodgetts. 9,087 (Edinburgh).-If in fine condition, you thould obtain from $\alpha 7$ to fio for your mezzotint.

Etchings by David Law. - 9,098 (East Molesey). These do not fetch more than alxut hali the published price at the present time.
Fireplaces, by Piranesi, and Line Views of Venice and Verona. - 9,106 (Lincoln's Inn). - 'inur prints are of little value. We cannot identify your elching from your description. Could you send it for inspection?
"Horse Dealing,' by J. Harris.-7,127 (Liverpool).Your two colour prints are worth about 3 os.
"Princess Charlotte," after Sir T. Lawrence, by R. Golding. -9, 143 (Highgale l:oad). - A good coly of thiengraving can be hought for $\mathcal{L} 1$ at a printseller's.

Engravings - (cominutd) - "Prince Charlie entering Edinburgh" and "Flora Macdonald watching over Prince Charlie asleep."-9,141 (f:igin). -Your prints wonld not leich nuore than fit 1025 s. in a London anction. Tou ough to get is better price, however, if tiey were offered in sicolaull.
Coloured Engraving, after Teniers, by R. Cock: burin. $-9,150$. - Your engraving is one off a series and is worlh separateiy aboul 15 s. to $\delta \mathrm{L}$.
Colour Prints: by Bartolozzi. - 9,173 (Ballara1). Please send fuller deceription. Bariolozai execuledi a number of plates of cherulo.

Mezzotint, by V. Gireen, after E. F. Caize.-9,034 (Biightum). -The prim you describe is apparently a portrait of Mrs. Lec Maistre. Being cul, it is not worth more than izs. 10 15 :
Coloured Engravings by J. Golder. $-9,00$ (Peter. head). These are worth about tos. apiece. We camot value your mezzolimt, as you do not stale the sulbject.
"Phaeton," after Richard Wilson, by William Woollett.-9,oo6 (birlenhlead). -This prim ustally l, rings fron 61 is 25 s . in the sale room.
"Eloisa," after Angelica Kauffman, by W. Wynne Ryland. - 9,022 (Rysond, I Iolland). - The walue of your print depends upon whether it is in black, brown, or red. A fine impression in red would be worth about 63 , but in black its value is omly abont tos.
"Louis XVI." and "Marie Antoinette," aiter S. De Koster, by J. Daniel and F. Murphy. $-9,023$ (Clifion). - These prints are well known. They are worth trom $£ 4$ to 68 according os state.
"Fair Moralist and her Pupil," by Bartolozzi.9,027 ( 4 ymondley). - If fine and printed in colours, might be wonth $£^{20}$. The other plate you mention is of small value.
"The Story of Laetitia," after George Morland. - 9,032 (Wignore Street). - If your prints are in reverse they are certainly conies. Probalily they are the Bartoloui plates, but finer impressions than the others you mention.
" Napoleon," by Carriere.-9,038 (Narlertll).-The value of your print of Napoleon is not inore than $\mathcal{L}$. There are so many reprints and forgeries of old hunting subjects in existence that we cannot give an opinion without seeing them.

Furniture.-Chippendale Chair.- 9.101 (Cowes). - Vour chair is Clippendate inf firm. If old, it is worth 4 or 3 guineas, but if you have a set of six, each chair will be worth more in proportion.
Oak Chairs. - 9.093 (Llantarnam). - Your oak chairs are of Yorkshire and Derlyyshire origin, date albout 1650 to 1675 . Thuse in gnod condition are worth 5 to 6 guineas eacll. The made up chairs are of less value.
Chippendale.-9.003 (Oakihum).-Chiplendale did make chairs in wainut, and occasionally used oak, but the patern you deceribe is more in the syly of sheraton. We could form a letter opinion if you would hend a rough sketch of the back of your chaif-. Kush seats were made al blis perind, but only for ithe cheaper furniture.
Hepplewhite. -9,05S (Itailsham) - The chair of which youl send photograph appears in the a fine and characteristic example of Hepplewhite. We should advise you to senul it to a Londion auction, with reserve price $£ 25$.

Objets d'Art.—Snuff-Box.-9, 162 (Northampion). - Your papier-mache snuili-box probably dates aloont 1820 - 5 , and is worth from 155 s. to 25 ., according to quality and condition.
Glass Saltcellar. - 9.I35 (Christchurch. N.Z.). - Your saltcellar is probally Dutioh of he latter part of the isith century. It is quite an uncommon piece, and from the particulars you
mention it is of considerable interest. Thomas Atkins, $n$, loubt of the same family as yours, went out to South Africa in : 399.

Sword.-9,114 (Edinhurgh).-Your sword with i.ledo blade is characteristically Spanish. This form continue in use a long time, and your specimen may be 17th or isih cer:tury. It is worlh $\mathcal{L}_{3}$ or $\mathcal{L}_{4}$.

Glass Picture.-9,113 (Cononley).-The value of your glass pricure depends upon its condition. The sulbiject, Aumey Dazeson, is rather uncommon, and if fine it should bring from $\mathcal{L}_{4}$ to $\mathrm{L6}$. We lave no knowledge of the adverisement you mention, but it is not likely that so big a price would be offered for the glass picture.
Sand Pictures.-9,coo (Honor Oak Park).-These are not rare or much sought after, and the value is only albout 103. or 12 s.

Snuff Box.--9,093 (Lichfieli().-The hox you descrile is a snuff loox, and it is worth about 55 .

Pictures. - 8,970 (Woodbrilge). The photograph you send is so indistinct that we cannot tell anything from it. Either send a better plotograph or the picture itsclf.

Rembrandt.-8,925 (Kimberley).-The photograph you send us depicts a well-known work ty kembrandt, of which your picture is evidently a copy. Its value is not considerable.

Old Portraits.-9,024 (Fermanagh), From your photograpl we do not think your picuure is a very goad likeness of Oliver Cromwell. The portrait of Prince Rupert is better, but both photographs are so much out of locus that it would be umsafe to express a definite opinion from them.

Pottery and Porcelain.-Copeland.-9,156 (Bushey (leaih), -The firm of Copeland is still in existence, and we cannot value your vase unless we know approximately the date of it. Your vases marked with an A are almost cettainly modern, and therefore of comparatively small value.
Crown Derby. $-9,143$ (Ilighgate Road). -Judging from the marks you reproduce, your tigures are probably modern. Similar marks are found on modern Continental copies of old Crown Terly.

Vase.-9,or3 (Ifoxton). - lirom the phongraph you send us your vase is probably kockingham. Value about jos.

Mason's Ware.- 8 ,945 (Curragh).-The Mason's Ware plates you descrile are worth aloum 7t. 6ol. encel, and the two jugs 35 s.
Salt Gilaze. $-8,967$ (Crewe). - If your cup is genuine salt glaze, and the brealiage is not ton extensive, it may be worth $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ or 65 . The inscription and date make it interesting.

Davenport.-8,996 (Formly). -The basket and staind of which you enelose photograph, are Davenpurt, not Devompirt. They were made by Davenport, of Longlort, Staffordstire, during the early part of last century. 'The value is alotut 30 or to 35s. Send a phenograph of your chairs.
Dessert Service. - 9,074 (Walhon-Dearne). - Tour dwest service is modern, and its value is not more than $\mathcal{L}_{5} 5$ or $\mathcal{L}^{6}$. It may have leen mate by Alinton.
Oriental Vase.-9,050 (Liclificld). - It is imposible to value your Oricntal Vase, etc., willout inspection. It depemb upon their age, etc.
Figures. -9,026(Walt hamslow) - You don mot give suffic: ...t information to emable us to form any idea as to the value of : wn figures.
 is not Chelsea. It may he of Staifindsthire make, but of a : period, say alout 1850 , and is is doulstul if its value in
 and if so, they are worth $\mathcal{C 3}$ or $\notin 4$. If, hovever, the ie hard paste, they are late, anil worth only about 105.

## HERALDIC DEPARTMENT, SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the space ocupied by the Answers to Correspondents, the riphies to the quories address: this department are unawidably held waer this month. In a large mumber of cases, howencr, anseirs mivl be at by post with as liftle delty as possible.







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The pieces of Furniture (Antique and Molcrn) here specified are a few examples of the great Bargains comprised in this Sale, but the cxtcnt to which the values exceed the best obtainable elsewhere can only be rcalised by a personal visit to the showrooms.

## ANTIQUES.

Ut Old Mahogany Kneehole Writing or Dressing Table, sce illustration, 6 II is o Clearing at $\mathbf{\&} 8150$ 02 Old Walnut Kneehole Writing or Dressing Table, dil 15 o Clearing at \&8 150 03 Old Mahogany Chest of Drawer3, 650 o

Clearing at \&2 18 6
0 .) Large Old Mahogany Chest of Drawers, 65 15 o

Clearing at \& $3 \quad 50$
05 Large Old Oak Chest, fitted with cupboard and drawers, $\angle 9150$ Clearing at 57150


0 ; Qu en Anne Walnut
High en Anne Walnut

Clearing at 89150
08 Sh . red Mahogany Chest of $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{w}}$ *Wers, heavily carved. with un ble top, 3 ft . long. $£ 25$ Io

I learing at $\$ 16150$


O6 Old Mahogany "Tallboy" Chest of Drawers, 612150 Clearing at \&915 0


## Interesting Antiques



O9 Antique Stained Corner Cuphoard, fitted metal hinges, 3 ft . 2 int. wide by 6 ft . in. high. $66 \leq 50$ Clearing at $\$ 4100$
O io Large Old Mahogany Corner Cupboard, 3 ft . 9 im . wide by 7 ft .3 in . high, Kio 150 Clearing at \&6 186
Oif Old Mahogany Bureau, well fitted, sec illustration on page 1, E8 5 5 0

Clearing at 84150
O:2 "Dutch" Walnut Bureau, with elaborately shaped front, $£_{16} 10$

Clearing at 12150
O 13 A number of Old Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany Bureaux will be sodi at great reductions.
O if A quantity of Chippendale Period Elm Chairs, of various designs, see ilhusiration, Clearing at from, each $\mathbf{\$ 0}^{0} \quad \mathbf{8}$
O I5 Set of 4 Old Empire Chairs, seats in red damask, the set, $\in i I$
016 Set of 6 Old "Chippendale" Chairs, seats in hair seating, sec illustration, the set, 61015 Clearing at $£ 8150$
017 Set of 6 Small and 2 Arm Louis XVI Chairs, painted white and gold, with cane seats and backs, cushions in old green damask, see illustration, the set, $63810 \quad 0$

Clearing at 22100
${ }^{0}$ I8 2 Sets of Carved and Inlaid Dining Room Chairs, in red damask, each set consisting 6 small and 1 arm chair, see illustration, the set, C $_{32}$ to o

Clearing at $£ 21100$
() 19 Old Windsor A rm Chairs, illustration on page 3, Clearing at from, each \& $1 \quad 5$
0 zo Several Sets of Genuine will be sold at great reductions.


Antique Chairs


TABLES.
021 Old Mahog: any Club - foot Cottage Dining Table, 3 ft . 6 in . by 4 ft .3 m. . sec illustration on page 3. 63 Cleating at $£ 150$

O22 Large Old Mahogany Clubfoot Cottage Dining Table. 4 ft . 6 in . by 5 ft . 2 in., 64150 Clearing at 82196
O 23 A number of Old Oak Gate Leg Tables, of various sizes, see illustration on page 3, Clearing at from, each $\$ 2 \quad 5 \quad 0$
024 Old Mahogany Pembroke Table, sce illusiration on page 3. £4 15 o Clearing at

82196
025 Mahogany Curio Table, converted from old washstand,

$$
6476
$$

Clearing at
$\$ 3 \quad 76$
O26 Old Mahogany Card Table, see illustration on page 4. 64150 Clearing at 8396


## ANTIQUES at

## HALF-PRICE.



O 27 Old Mahogany Ciub=foot Cottage Dining Table, 3 ft .6 in . by 3 ft .9 in., see illustration, 021 , K3 10 o Clearing at $x 150$
O 28 Old Mahogany Club=foot Cottage Dining Table, 3 ft 8 in . by 4 ft . Io in., $£ 3$ 10 o, Cle ring at \& 1150
O 29 Old Mahogany Card Table, see illustration on page 4, 65186

Clearing at \&2 186
0 so Old OaK Chest of 6 small drawers. $65186 \quad$ Clearing at $\& 2186$ O 313 Old Mahogany Corner Cup boards, each $£ 7$ 15, Clearingat \& 3176
0.32 Old Mahogany Card Table.
fraule and legs elaborately
carved. L8 $150 \quad$ Clearing at 8476
$0_{3 .}$ Queen Anne Walnut Chest of Drawers, 6 to 10 Clearing at $05 \quad 50$ 0344 ft. Old Mahogany Table, with carved frame. © 10 15 $0 \quad$ Clearing at \&5 76
O. 35 Old Queen Anne Lacquer Cabinet, on stand, $f_{12} 120$

Clearing at \&5 $18 \quad 6$
O 36 Old Mabogany Cupboard, filted wit! sliding trays and drawers, 4 ft .4 in . long by 3 ft . 8 in . high. fis $10 \%$

Clearing at \& 6150
037 Flaborately Carved Oak Corner Cabinet, 613100

Clearing at \& 6150


038 Ohl Oak Normandy Chest of Drawers, elaborately carved, fi4 o o

Clearing at \&6 15 0
039 Old Mahogany Secretaire Chest of Drawers, with
 marble top, 61212 o

Clearing at \&6 60 $\mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{P}^{2} 4$ - ft . 3 -in. Louis XIV Parqueterie Commodes, sfe :Thestration on page 4, each. Kit 10 Clearn: at \& 50
$\mathrm{O}_{41}$ Old Mahogany Circular Front China Cabinet, ; it. to in. wille by 7 fi. 6 in. high. Li5 o o Clearing at \& 7100
$0_{42}$ Old Mahogany Gent's Wardrobe, sce tllustration on pagc 4. 615 15, Clearingat\& 715
$\bullet 43$ Old Oak Bureau Bookcase, upper part fitted shelves, encloced by panelled dours. 3 ft .2 in. wile by 7 ft . in. ligh, 617100

Clearing at \&8 150
044 Old Dutch Marqueterie Chest of Drawers, 617 io 0 Cleating at \& 8150
O 45 Inlaid Dutch Marqueterie Secretaire, with fall tront, 3 ft .3 in . wide by 5 ft . 1 in . high, 618 10 o

$$
\text { Clearing at } \& 950
$$

O46 Elaborately Carved Oak Cabinet, on stand, 28 10 ${ }^{\circ}$

Clearing at $£ 12120$

## Interesting Antiqu ${ }^{\text {s }}$

047 Old Queen Anne Secretaire, elaborately fitted drawers and cup. boards, see illustration on page 5, £22 100

Cleating at \&11 50
$\mathrm{O}_{4} 8$ 4- ft . 2 -in. Old Italian Chest of Drawers, beautifully inlaid, 62650 . Clearing at $£ 1326$


O 49 Empire Bookcase, of Spanish Mahogany, kilt mounts, 5 ft. 4 i11. wide by 7 fi .8 in. high. E47 10 o, Clearing at $£ 23150$ 0 so Old Mahogany "Queen Anne" Table, sce illustration on page 5, $65 \mathrm{I} 5 \circ$

Cltaring at $\& 4100$ O 51 Old Mahogany Sofa Table, sec illustration on page $5, \angle 8$ 10 0 Clearing at \& $515^{\circ} 0$
" 52 Old Empire Circular Table, with carved legs, marble top and shelf under, $C_{14}$ to o

Clearing at \& 10100
$0_{53}$ Old Grandfather Clocks, in oak, mahogany and walnut cases, see illustration on paye 5. Clearing at from, eachi $\$ 5150$
O 54 Several Old Oak "Queen Anne" Settles, wood seats, on cabriole and turned legs, sce illustration on page 6, Clearing at from, eack \& 3126
O55 Old Welsh Wardrobes, in Oak, the upper part fitted for hang.ng. lower part
 fitted with drawers, sce illustration on page 6 , Clear:ng at noth, each \& 7150

$0{ }_{56}$ Old Mahogany Hanging Ward. robe, 610100
Clearing at $\& 7150$
O 57 Old Mahogany Gent's Wardrobe, 615100
Cleariug at \& 11150
O 58 Old Mahogany Gent's Wardrobe, upper part litted with sliding tray: fluted pilasters at sles, and dental cornice.
<18 100 Clearing at \& 2100

SIDEBO . RDS
AND
DRESSE S.
O 59 A numl of Old Welsh $n$-essers, filted with drawers. and plate ack, sit illustration fage will be cle: fat. each f 15
at Clearance


064 Old Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, 7 ft . long, fitted cupbodrlis and drawers, 625 oo Clearing at \& 19100
 Reductions.

060 A 5 - ft . 6 -in. Old Welsh Dresser, upper part filted with shelves and glazed cup. boards, 612150

Clearing at \&8 150
O6I Old Mahogany Inlaid Sheraton Sideboard. 5 ft . long, see illustration on page 7, 61212 o

Clearing at 89150
O62 An Old Sheraton Sideboard or Side Table, elaborately inlaid frame, on fluted legs, 5 ft .6 in . long by 2 fl . wide, 61710 o

Clearing at \$13 100
063 A 6 -ft. OaK Inlaid Shropshire Dresser, む21 100

Clearing at $£ 14100$


## CABINETS.

065 Dutch Marqueterie China Cabinet, wwer part fitted with drawers, see illustration on page 7,615100 Clearing at $\& 9150$

Antique Embroideries.

Old Sheffield Plate.

Old Blue and White, and other China.

Ole. Pewter, Copper, Brass, \&c.

## All GREATLY REDUCED.



O 53, $\propto 515$

Interesting Antiques


O 66 Old Empire Rosewood Cabinet, with engraved bras: mounts, 61710 o

caring at \&12 120
067 Walnut Queen Anne Cabinet, upper part fitted with drawers, \&c., encloseil by panelled doors. lower part fitted with long drawers, 619 io 0 , Clearing at \&13100
() 68 Dutch Corner Cabinet, with shaped front. 618 io 0 Clearing at \& 14100
069 5-ft. Antique Oak Cabinet, with carved doors, $\{2210$. Clearing at $\$ 16100$ () ;o 5 -ft. Antique Oak F1emish Cabinet, carved and brautifully panelled. ( 28 o o
Clearing at \&23 100
BOOHCASES.
O 71 Old Mahogany Bureau Bookcases, with glazel doors above, see illustration on page 7.

615150 Clearing at ) 72 3-ft.6-in. Old Mahog: any Secre: taire Book= cas ${ }^{\circ}$, upper part fitterl tracery doors. \& 2000 Clearing at $\$ 15100$ 073 3-f1. 2-in. Old Mahog: any inlaid Sheraton Bureau Bookcase, 621 10 o Cleariug at £18100

## at Clearance Reductions.



0743 -ft. 6-in. Old Mahog= any Secre= taire Book . case, $£ 24$ Clearing at $\$ 19100$ O) 75 4-ft. Old Mahogany Secretaire Bookcase, well fitted, \&. 26 5, Clearing at $£ 22100$
$076{ }^{3-i t} \quad 6 \cdot \mathrm{in}$. Old Mahog= any Sheraton Cylinder = fall Bureau Book= case, inlail satinwood, fittel cupboards below. elaborately shaped doors. 6.34, Clearing at $\$ 2650$

O77 Old Para queterie Bon heurdiu=jour, 625. Clearing at $51510^{0}$
 FinelyCarved and Gilt Cas= sone, $£ 17$ io 0 Clearing at $\$ 14100$

Antique Embroideries. $\times$
O.d Sheffield Plate. ${ }^{\circ}$
Old Blue and White, and other China.
$\bullet$
Old Pewter, Copper, Brass, \&c.

## All GREATLY REDUCED.

O79 Fine Old Mahogany Commode, inlaid brass, fitue figured panels, $\kappa_{27} 10$ o Clearing at \& 18150


MODERN FURNITURE.
Hall.


C if 1 Oak Inlaid Hall Stand, with cupboard fitted for hats and coats in centre, with umbrella stand each side.
 4 ft .9 im . wide by 6 ft .6 in. high EIO 15 o Clearing at \&8 150

C 121 Oak Hall Stand, with 4 cuphoards, glass in back and umbrella stand under. 5 ft . 1 in. wide overall, 615 to o Clearing at $£ 10100$

C I3 1 Oak Re. naissance Hall Cabinet, very richly carvel, 3 ft . II in. wide, 5 ft . 3 in. high.
A. $: 100$

Clearing at 819190
C 141 Carved Oak Cobinet reproduction of an old 16: Century Gothi: piecr, 4 ft .5 in. vide.

6.9 | 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 0 |

Oak Dining Room Furniture.


C 1512 Oak Dining Room Sets, comprising 5 .ft. oak dresser, with cupboard and 2 drawers, as illusfrated
C 16 OaK Extending Dining Table, to mitch, $j \mathrm{ft}$. by 3 ft .6 in., as illustrated...
Cif 6 Oak Single Chairs, in Morocco, as illustrated .
( is 2 Oak Single Arm Chairs, as illustrated
Cig 6 5-ft. Oak "Jacobean" Style Side= boards, with 2 cupboards in top part and 2 drawers and 3 cupboards in lower part ...
( 1215 o
C20 6 6=ft. by 3aft. 6-in. Oak Extending Dining Tables, to match
C 21 6 5-ft. 6:in. Oak "Queen Anne" Style Sideboards, with 2 cupboards in upper part, 3 drawers and 3 cupboards in lower part, $\& 13$ io o
C 22 6:ft. Oak Sideboard, fitted 4 cupboards and 3 drawers
... 6i5 10 o
C23 1 6.ft. Oak Inlaid Dresser, with 2 cup. boards and drawers ... ... ... 616 10 o
C 24 1 5-ft. 3in. Oak Sideboard, witl panelled back, drawers and cupboards

EI9 $10 \quad 0$
Čzit 1 5.ft. 6:in. Oak Sideboard, panelled and inlaid, with drawer and cupboard... 16100
$C_{25} \quad 16$-ft. OaH Sideboard, the back supported hy 4 columns, siivirid glass between $L 19$ io o
C 26 46-ft. Oak Dressers, with cupl:ourls and drawers, shelves for china, \&c. ... $£ 18$ io o
C-27 4 6aft. Oak Sideboards, with canopy top and sh If sapported by columns, silvered plass in lack, i'rawess and cupboards below £2I Io 0
C 28 6-ft. 6ain. Oak Sideboard, with gl ss in bad, richly carved panels, drawers and cutbuards ... ... ... ... .. 624 10 o
© 291 S=ft. Oak Sideboard, with richly carved panels, ※c....
... 631 10 0
$\mathbb{C}$.o 1 taft. Finely Figured Italian Walnut Sideboard $\ldots$.. ... .. 6450 o ${ }^{C} 312$ Sets of Oak Rush-seat Chairs, (ach compri.gg 4 small and I arm chair $63 \quad 4 \quad 0$
$\mathrm{C}_{32} 2$ Sets of Oak Rush=seat Chairs, cach comprising 6 small and I amm chair $6418 \circ$

Mahogany Dining Room Furniture.


