

SUPPLEMENT
TO
“SOME FACTS IN THE HISTORY
OF THE
TWINING FAMILY.”

1893.

SALISBURY:
BENNETT BROTHERS, PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.

Some Facts

in the History

of the

MAINTENANCE

OF THE

THE TWINING FAMILY.

The following notice is taken from the Halifax Daily Chronicle of November 13, 1860, and is given as another record of the ecclesiastics of our family :—

“THE REV. JOHN THOMAS TWINING, D.D.

“Another gap in the circle of elder clergy, was made on Thursday last, by the death of the Rev. John Thomas Twining, D.D., whose mortal remains were interred on Monday with military honours in the cemetery at Fort Massey. His death has closed a long career of usefulness, and his memory will long be revered by the many whose friend and adviser he was. He was born in May, 1793, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was a grandson of the Rev. Griffith Twining, of Clarbeston, Haverfordwest. He was ordained in 1816, and admitted to Priest's Orders in the following year; he served the Church first as Curate at

St. Paul's, Halifax, and afterwards as Garrison Chaplain for the space of forty-three years. The claim of Dr. Twining to high scholarship was allowed universally, but his name and memory will be chiefly connected with his work as Garrison Chaplain. In this character he deserves the most affectionate remembrance of the officers and men whom he counselled and befriended; and many a soldier, who, by his ministry was won from darkness unto light will mourn his loss with unaffected sorrow. Wherever the touching memoir of "Hedley Vicars" is read, the name of Dr. Twining will be known and mentioned with honour and respect, for it records with warmth and thankfulness his instrumentality in moulding for good that young soldier's life.

"The last honours paid to his remains were of a most impressive character. The body, preceded by a firing party of 200 men, was borne on the shoulders of non-commissioned officers, selected from the two regiments in garrison, and Engineers and Artillery, who relieved each other at intervals; the pallbearers being three clergymen on one side and three field officers on the other. The body was

followed by the relatives, parochial clergy, and ministers of all denominations, and a large body of citizens, after whom followed the soldiers in garrison, in the rear of whom walked the Major-General Commanding and Staff and Aide-de-Camp of the Lieutenant-Governour ; the bands wailing forth that plaintive dirge, the Dead March in Saul. The Masonic body, of whom Dr. Twining had for many years been Grand Chaplain, was in the procession. The service at the grave was read by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who was the last clergyman who had seen the departed in life, having visited him on the evening of his decease."

The following notice of Dr. William Twining, of Calcutta, is taken from a volume published there in 1848, called the Bengal Obituary. "The subject of this memoir was born in Nova Scotia, where his father, the Rev. William Twining, was a Clergyman, and his grandfather was the Rev. Griffith Twining, of Clarbeston, Pembrokeshire, who went thence to Nova Scotia

as a missionary of one of the great Societies. The first event in Mr. Twining's life about which any precise information can be gained is that, in 1808, he was a Student at Guy's Hospital, being then about 18 years of age. Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Clive were the principal Lecturers. Here he distinguished himself by the same diligence and application which he ever afterwards displayed through life; and so much interested was he in the pursuit of anatomy, that instead of availing himself of the summer recesses, in the Medical Schools of London, he entered himself as a pupil to that celebrated anatomist, Mr. Joshua Brookes, whose class remained open during the summer months. He there laboured with unwearied industry, and with so much success that his instructor employed him as an assistant, and afterwards made him his demonstrator, an office of great honour for so young a man. Had Mr. Twining remained in that situation and devoted himself thenceforth to the employment of lecturing, there is no doubt that he would ultimately have stood in the highest rank as an anatomical teacher, but he was destined to shine in another sphere and in a

distant clime. He remained only two years with Mr. Brookes, and then, lured by the prospect of instruction which the brilliant campaigns in the Peninsula offered to all young surgeons, he entered the Army (Medical Department), and in 1810 joined as Hospital Assistant to the British troops in Portugal, under Lord Wellington. In this capacity he served with the Army during the whole course of the war, and was present at most of those glorious battles which contributed so pre-eminently to raise the British name.