Clearing at
$\epsilon_{\mathrm{s} .} \mathrm{d}$.
C 3312 Mahogany "Queen Anne" Dining Room Sets, fach comprising 5 -ft. Mahogany sideboard with 2 cuphoards on top, circular bevelled glass between, 3 drawers and 2 cupboards below, as illustrated

9176
C 34 5-ft. by 3-ft. 6-in. Circular Dining Table, as illustrated
C 356 Chairs, in Morocco, as illustrated
C 362 Arm Chairs, in Morocco, to match, as illustrated
each
C 376 5-ft. Mahogany Sideboards, with shaped bevelled glass in back, 2 drawers and cupboarl.
$6915 \quad 0$
C.s8 1 6-ft. Mahogany Sideboard, silvered glass back, second-hand … ... 150 o
C 3912 6aft. Mahogany and Satinwood Sheraton Sideboards, with brass back and curtain complete

EI3 10
C 406 5aft. Mahogany Sideboards, with giacs and moulded panels in back, shelf supported by columns, 3 drawers and 2 cupboards in lower part, 6.4 to or

C-4r 1 6-ft. Walnut Sideboard, glass in back, second-hand

621 to 0



C 42 5 5ift. 6=in. Ma= hogany Dressers, 2 cupboards and shelves, in top part drawers, and cupboards in bottom part ... \&i7 10 o
C 43 6 Mahogany Hepplewhite Din: ing Room Sets, each contaning 5 - It . 6 - in . Mahogany sideboard with brass back, as illustrated on page 10
C 446 Small Chairs, in Morocco to match, as illustrated on fage to
C 452 Arm Chairs, to match
C 46 5=ft. by 3 = $\mathbf{f t}$. 6=in. Mahogany Dining Table, with shaped top, as illus. trated on page 10
C 478 6 =ft. Mahogany Sideboards, with shaped fronts fitted cupboards and drawers, shaped legs,


C $50,59.6$ brass rail back with 4 pialars ... \&is ro o
C' 48 65=ft.6-in. Mahog= any Sideboards, with canopy top suppoted by panelled square columis, glass in back, with drawers and cupboards, on carved and shaped legs, $\varnothing 19$ 1o o

## Bureaux, Bookcases, 8 c .

C 4924 2-ft. 4-in. Oak Bureaux, as illustrated
C 5018 2aft. 3-in. Oak Bureaux, with two drawers and cupboard under, as illustrated ...


C 51,686
 Oak Bureaux, top part enclosed by two doors, two drawers in lower part, with open space under for books, \&c., as illustrated
C $5212 \quad 3$ =ft. 2 =in. Oak Bureaux, with two cupboards in top, two drawers in bottom part, and space unter for large books, \&c.

$$
65 \circ 0
$$

C 536 3-ft. Oak Bus reaux, with cupboard and shelves for books in upper part, three drawers and cupboard in lower part $26 \quad 5 \quad 0$
C 5424 2-ft. Mahogz any Inlaid Bu= reaux, with four drawers, pigeon holes, and drawer inside, as illustrated on page 12 ...

Clearing at

12150

12176

1116
2126

3186

14110

15100

176

2196



386

3196

4196

296
296


C 5518 2-ft. Gain. Ma= hogany and Satin= wo d Bureaux, with four exterior drawers, 64 Io 0
C 5636 2 = ft. 6sin. Mahogany \& Satinz wood Bureau Bookcases, as illus. trated

C'57 24 3:ft. Mahog= any and Satinwood Bureau Bookcases, top part enciosed wili moulded glass doors, three long and two short drawers in lower part $\quad \cdots \quad \lesssim 8176$
C $58 \quad 12$ 3-ft. Ma= hogany Bureau Bookcases, top part enclosed with 2 glass doors, 4 drawers with shaped fronts in botton part .. 613100
C 59 1 4-ft. Mahog= any Writing Table д12180
C 6036 3-ft. Oak Bookcases, with I long drawer, cupboard and open shelves, as illustrated
C 6I 24 Oak Book= cases, enclused by 2 shaped moulded glass and wood panel doors, drawer at bottom, 3 ft . 3 in . wide, 5 ft .6 in . laigh, as illusirated one page 13 ...
C 6212 Oak Book= cases, with shelves for books, 2 drawers and 3 cupboards. 4 ft . wide, 5 ft .9 in . high, as illustrated on page 13

4100

C 6312 Oak Book. cases, enclosed with 2 glass doors monded and panelled, $4 \mathrm{ft} .4 t \mathrm{in}$. wide, 7 ft . high

69100
Clearing at $£ 7150$
C 6410 Mahegany Bookcases, e:r:losed with glass doons, ot shaped legs $£ S 0^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ Clearing at $\$ 6150$
C 6513 eft. 8 =in. Mahogany ook: care, with trans:arent bevelled glass i:1 top doors, 2 draw ©, and cupboard unde
Clearing at $£ 11150$

Mah any Dining
Roon: Furniture

C66 1 Oak Portable Bookcases, 2 ft .6 in. wicte
Clering at \& 26
C 673 Oak Book= cases, with cupbuald and open shelves for books, 3 ft .6 in . wide 65100 Clearing at \& $\quad 76$

## Drawing Room

 Furniture.C68 $\begin{array}{lll}18 & \text { Mahogany }\end{array}$ Inlaid Cab nets, lined silk, $2 \mathrm{ft} .3 \mathrm{in}$. wide, 5 ft .3 in. high, as illustroted Clearing at 847 C 6910 Mahogany Inlaid China Cab= inets, with shaped fronts, 2 ft .6 in . wide, asillusirated on page I4 Clearing at \&4 19
C 708 Mahorany Inlaid China Cab= inets, lined plush, 3 it .6 in . wide, 5 ft . 9 in . high $<6$ I2 6 Clearing at $\& 510$
C71 12 Mahogany and Satinwood Cabinets, 3 ft .8 in . by 5 ft . II in. high. as illusirated on page 14 Clearing at \&6 15
C72 6 Mahogany "Queen Anne": Cabinets, glass shelves, silk lined back, 3 ft. wide

$$
69150
$$ Clearing at $\begin{array}{rrr}15 & 2\end{array}$

C73 6 Mahogany Carved "Adams" Cabinets, with glass shelves and silk lined back, 3 ft .8 in . wide, 5 ft .4 in. high $2 \mathrm{I} 2: 76$ Clearing at ... ... \&10 15
C74 A Finely Carved Ma: hogony Adams China Cab. inet, ust manufacture, $\& 24$ to $o$ Cleering at .. ... 1910
$C_{75} \therefore$ Very Fine Mahogany CarvedChippendaleCabinet, 4 ft . i in. wide
$\lesssim 47 \circ \circ$ Cle.ring at $\quad \cdots \quad \ldots 4720$
C 76 A. Fine Satinwood Cabi= net, i, ith inlaid panels and Wrdg. woon plaques in doors, lined silk $648 \quad 0$ Cle ring at
$C_{77} \therefore$ 5.ft. Mahogany and Sati: woodCabinet, with and inlaid marqueterie panels, 65000 Cle ing at $\quad . . \quad$.. $\$ 3610$
$\$ 3610 \quad 0$

Drawing Room Furniture-contd. C 78 A 5.ft. Spanish Mahogany Cabinet, with richly inlaid satinwood panels and wedgwood plaques. 660 o 0 Clearing at 839100
C79 A Satinwood Decorated Corner Cabinet, 2 ft .6 in . wide by 6 ft .5 in . high. $£ 1400$

Clearing at 26176
Cto A Very Fine Mahogany Cabinet, in the Queen Antre style, 3 ft .3 in . wide by 6 ft .9 in. high, 649 10 o Clearing at 839100
C 8i A Semi=Circular Commode, decorated in the Adam style, 69150 Clearing at \& 3186
C 82 A Mahogany Work Table, richly inlaid, 28 no o


Clearing at $82 \quad 9 \quad 6$

C69. 24196

French Furniture.
C 834 Louis XVI Bureaux $\ldots \quad £ 8$ i7 6 C 83 a 3 Louis XV "Princess" Tea Tables, £7 10 o
C 84 A Louis XV Table, finely inlaid with coloured woods, and with ormolu mounts, $£ 27$ 10 o
C 85 A Rosewood "Regence" Bureau, with gilt mounts...

632 o o 21100
C 86 A Louis XV Carved and Gilt Cabinet,
636 10 o
C 87 A Louis XV Writing Table, with chased and gilt mounts

E42 100
29100

## Chimney Pieces.

C 88 A Georgian Chimney Piece, with glass over, 6 ft . $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. wide by 9 ft .3 in . high, $\not £_{32} 10$ o C s9 A Painted White Chimney Piece, 5 ft . 2 in . wide by $4 \mathrm{ft} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. high $\ldots 6_{4} 17 \quad \dot{6}$
C 90 A Dark Oak Chimney Piece, with cupboard over shelf, 5 ft .4 in . wide by 6 ft . II in. high,

613100
C'gI A Painted White Combination Chimney=piece and Over= mantel, 5 ft . 9 in. wide by $7 \mathrm{ft} .9 \mathrm{in}$. high, 216 10 0 Clearing at \& $618 \quad 6$
C92 An Oak Inlaid Chimneyppiece and Overmantel, 5 ft . io in. wide by 7 ft .6 in . high. $621 \circ 0$

Clearing at $\$ 12150$ C 93 A Fine Mahogany Chimney=piece and Overmantel, with Ionic and Corinthian columns, 6 ft . 9 in. wide by 8 ft . high, C45 o o

Clearing at $\mathbf{2 2 9} 100$ C94 A Fine Adams Chimneympiece, with glass over, 7 ft . wide by II ft . 7 in. high, 642 to o, Clearing at 531100
C95 An Oak Chimney. piece and Overmantel, 7 ft .3 in. wide over sheif, 9 ft . $1 \frac{3}{2}$ in. high, 668 I0 $0^{\circ}$

Clearing at \$42 100


## Upholstered Furniture.

The following represent some of the bargains to be obtainen in all kinds of Upholstered Furniture, large quantities of which are being cleared at great reductions.

In some cases the coverings are slightly shop soiled, othorwise these goods are equal to new.


S: Spring-stuffed Easy Chairs, well up. holstered in tapestry, as illusiraied, 反I 39 Clearing at $19 / 6$ S 2 Easy Chairs, well upholstered, with pad arm, in tapestry, as illustrated, 6220

Clearing at $\$ 117 \quad 6$
S 3 Lounge Easy Chairs, stuffed all hair, in tapestry, as illustrated, \&5 76

Clearing at 34150
S 4 Lounge Easy Chairs, well upholstered. and covered with best quality Morocco

S 5 Comfortable Settees, both ends adjustable, and covered with tapestry, as illustrated, \&5 $50 \quad$... Clearing at $£ 415 \quad 0$
S 6 Settees, with both ends adjustable and box seat, well upholstered and covered with tapestry, as illustrated, 6518 6, Clearing at $\& 5$ 5 0
$S_{7} 6-\mathrm{ft}$. Chesterfield Sofa, with one end adjustable, upholstered all hair and covered with tapestry, $6815 \quad 0 \quad$ Clearing at $\& 7 \quad 50$
S 8 A Long Box Ottoman, with adjustable head covered with tapestry. $E 6$ io o

Clearing at \&3 186
S 9 A 6 -ft. Chesterfield Sofa, well upholsterted and covered with cretonne, slightly soiled,

L6 15 o, Clearing at $\$ 4150$ $S$ io Several 7 -ft. Chesterfield Sofas, with extra

Clearing at $818 \quad 6$


53248 Oak Single Dining Room Chairs, covered with Morocio, as illnstrated, each, $18 / 9$ Clearing at $16 / 9$
S 3312 Arm Chairs to match, each,
Clearing at \& 1136 S 3436 Carved Mahogany Single Chairs, pinstuffed seats, in best Morocco, as illustrated each, $£ \mathrm{I} 8$ 6, Clearing at $\$ 150$ Sis 8 Arm Chairs to match, each,

Clearing at \&2 50 S $34,25 /$ \& $36 \quad 36$ Fumed Oak Single Chairs, loose seats, in
 S 3848 Mahogany Carved "Heppelwhite" Single Chairs, loose seats, in Morocco, as illustrated on page 10,

6i 15 6, Clearing at $\& 1116$
S 39 12 Arm Chairs to match each, Clearing at \&2 126
S 40 Fumed Oak Single Chairs, pin-stuffed seats, in Morocco each, $\mathcal{E}$ it 6 , Clearing at $£ 179$ S 41 Arm Chairs to match, each, $\mathcal{L}_{2} 7$ 6, Clearing at \&2 26


S 32, $16 / 9$ S 42 Mahogany "Queen Anne" style Single Chairs, loose seats, in Morocco, as illustroted on page 10, fi 15 o, Clearing at $£ 1116$ S 43 Arm Chairs to match, each

Clearing at \&2 126
S 44 Fumed Oak Single Chairs, in Morocco $£_{1} 1$ o, Clearine at 179 $S 45$ Arm Chairs to match, $<220$

Clearing at \& 1156 S 46 A set of 6 Single Chairs and 2 Arms, finely Carved Mabogany, loose seats in best Morocco 629 10 o, Clearing at $£ 24100$ S 47 Carved Mahogany Chippendale styie Single Chairs, loose seats in Morocco. 11176 Clearing at \&1 136 S 48 Arm Chairs to wateh, $6 ; 50$

Clearng at $\$ 2100$ S 49 Mahogany Chippendale style Single Chair, coverid with Morocco, 61156

Clearing at $\$ 196$
S 50 Arm Chairs to match, $6_{2}^{215} \quad 0 \quad$ Clearing at $\$ 296$ S 5536 Fumed Oak Arm Chairs, with adjustable hack, up-


S51, 23/9 holstered and covered with lapestry. rush seats, as illustrated, it 69

Clearing at \&: 39
S $52 \quad 36$ Fumed Oak Adjustiug Back Arm Cbairs, upholste il anil covered with tapestry, 6 t 56

Clearing मt $\underset{\text { c }}{ } 126$
S 53 Fumed Oak Stools, ps uphulstered and covered : greell Morocco, $12 / 9$, Clearili at $10 / 9$ S 54 Carved Mahogany Co: erChair. loose seat in green Mol 64126 Clearing at 330 S 55 Reproduction of a $\mathrm{hi}: ~ \because$ Carved Walnut louis XIV egence Arm Chair, in decorate leather 619 10 0 , Clearing at \& 4100

## U. holstered Furniture-continued.

556 A et of 7 single and t arm Carved Oak Chairs, stuffed backs in tap try, 618 10 $\quad$ Clearing at $£ 12120$ $S_{57} A$ st of 6 single and $I$ arm Mahogany Chairs, loose seats in green Morocco, $6 \mathrm{HI}^{12} 0$

Clearing at \& 150
S 58 A set of 6 Oak Stuffel Back Dining Chairs, well upholstered and covered with leather cloth, 18 o o Clearing at $\$ 14100$ S 59 A set of Carved Maliogany Chairs, 6 small and 2 arms, loose seats covered with green Morocco, $\{12126$

Clearing at 88150 $\$ 50$ A set of 4 single and 2 arm Oak Chairs, in blue Morocco, 8880 , Clearing at $\$ 7 \quad 7 \quad 0$
S61 A Mahogany Writing Chair, upholstered and covered with tapestry, $65 \quad 50 \quad$ Clearing at \&3 186
S 623 large Stuffed Back Arm Chairs, in decorated hide, each, 69 to o

Clearing at each, 87150 S63 36 Oak Box Stools, upholstered top: covered with tapestry 60 II 6 ,

Clearing at each, 9s. 9d. $\$ 6430$ Fumed Oak Foot Stools, in Morocco, as illustrated, 6/9, Clearing at each, 5s. 9d.
S 6550 Oak Stools, in tapestry, $60 \quad 211$
Clearing at each, 2s. 4 d .
$\$ 6624$ Upholstered Wicker Chairs, in tapes try, as illustrated, 60186


Cleariag at each, 14 s .9 d .

## Upholstered Drawing Room Furniture.

S67 50 Stained Mahogany Inlaid Box Music Seats, covered with various brocades, as illusitrated, fI 27 , Clearing at $19 / 6$
S $683^{6}$ Mahogany Inlaid Stuffed Back Single Chairs, in brocade. as illustrated, $\mathbb{C I} 86$

Clearing at \& 149
$\$ 6912$ Arm Chairs to match, as illustrated, each 622 6, Clearing at \&1 156
$\$ 706$ Settees to match, 6476
Clearing at each, \&3 186
$\$ 7124$ Mahogany High Back Arm Chairs, in brocaic, as illustrated, $£ 226$

Clearing at each, \& 1156 $\mathrm{S}_{72} 20$ Inlaid Arm Chairs, in silk tapestry 6I i 6, Clearing at each, $18 / 9$ S 7324 Mahogany Inlaid Gossip Chairs, in tapestry, Lo 18.9 Clearing at each, 17/6
$\$ 7412$ Arill Chairs to match, $E 1$ to 0
Clearing at each, \& $1 \quad 7 \quad 6$
$S_{i 5} 12$ Mahogany Corner Chairs, upholstered


S71.35/6 seats, in tapestry, fir 16 Clearing at each, 17/9 $\$ 766$ very comfortable Easy Chairs, in silk tapestry, $\mathrm{E}_{3} \mathrm{I}^{15} 0$ Clearing at each, 2376
$\$ 77$
$\$ 78$ Settees to match, 6515 o Clearing at each, \&5 786 $S_{i 8} 8$ Mahogany Inlaid Settees, in tapestry, $£ 315 \circ$

Clearing at $52 \quad 96$
Sis A lahogany Inlaid Couch, with bolster upholstered all bait ar: 1 covered with tapestry. 6715 Clearing at $\$ 5180$
$\$ 80$ A inely Carved Walnut Louis : Chair, upholstered and covere with rich brocade
Si8 to Clearing at \& 12150 S $8_{1}$ A arved Mahogany Louis XV W :Chair, upholstered and covere, with red brocade
$\mathrm{K}_{8} 15$ 1o. Clearing at $£ 11150$
$\$_{82}$ A uely Carved Mahogany and Gi. Louis XVI Chair, in brocal Kı 18 10 0


S 69, 35/6

S 84 A learing at $£ 12100$ brocad. ahogany Inlaid Stuffed Back Arm Chair, in green siik

## GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF SCREENS.

Owing to the exceptionally mild weather experienced in the early part of the season. Hamptons have large stocks of all descriptions of Decorative and useful Screens which must be cleared.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.
TAPESTRY, LEATHER AND WOOD FRAME SCREENS.


6=ft. 4-fold Handsome Embossed and Deco= Clearing at rated Leather Screen. Folds 19 ins. wide, Copy of an old pattern (as illustration a) $\ldots 8$ gns. 6 aft. $\mathbf{4}$-in. 4-fold Handsome Tapestry Screen, bound leather or gold braid. Folds 24 ins. wide (as illustration B)

5186

300
5-ft. 9:in. 4-fold Screen, with fancy Tapestry panel at top and striped tapestry below, finished with braid to match. Folds 19 ins. wide (as illustration C )

226
5=ft. 6-in. 4-fold Screen, covered with Silk Moire, portrait medallions in top, printed on silk, suspended from silk knot, finished with silk braid. Folds I 3 ins. wide (sce illustration D) $\quad 63 \quad 8 \quad 6$


Handsome 3-fold Mahogany Screen, inlaid with satinwood. glass panels at top and silk tapestry below. fitted with special patent draughtPROOF REVERSIBLE HINGES, 5 ft .9 in. high (as illustration)... $L^{8} 50$
5=ft. 6=in. 4-fold Tapestry Screen, with sbaped top, bound fancy braid. Folds 16 ins. wide... © 10 5-ft. 6-in. 4-fold Silk Tapestry Screen, creaul ground with festoons of flowers, etc., finished silk braid. Folds 17 ins. wide ... L3 to o

5100

116

2116


5-ft. 8-in. 3-fold Solid Oak lanciled Screen, both sides alike, fitter wi her rsible hinges tolds iot ins. wide, as tliustrated.
$\stackrel{U-n a l}{ }$ price $f_{2}^{2} \circ_{9}^{\circ}{ }_{6}$
Oak Frame Screens, canoeing, and other panels at top, art canvas below. Reversible binges. Also a few Mahogany color ditto
A fuw as above, but the coloured prints after Alken, framed under glass
A 3rfold White Enamelled Frame Screen will coloured prints under glass in top panels, and pink stripe silk below. 5 ft . 9 in . high 26 io o
A 3.fold Rich Genoa Velvet Screen, back covered crimson silk velvet, 5 tt .7 in . high, $25-\mathrm{in}$. folds. Reversible hinges
A 3=fold Finely Caryed and Gilt Louis XV Screen, graduated folds, glass above and silk brocade below
A Handsome Carved Mahogany Cheval Fire Screen, with silk panel
A very finely Carved and Gilt Louis XV 3=fold Sereen, bevelled plate glass panels in top and r:ch brocade below
A very fine Carved Louis XV 3=fold Screen, with beautifully inlaidmarqueterie panels, $£ 850$ o

618 10 0 627 10 0

67350

647100
$\underset{C}{C l e a r i n g} \underset{\text { s. }}{\text { at }} \mathrm{d}$. Silk Tapestry Screen, with eight colvured prints, "London Cries," mounted underglass and braided below, folds $16 \pm$ in. wide, 6315 5-ft. 9:in. 4=fold Hand = painted Leather Screen (birds and scrolls of flowers, \&c.), shaped top, folds 18 ins. wide $\cdots \lesssim 7 \quad 0 \quad 0$ 5-ft. 8iin. 3yfold Oak Frame Screens, with cut coloured glass roundels let in a wood panel at top and plain canvas below. Reversible linges ... 61150 5-ft. 8=in. 3=fold 176

1100
250

2150

6150

12100
3150
$3510 \quad 0$
42100
2196

576

## 1,2OO JAPANESE SCREENS <br> will be cleared at greatly reduced prices.

5:ft. 8inn. 4.fold Painted Canvas Screen, light coloured grounds, lacquer frames ... $17 / 6$

5 =ft. 8-in. 4 fold Silk Embroid. ered Screen, on different self. coloured grounds, lacquer frames, carved tops ... 18/9 5 -ft. 8in. 4 =fold Gold Embroida ered Screon, rich satin grounds, carved inner frame. $\& 2100$
5.ft. 4-fold Hand. some Siik Em= broidered Screen, on rich satin grounds,sunk panels andcarved tops, $\mathscr{6} 40$ Handsome 2:fold Lacquer Screen, inlaid with birds, flowers, \&c., in carved lvory and' Mother-of-Pearl, 6ft. liigh, folds 2 ft. 9 ins: each 12 gns.

## DECORATIVE POTTERY

Chinese, Indian, Persian, and other decora ive Art Pottery to be cleared at Greatly Reduces Prices.


Examples of Indian Pottery. All different shapes. Prices ranging from $1 / 9$ to $27 / 6$ each.
Indian Pottery.
A quantity of this very decorative Ware, comprising pieces ranging from 6 ins. to 16 ins. high, in about 40 different shapes All to be cleared at a great reduction.
Persian Pottery.
A limited number of pieces of this well-known and Artistic Pottery to be cleared at exceptionally low prices.
Modern Chinese Blue and White Porcelain.
Of the many varieties of Decorative China now to be obtained few have retained their position before the Public as his been the case with this particular China. and its popularity is undoubtelly well merited, as nothing looks so well in a Dining Room or Hall as a few nice pieces of Blue and White. It is at once both Decorative and Useful, and at the same time moderate in price. We have again been successful in securing a large consignment, and are giving our Customers the opportunity of obtaining it at prices much below the regular cost.

Sets of 5 Blue and White Mantel Vases.


10-in. Chinese Blue and White Plates, Usual price, $3 / 6$

7-in. Chinese Blue and White Bowls (Best Quality)
Usual price 4/- each. Clearing at 26 each.
50 Pairs of Chinese Blue and White Vases, in assortcd shapes, Clearing at $4: 9$ pair. Usual price $7,6$.
Chinese Blue and White Flower Pots.
New Jecorations and Sliapes.


Also a number of Powder Blue and Coloured Cis:erns at great reductions.
A large number of Chinese Carved Blackwood $f$ destals will be sold at considerably reduced prices.
A quantity of Odd Pottery and China, Bronze Jardinieres, \&c., \&c., will be cleared regardle, of cost.

5-ft. 8-in.
Graduated fold Japanese
withen, pailited silk pane s at top, and plain art canvas below. Usual price $\mathrm{f}_{2}$ t2 6.

Clearing at 8226

## High-Class Wall Decorations at Nominal Prices.

In order that when the Spring Season opens this Department shall only have the latest productions in stock, the whole of the rgo6 designs mentioned below will be cleared regardless of cost.

## French, Engilish and Japanese Leather Papers.

These rich and costly wall hangings must be cleared at reductions which range as low as 75 per cent. below cost price.

They are suitable for elaborate decorative schemes and also for screens.

## A large selection of <br> English and French Wall Papers.

These are Hand and Machinc-made; suitable for Drawing Room, Dining Room. Hall, Staircase, Library, Suoking Room, al.on for Roudoir and Bedroon at

50 per cent. off the marked prices.
In some instances, where small quantities are left, the price is about one-third of the original.

This collection comprises some of the best and most artistic lesigns of the past season, they are in every way perfect and are only cleared at the very low prices to make room for new goods.

## Friezes and Borders,

## From Id. per yard.

These are suitable for many papers. Over white and cream papers they look charmingly dainty and effective.

## Private Designs.

Our private and exclusive designs may be obtained during January at a discount of $33 \hbar$ per cent.

This is a unique opportunity to secure these high-class papers, which liave the advantage of always being obtainable.

## A VERY REMARKABLE BARGAIN. <br> A Fine Hand-painted Frieze in Oil Colours

## of Dutch Ships with Landscape.

This very fine frieze is 205 ft . long, 18 ins. deep, in various Ingtlis, and can be adapted to almost any modern residence. It will he sold at a great reduction in price, and although a work of art that would give dignity and character to any room, it will be sold at a fractional part of its original cost.

FLalf the length, 102 feet. may be purchased separately if reguire!.

This is an unparalleled Bargain.
Lengths will be cut to suit purchasers.

## Lamp <br> Shades.



FUMED OAK SUITE, with antique brass fittings.
This Suite is made by hand of Solid Oak, the backs and drawer linings of Ash, well firished, and polished a warm colour. Clearing at $\$ 14100$


## 3-ft. Fumed Oak Suites

Solid Ash Suites, stained as Oak, 3 - ft . 6 -in. Hanging Wardrobe, drawer under, 3 -ft. 6-in. Dressing Chest, jewel drawers and swing glass over, 3 -ft. 6-in. Marble Top Washstand, 2 drawers and cupboard under, towel rails attached, two Chairs complete

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
14 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 18 & 6
\end{array}
$$

... I4
Painted White Suites, in the Empire Style, shaped cornice to Wardrobe, Dressing Chest, \&c....
Fumed Oak Suites, with 4 - ft . Hanging Wardrobe, Dressing Chest, \&c., complete 16 o o 11100
Ash Stained Dark Green Suites, with bright copper fittings, 3-ft. 6-in, Hanging Wardrobe, \&c., complete $\ldots .$.
Birch and Burl Suites, $3 . \mathrm{ft} .6-\mathrm{in}$.
Birch and Burl Suites, 3 -ft. ${ }^{6-\mathrm{in} .}$
Hanging Wardrobe, Dressing Chest, ※゙c., complete, 2 only $\quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots$ 16 $\quad \ldots \quad 0 \quad 12100$
Hazelwood and Butternut ditto, I only
Wainscot Oak 3oft. 6in. Hanging Suite, I only
Ash Stained Green Suites, $4-\mathrm{ft}$. Wardrobe, drawer under, 3 - ft . 6 -in. Dressing Chest on casters, 3 - ft . 6 -in. Washstand, marble top, tiled back, swing glass over, large cupboard, and 3 deep "rawers below, towel rails attached, 2 Chairs, complete
3 = ft. Mahogany and Satinwood Inlaid Suites. with Dressing Chest,\&c. 16 o o 12150
Polished Oak Suites, with carved panels, 4 - ft . Wardrobe. 3 - ft . 6 -in. Dressing Chest with jewel drawers and landscape swing glass over. $3-\mathrm{ft}$. 6 -in. Waslistand, 2 Chairs, complete
Fumed Oak "Beaconsfield'" Suites, $3-\mathrm{ft}$. 6 -in. Wardrobe, part fitted drawers and shelves, splayed leg Dressing Table and Washstand, \&c.
Waxed Walnut "Queen Anne" Suites, 3 -ft. 6 -in. Hanging Wardrobe, drawer under, Kneehole Dressing Table
$\begin{array}{llllll}16 & \circ & 0 & 12 & 10 & 0\end{array}$