In March, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Staff Assistant Surgeon, and placed on the Staff of General Lord Hill, in which capacity he entered Paris with the Allied Army. In 1815 he had the good fortune to witness the ever-memorable conflict and crowning victory of Waterloo.

After the termination of the war he remained in Lord Hill's family till his marriage in 1817 to Miss Montgomery. He was then stationed with a regiment at Portsmouth. In 1819 he was employed in the Hospital at Chatham; and for a short time was Staff Assistant at the Cavalry Dépôt at Maidstone.

But after the turmoil and perpetual excitement in which he had been engaged for so many years, the inactivity of a garrison life was by no means congenial to his feelings. To obtain an employment more suited to his taste, he volunteered for foreign service. He was accordingly ordered to the West Indies; but this order he declined, stating his wish to be sent to the East, and claiming priority of choice on account of his previous services; at the time, however, he was disappointed; but shortly afterwards he was asked by Sir Edward Paget to join him in Ceylon as his personal Surgeon, an office of which he gladly availed himself, and in 1821 he sailed accordingly for that Colony.

In 1823, when Sir Edward, after having been appointed to the command of the Indian Army, arrived in Bengal, he was accompanied by his Surgeon, and travelled with him to the Upper Provinces in his first tour of inspection.

Calcutta at that time presented an inviting prospect for an aspiring member of the profession. Mr. Twining, influenced by that circumstance, and thinking, moreover, that it was time

to quit his wandering career of life, resolved to quit his Majesty's service and enter that of the Honourable Company, in the attainment of which object he was kindly assisted by the Commander-in-Chief. In 1824 Sir E. Paget obtained for him the appointment of Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. He still retained his Commission in the King's Service, and held it till 1830, when he was compelled by the Home Authorities to relinquish it, or resume his duties with a British Regiment. The latter alternative he was not likely to choose, considering the advantageous position in which he then stood as a successful practitioner in Calcutta, and on 7th December, 1830, he accepted the regulated commuted allowance of officers of his rank, and quitted the British Army.

He remained on Sir Edward's staff for a short time, and was then placed in the General Hospital as Senior Permanent Assistant, a situation he held till the time of his death. From this period may be dated the commencement of the brilliant, though unhappily brief, professional career which has rendered Mr. Twining so conspicuous in life, and so much

regretted in death. He was not long in the General Hospital ere the public began to discover his worth and to value his services proportionately. He soon became extensively engaged in private practice; people of all ranks and religions, Europeans and Natives, flocked to him; and perhaps no man was ever better fitted to succeed in this department of his profession. His profound knowledge of disease, together with the natural firmness of his character, gave a marked decision and promptitude to his manner which at once inspired the sick with confidence and hope. The extent of his practice had latterly become so great, and his exertions so severe, as visibly to impair his health; though, unshaken in fortitude, he never permitted illness to serve him as an excuse for idleness, and he used to boast that he had not been absent from his duty for a single day since he had been in Calcutta. Besides the extensive nature of his general practice his public duties were by no means light. In addition to his appointment at the Hospital he was Surgeon to the Jail and the Upper Orphan School, and was unremitting in the discharge of the duties attached to those vocations. He attended

the General Hospital at all hours of the day and night, and much of his valuable observations upon disease were drawn from the close attention which he paid to the cases under his charge in that Institution.

The history of his connection with the Medical Society is a subject which calls forth our admiration, mixed with a long train of melancholy reflections, for it is impossible to look back without approbation upon the unceasing interest which he took in its welfare. He was amongst the earliest members, and from the beginning contributed with all his energy to promote its success; he was not, however, content with his own exertions in its favor. He induced all around him to labour in its behalf, and upon the death of the lamented Dr. John Adams, in 1830, he was chosen to fill the office of Secretary, a situation which he occupied with a degree of unremitting zeal and attention almost without a parallel in the records of any other scientific body. But towards the end of 1834, he was, though most reluctantly, compelled to resign his office, for the extent of his other occupations so absorbed his time that he felt himself unable to continue

the duties of that department. He, nevertheless, relaxed not his strenuous exertions in the Society's behalf.