$$
15 \text { 10 } 001210
$$

I

$\qquad$
$\square$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}7 & 10 & 0 & 12 & 15 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ 18 10 $0 \quad 13150$

```

A lurge stock of Lamp Shades. slightly soiled, will be sold at clearance prices, from 3/6 each.
 and Glass, Washstand fitted, 2 drawers and cupboard, Chairs, \&c., complete, 3 only
Mahogany Inlaid Satinwood "Sheraton"' Suites, \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). 6 -in. Wardrobe, 3 -ft. 6 -in. Semi-Dressing Chest, Shaped Glass over, 3.ft. 6-in. Washstand, Sce, 3 only

\section*{Clearing Reductions.}


This Suite is made by hand of well-selected and seasoned Cuba Malogany, and polished to an even surface; the Wardrobe is lined with pale blue sateen; the drawer linings are also of mallogany.

Clearing at \& 16100
Birch and Burl Suites, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Wardrobe, tsual Price. Clearing at fittell 3 long and 2 short drawers, \(t\) s. d. \(\mathcal{C}\) s. d. cuptoard above, fitted shelves, 3 -ft 6 -in.
Dressing Table, \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). 6 -in. Washstand,
fancy marble top and tiled back, cup-
board, towel-rail, 2 Chairs- 2 only \(\ldots 20\) 1o \(\quad \ldots \quad 1515\)
Same pattern Suite, in Pollard Oak-2 only 22 o
Solid Oak Suites, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Wardrobe, \(3-\mathrm{ft} .6-\mathrm{in}\). Dressing Chest. \(3-\mathrm{ft} .6-\mathrm{in}\). Washstand, 2 Chairs-2 only
\(\begin{array}{llllll}21 & 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 & 0\end{array}\)
Wainscot Oak Suites in the "Chippendale" style, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Wardrobe for hanging on shaped feet, \(3-\mathrm{ft} .6\)-in. Dressing Table, litted 1 long and 2 short drawers, large loose glass, with 3 jewel drawers in frame, \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). 6 -in. Washstand, warble top and shaped wood back, towel-rails attached, 2 Chairs, complete- 5 only ...
Waxed Walnut "Queen Anne" Suites, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Wardrobe, enclosed by I glass and I wood-panelled door, \(3 \cdot \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in}\). Pedestal Dressing Table of 7 drawers, with recessed cupboard between, I,oose Toilet Glass, Washstand, marble top and hack, shelf over, 2 drawers and deep boot cupboard under, towelrails attached, 2 Chairs- 3 only \(\ldots, \ldots 2 \downarrow 00019100\)
Mahogany Inlaid "Sheraton " Suites, 5 -ft. Wardrobe, 2 drawers below, 3 -ft. 6 -in. Dressing Chest, 3 - ft . 6 -in. Washstand, Chairs, \&c.

Solid Cuba Mahogany Suites, with Marqueterie panels, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Wardrobe, \(3 \cdot \mathrm{ft}\). 6 -in. Dressing Table, with 2 long drawers, raised jewel drawers and shaped swing glass over, \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). \(6-\mathrm{in}\). Washstand, Chairs, \&c.-3 only ...
Enamelled Ivory White Beaconsfield Suite, with fine inlaid panels-i only... 27 o 02110
Stained Ash Suite, 6-ft Wardrobe, fitted two shaped glass doors and one panelled carved door, two drawers under, \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). \(9-\mathrm{in}\). Dressing Chest, with jewel drawers and shaped swing glass over, \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). g-in. Washstand, marble top, tiled back
Towel Horse and 3 Chairs-I only
\(\begin{array}{llllll}28 & 15 & 0 & 24 & 0 & 0\end{array}\)
Hazelwood and Butternut Suites, same design as above-2 only \(\ldots \ldots \quad \ldots, 32\) o o 2510
Solid Walnut ditto Suites \(\cdots 2\) only \(\ldots .32\) 1o 0
\(2210 \quad 0 \quad 16150\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
35 & 0 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 0 \\
27 & 0 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 0 \\
28 & 15 & 0 & 24 & 0 & 0 \\
32 & 0 & 0 & 25 & 10 & 0 \\
32 & 10 & 0 & 26 & 0 & 0
\end{tabular}

\section*{Bedroom Suites-continued.}

Fine Mahogany and Zebra Wood \(\underset{\sim}{\text { Usual Price. }} \quad \mathrm{d} \quad \underset{6}{ }\) Banded Suites, 6-ft. Wardrobe, fitted one-third drawers and shelves, enclosed by shaped glass centre door, \(3-\mathrm{ft} .9-\mathrm{in}\). Dressing Table with two long drawers under, fuli length coach top landscape glass over, \(3 \cdot \mathrm{ft} .9 \mathrm{in}\), Washstand, cupboards and towel rails attached, 3 Chairs
Wainscot Oak Suite, 6-ft. Wardrobe, enclosed by two bevelled silvered reflecting glass doors, two drawers under, \(3-\mathrm{ft} .9-\mathrm{in}\). Toilet Chest, with shaped landscape glass over, 3 - \(\mathrm{ft} 9-\mathrm{in}\). Washstand, marble top, shaped tile back, 2 drawers, cupboard and shelves under, Towel Rails fixed. 3 Chairs-I only
6 fft. Birch and Burl Suite-i only.... 42 10 o 33100
Fisur... \(4^{2}\) 10 \(0 \quad 3410\) Figured Buiternut Suites, with handsome carved panels, 6 -ft. Wardrobe, with bow front centre, fitted one-third drawers, \(\& \mathrm{c}\)., and two-thirds for hanging, enclosed by I silvered and 2 panelled doors, 2 drawers under, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Kneehole Dressing Table of 7 drawers, large landscape swing glass over with carved mouldings. 4 - ft. Washstand, marble top, high tiled back and glass over, two drawers and cupboarc! under, with double Towel Rails each end, 3 Chairs, complete- 3 only ... with Handsome Pollard Oak Suite, with fitted drawers and hanging space enclosed by one glass and two panelled doors, \(4-\mathrm{ft}\). Pedestal Toilet Table of ten drawers, 4 - ft . Washstand fancy marble top, panelled tiled back, 2 drawers, and shelf under, Bedsicle Pedestal Cupboard, on legs, 3 Chairs finely caned ...
6-ft. Carved Mahogany Suite, with Wedgwood plaques...
\(8=\mathrm{ft}\). 6-in. Fine Figured Spanish Mahogany Suite, with Marqueterie panels...

4510036150
\(7=\) ft. Fine Figured East India Satinwood Suite, with harewood margins and oval glass doors 10 Wardrobe …
8-ft. Shaped Front Very Fine East
India Satinwood Suite, with Thuya wood bandings, ivory handles, including \(23-\mathrm{ft}\). 3 -in. shaped-end Bedsteads and Best Bedding...

630047100
\(82 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 69 \quad 0 \quad 0\)

\section*{Bedsteads.}

3 -ft. Green and Brass Bedsteads, woven-wire mattress, bordered wool mattress, feather bolster, feather pillow, complete
4-ft. 6=in. Green and Brass Bed; steads, woven-wire mattress, bordered wool mattress, feather bolster, including two pillows
\(4-\mathrm{ft}\). 6 -in. All-Brass Square Tube, Curved Top Bedsteads
5-ft. All-Brass Square Tube, Curved Top Bedsteads
\(4 \begin{array}{llllll}4 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 7 & 6\end{array}\)
\(510 \quad 0 \quad 4126\)

4 fit. 6 in. All-Brass Square Tube,
It Gin. Ali-brass Square Tube,
5-ft. All-Brass Square Tube, Italian Bedsteads, with curtain arus.
number of odd metal Bedsteads in All Brass, Black and Brass. Green and Brass; also Show Room Pattern Wood Bed steads in Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Inlaid, will te cleared at 25 per cent. reduction.

\section*{HAMPTONS are the largest retailers of high-class Carpets in Great Britain.}

All Carpets in this Clearance are the very best of their kind, no small or unknown makers' goods being purchased by Hamptons.

Although the Floor Covering's specified herein are quite remarkably low in price, they are of the same high standard of quality that are always being sold by HAMPTONS.

To all buyers of Carpets, especially those who require a quantity for large Town Mansions, Country Seats, Hotels, Clubs, Sanatoria, Schools, Colleges, Offices, Railway and Shipping Companies, \&c., this clearance affords an opportunity that occurs only once a year, as this is the only occasion on which many thousands of pounds worth of first-class carpets are sold for less than they actually cost to manufacture.

As the reductions made on the Carpets herein quoted afford to purchasers an unquestionable saving of from \(3 / 6\) to \(10 /\) on every \(20 /\) worth they secure, HAMPTON \(\mathcal{E}\) SONS have pleasure in inviting all who purpose buying Carpets during 1907 to very

Carefully Examine these Goods \(\Omega\) compare the prices and Quality
with the best values anywhere else obtainable.
The Prices quoted are for goods actually in stock, and when sold none of them without any exception can be repeated.

All Carpets herein quoted will remain on view until sold.

\section*{Measurements of Rooms should be} lrought, as no Carpets in this clearance can be reserved.

HAMiPTONS guarantee that the usual prices quoted in this c. \({ }^{-3}\) logue are the regular competitive prices at which the r. gertive Carpets are sold by all good-class dealers thiroughout the country.


Lot No. I. AXMINSTER CARPETING.
In this Lot are a good selection of self-colours or tone upon tone effects. also useful mixed combinations of colours, including above sllustration, winich has a pleasing old red ground, with soft colourings bleading with the body colour. Thousands of yards are beirg sold at nearly 40 per ceat. reduction as under. We guarantee them all perfect in every way, and manufnctured by best British manufacturers only. Purchasers save \(1 / 10\) upon every yard secured.

> Regular price everywhere. Selling at

Axminster Filling Carpet, 27 in . wide 4 s .9 d . 2s. 11 d . peryd. Lot No. 2. AXMINSTER SQUARES.

All in this Lot are remnant Carpets, made from superseded patterns. Many of the Carpets are quite new, having been bought for the 1906 Season. They are all best British manufacture, and for rooms where a rich pile Carpet is required at an exceedingly low price they cannot be surpassed. Sizes and prices as follows:-


Lot No. 3. Axminsters without borders, in very olher respect they are exactly like I, ot No. 2


Lot No. 4. AXMINSTER SQUARES.
The remmants of Aristo and all other \(g\) od qualities of English made Axminster that have accumulat d during igo6 have been male mo complete squares, and are being solit considerably less than the material cost, as helow. All the material is perfect. lhese Cirpets wilı withstand very h rd wear.


Lot No. 6. SEAMLESS AXMINSTER.
Manufactured by the hest britinh Mantufacturers only. Where an inerpensive Seamless Carpet is required, this particular lot will undoubtedly be appreciated. They are reduced fully 25 per cent. below to-day's best value elsewhere.

Regular price anywhere. Selling at
9 ft .9 in. by 6 ft .9 int.
10 ft. \(6 \mathrm{in} ., 9 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in}\).
\(13 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in} .\), , 10 ft .6 in .
15 ft . o i11 12 ft . oin.


Lut No. 7. AXMINSTER CARPETING.
Aristo and other equally good makes of fine British made Axmincter are here being old at the sanse price that is ge nerally charged for Imperial quality. Th s Aristo Carpet we highly recommend for hard wear in dining room, smoking roon, libraty, hall, etc. There is a very good selection of designs and colourings, intluding above. Here is a saving of nearly 30 per cent., as follows :- Rev ular price verywhere. Selling at
Filling Carpet, 27 in . wide \(6 / 6\) per yard \(4 / 8\) per yard.
Stair Carpeting, 27 ,, 6/6
Stair Carpeting, 36
418
713


Lot No. 8. SAXONY PILE CARPETING.
All here specified are best British make; they are woven from the very best long worsted, and the more worn and swept the richer they become. No matter how intensely hard the wear this Carpet will withstand it. There are not many patterns, but those offered are a very real bargain, as follows:-

\section*{Filling Carpet \\ 7s. 11 d. per yard}

Stair Carpet, 27 in . wide, 1os. 6 d . Stair Carpet, 36 I5s. 6 d

7 s .11 d .
Lot 9. SAXONY SQUARES.
A few thick, closely woven Saxony Carpets, in self colours, will be sold. These are all woven in complete widths, having no cross joins or corner mitres. The whole lot are very much reduced, as indicated below.


Lot 10 . SAXONY BILLIARD RUGS.
A few sets are being disposed of. They are good quality. thick pile, very closely woven, very durable indeed, and vers much reduced. They consist of four rugs, each i2 ft . ive 3 ft .
The Billiard Set Regular price \(6 \mathbf{t}\) to 0 Selling at \& 6166 Lot No. if. WILTON SQUARES CHLIDEMA.

A few good wearing Carpets having no mitres or cross joins will be sold remarkably cheap, fully 20 per cent. under regular price, as helow:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Regula} & & & & \\
\hline & & & & 4 & & & & \\
\hline & o, & & I & 14 & & & & \\
\hline 7 & 6 & 69 & 2 & 3 & & 1 & & 3 \\
\hline 9 & O, & 90 & 3 & 9 & 0 & 2 & & \\
\hline 10 & 6, & 90 & 4 & 0 & 6 & 3 & & 20 \\
\hline & O, & 90 & 4 & 12 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Sulling at
\(\begin{array}{lll}6 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0\end{array}\) 5106 619 759

No. 12. WILTON CARPETS. Made Up.
The following we guarantee to be the very best quality pro curable. They are second-hand, but they have only 1 an laid a few months, hence they are only very slightly worr, merely soiled. All are being sold at actually half-price, as fo: ws:-


Lot No. 13. WILTON CARPETINC.
A few patterns of good wearing Wilton, principal! in self. colours, are being cleared very cheap indeed.
 Regular price. Selling \({ }^{\text {a }}\)

StairCarpeting, 27 in. wite 4 s . IId.,\(\quad 3 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}\)
ery yard.

No. 14. WILTON SQUARES.
The ? mmants and \(O\) il Pieces of very best quality that of neces- accumulate where vant quantiifes of Carpets are sold have if beell malle up into comple te Carpets, and are for dispowil it much less than factory cost. Many of these were quite new for the 1906 Seas n, hence a new fashionable Carpet can frequentiy le secured wonderfully cheap. as below:-


Lot No. 15. WILTON SQUARES, exactly the same as Lot No. 14, but tubordered.



Lot Ne. IG. WILTON PILE CARPETING.
All \(C\) rpets pecified in this Lot Hamptons \(y\) uarantee the best
qual: \(\therefore\) Thev are all woven by best British manufacturers \(0 . l y\), and although very much higher prices than are here
char \(A\) can be paid, no better quality \(C\). rpet can poss:bly
b 1 ght anywhere in Great Britain. As will be observed,
the \(r\) duction liere is very exceptional. These Carpets are
all ; fect, and when sold cannot be repeated at less than
the : rular prices. There is a good selection of derigns and
colon ngs. Regutar Price everswhere. Selling at
Stair Carpet ... ... 7s. 3d. peryard. 5s. 1d. peryard.
Stair mrpeting, 27 in. wide 7s. 3d. ", 5s. 1 d .
8s. 3 d .

Lot No. 17. EXCEPTIONAL CARPETS.
The following rre a few very fine quality Axiuinster Carpets, suit ble for Dining Room and Drawing Room. In every instance a real bargain is offered.
Carpet A. A Fine Axminster Carpet, heavy wool back, Plain Green Ground, rich red border, suitable for reception=room. This is a great bargain. Half regular price. stze 16 ft . by I 6 ft .

Regular price. \(/ 232\) 15 6
Carpet \(B\). A fine Axmingter, Pale Blue Ground, Self Colours, suitable fordrawing= room. Size 16 ft .6 in . by 12 ft .

Kegular price. \(\mathbb{L} 20\) I \(\delta\) o \(1418 \quad 6\)
Carpet C. A fine Axminster, Delicate Rose Ground, Self Colours, with slight intro: duction of ivory in border.

Sze 15 ft . i, 12 ft . Reguar price, \(\& 21\) o o
Carpet D. A Fine Axminster, Delicate Green Ground, Self Colours, with slight introduction of ivory in border. S:ze 10 ft . 6 in . by 12 ft . Regular price, \(\delta 23 \quad 26\)
Carpet \(E\). A very fine heavy wool back seamless Axminster, charming plain rose, with line border. Size 25 ft by 2 iti . by 17 ft . 9 in. Regular price, 261 oo 0 rich shades of red; this Carpet was made to fit a ruom. Size 35 ft by 18 ft .6 in . Regular price, \(66500 \quad 3210 \quad 0\)
Lot No. i8. AXMINSTER CARPETS. Made up. These are the finest quality Axminster. These are second-hand, but they have only been laid a few months and are very slightly worn, merely soiled. All are being sold at actually half-price, as below:-


\section*{6Gd yards Filling}

\section*{Lot No. 19 SEAMLESS AXMINSTER.}

A few very closely woven long thick lile Carpets, Indian design, red and blue ground colours, specially suitable for hard wear in Rereption Rooms, are being sold at less than factory cost price, as follu ws:-


Lot ํo. 2o. AXMINSTER CARPETS.
Very slighty damaged by fire and water. This fire occurred in our stor at 43, Belvedere Road during October. All these are very fine qualities indeed, and although only very little damaged, will be sold at actually half their normal value, as follows:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & rmal Va & & Selling at & & & & ormal & Valu & & & & & \\
\hline & 6 in. by ft. in. & \& 5 & \({ }^{\text {d. }} 6\) & \begin{tabular}{llll}
6 & 8 & 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & ft. & & & 1 & \({ }^{5}\) & & & & & \\
\hline & 60,960 & 416
5 & 6 & 2
2 183 & 14 & \[
3, I
\] & & 18 & 2 & \(\bigcirc\) & & & & \[
0
\] \\
\hline & 76,66 & 518 & 6 & 2193 & I 5 & 10, 13 & 36 & 21 & 6 & 9 & & & & 6 \\
\hline & O4, 405 & 1 I 15 & 6 & 5179 & 16 & 0,1 & 13 & 18 & 6 & 0 & & & 3 & 0 \\
\hline & 106.,99 & \(1{ }^{1} 7\) & o & 5136 & 17 & 7, 1 & 29 & 25 & I5 & - & & 0 & 7 & 6 \\
\hline & 1 3, , 106 & 1212 & 0 & 660 & 17 & 4, 12 & 29 & 21 & 12 & 6 & & & 16 & 3 \\
\hline & 20, , 106 & 134 & 0 & 6120 & 19 & \(6 ., 12\) & 29 & 24 & 0 & 6 & & & 0 & 3 \\
\hline & 30,99 & 1217 & - & 686 & & And & d 1 & few & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lot No. 2I. BRUSSELS CARPETS. Made up.
This lot are best quality. These are second-hand, but slightly soiled, and are being sold at half-price, as below:-
ft. in. by f . in. Normal price. Selling at s . d . f . in. by ft. in. Normal price. Selling at
 Lot No. 22. SEAMLESS AXMINSTER.

A few fine quality Carpets, closely woven long pile. All in this lo: are slighty imperfect. They will wear well, but in consideravion of the defect are all being sold at actually halfprice, as follows:-


\title{
The Connoisseur
}

Lot No. 23. BRUSSELS SQUARES.
In this Lot are all our remmants and odd pieces of very best quality Brussels, manufactured by best British makers only. They are all being sold quite regardless of the factory cost of materials as follows :-


\section*{Lot No. 24. BRUSSELS.}

Good Quality, closely woven, will wear and last well. Only a few designs. Fully 25 per cent. reduction, as follows:-

\section*{Brussels Filling}

Regular price.
Lot No. 25. BRUSSELS SQUARES
Good quality, having no cross joins or corner mitres. These are all good designs and colours, and are very suitable for Reception Rooms and grood Bedrooms. All are considerably reduced, as follows:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & gular & & ling at & & gular price. & Selling at \\
\hline 6, 69. & 7 & - & \(1{ }^{6} 20\) & t. in by thin.
I 20, II
a & \(\begin{array}{llll}x & \text { c. } \\ 4 & 0 & 0\end{array}\) & \({ }_{3}^{2} 5{ }^{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline \(76,, 69\) & 10 & - & 146 & I3 6, , il 3 & 4 10 & 33 \\
\hline 90,69 & 16 & - & 193 & 150,,113 & 500 & 3 \\
\hline 90,090 & 28 & - & 1190 & 166, 11 3 & 5 10 o & 496 \\
\hline 106,169 & 22 & - & 143 & 166,136 & 612 & 5 \\
\hline 106., 90 & 216 & o & 56 & 180,.13 6 & 75 & 517 \\
\hline 120,99 & 3 & - & 212 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lot No. 26. BRUSSELS CARPETS.
The Brussels included in this lot are all best fiveframe quality, manufactured by best British makers only. All are quite perfect. These include the design illustrated herewith, together with a number of
 other good
designs and colourings. They are very much reduced, as below:-

\section*{Brussels Filling} 4s. Gid. per yard
Brussels Stair, \(2 /\) in. wide,
Brussels Stair 36 in 4s. 6d.

3s. 3d. per yard 3 s .3 d .

Lot No. 27. LINOLEUM.
A few odd pieces of Inlaid Linoleum, i.c., the colours solid right through to the back, will be sold very cheap, as below :Regular price everywhere. Selling at.
Inlaid Linoleum ... 2 s .3 d. per sq. yd. 1 s .11 d . per sq. yard Lot No. 28. CORK CARPET.

All our stock of "B" or Second quality plain Cork will be sold very cheap \(\ldots\).... 1 m .11 d . per square yard
Lot No. 29. LINOLEUM AND CORK CARPET.
All our Short Lengths, i.e., Remnants, will be sold at actually half-price.

J.ot No. 30. REAL AXMINSTER.

A few real Aximinster Carpets, all hand-tufted and hand-made throughout, are being sold. As is readily understood, these carpets being hand-made are practically indestructible. They are very thick and closely-woven. Good desigus and colouring as illustration above and others. Guaranteed all best British make. They are our regular stock, and are reduced to less than cost price, as follows :-
Regular price everywhere. Selling at \(\{\) Regular price everywhere. Selling at f.in. hy fl. in. \(\mathcal{L} \leqslant\) d. \(E\) s. d. ft.in. byftin. \(E\) s. d. \(\mathcal{L}\) s. d






 \begin{tabular}{cccccccc|ccccccccccc}
16 & 0,10 & 10 & 16 & 13 & 6 & 12 & \(\mathbf{4}\) & 9 & 19 & 0,13 & 0 & 25 & 15 & 9 & 18 & 18 & 3 \\
16 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 18 & 6 & 9 & 13 & 8 & 9 & 19 & 0,14 & 0 & 27 & 14 & 6 & 20 & 6 & 6
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{lllllllll}
16 & 0,11 & 1 & 0 & 18 & 6 & 9 & 13 & 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lot No. 3 I. BILLIARD RUGS.
Real Axminster Tufted, these are thick and closely made Good colours, in very pleasing combinations, and will withstand the very hardest wear. They are much reduced as below:-
4 Rugs, each \(12-\mathrm{ft}\). by \(3-\mathrm{ft}\)., the complete set Regular price, 615 io o. Selling at \(\$ 12160\)
Int No. 32. RUGS, to match, in design, colour, and texture, the Billiard Rugs quoted in Lot 3 r. R gular price selling at Tufted Rugs, 6 -ft. by \(3 \cdot \mathrm{ft}\).

Ł 117 \begin{tabular}{llll}
17 & 9 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
No. 33. REAL AXMINSTER.
A few real Axminster Carpets, all best British (being the wiole of our regular stock) are being sold wonderfully cheap, as follows:Regular price. Selling at

12 ft . o in. by 12 ft . ojn.
12 ft . o in. by 9 ft . o in
i \(2 \mathrm{ft} .9 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{by}\) i 2 ft . o in.
13 ft . oin. by is ft. 6 in .
14 ft .6 inc by 12 ft . o int.
15 ft . o in. by 12 ft . oin.
15 ft . oin. by 13 ft .6 inn .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & d. & \[
E_{0}
\] \\
\hline 10 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\
\hline 14 & 4 & 9 & \\
\hline 16 & 7 & 0 & 11 \\
\hline 16 & I 3 & 9 & 1 \\
\hline 16 & I5 & 0 & 1.15 \\
\hline 18 & & 0 & 1. 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lot No. 34. SEAMLESS ARGAMAN CARPE \({ }^{-\cdots}\) S. A few choice Carpets left over from Season 1906 a all be much reduced as below :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|r|}{Regular price everywhere.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\varepsilon 2^{s c}
\]} & \({ }_{2}^{\text {ng at }} 0\) \\
\hline 8 ft .2 inc by & 5 ft .9 iu. & & \(\leqslant 217\) & 9 & & 20 \\
\hline 9 ft . 10 it1. ., & 6 ft .7 in . & \(\ldots\) & 319 & 9 & 2 & 8 \\
\hline II ft. 6 in. & 8 ft .2 ill . & \(\ldots\) & 515 & 6 & 4 & 4 \\
\hline \(13 \mathrm{ft} .2 \mathrm{in}\). , & 9 ft . 10 in . & ... & 719 & 6 & 5 & 20 \\
\hline I4 ft. 9 in. ,, & II ft. 6 in . & & 109 & 0 & 7 & 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

BRITISH CARPETS at Clearance Reductions.


(A.) Hamptons' Seamless Axminster. Guaranteed Best British Make.


Carpets at Clearance Reductions.


Lit No. 46. ROMAN OR JACOBEAN CARPETS, as illtestration abore. und it variety of other good useful designs. All our regular stuck left ower from 906 will he sold at less than the actual cost price as follows:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & gula & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Selling} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Regular price.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Selling at} \\
\hline \(7{ }^{15}\) & & & & I4 & & & & & & \\
\hline 76 & 60 & 18 & 9 & 14 & 0 & \(120 \ldots 106\) & 212 & 6 & & 199 \\
\hline 90 & 76 & 18 & 3 & 1 I & 3 & \(120 \ldots 120\) & 30 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\
\hline 90 & 90 & 113 & 9 & 15 & 6 & 136.90 & 210 & 9 & & 18 \\
\hline 106 & 76 & 112 & 9 & 14 & 9 & \(136 \ldots 106\) & 219 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\
\hline 106 & 90 & 119 & 6 & I 9 & 9 & 136.120 & 37 & 6 & 2 & II \\
\hline 120 & 76 & 117 & 6 & 18 & 6 & \(150 . .106\) & 35 & 9 & 2 & 9 \\
\hline 120 & 90 & 25 & 0 & 114 & 0 & \(150 \ldots 120\) & 315 & 0 & & 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Lot No. 47.}

THE PALL MALL CARPET
a cer! superior make of sarpet, closely wowen, All the designs ank colburngs aro
 odd wanderfully deap. fully 25 per cent. less than regulire price as fillows:-
Selling
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Kegular price & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{at} \\
\hline & & Repular dico & & & 1 \\
\hline 7 & 6 .. 60 & 13.9 & & 17 & 6 \\
\hline & 6.76 & 99 & I & 2 & 0 \\
\hline & \(0 . .76\) & 1159 & 1 & 6 & 3 \\
\hline & 0.90 & 229 & 1 & 11 & 6 \\
\hline 10 & 6.76 & 216 & & 10 & 9 \\
\hline 10 & 6.90 & 2100 & 1 & 16 & 9 \\
\hline 10 & \(6 \ldots 106\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}2 & 18 & \end{array}\) & 2 & 2 & 9 \\
\hline 12 & 0.79 & 2170 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\
\hline & 106 & 366 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\[
120 \ldots 106336
\]
.ut No. 48 BED 8 DRESSING-ROOM CARPETS
A few all wind best quality threeply Kidderminster squaren. Nll new designs and colourings will he cold very cheap indeed ats helow. These are all obr retgilar stock


Lot No. 49. BEDROOM CARPETS, The Old English.
Every carpet is guaranteed to the all pure wool, which wears three times as long as carpits known as ". Union." i.e., half cotton and half wosl. The litter fade and are not satisfactory in wear. These are all our regular stock reduced in price as follows: -

\[
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \quad 316 \\
& \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrr}
13 & 6 & . & 9 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 7 & 3 \\
13 & 6 & . & 10 & 6 & 3 & 14 & 9 & 2 & 15 & 3
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrr}
15 & 0 & \ldots & 10 & 6 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\
15 & 0 & . . & 12 & 0 & 4 & 15 & 0 & 3 & 10 & 0
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
16 & 6 & \ldots & 10 & 6 & 4 & 11 & 6 & 3 & 7 \\
16 & 6 & \ldots & 12 & 0 & & 4 & 6 & 3 &
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]

Carpets at Clearance Reductions.

1.0 N . 10.

\section*{AXMINSTER STAIR}

CARPETING E音品linh mak.

Jesigion as illowtiathan herewith, and a few mithert We gevaramece all indiuke in this lot for ie best Brit:make and perfert in ere. respect.

> Ressulat price
> everywhere.
> \(4 / 9\) per yard.
> Selling at
> \(\mathbf{2} / I I\) per yd.

Lat No. 41.
WILTON STAIR
CARPETING
1 few Remmans of B . Quality English madeilidr tair Carpeting will be w. cery chuap indecdas folkm.

69 yds. Best Wilton Stair, 27 ins. wide, for selling at

\section*{\(\begin{array}{ll}x & \text { in } \\ & 10\end{array}\) 1126 2140 2160 5136
440 866} And a few öller Lengtha

\section*{Lıt No. 42. AXMINSTER STAIR CARPETING}

Remnants of Aristo and wher equall! food Stair Ciarpeting will be wid , regardless of the cost :

I.it No. 43. AXMINSTER STAIR CARPETING, Guaranteco British Make.
A tew rembatts will be cleared at so mach the anmblete length ar fillam


Lat Nı. 44 BRUSSELS STAIR CARPETING.
Reminants of the Rest Quality Erassels Stair Carpeting are ing sutd qu:: regirdless of the cost as helow:


\section*{L.ot No. 45. THE PALL MALL RUG.}

Very closely woven, suitable fur liard bedrown wear. A few of are for sak; the are alf our regular steck, and selling at nearly half-price as follow

6 ft. by 3 f. - Regular Price \(9 / 6\) each. Selling it 4/LI each.

\section*{Lot \(N\) o. AXMINSTER STAIR CARPETS.}

As i, siration here.
with. ind a variety of se'. colours and gool ::seful designs. gil :s lot are 35 inche wide, and to anyone requiring a wide Stair or Hall Carpet this is Hndoubtedly a unique opporiunity to buy at considerably less than factory cost price.
English-Made
Axminster
Stair Carpeting, \(3^{6} \mathrm{in}\) wide, regular price 7s. 6d. per yd., Selling at

5s. 2d. per jui.


Lot No. 5 I. AXMINSTER CARPETING,
Of exceedingly fine texture. Where a Carpet is required to withstand quite unusually hard wear, this will be acceptable, as no loom-made Carpet will last longer or stand more rough, harn wear than this. Only a limited quantity to be sold. This is being cle ared at nearly half-price, as follows:-
Fine Axminster Stair Carpeting,
Fine Axminster wide, Regular price 7 s . I1d. yil. Selling at \(4 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{yd}\). \(22 \frac{1}{2}\). wide

7s. 6d.
4 s .6 d .
Lot ํo. 52. AXMINSTER BILLIARD RUGS,
The set of four Rugs, each 12 ft , by 3 ft ., are being cleared very cheap, as specified.

Regular price everywhere \(\quad \mathbb{L}_{6}^{6} \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad\) Selling at 24186 Lot No. 53. FINE CROMPTON AXMINSTER.

A few pieces only of this exceedingly fine carpet are for disposal; ; it is very much reduced, as follows:-

Regular price,
Selting at
Fine Crompton Filling Carpet... 8s. 6d. 5s. 11 d . per yard Lot No. 54. FINE CROMPTON AXMINSTER Squares. All the remmants and odd lengths that have accummated during igo6 have been made into complete squares and will be sold at considerably less than the material cost to make, as follows : -



A few of these well-known and good wearing Bedroom Carpets, slightly imperfect in the colouring, are being sold at half-price, te., hilf the price at which they are sold tyerywhere else, as follows. The texture is perfect, the defect being in colour only.
 \begin{tabular}{rrrrrrrrrr|rrrrrrrrrrrr}
9 & \(9, n\) & 9 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 9 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 13 & 6,10 & 6 & 3 & 15 & 0 & 1 & 17 & 6 \\
10 & 6,1 & 7 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 13 & 0,1 & 13 & 6 & 3 & 12 & 0 & 1 & 16 & 0
\end{tabular} \(106, \because 90 \quad 210 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 50\)

\section*{Lot No. 56. AXMINSTER RUGS.}

As illustrated below. and a good selection of designs. The


37 whole of cur stock is considerably reduced to clear, for instance :-ft. in. ft. in. Usual price. Selling at 4 oby \(20 \quad 7 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 5 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d}\). 50,225 IIs. 3 d. 8s. 11 d . \(\begin{array}{lllllll}5 & 4, & 2 & 8 & 13 s .6 d . & 10 s . & 9 d . \\ 5 & 9 & , 2 & 9 & 15 s .3 d . & 12 \mathrm{~s} . & 0 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}\) 6 0.", 3 o 17s. 6d. 13s. 9d.
Jot No. 57. AXMINSTERMATS.
The whole of our stock will be greatly reduced as indicated below. These are fine close quality.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Usual & Selling at \\
\hline 30 ft . by 13 ft . & 35. 8 d . & 3s.0d. \\
\hline 32. . 16 & 4s. 9d. & 3 s .9 d . \\
\hline 36 ,", 18 & 5s. 9 d. & 4s. 9d. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Hampton e Sons Le


Lot No. 58.-TURKEY CARPETS, Fancy Colours.
A variety of designs and colours, including above design. Every Carpet in this guaranteed lot to be best standard quality, i.e., the best quality to be secured anywhere in Great Mritain. All the wool used is the finest quality native hand spun. The dyes are also the very fastest and best. In, fact every Carpet is perfect in every way. We specially inviteeveryone who requires carpets now, or in the near future, to carefully inspect these bargains. Every piece is heavily reduced, as follows : -


Lot No. 59. PERSIAN CARPETS.
These are very fite quality pieces. They are all our regular stock, and every one has been carefully considered and reduced in price at least 20 per cent. as follows:-


\section*{Lot No. 6o. TURKEY BILLIARD SURROUNDS}

Best quality, in usual colourings, red, green, orange, and blue, consisting of four complete Rugs, about in ft by 3 ft .
The Billiard Set


Lot No. 61. KASSABA CARPETS
These are very fine specimens of Eastern Weaving. The texture is wonderfully fine, and many of the designs and colourings are extremely beatiful. As to wear they are practically indestructible, and considering the unquestionable fineness of texture, wool and dyes, they are the very best value Carpet the world has ever seen. As illustrated above.

> Regular Price Selling

Everywiere.



Lot No. 62. ANATOLIAN OR KIRMAN CARPETS. These are generally termed fine yarn. They are actually a fine spun and close tufted Turkey Carpet, woven from fine Justrou; Anatolian native spun wool. Every piece is absolutely perfect. and to really appreciate the wonderful value here offered one needs to personally inspect them.

They are wonderfully cheap, even less in price than is usually charged for the heavy yarn. There is quite a good and varied assortment of colours and designs, including the one illustrated above.


Lot No. 63. TURKEY CARPETS.
Second quality, usual red, blue and green colouring. a good thick Carpet and will wear a long time to ensure clearance they will be reduced as follow


Lot No. 6.4. TURKEY CARPETS.
Usual colours-red, blue, green, and orange. These are good quality, int not the best. They are being cleared very cheap, as follows:-



Lot No. 65. TURKEY CARPETS.
Design as illustratod above. We guarantee every Carpet in this lot to be the best procurable. They are made of the finest quality wool, all hand spun. The same fine quality is used througbout, also the best quality dyes only are used; hence it is not possible to buy a finer or better Carpet no matter how high be the price paid.
Fivery Carpet is being sold very cheap indeed, as follows:-



Lot No. 66. ANTIQUE PERSIAN CARPETS.

\section*{As illustration herewith and a} nuuber of others. Hamptons' stock is all greatly reduced, and there are a few Antique Carpets at quite unusually low prices, as below:-
 is \(10, \ldots 5748\) 1o o 33100
Lot No. \({ }^{6 \%}\). ANTIQUE AND MODERN PERSIAN STRIPS OR RUNNERS, suitable for halls, landings, stairs, \&c. Those interested in fine Persian Strips will be pleased to view this Lot. Some are wonderfally fine in texture. They are all very much reduced.


\section*{Lot No. 68. TURKEY CARPETS.}

Fancy Colourings. This lot contains some choice Medallion Carpets, charming antique effects, reproductions of the gentine old Turkey in use in many of our principal country seats for 150 years. The quality of these is so good that better carpets are not procurable, they are made from absolutely the best native home.spun wools and dyes throughout. The reductions and the bargains here offered are unquestionably the greatest obtainable anywhere, as below:-


Lot No. 69. INDIAN CARPETS (Amritza).
Fine Cashmere and Amritza. All these are very much reduced. They are exceedingly fine tufted Carpets, and in many instances are being cleared at considerably less than they cost to import.


All our stock of these is included in the clearance. They are a thick close Turkey Carpet, very oriental in appearance. Wear well, and are very much reduced as follows :-


Lot No. 71. TURKEY RUGS.
Gnod durable quality, in usual colourings. These will withstand very hard wear, they are all very much reduced.



Lot No. 73. TURKEY STAIR CARPETING, As illustration hirewith, and other designs

The Turkey Stair Carpt here for sale we guarantee the very best quality, i.e., the best and lincsi anywhere on sale in Great Britain. Anyone requiring Turke: Stair would be wel] repaid by viewing this. It is all very
much reduced, as follows:\(k\) gaular price Selling everywhere,
 \(\begin{array}{lllllllllll}2 & & 4 & , & . & 0 & 15 & 5 & 0 & 11 & 6 \\ 2 & , & 5 & , & ., & 0 & 16 & 3 & 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllll}0 & 16 & 3 & 0120 \\ 0 & 17 & 3 & 013 & 13\end{array}\) 01790133 01490140
0
0 - 1960146 1000150 060153 I 30156 500189 600199

Lot No. 74. TURKEY STAIR CARPETING.
Best quality. All the Remnants in stock will be sold at actually half-price, as follows:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Regular Price. & \[
\underset{\text { at }}{\text { Clearing }}
\] & & & Kegular Price. & Clearing at \\
\hline & in. by ft. in. & \(L^{6} \mathrm{~s}\) d & \(L_{0}\) s. \({ }^{\text {d. }}\) & \({ }_{6}\) & in. by ft. in. & \(\mathcal{L}\) s. d. & \\
\hline \(?\) & 10, 30 & 0196 & 099 & & O,, 24 & 2 I 0 & 106 \\
\hline 3 & 5,22 & - 160 & 080 & 7 & 6,39 & \(3 \quad 36\) & 1119 \\
\hline 5 & 10 ;, 3 I & 166 & 0133 & 9 & 1,30 & 330 & 1100 \\
\hline 4 & 8,139 & 1 196 & 0199 & 9 & \(8,, 22\) & 266 & 133 \\
\hline 6 & 0,130 & 200 & 100 & 12 & 0, 39 & 500 & 2100 \\
\hline 6 & 5,46 & 346 & 1123 & 12 & 8,21 & 468 & 234 \\
\hline 7 & 5,31 & 2116 & 159 & 14 & 2,136 & 5100 & 2150 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Lot No. 75. TURKEY RUGS.}

Usual Colouring, best quality. A few are leeing sold.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline t. oin. by 3 ft . I in. & & & & 1 & 13 & 6 & 1 & & \\
\hline 6 ft .2 in. by 2 ft . 10 in . & ... & ... & & 1 & 17 & 6 & 1 & 10 & \\
\hline 7 ft . oin. by \(3 \mathrm{ft} .4 . \mathrm{in}\). & & & & 2 & 12 & 6 & 2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lot No. 76. A Quantity of Good Quality ALL=WOOL
KOULA MATS are being cleared at very low prices.
Regular price. Clearing at


\section*{Lot No. 77. DECCAN RUGS.}

Good durable quality, large size. All our Stock is bein: disposed of at reduced price, as below. These Kugs will wear and look well.

Regular Pr.ce, 95. 6d.
Selling it 7s. 11 d .
Lot No. 78. JAPANESE MATTING. A fe": pieces of fitte quality, containing 40 yards by 3 feet wide, wil :c sold a: 26 : \(=\) the complete roll. These matings are ust. ' \(\because 1 / 4 t\) per yard, or \(55 /\) - the complete roll.

\section*{Lot ㅅo. 79. FUR RUGS.}

Hamptons' entire stock of finest quality Fur Rug; :omprising many really beautiful specimens of all Grizaly r. Leopard mounted on Geazily Bear Polar Bear on Grizzl !保ar, Plaio Polar Bear, \&c., will be generally reduced.

These Kugs are well wort': inspection.
I.ot No. 8o. WOOL RUGS.

Best quality Black, Natural, White, and a few col ed. The whole stock will be m:, it reluced.

lot No. 8 i . INDIAN CARPETS.
All Indians in stock at Hamptons' are good closely woven quality, lung in pile. There are many cheaper Carpets on sate elsewliere, but if carefully examined one will readily observe how coarse and loose in texture they are. Indian Carpets loosely woven are a great disappointment as they wear but quite a short time. These are all our regular stock, and are really goor quality. Every Carpet is greatly reduced, as follows:-


Lot No.
INDIAN RUGS, Good Quality.
6 ft 1, : ft . 7 ft b: 4 it .

MADE-UP SILK CURTAINS

\section*{At HALF-PRICE.}

Sample Silk and Brocade Curtains used for Show purposes and slightly soiled from this season's use to be cleared at following prices:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{I pair Silk Curtains (Pink)} \\
\hline \(t\) & , & " & , & (Green) & \\
\hline I & , & " & , & (Pink) & \\
\hline 1 & , & " & " & (Green) & \\
\hline 1 & , & " & " & (Green) & \\
\hline 1 & \("\) & , & " & (Mauce) & \\
\hline 1 & " & & " & (Rose) & \\
\hline 1 & & Jaspe Silk & , & (Blue) & \\
\hline I & , & .. & , & (Pink) & \\
\hline 1 & " & Sitk & " & (Rose) & \\
\hline 1 & , & & ", & (Rose) & \\
\hline 1 & " & " & ," & (Rose) & \\
\hline 2 & " & & & (Green) & \\
\hline 2 & & cach Silk & & eseda,Gre Crims & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Usual price. Clearing at
\begin{tabular}{rrrlllll}
\(E\) & s. & c. & & 6 & s. & d. & \\
7 & 15 & 0 & pair & 3 & 17 & 6 & pair \\
7 & 15 & 0 & \("\), & 3 & 17 & 6 & \("\) \\
8 & 8 & 0 & \("\), & 4 & 4 & 0 & \("\) \\
8 & 8 & 0 & \("\) & 4 & 4 & 0 & \("\) \\
7 & 7 & 0 & \("\), & 4 & 0 & 0 & \("\) \\
7 & 7 & 0 & \("\) & 4 & 0 & 0 & \("\) \\
6 & 6 & 0 & \("\) & 3 & 3 & 0 & \("\) \\
5 & 10 & 0 & \("\) & 3 & 10 & 0 & \("\) \\
5 & 10 & 0 & \("\) & 3 & 10 & 0 & \("\) \\
8 & 8 & 0 & \("\) & 4 & 10 & 6 & \("\) \\
9 & 5 & 0 & \("\) & 4 & 17 & 6 & \("\) \\
18 & 18 & 0 & \("\) & 10 & 0 & 0 & \("\) \\
8 & 8 & 0 & \("\) & 4 & 10 & 0 & \("\) \\
8 & 8 & & & & & &
\end{tabular}
 ins, lined pairs only, in various colourings Clearing at 75 per cent. below usual prices.
Odd Tapestry Curtains, one or two pairs of a pattern, Clearing at the following prices:-10/9. \(12 /=, 20 /=, 21 /=\) 22/6, 27/6, 28/6, 18/9, 18/6, \(10 / 9\), 25/- and upwards per pair.
30 pairs Embroidered Curtaing Clearing at 25/= per pair.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{7}{*}{Wool Tap= estry Cur= tains, Usual Price © \({ }^{\text {Clearing }}\), 35\% per}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} pair.
I2 pairs All Wool Tapestry Curtains (72 ins. wide),
Usual price \(£ 3150\), Clearing at \(55 /\) per pair. 60 pairs Coteline Curtains

Clearing at 27/6 per pair. 30 pairs Terra Cotta (only) Chenille and Tapestry Curtains, see illustration, Usual prices \(25 /\)-, \(30 /-36 /\) per pair. Clearing at \(13 / 9,15 / 9,18 / 6\) per pair.
Cretonne Curtains, 3 yards long, lined and ready for use,
Clearing at \(9 / 11,11 / 9,15 / 6\) per pair
Printed Cotton Curtains Clearing at \(21 / 6,25 / 6\) per pair.
Taffeta Embroidered Curtains, \(3 \frac{12}{2}\) yards long,
Usual price \(63 /\), Clearing at \(37 / 6\) per pair. 60 pair Trellis Taffeta Curtains.

Usual price 63/-, Clearing at 27/6 per pair. 20 pairs Colored Ground Taffeta Curtains, gold, green, pink aud blue,

Usual price 50/-, Clearing at 32/6
Cream Ground Taffeta Curtains, bordered two sides and bottom, Usual price \(84 /-\), Clearing at \(57 / 6\) per pair. Odd pairs Taffeta Curtains, best quality material in various colourings,
clearing at 35/- per pair and upwards.

\section*{Tapestries at Clearance Reductions}

Among the many Tapestries which have been much reduced to make room for new designs for the coming season the following are specially notable:-

All Tapestries quoter are 50 in . wide.
The" Bouquet," sie illustration, in blue. green, and red grounds, usual price 1/92,
Clearing at \(1 / 2 \frac{2}{2}\) per yard.
The "Norfolk," a handsome Moire Brocade, in blue, green, crimson. rose, and brown, sce illustration, usual price 5:11, Clearing at \(4 / 9\) per yard.
A length of 22 yards handsome Brown and Gold and Crimson Bro= cade, usual price \(14 / 6\). Clearing at 4:6 per yard.
lengths of Green and Cream, and Blue and Cream Brocade,
usual price \(\% / \mathrm{Ir}\), Clearing at \(3 / 9\) per yard.
Silk Ground Tapestry, olive, rose, and gold, with white pattern, usual price, \(7 / 9\), Clearing at \(3 / 9\) per yard.

" Bouquet" \(1 / 2 \frac{1}{2}\) per yard.

Handsome Velour Tap. estry, in blue, greeu, and crimson,
Clearing at \(3 / 9\) per yard.
The"Grantham," set illustration, Silk Ground Tapestry, in green, pink, copper, rose, and cream grounds, with chintz flowers, usual price, \(8 / 9\),

Clearing at 6/= per yard.
A variety of designs in same material clearing at great reductions.

Also
Tapestries, 50 inches wide.
400 yds., Clearing at \(1 / 4\) 900
"Grantham," 6/- per yard.
 reduced.


Lengths of 4 to 7 yards clearing at 75 per cent. less than actual cost of production.

\section*{Some Unprecedented Bargains in Silk Damasks.}

25 yards All Silk Damask, terra cotta,
Usual price 22/6, Clearing at

76 yard.
24. yards All Silk Damask, gold and white, Usual price 2I/., Clearing at

76 yard.
90 yards All Silk Damask, crimson and cream: Italian, Tsual price \(13 / 6\), Clearing at
\[
8 / 6 \text { yard. }
\]
\(24 \frac{1}{2}\) vards All Silk Brocade, green,
Usual price 60/-, Clearing at

106 yard.
19 yards Bro= cade, pink and white,
Usual price 25/-, Clearing at

12 ; 6 yard.

 Blue and Cream Louis XV Brocade ... \(11 / 966\)
Several short lengths of Silk Damask and Brocades, suitable for covering chairs. Being only short lengths.
will be cleared regardless of cost. A few rich Silk Damask Brocade, 22 inches wide.

5 yards Cream Silk Brocade, Usual price C8 126 ( \(3 \mathrm{o} \cdot \mathrm{yd}\).), Clearing at
35/: the length.
21 yards, Usual price \(\ell_{6}^{6} \quad 7 \quad 6\) (6\%/- per yard), Clearing at
\(42 \prime=\) piece.
Cream and Terra Soft Silk Bro= cade,
Usual price \(16 / 6\), Clearing at

6/6 per yard. Terra Silk Broz cade.
Usual price 60/. Clearing at

9/6 per yard. And many other short lengths at the same reduc tions.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline İsual & Clearios \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Price. }}\) & \\
\hline 22/6 & \(10 / 6\) yard. \\
\hline 22,6 & 106 \\
\hline \(22 / 6\) & 106 \\
\hline \(17 / 6\) & 1016 \\
\hline 75. & \(23 / 6\) \\
\hline \(751-\) & 23/6 \\
\hline 11/9 & 66 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{The Connoisseur}

\section*{Genoa Velvets}
at less than half the actual cost.
About if yards Silk Genoa Velvets in various colourings and lengtlic. suitable for covering furniture being cleared at less than hail cost price, from 76 per yard to \(21 /\) per yard.
Pattern lengths of handsosne rich Silk Brocades suitable for covering sinall chairs or making table covers markod at less than cost price to clear.

\section*{CHINTZES}
at Clearance Reductions.
700 varts Chintr 30 ins . wide.
Clearing at \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) d.
2,500 yds. "The York," 30 ins. wile.
Clearing at \(8!\mathrm{d}\). Sec illustration.
3,600 yards Chintz, 30 ins. wide
Clearing at \(10 \frac{1}{2}\) cl. 4,500 yds. "The Leicester," 30
 ins. wide, Clearing at \(12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\). See illustration abuve 1,500 yards Chintz, 30 ins. wide. Clearing at \(13 \frac{1}{2}\). 600 yards Chintr, 30 ins. wide, Clearing at \(14 \frac{1}{2} d\).

\section*{CRETONNES.}
2.000 yards Cretonne, coloured krounds, 30 ins, wide, Clearing at \(5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{rl}\).
4,000 yards Cretonne, 30 ins. wide, Clearing at \(6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{rl}\).
1,000 "ds. "The Cranbourne," 30 ins, wide, Clearing at \(7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\). Sec illustration.
1,600 yards Cretonne, 30 ins. wide, Clearing at 8 d.
600 yards "The Walmer," \(3^{\circ}\) ins. wide.
Clearing at 10 d.d. See illusiration.

600 sards Cre. tonne, 30 uls. wide,
Clearin:s at \(11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\). 700 yels Cre: tonn:- 30 ins. wide.
Clearii
at
\(12 \frac{1}{2} d\). In ad.:tion to bove C- tonnes, there several lengi: measur ing 1 . ween io and "yards markt at less tha, at coss price oclear.
"Cranbourne" Cretonne, \(7 \frac{1}{2} d\). per yard.


Taffetas at Clearance Reductions.
300 yards White Ground Tafo feta, 50 in. wide, Double Warp Cretonne, and Linens,
Clearing at \(2 / 3\)
600 yards White Ground Taf= feia, 50 in. wide. Clearing at \(2 / 9\)
250 yards Col= oured Ground Taffeta, 50 in. wide,
Clearingat \(2 / 11\)
200 yards Col= oured Ground Taffeta, 50 in . wide,
Clearing at \(3 / 3\)
300 yards Trellis pattern printed I.inen, 50 in. wide, Clearing at 3/6


400 yards Trellis pattern Taffeta, 50 in. wide, Clearing at 3/3 All remnants masked at less than 75 per cent. off cost.

\section*{Table Covers, Down Cushions, etc.}

Tapestry Table Covers.


Chenille Table Covers.


Coloured Cloth Embroidered Covers.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & yards by 2 yar & al price 26/6 & Clearing at \(18 / 6\) \\
\hline 2 & 2 ,, , 2d & 32 . & 246 \\
\hline 2 & , 3 & 45\%- & 30 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A few Medici Table Covers slightly soiled, Usual price \(28 / 6\). being Cleared at \(18 / 6\)
Velvet Pile Table Covers.
Usual price 24/6 Clearing at \(15 / 6\)
A few Frieze Velvet Covers
being cleared at less than cost price.
Fancy Table Covers.
1 yard square, Clearing at \(3 / 6,5 / 6,12 / 6\) and \(20 /=\) each.
Indian printed ditto, Clearing at 14 d .18 d . and \(2 / 3\) each.

\section*{Cushions and Cushion Covers.}

Plain Silk-Covered Down Cushions, 24 by 24, all colours,
Clearing at \(7 / 3\) each.

\section*{Fancy Down Cushions}

Clearing at \(7 / 6,8 / 6,9 / 6,11 / 6\) and upwards.
Cushion Cases trimmed cord ready for use,
2/9, 3/3, 5/3,5/9, 7/3 and upwaids.

\section*{REMNANT DAYS,}

Saturdays, January 12 th and 26 th.

\section*{Great Bargains in Lace Curtains.}

Hamptons* Lace Curtains are well known for their ex cellence of design and wearing capacity, but for the benefit of new Clients we would point out that although the prices here quoted are very low, the goods can be relied on to give entire satisfaction.
Hamptons' Lace Curtains are designed by them ant mannfactured from specially selected material that with stand the very frequent cleaning they are subjected to
Strong Scotch Net Curtains for Redrooms. 3 yards and 3 h yards long.

Usual price \begin{tabular}{lllllll}
\hline. & \(4 / 3\) & \(4 / 6\) & \(4 / 11\) & \(5 / 9\) & \(6 / 9\) & \(6 / 11\) \\
per pair
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Clearing at } & \ldots & 3 /= & 3 / 6 & 3 / 9 & 4 / 3 & 4 / 9 \\ 4 / 11\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Usual price } & . . & 7 / 6 & 7 / 11 & 8 / 9 & 9 / 6 & 9 / 11 & 10 / 9 & ,\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Clearing at } & \ldots & 5 / 3 & 5 / 6 & 6 / 6 & 6 / 11 & 7 / 3 & 76\end{array}\)
Scotch Net Curtains for Ilining and Drawing Rooms, 63 inches and 72 inches wide, \(3 t\) yards and 4 yards long, excellent Curtains for hard wear. The designs are very heantiful, many of them having the effect of rich real Lace.
Usual price ... \(10 / 6\) 11/6 \(\quad 12 / 9 \quad 13 / 9 \quad 149 \quad 15 / 6\) per pair \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Clearing at } \ldots & 7 / 6 & 7 / 11 & 8 / 9 & 9 & 11 & 10 / 6 & 10\end{array}\)


A very handsome strong Scotch Net Curtain, designerl by Hamptons, and made from specially selected materials a Curtain for bard wear, 72 inches wide.

Usual price, \(6 / 9\) per pair. Clearing at 129 per pair.
3,760 pairs of Hamptons' famous "Unbreakable" Scotch Net Curtains, all very elegant designs. There is absolutely nothing to equal these for standing the rough treatment of the modern laundry.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Usual price & 9 & 15/6 & 16/9 & 1 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{18.6 per pair} \\
\hline Clearing at & 9/9 & \(10 / 9\) & 119 & 12/6 & \(13 / 6\) & \\
\hline Usual price & . 1916 & 21/9 & 22/9 & 24/9 & 26/6 & \\
\hline Clearing at & 146 & 15/6 & 15/9 & \(17 / 9\) & \(18 / 9\) & , \\
\hline Usual price & & 28/9 & 29/9 & 32/9 & 36/6 & " \\
\hline Clearing at & & \(19 / 9\) & 21/9 & 23/6 & 25 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Swiss Embroidered Lace Curfains.
Thonsands of paits very much reduced in price, exclusive designs. Although the designs are exclusive, the prices are rery much lower than those of quite common place curtains that can be purchased everywhere.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Usual price & … 13/9 & 149 & 156 & 16/6 & 1719 & \\
\hline Clearing at & .. 10.6 & 116 & 11/9 & \(12 / 6\) & 13.6 & \\
\hline Usual price & \(18 / 6\) & 19/6 & 19/9 & 21/. & 21:', & \\
\hline Clearing at & 14/6 & 149 & 156 & 15/9 & 169 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


120 pairs Handsome Swiss Embroidered Lace Curtains enriched with long stitch work, a very great bargain.

U'sual price, \(29 / 9\) per pair Clearing at 219
A few pairs in stock with double borders, \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) yards long, reducel to 32.9 pair.
Swiss Embroidered Lace Curtains for hard London wear, will stand frequent cleaning.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Usual price & 24/6 & 25 & 27 & 28/9 & & \\
\hline Clearin & 6 & 189 & 196 & 21/9 & 22:6 & \\
\hline Usual price & 31/9 & 32/6 & 34/6 & 35/9 & 36 & \\
\hline Clearing at & 236 & 249 & 519 &  & 27 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Swiss Embroidered Lace Curtains, choice an: \({ }^{1}\). winsive designs.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Usual price & 37.9 & 38 & 39 & & & \\
\hline Clearing at & 289 & 299 & \(31 / 6\) & 32.6 & 33 & \\
\hline Usual price & 47/9 & 49/9 & 52'9 & 55\%. & ' & " \\
\hline Clearing at & 366 & 379 & 39/9 & 42/9 & 4 & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Swiss Embroidered Lace Curtains, fine qual in looll single and double borders.


Swiss Embroidered Lace Curtains.
859 pairs \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) yards and 4 yards long, about 12 excepti.....lly hand sone designs will be cleared at the very speci:.l price of 29/9 pair.


A Fashionable Lace Curtain at a very low price. One of Hamptons' exclusive productions for Reception Rooms.

Single border, Usual price, \(35 / 9\), Clearing at \(27 / 9\) per pair. Double 49/9

369

\section*{Great Bargains in}

\section*{REAL LACE CURTAINS.}

Marie Antoinette Real Lace Curtains.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Usual price & 11/9 & 12 & 16/9 & 18 & 19 & per pair. \\
\hline Slearing at & \(8 / 6\) & 916 & 10/9 & 129 & 149 & ," \\
\hline Usual price & \(2 \mathrm{I} /\) - & 21/9 & 22/9 & 25/9 & 27/9 & " \\
\hline Clearing at & \(15 / 6\) & 16/9 & 179 & 1819 & 211. & \\
\hline Usual price & 29/9 & 31/9 & 33/9 & 37/9 & 39/9 & " \\
\hline Clearing at & 22/6 & 239 & 25/9 & 279 & 29/9 & , \\
\hline Usual price & 41/6 & 42/9 & 45/9 & 499 & 55/- & , \\
\hline Clearing at & 31/9 & 33/9 & 36.9 & 3919 & 43.9 & " \\
\hline Usual price & 59/9 & 631. & 69/9 & 75/9 & \(84 /\) & , \\
\hline Clearitg at & 459 & 49/9 & 53.9 & 58.9 & 63/= & , \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Marie Antoinette Real Lace Curtains, many of them bave pmels of fine embroidery, which has a very distinguished effert
\begin{tabular}{lllllll} 
Csual price & \(\ldots\) & \(95 /-\) & \(98 / 6\) & \(110 /\). & \(129 /-\) & per pait \\
Clearing at & \(\ldots\) & 69.9 & 726 & \(82 / 6\) & \(99 /=\) & ,
\end{tabular}

Ecru Madras Muslin, for long or short Curtains.
54 in wide, Usual price, \(1 /-1 / 1 \quad 1 / 5 \frac{1}{1 / 6 \frac{1}{2}} 1 / 9 \nmid\) peryd. Clearing at \(8 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 9 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 1 /=1 / 1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 / 3\)
63 Usual price, \(1 / 5 \frac{1}{2} / 6 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 / 9 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 / 1 \Gamma^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad 2 / 3 \quad 2 / 9 \quad . \quad\) Clearing at \(1 /=111 / 3 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 5 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 / 8 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 / 11 \frac{1}{2}\),
\(72 \quad \begin{array}{llllll}\text { U-ual price, } 1 / 11 \frac{2}{2} & 2 / 3 & 2 / 6 & 2 / 11 & 3 / 6 \\ \text { Clearing at } 14 & 4, & 1 / 2 \frac{1}{2} & 1 / 9,2 & 1 / 112 & 2 / 6\end{array}\)
Stron: Scotch Nets by the yard. pritty desigus, 42,52 and 60 inch wide, suitable for long or short Curtans.
\(\mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{n}\) g at half-price, 8 d . 9 Ifl. 11 dd. \(1 / 1131 / 5 \mathrm{t}\) per yard.
Swiss Embroidered Vitrage Nets by the yard, for Casemen -urtains.
Cout price
Clearing at
1/6 1/11/2 2/6 2/11 per yard.
\(1 /=\quad 1 / 4\} \quad 1 / 9 \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 / 11\)
All soil +1 single pairs of Lace and Muslin Curtains will be cleared at half the cost price.

\section*{Exquisite Table Damask}


No. 247. Fleur de Lys Real Irish Double Damask. Guaranted to weat thoroughly well and retain its satin-like appearance.
\(2 \frac{1}{2}\) yds. by 3 yds., to seat 8 persons, Special clearing price, \(15 / 9\)


Napkins, 27 in . by 27 in ., Special clearing price, \(12 / 9\) per doz. 2,500 dozen of Real Irish Damask Napkins.

\section*{\(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Usual price } & 6: 9 & 8 / 11 & 10 / 9 & 12 / 6 & 16 / 9 & 18 / 6 \\ \text { per dozen. }\end{array}\)} Clearing at \(3 / 11 \quad 4 / 11 \quad 5 / 11 \quad\) 6/11 \(\quad 8 / 9 \quad 9 / 11\).,
3,200 doz. Real Irish Handwwoven Damask Napkins, our famous Lisburn make, which guarantees their durability.
\(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Csual price } & 18 / 6 & 19 / 9 & 21 / 9 & 27 / 9 & 29 / 9 & \text { per dozen. }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Clearing at } & 911 & 109 & 129 & 14 / 9 & 169\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Cisual price } & 33 / 9 & 37 / 9 & 39 / 9 & 43 / 9 & 45 / 1 & , " & " \\ \text { Clearing at } & 18 / 9 & 2119 & 22 / 9 & 25 / 9 & 27 / 9 & , " & "\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{lllllll} 
Usual price & \(52 / 6\) & \(57 / 9\) & \(59 / 9\) & \(63 /-\) & \("\) & \("\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Clearing at } & 29 / 9 & 31 / 9 & 35 / 9 & 38,9\end{array}\)
7,500 Real Irish Double Damask Table Cloths in all sizes will be cleared at less than loom prices (the greater number of these are our famous Hand Woven Lisburn make).
Size-2 yds. by 2 yds.
\(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Usual prices } & 6 / 9 & 8 / 9 & 10 / 9 & 12 / 9 & 14 / 6 & 16 / 9 & 18 / 9 & 19 / 9\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Clearing at } & 3 / 11 & 4 / 11 & 5 / 6 & 6 & 9 & 7 / 11 & 8: 11 & 9 / 11 & 10 / 9\end{array}\) Size- 2 yils by \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) yds.
\(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Usual prices } & 3 / 9 & 10,6 & 12 / 9 & 15 / 9 & 16 / 6 & 19 / 9 & 21 / 9 & 23 / 9\end{array}\)
 Size- \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) yds. by 3 yds.
\(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Usual prices } & 18 / 9 & 22 / 6 & 26 / 9 & 29 / 9 & 31 / 6 & 37 / 9 & 42 /- & 50 /-\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Clearing at } & 9 / 11 & 11 / 9 & 14 / 9 & 16 & 9 & 18 & 9 & 22 & 26 & 27 & 27 / 9\end{array}\) Size-2 \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) yds.
Usual prices
\(\begin{array}{llllll}21 / 9 & 32 / 9 & 39 / 9 & 45 / 9 & 49 / 9 & 52 / 6\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Clearing at } & \ldots & \ldots & 11 / 9 & 18 / 9 & 21 / 9 & 25 / 9 & 27.9 & 31,6\end{array}\)
Size-2\} yds. by 4 yds.
Usual prices \(\quad . . \quad\)... \(25 / 9 \quad 39 / 9 \quad 45 / 9 \quad 52 / 6 \quad 59 / 9 \quad 63 /-\)
\(\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Clearing at } & \ldots & \ldots & 13 / 9 & 21 / 9 & 24 / 9 & 29 / 6 & 31 / 9 & 34 / 9\end{array}\)

\section*{Factory Damages--}

250 Cloths in various sizes slightly damaged in finishing will be cleared at less than Half.Price.


No. 187. Lilies of the Valley and Ribbon Bow Real Irish Double Damask. Very strongly recommended both for appearance and wearing capacity: guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.
2 yds. by \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) yds., to seat 6 persons, Special clearing price, \(11 / 6\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 21 & " & " & 3 & " & " & 8 & , & + & " & , & 1716 \\
\hline \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) & " & " & 4 & , & " & 12 & , & " & " & " & 236 \\
\hline 2. & , & , & \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) & ' & " & 14 & " & " & " & " & 2619 \\
\hline 212 & * & " & 5 & " & , & 16 & & " & " & " & 29.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table Napkins to match.