In the course of the last ten years he furnished the Society with a great number of Papers upon various subjects; upwards of 20 of these have been published. Their publication was, however, but the prelude to a work on a far more extensive scale, in the preparation of which he was for some time engaged. In August, 1832, his admirable book upon the diseases of Bengal was announced. The reputation which the author had previously attained, and the high respect already felt for his opinions by his professional brethren throughout India, excited intense expectation on the merits of the forthcoming treatise; its appearance was hailed with eagerness and delight; nor was the public disappointed, for it contained all that was looked for, and was unanimously declared to be the most important work upon Indian diseases ever promulgated.

In 1833 he published, through his booksellers in England, a separate work upon Cholera, which was favourably received by the British public. His fame and reputation were

much increased throughout all India, and extended even to Europe by the production of his work on the Diseases of Bengal. So impressed were the members of the Supreme Government with its importance, that, with great liberality, they contributed 1500 rupees towards the expenses of its printing and publication. The first edition sold rapidly, and the author was soon forced to make preparations for bringing out a second, with many additional observations and new chapters, which very much increased the value and usefulness of the work. In June, 1835, it was published, and most warmly received by the public. The Government again came forward on this occasion, and marked their sense of the value of the author's labours by taking 200 copies of the work, with the intention of distributing them throughout the medical service. With the publication of this edition of his work Mr. Twining's brilliant career was about to close. On August 19th, as he was visiting his patients, his Coachman drove against a Buggy and overturned it; a gentleman who was in it was thrown violently to the ground and his thigh was fractured: Mr. Twining instantly ran to

assist the wounded man, and with the aid of a passenger lifted him into a palanquin. In doing this he felt something give way in his chest with a sudden snap, and instantly became sick and faint. Throughout the whole of his subsequent illness he was perfectly calm and self-possessed, reasoning on his case with clearness and judgment. During the first two days he took an unfavorable view of its termination, but the only thing which appeared to distress him was the remembrance of his wife and child;* of them he could never speak without the deepest emotion.

The history of the case, however, appears to point to the rupture of a large blood-vessel, consequent upon a severe affection of the heart. He had for some time previous to his death labored under symptoms which marked the existence of a disorder in that organ; and he himself frequently expressed the conviction that such was the fact.

Mr. Twining was of a middling stature, but his figure was remarkably strong and robust: his countenance intelligent and thoughtful, but

* They had left previously for England, where the sad news reached them six months after the event.

very mild, and there was a general expression of benevolence which was extremely prepossessing. In manners he was very retiring and quiet, exhibiting, at the same time, a great share of the kindness and warmth of heart which he naturally possessed. He was at all times singularly temperate and abstemious in his habits; a rigid water-drinker, in example as well as precept; he regarded indulgences of the table of every kind as unpardonable offences in a man who wished to preserve his health, and more especially with reference to hot climates. His whole character was marked by a large proportion of that benevolence which was stamped upon his countenance, and it was nowhere more conspicuous than in the unwearied kindness and attention with which he regarded the sick, of all ranks and descriptions, who were placed under his care. In domestic life he was most affectionate, indeed it formed for him the greatest attraction of social existence.

As a writer he was clear, forcible and unpretending, his observations were well arranged, his mode of reasoning fair and very accurate; his style of composition was

plain and concise, without any attempt at ornament or fine writing, but far from being dull, clumsy or constrained.