27 in . by 27 in ., Special clearing price, \(15 / 9\) per dozen.
Plain Hemmed Huckaback Towels. Several lots of balf dozens will be cleared at extraordinary prices- 6 for 4/6, 6 for 53, 6 for 511.
Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels. Several lots as follows:-6 for 4/9, 6 for 53,6 for \(5 / 9,6\) for 611,6 for 76.
r 50 doz. Real Irish Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, Usual price, \(17 / 9\) per dozen. Clearing at \(9 / 11\) per dozen.


450 dozen fine quality Real Irish Hemstitched Damask Bordered Huckaback Towels, as above illus. tration, will be cleared at the very special price of 6 for \(10 / 6\).

And several old lots as follows:-
6 for 811,6 for 109 . 6 for 129.
Real Irish Hems stitched Damask Bordered Hucka= back Towels.

Uisual prices, 18/9 23/9 30/- \(35 / 9 \mathrm{doz}\).

\section*{Clearing at}
\(12 / 915 / 9219\) 259 doz. About 875 lots of halfdozens fine quality Hemstitched Dam: ask Bordered and Hemstitched Dia= per Towels will be cleared at less than halfaprice.


No. 492 Real Irish Double Damask of Fine Quality, another of Hamptons' special productions, wear guaranteed. Cloths. 2 yds. by 2 yds., usually \(16 / 9\), Cleariug at \(12 / 9\) each
 Napkins, 27 in. by 27 in., ", 29/6, ., \(19 / 9\) per doz.

\section*{Extra Strong HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS} at very special prices to clear. Hundreds of pairs in all sizes. These are thoroughly sound well= made sheets, and we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction.
2 fds. by 3 yds., Usual price \(17 / 9\), Clearing at ... \(12 / 9\) par. 2 vils. by 34 yds., ,, 29/9. \(\quad, \quad\)... \(21 / 9\)

\(2_{1}^{2}\) yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{yds}\).
\(2 \frac{y}{2}\) yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) yds. 23 yds by \(3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{yds}\).
3 yds. bev 3t yds.
\(29 / 6 \quad 36.9 \quad 39 / 9\)
\(21 / 926929 / 9\) \(\begin{array}{llll}29 / 9 & 33 / 9 & 37 / 9 & 48 / 6 \\ 9 / 9 & 63 / 9\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllll}C l e a r i n g ~ a t ~ & 19 / 9 & 24 / 9 & 28 / 9 & 32 / 9 & 39 / 9 \\ \text { Usual price } & \text {.. } & 39 & 48 & 48 / 6 & 55 /-1 & 79 / 9 & 85 / 9\end{array}\) Clearing at \(28935 / 938949 / 655 / 9\).


HEMMED LINEN SHEETS for hard wear, made from Irish linen yarn, specially selected io stand the present day methods of laundering-
2 yds. by 3 yds.. Usual price \(16 / 9\), Clearing at \(\ldots 11 / 9\) pair.
2 yds. by 34 yds.
\(2 \ddagger\) yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{1}\) yds.
\(2 \frac{1}{2}\) yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) yds.
\(2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{yds}\). by \(3 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{yds}\).
\(2 \frac{1}{1}\) yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) yds.
\(2 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{yds}\). by \(3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{yds}\).
3 yds. by \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) yds.

2919,
\(21 /=29\)
269

14/918921/9259 \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(27 / 6\) & \(31 / 9\) \\
\(19 / 6\) & \(23 / 9\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(19 / 623 / 927 / 9\) Clearing at 159 \(\begin{array}{llllll}31 / 6 & 3.3 / 9 & 3 . / 5 & 39 / 9: \\ 21 / 9 & 24 / 9 & 27 / 9 & 29.9\end{array}\)
\(35 / 6 \quad 42 /-45 / 9 \quad 52 / 9\)
\(26 / 9\) 32/9 34/4 39/9
\(32937 / 942 / 959 / 9\)

\section*{at Clearance Reductions.}


No. 357. Real Irish Hand. Woven Double Damask, woven by hand in Hamptons' Factory at Lisburn, Ireland-Wonderful Value.
Cloths, 2 ris. by \(2 \frac{2}{2}\) yds., Usually \(18 / 9\), Clearing at \(14 / 9\) cach.


HEMSTITCHED COTTON SHEETS. \(\mathbf{5 , 0 0 0}\) pairs of good sound reliable Sheets in all sizes, washed ready for use. The prices quoted are the very lowest these highoclass goods have ever been sold at, and considering the high price of cotton to=day, these are very exceptional bargains.


COTTON SHEETS, HEMMED. - Our contracts having been made before the great advance in the price of cotton, we are in a position to offer ex= ceptional bargains in good sound quality Cotton Sheets.
Hundreds of pairs in all sizes, both plain and twill.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline yds. !ey 3 yls. & Usual price & & & & & \\
\hline 2 yds iy 3 y yds. & Clearing at \(\ldots\) & \(\ldots\) & & 5/1 & 6/11 & ", \\
\hline  & Usual price & ... & 9/6 & \(11 / 9\) & -13/6 & , \\
\hline & Usual price & & & 8/14/6 & \({ }^{9 / 11} 1\) & \\
\hline & Clearing at & & & 10/9 & 12/9 & \\
\hline & Usual price 10/9 & 14/6 & 16/9 & \(18 / 6\) & \(151 /\) & " \\
\hline & Clearing at 711 & 9/11 & \(11 / 9\) & \(12 / 9\) & 159 & " \\
\hline ds. 1.: \(3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{yds}\) & Usual price & & 18,6
\(11 / 9\) & 22/6 & \(23 / 6\)
\(5 / 9\) & " \\
\hline & Usual price & & 11/9 & 14/9 & 5/9/6 & \\
\hline & Clearing at \(\ldots\) & & & \(17 / 9\) & 18/9 & \\
\hline 3 yds. 3 y yds., & Usual price 31/6 & & Clear & ring at & 21/9 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HAMPTON \& SONS LD

\section*{Manufactured in Hamptons' Handsloom Damask Factories.}


No. 555. Rose, Sinmock and Thistle. Superfine Quality Real Irish Hand Woven Double Damask. Woven by hand in Hamptons' Factory at Lisburn, Ireland.
Cloths, 2 yds. by 2 yds., Usually \(16 / 9\), Clearing at \(12 / 9\) earh.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline " & 2 & , & " & \(2 \downarrow\) & " & " & 22/9 & " & 189 & . \\
\hline " & 2, & " & , & 21 & " & " & 29/6 & " & 25/9 & ", \\
\hline " & 2 & " & " & 3 & " & " & 359 & " & 319 & " \\
\hline " & 2 & " & " & 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & " & " & 45 \({ }^{\text {- }}\) & " & 41/9 & \\
\hline " & 2 & " & " & 4 & " & " & 52/6 & " & 48/9 & ." \\
\hline " & 2 & \(\cdots\) & " & 4t & " & " & 63/- & " & 599 & " \\
\hline " & \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) & " & " & 5 & , & " & 721. & & 68.9 & .. \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Napkins, 27 in . by 27 in .} & " & 29/9 & & 25:9 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Plain Linen Pillow Cases.}

A large number of these are made up from remnants, and are marked at very special prices to clear.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Size, 20 in . & Usual price & 1.61 & 1/IIt & 2/3 & 2/9 & \(3 / 9\) each \\
\hline by 30 in . & Clearing at & 1/5 & \(1 / 3\) & 16 & \(1 / 1\) & \(2 / 6\) \\
\hline Size, 22 in. & Usual price & 2/6 & 2/11 & 3/9 & \(4 / 6\) & 4/11 \\
\hline by 32 in . & Clearing at & 16 & 1112 & 26 & 2/11 & \(3 / 6\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.-A large stock in a variety of stitches. Specially reduced to clear.
 by \(30 \mathrm{in}\). . Clearing at \(1 / 11 \frac{1}{2}\) 2/11 \(\quad 36 \quad 49 \quad 511\), Size, 22 in. \(\left\{\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Usual price } & 4 / 6 & 5 / 6 & 6 / 9 & 7 / \mathrm{II} & 8 / 11 & 9 / 11 & ,\end{array}\right.\)

\section*{Real Witney Blankets}

\section*{at EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.}

DOWN QUILTS. - Hamptons' large stock of beautiful well-filled pure Down Quilts will be marked at very special clearance prices.
White Bath Towels, excellent quality, will be cleared in lots as follows:-6 for 4/11 6 for 5/11 6 for \(6 / 11 \quad 6\) for \(7 / 11\) 6 for \(811 \quad 6\) for \(9 / 1116\) for \(109 \quad 6\) for \(12 / 9\) 6 for 14 '9 6 for \(18 / 9 \quad 6\) for \(19 / 9\)
White Bath Sheets, \(2113 / 1156697 / 118 / 11\) each. Typed Glass, Tea, Basin, Pantry, and Housemaids" Cloths-Usual price Clearing at
\(6 / 9\)
\(4 / 11\)
\(7 / 11\)
\(5 / 11\)


No. 511. Scroll and festoon border fruit ciuster. Superfine Quality Real Irish Hand=woven Double Damask, woven br hand in Hamptons' Factory at Lisburn, Ireland.

\section*{Cloths.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline yds. & Usual price & learing at & Yds. & Usual price & Clearing at \\
\hline 2 by 2 & 16/9 & 12/9 each. & 2t by 3 & \(35 / 9\) & 31/9 each. \\
\hline 2 by 2 d & 22/9 & 1899 & 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) by 3t & 451. & \(41 /=\) \\
\hline 2t by \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) & 29/6 & 25/9 & 2h by 4 & 52/6 & 48/9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Napkins, 27 in . bv 27 in.. Üsual price 29/9. Clearing at \(25 / 9\) d̈oz.


No. 604. Siroll and testoon border Bee and Fleur-de-Les s yround. Extra Superfine Real Irish Hand=woven Double Damask, woven by hand in Hamptons' Factory, at Lisburn, Ireland.

\section*{Cloths.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Yds. & Usual price & Clearing at & Yds. & Usual price & Clearing at \\
\hline by 2 & 27/9 & 219 each. & 2t by 3 & \(55{ }^{\text {- }}\) & 45/a each \\
\hline 2 by \(2 \frac{1}{4}\) & 34/9 & 28/9 & 2t by 3t & 65/- & \(56 / 9\) \\
\hline \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) by \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) & 45/- & 35/9 & 24 by 4 & 751. & 6719 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Napking, 27 in . by 27 in . Usual price \(45 /\), Clearing at \(37 / 9\) doz.

LAMPS.-Standard, Table, Hanging, and Bracket.


Heavy Wrought Irom Lamp with Copper Mounts and fitted with Duplex Extinguisher Burner amd Chinnhey, rising to 7 fect ligh. Usually \(16 / 6\)
Clearing at \(11 / 6\)

Polished Brass Standard Lamp, fitted with Duplex Extingusher Burner and Chintiey, rising 7 feet high.

Usually 32/6
Clearing at 25/6
Polished Brass, with Copper Mounts, suporior, :and fitted with Duplex Extinguisluer Burner and Chimney, rising 7 feet ligh.

\section*{Usually 57/6}

Clearing at \(45 / 6\)
A Large Stock of very superior Standard Lamps in the latest designs and various coloured metals at greatly reduced prices to clear.


Table I.atnp. Wrong!at Iron, with Copper Mrunts and tithed with Dupley Fxtimyuisher Burner, if inches Jigh to top of liurner. Usually it 6 Clearing at \(7 / 9\) Opatescint Globe for simne, 2;-

A great quantity of High.Class Table Lamps in Polished Brass, Antique Copper or Brass, Armour Bright, Chima and Brass, Oxrdized Silver, and Electro-plated, at reduced prices which must clear them.
Hanging and Bracket Lamps. A large stock in Wrought Iron and Copper, Brass and Copper, Armour Bright Iron, Antique Copper or Brass, Hungarian China Brass Mounted, and Oxydizei: Silver all greatly reduced to clear.

\section*{GAS FITTINGS.}

A large assortment of Gaselier Hall Lanterns, Brackets, and Accessories at less than half cost to clear.


IPulished Brass Standard I,rmp, fitted with heavy balance Weight at base, and Duplex Fxtinguislier Burner and Chimmey, rising to 7 feet light.

Clenting at 41 16

\section*{ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS.}

A large stock of Pendants, Brackets. Table Standards, Bronzed ligures, Shades and Accessories, must be cleared at great reductions to make clearance in Showroom for alteration. All special bargains which cannot be repeated.

\section*{FANCY BRASS}

GOODS.
Clocks, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Inkstands. Letter, Music. and Paper Racks, Gongs on Stands and Brackets, Bells. Campanels, Musical Tubes, Cow Bells, Cake Stands, Kettles on Stands (tall and low), Jardinieres. Flower Rowls, etc. All greatly reduced to ensure a cleatance.


Brass Yuunted Oin: Columb milp. Ated mith nguis \(T\) lsurner ingris r Burne

 tog;: Burler. Cle: "Mt 86
Op: Ulobe for Op: Gitobe for :se, 1/-

GRATES, MANTEL REGISTERS. Dog Gra: Interior and lile Cheeks and Hearths greatly reduced to clear. CUTLERY. 36 doz. Table Knives, Xylonite Handi.. Usually 13/6. Clearing at 96
36 doz. Cheese Kuives, Xylonite Handles. T-ually \(12 /\).
Clearing at \(8 / 6\)
Carvers and Steels to match.

LOG BOXES.
Many obher designs in Old Copp( \(\cdot\) Kougli Bright Iron, Oxvilied Silver, Old Brass and Injad Dahogany. Greatly reduced to clear.
COAL VASES, BOXES AND CABINETS.
All Black Wrought-Iron Cauldrons. Tsually \(4 / 6\).

Clearing at 2/9.
Japanese Art Colour Vases.


Antique Copper Iog Box, wilh Rough Bright Irou Mounts, szes 22 in. Dong I5 in. repth, 10 in. exirente height Usually 49/6. Clearing at 371-
and Brass Coal Boxes, wither Black and Brass Coal Boxes, with loose Lining. Usually \(7 / 9\).

Clearing at 5/6 All Brass or Copper Vases. Usually 18/6. Clearing at 136
A Manufacturer's Stock of Coal Boxes and Cabinets of superior finish, Inlaid Mahogany, Carved Panel Fronts in varions Woods, with Antique Copper, Brass, or Rough Bright Iron Mounts. Also a large number of Coal Vases, in various Metals, all of this Season's design, all in good condition and will be sold under the original cost.

Antique Copper Vase, with Iron Mounts, loose Galvanized Iron Ifining. Usually zi/-
clearing at 16/-

\section*{KERBS AND FENDERS.}

All Black Iron \(2 \underset{2}{2}\) in. section Kerbs, in sizes every 3 in . from 3 ft . to 4 ft . by 12 in .. both inside sizes. Usually 9i6. Clearing at 56
All Black 3 in. section good heavy Kerb, in sizes as above. Usually i1/6. Clearing at 96
Black and Brass or Black and Copper, in sizes as above, Usually \(12 / 6\). Clearinu at \(8 /-\)
Black Jase with Brass Supports and Rail, in sizes as above. Usually \(15 / 6\). Clearing at 106


Mronzed Mandle and
Mounts,
All Brass wita Brass Ball Support and Rail Mouns, and toose Galsizes as above. Usually Clearing Usually \(15{ }^{\prime} 6^{\circ}\) sizes as above. Usually i7/6. Clearing at 116 Clearing at ion Mahogany or Walnut, 11/6


27 Antique Copper Kerb Suites, as design, Kerb sizes 48 in. by 12 in. inside. Usually \(45 /\) Clearing at \(31 / 3\) complete.
A large stock of superior Kerbs, in Polished Brass, Brass and Copper, Bright Iron, Oxydized Copper or Brass, and Oxydized Silicr. All greatly reduced to clear.
FIRE, IRON RESTS, in all Metals, greatly reduced. All black Rests. Usually 5/6. Clearing at 4/3
Blac: and Brass Rests. Vsually 6/6. Clearing at 4/9
All 1 © 1 ished Brass. Uisually \(7 / 6\). Clearing at \(5 / 9\)
A li.re selection of superior Rests, in various Metals, all gr atly reduced.
FIRE IRONS AND BRASSES.
All fack Sets, from 3/6 BRASSES. Black and Brass Sets, 4/3
All 5 ass Sets, from 56
A gr: t variety of best quality Brasses and Fire Irons in various
M. is, and Sets of Implements on Stands, at equally re: uced prices.
FIRE GUARDS AND SCREENS.
A la: tock in Polished Brass. Brass and Copper, Brass and Cai..edral Glass, Wrought-Iron and Copper, Oxydized Brass, Co.jer or Silver. All greatly reduced to ensure a clearance.

\section*{High Class Table Glass Services, \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., AT CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS.}


TABLE GLASS SERVICES, as the above illustration, most effective design in fine Cut Crystal Glass, clearing in Services for 6 persons, 52 pieces, 37/6, and for 12 persons, 97 pieces, 68/6. Details of pieces in each Service will be sent on application, separate pieces can also be had if desired. Exceptional Value.
300 TABLE GLASS SERVICES. Upwards of 300 Services in quantities to dine \(6,8,12\), and 18 persons. Great Variety of designs in plain, engraved, and very finely Cut and Polished English Crystal Glass, also a number of most beautiful Services, absolutely the finest produced, will be cleared Regardless of Cost.
120 TABLE GLASS SERVICES. About 120 most useful Strvices for 6 persons, in bright Crystal Glass, as illustration, consisting of 46 pieces, 22/6. Details will be sent on application. Unique Value.

RARE
BARGAINS
IN GLASS.
Tumblers, Port,Sherry, Claret, Hock, Cham: pagne, Soda Water Tumblers, Celery Glasses, Decanters, Spirit Bottles, Claret Jugs, Custard and Jelly Glasses, Glass Dishes, Cut Glass Bowls. Flower Vases, etc., etc.

1,000 Glass Jugs, Water Bottles, and Water Sets, various patterns, Greatly Reduced to Clear.


46 Pieces.
\(22 / 6\)

High-class Dinner Sets, Qc. At Clearance Reductions.


150 DINNER SETS. As above illustration. Artistic in design, decorated in slate, blue and gold, also new green and gold, in most useful quantities, viz.; 60-piece sets. \(26 / 9\); 70 -piece sets, 369 ; and 98 -piece sets, 526 . Full details of sets sent on application. Rare Bargains.
DINNER SETS. The whole of our enormous and valuable stock of Dinner Sets, which are made up in most useful quantities to dine 6, 8, i2, and i8 persons, have been Greatly Reduced to clear. These goods offer an opportunity to secure better Values than are ever obtainable elsewhere.
DINNER SETS FOR 6 PERSONS-


DINNER SETS. Large number slightly defective will be cleared at Half=price. Short Sets, from 16.952 pieces.
1,200 AFTER \(=\) DINNER COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS. Varions shapes and decorations. Some very choice designs. Will be cleared in lots of 6,12 , and 18. All at Great Reductions.
DESSERT SETS. 270 Dessert Sets for 6,12 , and 18 persons, in great variety of shapes and choicest decorations. Many splendid reproductions of the best old patterns. Being cleared at the following heavy Reductions.
 Clearing at \(18 / 621 /=24 / 6\) 29/6 42/6 62/= 87/: 88/10/=
DESSERT PLATES. 350 very choice Dessert Ilates, various decorations, will be cleared in lots of 6 and 12 . These make excellent presents and are Unique in Value.
During Sale a large number of useful lots of China and Glass will be cleared at LESS THAN HALF=COST,
In view of the fact that many of these are being Cleared at an actual sacrifice, Hampton \& Sons desire to point out that it is impossible to send Sale Goods on approval, but all

\section*{ORDERS BY POST}
shall receive special attention, and best selections and values shall be sent.

High-class Breakfast and Tea Sets, \&c., AT CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS.


BREAKFAST SETS, as above illustration, fine Stafford: shire China, tastefully clecorated with coloured sprays of various flowers, clearing in sets for 6 persons, 29 pieces, 19:6. Exceptional Value.
BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS. The whole of these very fine stocks, consisting of a splendid variety of Tea and Breakfast Sets for 6 and 12 persons, have been Greatly Reduced to insure speedy clearance. I'urchasers will find exceptiona! values in these higll-class goods.
BREAKFAST SETS FOR 6 PERSONS-
\begin{tabular}{llllllll} 
Usual price & \(16 / 9\) & \(23 / 9\) & \(30 /-\) & \(42 /-\) & \(45 /-\) & 576 & \(65 \%\) \\
\hline \(95 /\)
\end{tabular} Clearing at \(12 / 9 \quad 17 / 6 \quad 22 / 9 \quad 319 \quad 35 / 6 \quad 446 \quad 52 / 6 \quad 686\) FOR 12 PERSONS-
\(\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Usual price } & 34 / \cdot & 42 / 6 & 52 / 9 & 59 / 6 & 75 / 6 & 961 \cdot & 661236 \\ \text { Clearing at } & \mathbf{2 6 . 9} & \mathbf{3 2 /} & \mathbf{3 7 / 6} & \mathbf{4 3 / 9} & \mathbf{5 7 / 6} & \mathbf{7 7 / 6} & 956\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Clearing at } & 26: 9 & 32 /= & 37 / 6 & 43 / 9 & 57 / 6 & 77 / 6 & 956\end{array}\)
TEA SETS FOR 12 PERSONS-
\(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Usual price } & 16 / 6 & 21 /- & 27 / 6 & 29 / 6 & 36 / 9 & 43 /- & 72 . & \text { 655.5. }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Clearing at } & 12 & =15 / 9 & 18 / 9 & 21 / 6 & 27 / 6 & 32 / 6 & 546 & 79: 6\end{array}\)
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS. About 60 dozens chaict Afternoon Tea Cups and Saucers will be cleared in lots of about 6 or 12 . Greatly Reduced.
SPECIAL BARGAINS. Most suitable for presents, consist. ing of Afternoon Tea Sets on Trays, Coffee Sets in Trays Morning Sets, Cheese Dishes, J,uncheon Trays, etc. Great Reductions.
LOTS. A large number of useful lots of China and nass will be cleared at LESS THAN HALF COST.
In view of the fact that many of these a;e being Cleared at an actual sacrifice, Hamptor of Sons desire to point out that it is impossible to sund Sale Goods on approval, but all

\section*{ORDERS BY POST}
shall receive special attention, and best selections and values shall be sent.

\section*{High-Class Toilet Table Sets, \&ec. at Clearance Reductions.}


50 TABLE SETS, as above illnstration, in Fine China, decorated with pink roses and finished with the best gold.
Sets of 9 pieces, clearing at 89 . Unique Value.
TOILET TABLE SETS. About 250 very choice China and Cilass Toilet Table Sets, handsomely-cut glass and most tastefully decorated china, admirably suited for presents. Greatly reduced to clear.
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A description of this beautiful specimen on next page.
R. W. Partridge, Art Expert, 19, St. James's St., London, England.

\title{
R.W.PARTRidge
}

This rare and really exquisite cabinet, which was made to the order of King Charles IV. of Spain, designed by Sir William Chambers, R.A., made by Seddon, Sons and Shackleton, painted by William Hamilton, R.A., is recognised by every intelligent Connoisseur and Expert to be the FINEST example of eighteenth Century Furniture in existence. For disposal.

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THE best-known English maker of first-class furniture towards the end of the eighteenth century was 'Thomas Suddon, a native of Manchester, who came to London in the last half of the century and established himself in Aldersgate Street. He had two sons who helped him in his business and were members of the firm, as well as another partner, named Shackleton. For a good many years this firm did a very large business, including an enormous amount of work for George IV. Nost of the older "inovables" in Windsor Castle are by them. Thomas Seddon, the pre-Raphaelitish painter of Oriental scenery, was a grandson of the first Thomas Seddon, as also is J. I. Seddon, the well-known Architect. The younger Thomas Scddon was for a time designer to his father.

The cabinct was probably finished by Seddon, Sons \(x\). Shackleton, whose name it displays, on the 28 th June, \(\mathbf{1 7 9 3}\), their principal cabinct maker being in all probability one R. Newham, whose mame, with the date quoted, is also written inside it. It is probably the most importallt piece of furmiture made in this country in the eighteenth century. Its dimensions are : extrome height 9 feet, extreme length 6 feet, extreme depth 3 feet. In elaboration it is unique, the chased and gilt metal work being exceptionally fine. The interior is arranged as a dressing table combined with a jewel case and bureat and all the moving parts are carried out with extraordinary niccty. A dressing table at the Victoria and Albert Museum, there ascribed to Chippendale, may have come from the same hands, but no serious rival to this Chambers-Hamilton Cabinet is known, the commission being given by Charles IV. of Spain, which accounts for the appearance upon it of representations of the insignia of the two Spanish orders of Kinghthood, the (iolden lieece and the Immaculate Conception. The other panels represent the four Seasons, two of the Elements (lire and Water), Night and Morning, Juno in a car drawn by peacocks, Ceres in a car drawn by lions, and five Cupids in separate small pancls.

\section*{19, ST. JAMES'S ST. LONDON . . . England}
XIII.

\title{
R.W.Partridge
}

Telegrams: " Diamondize, London."
Telephone: 5283 Gixrard.


Juno in car drawn by peacocks.

Ceres in car drawn by lions.

\section*{Night.}

Water.

The above are six of the many panels by William Hamilton, R.A., ornamenting the Cal, net.

\title{
19, ST. JAMES'S ST. LONDON . . . England
}

\section*{R.W.Partridge \\ Telygrams: "Diamondize, London." \\ Telephone: 5283 Gerrard.}


The Order of
Cupid,
The Golden Fleace.
Cupid.
The Order of
The Immaculate Conception.

The above are some of the numerous panels ornamenting the interior.

\title{
9, ST. JAMES'S ST. KONDON . . . England
}

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\author{
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HE attention of readers is drawn
to the Important Notice with
respect to the Valuation of o o
Works of Art on page XXVIII.


For OLD 3 FURNITURE and WORKS of ART

> \begin{tabular}{c|c}  Commissions Executed & Goods Procured \\ for Christie's, etc. & to meet reqtirements \end{tabular}

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Room, if lett iontant carved frieze, all in its original condition aud can be easil
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it is indisputable that the chimneypiece is the d. . ninant feature of a fine room, and, whatever style h. been adopted, care should be taken that this st. rture should have a fitting decorative value, in a rd with, the style, size, and shape of the apartment.

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Pnst Free by the Publishers, 2, Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C., or receipt of Sixpence in Stamps. The Index is thoroughly exhaustive, and will be found invaluable for reference.

The Indices for Volumes II. to IV. and VI. to XV. can also be obtained at the same price.
}

\title{
Important Announcement
}

\section*{THE}

\section*{VALUATION}

OF

\section*{WORKS}

The great success which bas attended the endeavours of the Proprietors of The Convolsteuk to assist possessors of the various objects of art and interest submitted to their experts for valuation, has encouraged them to considerably extend the sphere of services in this direction.

It is abundantly evident from correspondence which reaches the Editor, that a great many readers of The: Connoisseur are anxious to have some enlightenment upon the merits of pictures, engravings, bronzes, tapestries, porcelain, furniture, books, manuscripts, arms and armour, and other articles which, either by inheritance or by purchase, have gradually accumulated in the home. Such advice and opinion, to be of any practical value, must he rendered by qualified and disinterested judges of the different branches of art of which a collection or accumulation of possessions is composed.

The expert of fifteenth or sixteenth century pictures is not, as a rule, the best judge of the value of modern paintings, and an authority upon earls Roman or British pottery will hardly be the most reliable exponent of the merits of Old English or Continental porcelain of the eighteenth century.

The staff of art experts in consultation with the Editor with regard to the scheme now proposed, comprise the leading authorities upon their respective branches of art, and they have placed their valuable services at his disposal upon generous terns to meet the views of readers of Tue Connolsseur who do not wish to pay the large fees usually demanded.

The necessity for having expart advice may be emphasized by the mention of two instances which have recently come to the Editor's knowledge, and serve to show how frequently very valuable and interesting specintens may be exposed to common danger without any especial care or protection,
while spurious and comparatively worthless copies are treasured and guarded-want of knowledge in either case sometimes leading to disastrous results.

Not bong ago a gentleman left by will a Sèvres service to one of his daughters, as the equivalent of a sum of three thousand pounds, which was bequeathed to each of her sisters. It was only when the will was proved that the Severes china was discovered to be redecorated, and its value about two hundred and lifty pounds.

The pair of old Chinese porcelain vases with black ground colour which were sold at Christie's last December for nearly four thousand pounds, formerly belonged to a retired banker, who was ignorant of their value, and at his death they were estimated by a local dealer for probate at the sum of \(£\) roo. Numerous instances of a similar nature with regard to pictures, prints, and manuscripts could be cited.

The Proprietors of The Connorssele propose to send to any address in the United Kingdom a qualificd expert to give general advice and explanations as to art collections, for a small fee ranging in anoount from two guineas to one hundred guineas, accorling to the value and size of the collections, and to charge besides the exact out of pocket travelling expenses.

When from the nature of the property upon wh: in advice or assistance is desired, the service of me e than one expert is required, some concession as : fees will be made in the inclusive terms arrans: 1. Collectors will find that such terms are a great r a more favourable to their interest than the ad vaiw: "n fees generally charged by valuers.

Correspondents who desire to avail themselv: of the services now offered should write fully as 16 : we nature, extent and variety of the collection \(t\) be visited, and should address their communicatior tw The Connotssecr, marked Valuation lepartir it, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London.

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Subscribers to "The Connoisseur" who are desirous of obtaining loose copies of the colour plates appearing in each number, can purchase them at 8 d . each or \(6 /\) per dozen. Many of the plates that appeared in early numbers of the Magazine are out of print. Subscribers are requested to send a list of the subjects required to "The Editor, 95, Temple Chambers, London, E.C."

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"India." on Oct. 23rd
"Booklovers' Supplement," on Oct. 30th
"Egypt," on Nov. 6th
"Home Winter Resorts." on Mov. 13th
"Winter Sport in Switzerland," on Mov, 20th
"The Riviera." on Nov. 27th
"Christmas Fiction
Supplement," on Dec. 4th
"Charity Supplement," on Dec. 11th
"Children's Toys," on Dec. 18th
"Paris and the New Year," on Dec. 25th
"Where to Dine," on Jan. 15th, 1907
"West Indies." on Jan. 22nd
"Rome," on Jan. 29th

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\title{
ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS \\ AND