The mournful impression caused by Mr. Twining's death was universal. He was so well known, so much beloved by many—and so highly valued by all, that the death of no one individual in the country could have created more profound grief, or produced a greater sensation of public sympathy. His remains were interred in the South Park-street Burial Ground, and the inscription which marks his grave is as follows:—"To the memory of William Twining, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon in the Service of the H.E.I. Company, Bengal Establishment, first permanent Assistant Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, and Secretary to the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. This Monument is erected by his professional brethren in India to mark the high sense which they entertained of his character and of his eminent services, which he rendered in the cause of medical improvement and research in that country. Born A.D. 1790, died at Calcutta 25th August, 1835, aged 45 years." A

large sum of money was subscribed by his patients and friends for the purpose of erecting this monument and a tablet to his memory in St. John's Church, on which the following is the inscription :—

“ In grateful recognition of benefits derived from the successful application of professional ability, and in testimony of respect and esteem for modest worth and active philanthropy, this Tablet, erected by his friends and patients, is consecrated to the memory of William Twining, C.R.C.L.S. Obiit August 25th, 1835, aged 45.” His only child is Ellen M. Cleeve, wife of Frederick Cleeve, Esq., C.B., J.P.

A magnificent service of solid silver Plate was given to him by friends, about the year 1832, in Calcutta, the inscription on the Silver Vase being as follows :—

Presented
to
W. Twining Esq^{re}
By the Masters of the U. O. School,
Kidderpore,
To express their grateful sense of his
Kind professional attention to
Them and their families.

After his death, another testimonial of the same description was presented to his widow and daughter, in 1835, both being now highly valued by the latter; the inscription on the Salver is:—

M. E. T. E. M. T.

In grateful recognition
 Of benefits received
 From the successful application of
 Professional Ability
 And in testimony of respect and esteem
 For modest worth and active philanthropy
 This Service of Plate
 Is presented by his Friends and Patients
 To the surviving family of
 William Twining
 C. R. C. L. S.
 1835.

Dr. W. Twining is not the only member who has distinguished himself in India. Thomas, second son of Richard, of the Strand and Isleworth, born 1776, died 1861, went out at the age of 16 in the service of the Hon. East

India Company,* and spent some remarkable years there as Judge and in other capacities, exercising a beneficial influence over large tracts of country. As a volume of his letters with a sketch of his life has recently been published, I need not dwell further on the details of his labours, but refer all who may be interested in them to that book.† The “Twining-Gunge” (or village) in the Province of Behar, testifies to one, at least, of his beneficent acts of improvement and reforms.

Another member of the family, of the same name as two others in the medical profession, was Dr. William Twining, third and youngest son of Richard, of the Strand and Bedford Place. Born in 1813, he was educated at

* His father was a Director, and his elder brother, Richard, was closely connected with the Company, being Chairman of the Committee of Byelaws, and thus he used to be called the “25th Director.” It was a coincidence that the East India Company ceased to exist the year of my father’s death, 1857.

† Travels in India and America 100 Years ago. Osgood & McIlvaine. 1893.

Rugby, under Dr. Arnold, and became head of the Sixth Form; and from there he went to Balliol College, Oxford, when Dr. Jenkyns was Master. His medical studies were carried out at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he held some appointments; but overwork, and devotion to his profession, broke down his health, and ended his promising career in 1848, at the early age of 35; he was also Physician to the Public Dispensary in St. Clement Danes Parish, where his kindness and attention to the poor gained for him universal esteem and regard.

But his claim to some notice amongst other members of our family, is due to his efforts (amongst the first that were made) to bring before the English public the cause of Idiots and the Feeble-minded, at a time when little or no attention had been given to the subject. In the year 1842 he travelled in Switzerland for his health, and there visited an Institution just begun on the Abendberg, 3000ft. above Interlaken, by a young Physician, Dr. Guggenbühl, for the relief and cure of Crétins. In the following year he wrote and published a pamphlet, giving an account of his visit and what he saw there, which had much impressed him. In

1845 he published extracts from the Report on the Abendberg, and was unremitting in his endeavours to make known the good work that was being done there. That attention was effectually aroused on the hitherto unthought of subject, is proved by a list of 26 publications which were issued during the next ten years, similar efforts being begun in Germany and Italy, as well as in America, Dr. Howe, of Boston, having witnessed the work carried on in Switzerland.

In England no special efforts had been made for the Idiot, but in 1846, some ladies at Bath, having read the pamphlet by Dr. W. Twining, opened a Home for Children, which grew and flourished so rapidly, that it soon had to be removed to larger premises.