}

\section*{THEIR MARKS:}

\author{
1 HSTORL O \\  WITh OVER ELEVEN THOUSAND MARKS, REPRODUCED AK FAC-SMIIE FROM AUTHENTLC FMMPIES OE PAAR, \\ Ax \({ }^{1}\) \\ TABLES OF DATE-LETTERS AND OTHER HALL-MARKS \\ maphoyed is \\ THE ASSAY OFFICES OF JHE CNTHE KNGDOM.
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\title{
EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS
}

\author{
OF
}
"ENGIISH GOLDSMITHS AND THEIR MARKS."

\section*{"The Times" of July 7, 1905}
"Every one who has studied or collected old plate has been confronted with the difficulty litherto of referring to accurate representations of the marks stamped upon the various picces. For the identification of early plate it is essential that the tables of marks referred to should be accurately ligured. A trifling dilference in the crown of the l.ondon leopard's liead mark may affect the chronological position of a piece to the extent of forty years. Mr. Octavius Morgan and other early workers in the subject were content to give approximate sketches of the marks. Valuable, too, as Mr. Cripps's more complete tables undoubtedly are, in this respect lie made but little adrance upon the efforts of his predecessors-it is presumed on account of his inability to draw the marks correctly. In the case of the new tables of marks which Mr. Jackson has given us there are no grounds for any such reproach. Not only has the greatest care evidently been taken to depict them accurately, but 'each set of marks, from first to last is taken from an authentic piece of plate.' In fact, as the nutcome of the method adopted and described by the author, the plates are actual reproductions of the originals. Mr. Jackson's tables have moreover this further advantage, that the marks are represented as they actually appear on the plate from which they are taken, with the raised parts white and the depressed parts dark. It will be seen that if only for the plates of marks, which are the most noteworthy that have yet been published, no collector or student of old Enslish silver can afford to be without this Book."

\section*{"The Burlington Magazine" of December, 1905.}
"The value to lovers of old silver of Mr. Jackson's recently published book can be adequately appreciated only by those who have had opportunities of using it. Only after turning over and consulting two or three hundred pages of most accurately reproduced hall-marks are we in a position to realise the overwhelming super iority of Mr. Jackson's work over anything that has preceded it, and it becomes difficult to understand why
for years past successive editions of Cripps's 'Old English Plate' were permitted to monopolize the fieid. The volume is indeed what it claims to be, a complete and comprehensive guide to British hall-marks. For us it is the standard anthority, and this it will remain, though with adrancirg knowedge, Jresh editions will cortainly be required."

\section*{"The Connoisseur" of January, 1906.}
"This latest work on the Gold and Silversmiths of England, Scotland and Ireland, stands apart from all other works on a similar subject by its admirable example of how such a book should be written so as to be of use to the connoisseur or antiquarian, or even to the mere enquirer, in the matter of old English, Scottish and lrish plate. One has hitherto turned with advantage to "Cripps," "Chaffers," and others, but none have approached to the accuracy and completeness shown by the author of this newest and best of books on this subject.

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\section*{"The Daily Telegraph" of July 28, 1905.}
"Mr. Jackson's volume leaves nothing to conjecture, and it must surely remain the standard authority. Nor can it well be superseded, so comprehensive is it in scope and execution. Each mark-and there are some 11,000 separate examples, ranging from 179 to the present day-has been taken from an authentic suurce. The process of reproduction in fac-simile has been laborious and costly, and much space has been required to show at one glance all the marks to be found on any given specimen. But in no other way could they have been so truthfully represented.

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1905 .
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those of London and the provincial towns of England, but also those of Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork, and other rities of Scothand and Ireland. These most valuable tables, the drawing up of which must have involved an extraordinary amount of labour, are chronologically arranged, from the fourteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century. The marks on each example are in every case gromped together, resulting in a great saving of time to the inexperienced. . . . . . In a word, the lwok is a perfect encyelofedia of information, wat weill no doult at once take rank as a standarl tiork on the suliject of which it treats."

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\section*{"The Burlington Magazine" of December, 1905.}
"The value to lovers of old silver of Mr. Jackison's recently published book can be adequately appreciated only by those who have lad opportunities of using it. Only after turning orer and consulting two or three hundred pages of most accurately reproduced hall-marks are we in a position to realise the overwhelming superiority of Mr. Jackson's work over anything that has preceded it, and it becomes difficult to understand why
for years past successive editions of Cripps's 'Old Euglish llate' were permitted to monopolize the lield. The volume is indeed what it claims to be, a complete and comprehensive guide to British hall-marks. For us it is the sfondard authority, and this it will remain, thengh with adzancing knowededge, fresh editions will ecrtainly be required."

\section*{"The Connoisseur" of January, 1906.}
"This latest work on the Gold and Silversmiths of England, Scutland and Ireland, stands apart from all ,ther works on a simblar subject by its atmirable example of how such a book should be written so as to be of use to the connoisseur or antiquarian, or even to the mere enguirer, in the matter of old English, Scottish and Irish plate. One has hitherto turned with advantage to "Cripps," "Chaffers," and others, but none have appronched to the accuracy and completeness shown by the author of this newest and best of books on this subject.

One lonows old plate in many instances fiom the styles of the variou periods, but when one wants to particularize as to the origin amd date of the marks borne by each piece, one need only in future refer to this monumental work to find out all that it is necessitry to know on the matter.

The method of reproduction of the marks is one for admiration, and the amount of care required, and shown by the author, to supply these marks with perlect accuracy, has its reward in that the present volune must stand for all time as the standard work on this most interesting subject.

If the author's promised volume on the history of the work of the goldsmiths of the past is as interesting, instructiveand complete as this present exhastive volume on their marks, one awaits with pleasure the result of his industry and study.

In conclusion, we would remark that mollector or dealer-ar anyone in any way interested in the marks of the ald English goldsmiths-acho is without this hook can possibly hope to compete will, or be as ap-ta-date in the subject, as those who have it."

\section*{"The Daily Telegraph" of July 28, 1905.}
"Mr. Jackson's wolume leaves nothing to conjecture, and it must surely remain the standard authority. Nor can it well be superseded, so comprelensive is it in scope and execution. Wach mark-and there are some 11,000 separate examples, ranging from \(14 \pi\) to the present day-has been taken from an authemic source. The process of reproduction in fac-simile has lren laberfous and costly, and much spare has heen required to show at one glance all the marks to be found on any given specimen. But in no other way could they lave been so truthfully represented.

After dealing exhaustively with london marks and filling many gaps in the earlier rycles, chapters are devoted to the goldsmiths of Jorli, Norwich, lixeter, Newcasile and Chester. Amongst he minor pronincial guides the marks used at Coventry, Shrewsbury and Leicester are now identified for the first time. Scotland has also liad ample justice done io it, but when we reach Ireland the value of Mr. Jackson's work becomes even more apparent. Cripps made no independent researches in that country, and, from the meagre amount of information respecting Irish marks, cillected by him at second hand, it hat been suppored that the records of the goldsmiths of Dublin and the material- fur producing accurate tables of their marks were lost. I:ar from this being so, they have been found in be more complete than those of any other assay office. Mr. Jackson's Irish pages number noarly 1 jo as against a bare dozen in Cripps'. The diffirult question of the correct rotation of bublin date-letters appears to be satisfactorily explained, and lists are given of Dublin goldsmiths names from 1200 , with the Masters and Wardens of the craft from 1637 . 1 imerick, as well as Cork, we now learn. marked its sher wares with the word "sterling," and the prisilege of stamping silver was also exercised at loughal and Galway.

> "The Studio" of Nov. 15, 1905.
"The author of this monumental publication-the outcome of seventeen years of industrial research-whose enthusiasm for his subject enables him to give interest to the driest details, prefaces his actual descriptions and Tables of Marks with a history of the goldsmithis craft -which includes that of the silversmith-describing the various processes of assay, explaining the technical terms, and telling the chequered story of the I.ondon Goldsmiths' Guikl. The elaborate Tables uf Marks, which occupy several hundred pages, include not only
thone of lomadon and the provincial towns of England, hut also thoue of E.dinburgh, Dublin, Cork, and other rities of Sootand and Iecland. These most valuable tables, the drawing up of which must have involved an extrandinary amount of tatour, are chronologically arranged, from the fourteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century. The marks on carl example are in every case grouped logether, rewulting in a great saving of time to the bexperienced. . . . . . In a word, the burk is aperfect choydopediat of information, and witl wo donbe at once take rank as a standand tomoth on the sulject of which it ireats."

\author{
"The Academy" of Sept. 2, 1905.
}
- The main iswe in such an elaborate and conscientions work at this lies in comection with Mr. Jackson's reproduction of the actual marks on pieces. To this department of his work he has devoted infinite patios, with results that are a nutable advance on thase of the books which have preaded thi publication."

\section*{"The Art Journal" of Sept., 1905.}
"A voluminous work prepareal evidently witl great cate; it will be of great assistance in helping collectors of plate to identify their specimens. It has tatien the writer seventeen years to compile the book. The tables of marks are fully illuxtrated. Each set of marks has becn taken from ant anthentic fiece of plate, and exactly represented."
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\section*{"The Antiquary" of Sept., 1905.}
"Mr. Jaclison': handsome book must at once rake tts place at the liead of the fiterature of his subject. It is absolutely indispensatile to colloctors and dealers."


\section*{"The Guardian" of Sept. 20, 1905.}
"It will be seen that it is inpossible to improve upon Mr. Jackom's work, except by way of addition, or by the identification of the unascribed marks which are not accompanicd by any town-mark, and his book may tondy be said to be indispensable to any one twho serionsly takes up the collccting of plate."

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\author{
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Davenport Octagonal Jugs. -6 ins and 7 ins. high.
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Turner Plates.-Six, marked, Canghley willow jattern, perfect. Offers.
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Chippendale Chairs.-Six old, 214 : Gate•legged Cromwell Table, scroll feet, \(£ 33 \mathrm{~s}\).
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\section*{THE}

\section*{VALUATION \\ OF \\ WORKS \\ of Art}

The great success which has attended the endeavours of the l'roprietors of The Connoisseur to assist possessors of the various objects of art and interest submitted to their experts for valuation, has encouraged them to considerably extend the sphere of services in this direction.

It is abundantly evident from correspondence which reaches the Editor, that a great many readers of The Connotsseur are anxious to have some enlightenment upon the merits of pictures, engravings, bronzes, tapestries, porcelain, furniture, books, manuscripts, arms and armour, and other articles which, either by inheritance or by purchase, have gradually accumulated in the home. Such advice and opinion, to be of any practical value, must be rendered by qualified and disinterested judges of the different branches of art of which a collection or accumulation of possessions is composed.

The expert of fifteenth or sixteenth century pictures is not, as a rule, the best judge of the value of modern paintings, and an authority upon early Koman or British pottery will hardly be the most reliable exponent of the merits of Old English or Continental porcelain of the eighteenth century.

The staff of art experts in consultation with the Editor with regard to the scheme now proposed, comprise the leading authorities upon their respective branches of art, and they have placed their valuable services at his disposal upon generous terms to meet the views of readers of The Connoisseuk who do not wish to pay the large fees usually demanded.

The necessity for having expert advice may be emphasized by the mention of two instances which have recently come to the Editor's knowledge, and serve to show how frequently very valuable and interesting specimens may be exposed to common danger without any especial care or protection,
while spurious and comparatively worthless copies are treasured and guarded-want of knowledge in either case sometimes leading to disastrous results.

Not long ago a gentleman left by will a Sèvres service to one of his daughters, as the equivalent of a sum of three thousand pounds, which was bequeathed to each of her sisters. It was only when the will was proved that the Severes china was discovered to be redecorated, and its value about two hundred and fifty pounds.

The pair of old Chinese porcelain vases with black ground colour which were sold at Christie's last December for nearly four thousand pounds, formerly belonged to a retired banker, who was ignorant of their value, and at his death they were estimated by a local dealer for probate at the sum of \(£, 100\). Numerous instances of a similar nature with regard to pictures, prints, and manuscripts could be cited.

The Proprietors of The Connolsseur propose to send to any address in the United Kingdom a qualified expert to give general advice and explanations as to art collections, for a small fee ranging in amount from two guineas to one hundred guineas, accordin! to the value and size of the collections, and to chars: besides the exact out-of-pocket travelling expenses.

When from the nature of the property upon whid: advice or assistance is desired, the service of mo than one expert is required, some concession as a fees will be made in the inclusive terms arranget Collectors will find that such terms are a great d . more favourable to their interest than the ad valow fees generally charged by valuers.

Correspondents who desire to avail themselves the services now offered should write fully as to \(t\) nature, extent and variety of the collection to : visited, and should address their communications ' The Connoisself, marked Valuation Departmel: 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London.

\title{
THORNTON-SMITH
}

> THE FOLLOWING LIST OF ENGLISH ANTIQUE FURNITURE IS REPRESENTATIVE OF OUR SCALE OF PRICES. ALL THESE ARTICLES HAVE BEEN PURCHASED DIRECT FROM THE TOWNS AND VRLAGES OF ENGLAND, THEIR AUTHENTICITY IS GUARANTEED AND ANYTHING NOT APPROVED WILL BE WILLINGLY EXCHANGED
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline Oak Gate Leg Table, to seat six & 30 & 0 & Mahogany Centleman's Wardrobe & & 10 & 0 \\
\hline Oak Dresser, with upper part & 810 & 0 & Sheraton 4 ft .6 in . Dressing Table & 5 & 5 & 0 \\
\hline Jacobean Chairs, in old leather (set of 6) & & 0 & Mahogany Washstand, with glass top & & 7 & \\
\hline Oak Buffet, with Cupboards below & 160 & 0 & Mahogany Chest of 4 Drawers & & 15 & \\
\hline Oak Side Table, carved top & 212 & 6 & Mahogany Tallboy, with dental cornice & 8 & 8 & \\
\hline Oak Corner Cupboard with shelves... & 30 & 0 & Chippendale Bedstead, Spring Mattress & & 15 & \\
\hline Sheraton 6 ft .6 in. Inlaid Sideboa & 15 & 0 & Pair of Chippendale Chairs & & 12 & \\
\hline Inlaid Mahogany Dining Table & 710 & 0 & 4 ft . 6 in . Carved 4-post Bedstead & 16 & 0 & \\
\hline Set of Six Chippendale Chairs & 150 & 0 & Wing Arm Chair, on cabriole legs & 6 & 0 & \\
\hline Inlaid Mahogany 4ft. 6in. Dining Table & 80 & 0 & Grandfather Chair, upholatered in velvet & 5 & 5 & \\
\hline Gilt Convex Mirror, with carved eagle & 610 & 0 & 6 ft . 6 in. Settee in Silk, serpentine back & & & \\
\hline Sheraton Inlaid Corner Cupboard & 40 & 0 & Hepplewhite Rail-back Settee & 18 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Bureau Bookcase, with glazed doors & 1310 & 0 & Pair Satinwood Side Tables, inlaid ... & 17 & 0 & \\
\hline Chippendale Elbow Chair, with fret rails & 810 & 0 & Queen Anne Card Table, carved legs & & 15 & \\
\hline Walnut Corner Chair, Queen Anne period & 30 & 0 & Copper Coal Scoop ... & & 15 & \\
\hline Sheraton Pembroke Table, taper legs & 117 & 6 & Brass 4 f. 6 in. Fender & & 12 & \\
\hline Small round Mahogany Tea Table ... & 16 & 0 & Oak Hanging Wardrobe & & 10 & \\
\hline Wainut Bureau, with enclosed drawers & 60 & 0 & Jacobean Chest of five Drawers & & 10 & \\
\hline Mahogany 5 ft . Writing Table & & 0 & Queen Anne Chest on twist leg Stand & & & \\
\hline Oak Bureau, with secret drawers & 510 & 0 & Queen Anne Walnut Secretaire & 10 & 0 & \\
\hline Jacobean CanedSeat \& Back Arm Chair & 610 & 0 & Mahogany Linen Press, inlaid & 5 & 5 & \\
\hline Old Oak Panelled Back settle & 417 & 6 & Queen Anne Stool, covered old broende & & 5 & \\
\hline Inlaid Mahogany Wine Cooler & 33 & 0 & Jacobean Carved Stool, caned top & & 5 & \\
\hline Marble-top Hall Table, on cabriole legs & 1414 & 0 & Braws Hanging Hall Lantern & & 11 & \\
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\title{
II Soho Square, Oxford St., W
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Important Announcemen
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\section*{THE}

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\begin{abstract}
THE FOLLOWING LIST OF ENGLISH ANTIQUE FURNITURE IS REPresentative of our scale of prices. All these articles HAVE BEEN PURCHASED DIRECT FROM THE TOWNS AND VILL AGES OF ENGLAND, THEIR AUTHENTICITY IS GUARANTEED AND ANYTHING NOT APPROVED WILL BE WILLINGLY EXCHANGED
\end{abstract}

Oak Gate Leg Table, to seat six Oak Dresser, with upper part Jacobean Chairs, in old leather (set ol 6) Oak Buffet, with Cupboards below... Wak Side Table, carved top Oak Corner Cupboard with shelves...
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14 & 14 & 0
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\hline Mahogany Cacuteman's Wardrobe & 10 \\
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\hline Mahogany Washstand, with glass top & 47 \\
\hline Mahogany Chest of 4 Drawers & 15 \\
\hline Mahogany Tullloy, with dental & 88 \\
\hline Chupendale Beducad, Spring Mattress & 715 \\
\hline , & 12 \\
\hline 411.6 m . Carved 4-post Bedstead & 16 \\
\hline Wing Aran (hair. on cabriole Iegs & 60 \\
\hline Grandlather Chair, uphotatered in velvet & 55 \\
\hline 6 ft . Gin. Settee in Silk, serpentine back & 1210 \\
\hline Hepplewhite Rail-back Setter & 18 \\
\hline Pair Satinwood Side Tables inlaid & 17 \\
\hline Qucen Anue Card Table, carved legs & 15 \\
\hline Copper Coal Scoop & 15 \\
\hline Brass ift. 6 in. Fender & 12 \\
\hline Oak Hanging Wardrobe & 10 \\
\hline lacobean Chest of five Drawers & 10 \\
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\hline Queern Anne Walnut Secretaire & 10 \\
\hline Mahogany Lineu Press, inlaid & 5 \\
\hline Queen Aune Stool, covered old broende & 45 \\
\hline Jacobean Carved Stool. caned top & 25 \\
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\end{tabular}

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\section*{IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT}

\section*{THE VALUATION OF WORKS OF ART}

The great success which has attended the endeavours of the Proprietors of The Connolsseur to assist possessors of the various objects of art and interest submitted to their experts for valuation, has encouraged them to considerably extend the sphere of services in this direction.

It is abundantly evident from correspondence which reaches the Editor, that a great many readers of The Connoisseur are anxious to have some enlightenment upon the merits of pictures, engravings, bronzes, tapestries, porcelain, furniture, books, manuscripts, arms and armour, and other articles which, either by inheritance or by purchase, have gradually accumulated in the home. Such advice and opinion, to be of any practical value, must be rendered by qualified and disinterested judges of the different branches of art of which a collection or accumulation of possessions is composed.

The expert of fifteenth or sixteenth century pictures is not, as a rule, the best judge of the value of modern paintings, and an authority upon early Roman or British pottery will hardly be the most reliable exponent of the merits of Old English or Continental porcelain of the eighteenth century.

The staff of art experts in consultation with the Editor with regard to the scheme now proposed, comprise the leading authorities upon their respective branches of art, and they have placed their valuable services at his disposal upon generous terms to meet the views of readers of The Connolsseur who do not wish to pay the large fees usually demanded.

The necessity for having expert advice may be emphasized by the mention of two instances which have recently come to the Editor's knowledge, and serve to show how frequently very valuable and interesting specimens may be exposed to common danger without any especial care or protection,
while spurious and comparatively worthless copies are treasured and guarded-want of knowledge in either case sometimes leading to disastrous results.

Not long ago a gentleman left by will a Sèvres service to one of his daughters, as the equivalent of a sum of three thousand rounds, which was bequeathed to each of her sisters. It was only when the will was proved that the Sèvres china was discovered to be redecorated, and its value about two hundred and fifty pounds.

The pair of old Chinese porcelain vases with black ground colour which were sold at Christie's last December for nearly four thousand pounds, formerly belonged to a retired banker, who was ignorant of their value, and at his death they were estimated by a local dealer for probate at the sum of \(£ \mathrm{ioo}\). Numerous instances of a similar nature with regard to pictures, prints, and manuscripts could be cited.

The Proprietors of The Connolsseur propose to send to any address in the United Kingdom a qualified expert to give general advice and explanations as to art collections, for a fee which can be arranged according to the value and size of the collections, and, in addition, charge only the exact out-of-pocket travelling expenses.

When from the nature of the property upon which advice or assistance is desired, the service of more than one expert is required, some concession as to fees will be made in the inclusive terms arranged. Collectors will find that such terms are a great deal more favourable to their interest than the ad valorem fees generally charged by valuers.

Correspondents who desire to avail themselves of the services now offered should write fully as to the nature, extent and variety of the collection to be visited, and should address their communications to Tue Connolsseur, marked Valuation Department, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London.

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\hline 47 & 3138 & 40 & 482 & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 3 & 4\end{array}\) & 6170 & 5516 & 0 & 47 \\
\hline 48 &  & 4312 & \(410 \quad 7\) & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 5 & 10\end{array}\) & 61911 & 5616 & 0 & 48 \\
\hline 49 & 31910 & 4510 & 4132 & \(\begin{array}{llll}5 & 8 & 6\end{array}\) & \(7 \quad 30\) & 5716 & 0 & 49 \\
\hline 50 & 432 & 488 & 41511 & 5112 & 761 & 5817 & 0 & 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
[The usual non-participating Rates of other Offices differ little from these Premiums.]
- At age 30 the Premium for \(£ 1000\) at death, by a yearly payment, during life, is \(£ 21: 3: 4\). This Premium woould generally elsetohere secure (with Profits) less than \(£ 900\) instead of \(£ 1000\). Or, for \(£ 1000\), 25 yearly payments of \(£ 26: 19: 2\)-being thus free of payment before age 55 .
\(\dagger\) At age 40, the Premium ceasing before age 65 is , for \(£ 1000\), \(£ 32: 19:\) 2-about the same as many Ofices require during the whole term of life. Before the Premiums have ceased, the Policy will have shared in at least one division of surplus. To Profesaional Men and others, whose income is dependent an continuance of health, the limited payment system is specially recommended.

\section*{BRANCH OFFICES}

GLASGOW, 29 St. Vincent Place. BRISTOL, 27 Clare Street.
ABERDEEN, 166 Union Street. CARDIFF, 19 High Street. DUNDEE, 49 Meadowbide. LEEDS, 35 Park Row.

MANCHESTER, 10 Albert Square. NEWCASTLE, Coliingwood Bdgs. NOTTINGHAM, 32 King Street.
BIRMXNGHAM, 95 Colmore Row. LIVERPOOL, 25 Castle Street. BELFAST, 1 Donegall Square, W.

\section*{DUBLIN: 36 COLLEGE GREEN}

LONDON : 17 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. WEST END : 17 PALL MALL, S.W.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

March \(190^{-}\),



The Oriainc amal litiscure of Perrice wyater.

Perrier comes from the South of France, some nine miles from the ancient Roman town of Nimes. The Springs come to the surface in the midst of a vast plain of Vineyards.

Although long known to connoisseurs, it is only three years ago since Perrier Water was seriously introduced to the world, and in this shof space of time it has risen to the first place among table waters in use in the best Clubs, Restaurants and Hotels in Europe.

Perrier has recelved the honour of a Special Warrant of Appointment to His Majesty King Edward VII.

\section*{Prices.}

Perrier is within reach of the most moderate purse.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ Original Cases per } & & Prices. & Per Duran. \\
50 Large Bottles & - & \(22 /-\) & - & \(5 / 6\) \\
100 Half &, & - & \(35 /-\) & - \\
100 & \(4 / 6\) \\
100 Quarter & ,, & \(-26 /-\) & \(-3 / 6\)
\end{tabular}

Carriage Paid on Original Cases. Smaller quantities, Carriage Forward.
Empty Bottles allowed for when returned to dealers Carriage Paid.

\section*{PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE LARGE BOTTLE.}

This is essentially the family size. It bolds as much as a syphon, and cosis slightly over \(4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\). if bought in Original Cases and empty bottles returned. By the use of a special stopper, which can be obtained from your merchant at Is., the water can be kept fresh and sparkling from day to day.


\section*{1. It sparkles with pure natural gas.}

This is a point of vast importance in the choice of a Table Water in view of the essential difference in physiological action acknowledged by the Medical Profession between Nalural and Artificial Carbonic Acid Gas.

Prolessor Henriot, of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, has demonstrated that whilst artificial Carbonic licid Gas is assimilated with diflicully and is the cause of gasiric troubles, the natural product is immediately absorbed.

Perrier invigorates and tones the system, whilst waters charged with artificial gas impart a feeling of discomfort and dyspepsia.

\section*{2. Delicate mineralisation.}

Perrier combines to perfection with Spirils and Wines. Most waters by reason of heavy mineralisation alter the colour and taste of Wines and Spirits, and are not. in the true sense of the word, table waters, but medicinal waters.

\section*{3. Pleasanfness of taste.}

Perrier has a delicate sub-acid and most agreeable taste which greatly stimulates and refreshes the palate.
4. Perrier is not a salt water.
5. It is of "remarkable organic purity."

Vide Report on the spring by Dr. WILSON hake. Ph.d., F.I.C., F.c.s. (Lecturer in Chemistry and Toxicology at the Westminster Hospital School, London).




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\section*{10th to 17 th of this Month}
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Furniture
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Old Coins Medals Art Objects
}

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\title{
A Quarterly List of Prices Realised at Auction Price 2s. 6d. nett Quarterly
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} Speciality: Inlaid \(\mathcal{E}\) Painted Satin Wood. 3 3
-