Before the end of the year 1847 "the too long neglected branch of Christian love and charity was gradually extending itself in the hearts and sympathies of the benevolent British public, and the idea of forming an Asylum for Idiots of different classes arose in the minds of a few persons in London. Dr. Andrew Reed gathered friends of the cause together, and brought it forward. In 1847, Park House,

Highgate, was made an Asylum for Idiots, being the first of the kind in England, and surely all subsequent efforts may be traced to the seed sown by the Pamphlet of 1842, which had thus rapidly borne the fruits of success. Essex Hall, Colchester, followed in 1850, and the large Institution at Earlswood, Reigate, is now known to all, with many others, as the results of 50 years' labours and interest.

The next member of the family and the medical profession who we wish to name is another William Twining, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, one of that branch which, as we have said, migrated from Pembrokeshire in 1770. His father was the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain at Halifax, of whom we have already given a notice. He was born in 1815, and died in 1839, from yellow fever, caught by going on board a slave-vessel, which had been captured and taken to Sierra Leone, where he was required to attend the slaves suffering from that disease. He came to England to study at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, and was considered to be an able and clever medical man.

Another member of the family and of the medical profession whose career, though short, deserves to be recorded, is Frank Theed Twining, Grandson of the Rev. Daniel Twining, named amongst the ecclesiastics of our family on p. 31. Frank was the eldest son of Frank, born in 1848, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he became a "Grecian," and gained an exhibition of £80 for four years at Cambridge. He entered at Downing College, and on leaving the University became a Student at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he afterwards held the post of House Physician. He was also resident Clinical Assistant at Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and Assistant Medical Officer to the Stockwell Fever Hospital. He subsequently went for some months to Vienna, and in 1876 was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Homerton Fever Hospital, where he remained up to the time of his death. From a very early period of his life he had suffered from deafness, and this gradually increased so much as to interfere seriously with his prospects as a medical man. In the early part of his career he was a most enthusiastic student of medicine, and being

endowed with much ability, powers of accurate observation, and a sound judgment, he succeeded in making himself an accomplished and well-read Physician. But the defect in hearing increased so rapidly that he felt he could hardly succeed in the ordinary practice of his profession, and it is probable that it was this conviction which led him to devote himself to the work of the Fever Hospital. The want of exercise and recreation which this entailed told upon his health, and in 1882 he became seriously ill, and after lingering for some months, he died, somewhat suddenly, while asleep, in 1883, aged 45. His deafness undoubtedly blighted, at least, indirectly, his prospects in life, and led to his decline in health ; but it never altered the genuine honesty and chivalrous kindness of his character.

He was a man of strong likes and dislikes ; but though the staunchest of friends, was never a bitter enemy. Without being in the possession of wealth, he was always ready to give ; and as a lady who was once a " Sister " at St. Thomas's, and much attached to him, truly observed, " it was easier for him to do a kindness than to leave it." One of the

Students happened to be in want of money ; Frank knew it, and lent him a considerable sum. When he subsequently came to repay the loan, he was requested not to do so, and was asked to watch for some other Student who might chance to be in difficulties, and to hand it over to him. His life abounded in acts of disinterested thoughtfulness for others, of which the following is another instance. In the Hospital lay a man who was very ill, and supposed to be dying ; he had a great desire to see his wife, but as it was late in the night, a difficulty arose about finding a messenger ; and Frank immediately walked some miles to fetch her.

These few facts suffice to show that had he not been overwhelmed by an infirmity against which he long manfully struggled, he would have lived to be as distinguished a Physician, as he was, up to the moment of his death, an honest, kind-hearted, and chivalrous gentleman.