```


[^0]:    Cons.
    Genrge I. : 24. 2, and 1-guinea pieces .. .. 134
    Guernsey Five-Shilling Piece .. .. .. 282

[^1]:    - These plates appear in our last issue (December). The titles of Nos. viii. and ix. were unfortunately reversed on page and those of $x x$. and $x \times i$ i. on page 208. -Editor.

[^2]:    * See foot note on page 4 .

[^3]:    * See footnote on
    page 4 .
    NO. XXVIII.-LORD BROOKE gY ISAAC OLIVER

[^4]:    bearing cloth" of light blee satin. With border of gold and silver lace
    THE PRODERTY OF MISS C. M. M. SMYTH, IN WHOSE FAMILY IT HAS BEEN SINCE i699

[^5]:    * La Dentelle R'usse, M. Sophie Davydoff.

[^6]:    * 1723. 
    + "It has been surmised that the name of Point d'Espagne arose more from the compliance of Italian and French manufacturers with the demands of Spanish customers than from any remarkable manufacture in Spain itself of a certain 'Point.' "A. S. Cole.
    $\pm$ "On met de la dentelle brodée de couleur de points d'Ëspagne aux jupes." - Mercure Galant.

[^7]:    § In the Prasmatica y Nueva Ordin ieva de los restidos y Trajes, asi de Hombres como de Mugeres (Madrid, 1611) people "may be allowed to loorder and edge the said silken materials with thread lace, which are not to be made of chain stitch or gold and silver, and when those laces are inentioned we should understand they are exclusively for women's use." In an ordinance of the time of Philip III., dated 1623, gold and silver lace was prohibited.
    || Madrid, 1788.

[^8]:    * A. S. Cole.
    + The founder of the industry in Holland was Zacharie Chatelain, grandson of the Simon Châtelain who introduced "Point d'Espagne" into France.

[^9]:    *The exact wording of the extract is :-" Collins (the R.A. saw the landing to great advantage; and to our surprise whe should start up upon the accasion to see the same occurrence but J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., P.P. !!! who is now with us we cannot tell how."

[^10]:    * History of Lace, Mro. Palliser.

    Ii La Dentlle, Seguin. This is later than the use of the réseau in thread laces, which began alout 1680.

    - Nos. 1,197' 75 and $1,196 \cdot-75$.

[^11]:    * Catalogme if lace, eti., in the South Aensington Mfusetum, A. S. Cole.
    + "Lar Itentelle (kroujevo) est une garniture d'or ou d'argent le long de la hasfue et aux botds des vétements. de grande cenue des sonve. rains, large ou étroite, prande ou petite, avec bordure ou frange." - les prandes sorlies des 7 sars, Stroief (Moscow, 1844).

[^12]:    A State l'afers, Dom. /as. /., Vol. CXNXII., 34 .

[^13]:    - Mrs. Palliser, History of Lace, p. 335 .

[^14]:    "This having some rare samples shown, Of persons to collecting prone, Whether as hot as Cambrian Taffy In searching mines of Chakosraphy; Or making purse at auction debtor, For hoards of musty mare black letter: And last the crew so passing loold, In buying parntings sezubbid and old; Some few alike must now be trac'd Fach gifted with a diffrent taste: So to commence:-Our li g nt Prince, A wond'rous passion dotle evince, To guard in armoury, witl care, Types of old saddes militaire; While Charlolle, too, with rapture dwells On mednls, roins, and precious shells; One, watm'd with tine harmonic glow, Pays fifty fortuds for Pamphilio, And would stake handreds, could he win, A fam'd Cramona violin;
    Yet such oft prove but wretched scrapers: Others will buy tobatio papers, Who neier once dreant while qualfing swipes, Of short-cill and rohatio fipes: Samples we have of some whose hopes Concentrate in the hatsman's ropes: One rusty armonr buys amain, Or painted window's shatter'd pane; The skins of birds, of beasts, of fishes, Cups, saucers, tea-pots, olat Delft dishes.

    Nor pass we by that shameless band, Dispensing with a lib'ral hand, Large sums, indtcent looks to buy, And prints disgusting to the eye: Witness from Duke of first degrec, E'en to old sporting Colonel $T$-: In fine, full many none suspect On themes like these alone reflect, Disgracing thus the manly name, And blazon'd sons of guilt and shame."

[^15]:    MRS. YATES

[^16]:    T OF MARTA THERESA AND PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I. DE OF HIS OWN HAIR

[^17]:    ADAM CHIMNEYPIECE AT HASELLS HALL, BEDS.

[^18]:    ADam chimneypiece at hasells hall. beds.

[^19]:    * This, I understand, is the opinion of Mr. Berenson, and has been accepted by the National Gallery authorities.

[^20]:    "ARMORIAL DE L'ORDRE DU SAINT fESPRIT" A LATE I7TH CENTURY COMPILATION OF HERALDIC ENGRAVINGS WITH GENEAIOGIES, IN AN UNKNOWN HAND, oN the interleaf

[^21]:    GRANT OF ARMS TO BURY ST. EDMUNDS, WITH WILLIAM CAMDEN'S SIGNATURE AT FOOT

[^22]:    "O Gloryous Martyr which of devout humbleness For Chryste's sake were bound to a Ire."

[^23]:    Collectors and others are invited to write or call for a free sample copy of the MONTHLY NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR.

[^24]:    In order to facilitate reference the answers in the Magazine are prefixed by the number of the Coupon and headine indicating the - jject. Owing to the great demands upon our space it is impossible to guarantee a reply in the ensuing issue to any applicant, but every ef $t$ will be made to insert same promptly, and strict order of priority will be invariably maintained. A note of advice will be duly forwardedt each cortespondent a few days prior to the publication of the number containing the information required.

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