This sketch is taken from a brief memoir written by Dr. Starkey of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The list of departed members of our family who deserve to be recorded, would not be complete without adding one more to it, viz., Elizabeth, the second daughter of Richard Twining, born April 10th, 1805, died December 24th, 1889. Her life was occupied in works of help and usefulness for her poorer fellow-creatures, which continued to the time of her death. She inherited the strong constitution of previous generations, but chiefly, as we used to think, the vigorous health and longevity of the Longcrofts, which was rarely interrupted, almost the only occasion being when, in middle life, she took scarlatina from a poor family when visiting in the neighbourhood of Clare Market, where she knew nearly all the inhabitants; we were told, since her death, by one who was a Curate in the Parish at that time, that she knew the disease prevailed, and begged his mother who lived in Russell-square not to allow him to visit there, while she continued to do so. This was only one of the acts of self-denial and sacrifice which characterised her life.

During our residence in St. Clement Danes she regularly attended, from the age of 15, to

teach in the Sunday Schools, which was the chief work for women amongst the Poor in those days. But when we left for Bedford-place, in St. George's, Bloomsbury, she did not give up any of her old work, for her heart and interest were still in that Parish, which needed help far more than that in which we lived. She not only continued to visit there, as before, but she began new work also, and hired a small house just opposite King's College Hospital, to be used for various purposes; a mission-woman was installed there, and the large rooms, above and below, were used for Meetings, Lectures, Refreshments, and a Penny Bank. She always believed, and I think correctly, that she was the first to begin what are now known universally, and in nearly every Parish, as "Mothers' Meetings," the poor women of the Parish being gathered in large numbers for reading, working, and the purchase of clothing. The Penny Bank was, I believe, also a new endeavour, in the "Forties," to promote thrift, now so generally adopted. Temperance was also advocated by her, at least twenty years before the large Church of England Society was started. These various objects obliged her

frequently to be out late in the evening, when she would always cheerfully forego the family dinner, and content herself with late refreshment on her return. At this time she also took part in founding a Middle-class School for Girls, begun in Southampton-row, in which she was associated with Lady Monteagle, Miss Emily Taylor, and other friends, and which afterwards developed into Bedford College. For fifteen years she was on the Committee of Queen's College, Harley-street, and also acted as Secretary, founding a Scholarship as well in 1867. During many visits to Ireland, to her cousin, Frederick Twining, at Cleggan Tower, Connemara, she became much interested in the Peasants, and helped to establish sewing-classes for them. All this work was carried on till the time of our leaving Bedford-place, in 1866, when our home was broken up and she went to live in the old family "Dial House," at Twickenham, but she still continued to come up constantly to visit her old and beloved neighbourhood. She restored the Parish Alms-houses at Twickenham, and constantly visited the inmates. But works of charity did not occupy all her time and thoughts. In early

days she took the chief part in educating her younger brothers and sisters, besides carrying on her own advancement in knowledge. She possessed the family taste and talent for drawing, inherited, as we always believe, from our Great Uncle Longcroft, whose beautiful and accurate sketches in Indian ink, sent over from India, at the end of the last century, are known to many. She painted in various styles, copying in miniature many of the fine pictures by the old Masters in the Dulwich Gallery, during the summers we spent in the neighbourhood, and which now adorn the walls of various members of the family; she also sketched and painted in water-colours, and numerous volumes remain of these drawings, made during foreign as well as English tours. Flowers were, however, her chief delight, and in the painting of which she most excelled, having also a knowledge of Botany, and a large collection of dried plants. During many years she was occupied upon a work, afterwards published in two folio volumes, as illustrations of the Natural Orders of Plants, for which drawings were made, with indefatigable industry, at Kew, and wherever specimens could be found. These were afterwards drawn

in lithography, painted by herself, and copied by others, from the originals, all being done by hand. In after years, an edition in 8vo was published, reduced by photography, and printed in colours. She also brought out a volume of Lectures on Plants, such as she used to give to classes for Working Women at the College in Great Ormond-street, and elsewhere.

During many years of her life she was much interested in the history of our family and former generations, and endeavoured to collect materials for Pedigrees of the Longcroft, Smythies, and Twining families; these researches, though barely completed at the time of her death, led to all that has been subsequently done in this direction, and she had the satisfaction of seeing many obscure and hitherto unknown questions cleared up.

Soon after her removal to Twickenham, she began to think of further plans for the help of the sick Poor, and these finally resulted in her determination to build a Cottage Hospital for them in the place where our ancestors had lived for so long. After many years of anxiety and difficulty, this project was at length accomplished, and it remains as a lasting memorial

of her affection for the place where the last 23 years of her life were spent; it was not only built, but partially endowed, by her, and is known by the name of St. John's Hospital.

Many other books and papers were written by her; there is one small volume of Addresses for Mothers' Meetings, the first of the kind published for this object, and which is still often named as having been found useful at the beginning of the movement. Amongst the earliest of these was "Ten Years in a Ragged School," 1857, this having been one of the great interests of her life, being carried on in Clare Market, for the poorest children who were unable to attend the other Schools; her visits to it were constant, in order to help and support the young schoolmistress, who, with her mother, carried it on for many years.

I cannot close these brief memorials of departed relations, with any remarks that will express in better terms my thoughts on the subject, than these by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould :—

“ The delight of watching the re-emergence

of a disappeared family likeness, as generations pass, is, no doubt, the chief delight of having a good series of family pictures. But there is an advantage in such a series which is not perhaps much considered, and that is, the linking of the present generation in thought with the past. Since, with the Reformation, prayer for the dead ceased, our association with the world of the departed has fallen into almost total disregard, and we neither think of holding any communion of thought and goodwill with our forefathers, nor suppose that they can entertain any kindly thought of, or wishes for, us and our welfare. And yet, how much we owe them! The gathering together of our plate, our books, our pictures, our old furniture, nay more, if we have not inherited these, we have from them some twists in our mind, some terms in our speech, some physical or psychical characteristics, some virtues and some faults. We owe to those old people more than we suppose. To their self-restraint, their guileless walk, their frugal ways, we owe our own hale bodies and strict consciences. If we have good in us, if we are scrupulous, honest, truthful, self-controlled, it comes to us in a large

measure from honest ancestry. . . It is a pleasure and a rest to think of, and cultivate affection for, those of our family who belong to the past.”

LOUISA TWINING.

Tunbridge Wells, 1893.

Another interesting fact that has been discovered since the "Facts" were printed is that the "New Inn" Hotel, at Gloucester, was built by John Twynning, a Monk, 400 years ago, "for the accommodation of man and beast," at the time when the Shrine of Edward the 2nd in the Cathedral was visited by numerous Pilgrims. He was murdered in Berkeley Castle in 1327. The "New Inn" must therefore have been built on the site of the "Old Inn." Abbot Seabrook presided over the Monastery from 1400 to 1457, and in his time the Inn was built, with an underground passage to the Abbey; it had two square Courts, and stairs leading to two tier galleries; it was spacious, with numerous rooms; the beams are of chesnut, the spaces filled with brick and plaster. It remains at the present time with its principal features unchanged, and is one of the interesting sights of Gloucester.

LIST OF WRITINGS BY ELIZABETH TWINING.

1. Illustrations of the Natural Orders of Plants, 2 vols. folio, colored, 1849.
2. A Second edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 1868.
3. Short Lectures on Plants for Schools and Adult Classes.
4. The Plant World.
5. Lectures on Plants.
6. Lecture on Plants as Water-drinkers.
7. Lecture on Window-gardening.
8. Lecture on Cotton
9. A Few Words on London Flower Shows.
10. A Few Words on Social Science to Working People.
11. Readings for Mothers' Meetings.
(This was the first book published for this object).
12. Thoughts on Work and Rest.
13. Some Talk about Saturday Night and Sunday Morning.
14. Meditations on some of the Prayers of the Bible
15. Old Testament Psalms.
16. Church of England ; Explanation of the Litany.
17. A Few Words about the Life and Example of S. John the Baptist.
18. Ten Years in a Ragged School.
19. A Few Words to Our Old Scholars of the Ragged School.
20. The Lord's Passover and the Lord's Supper.
21. Thoughts in Verse.
22. Leaves from the Note-book of Elizabeth Twining.

