

THE
ATHENÆUM

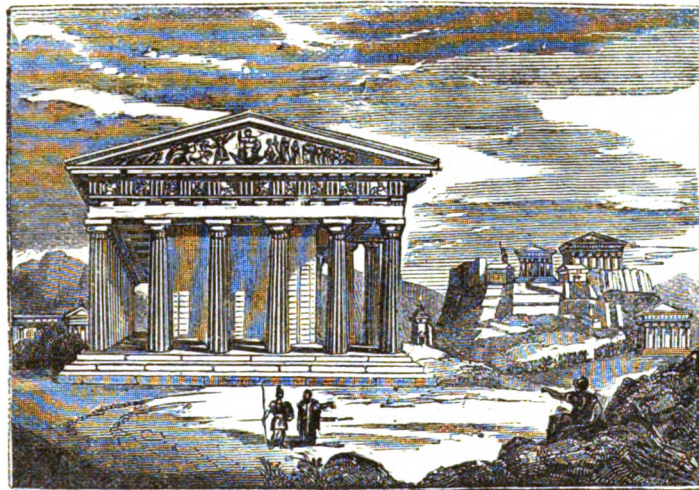
JOURNAL

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

JULY TO DECEMBER,

1868.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY JAMES HOLMES, TOWER COURT, CHANCERY LANE,

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BY JOHN FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS: FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. BELL AND BRADFUTE, EDINBURGH;—FOR IRELAND, MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, DUBLIN.

MDCCCLXVIII.

Abel Heywood's Series of Penny Guide Books.
(Manchester, Heywood & Son.)

We have received a large number of little books under the above title. These, although got up, as might be expected from their price, in the roughest manner, are excellent in their way, and contain quite enough of the subjects to which they refer to satisfy the ordinary excursionist. The best are those which refer to such localities as Snowdon and Llangollen: the worst such as deal with antiquarian subjects, such as York; or artistic matters, such as the Leeds Fine Arts Exhibition. The former of these two is unpardonably meagre as to the Minster, the latter full of the most astounding errors. Supposing these things are compiled in Manchester a stranger would be justified in believing that grammar is costly in that town and knowledge of the meanings of words not common among its inhabitants. We never saw so many blunders in type as these publications contain. Nevertheless, they are good pennyworths.

Little Rosy's Voyage of Discovery. Illustrated.
(New York, Appleton & Co.)

THIS account of the journey of two little folks into a sort of Wonderland is not badly told, but it is based on proceedings that are offensive in principle to paternal authority, for the children set out without permission; the boy in the course of travelling threatens to kill a harmless lizard, and pokes his stick into a large nest of unoffending ants. Such acts are not commendable to infants. The illustrations by Mr. L. Frölich are pretty, but very weak, and badly drawn in spite of their prettiness.

Modern Industries: a Series of Reports on Industry and Manufactures as represented in the Paris Exposition of 1867. By Twelve British Workmen.
(Macmillan & Co.)

THE Twelve authors of this pamphlet were competitors for prizes on account of reports on their respective trades, as illustrated in Paris last year. Nearly all of their productions are worth reading, and sure of bringing profit to readers who may desire to learn what relates to his particular craft. Among the best are two papers by Messrs. H. Major, of Nottingham, 'On Educational Appliances,' and P. A. Sanguinette, of Chatham, 'On Tools and Machinery.' The remarks of Mr. C. A. Hooper, of Islington, 'On Cabinet-making and the Woods employed in it,' upon the comparative prevalence of common sense in his craft in France and England, are much to our taste, and in accordance with our own knowledge, that we are inferior to our neighbours in that matter, as well as in Art.

Charnwood Forest: its Air, its Scenery, its Natural Curiosities, Antiquities and Legends. With a Map and other Illustrations. By F. T. Mott.
(Kent & Co.)

THIS is one of the old-fashioned guide books, written by a person who is thoroughly competent to deal with the surface of the subject, and not learned enough to bore the most superficial reader with too much of any one of its aspects. Mr. Mott evidently believes, and with very good reason, that Charnwood Forest was designed by Nature to promote the healthiness of the neighbouring townsmen, their wives, children and nursemaids. His grounds for this conviction are so satisfactory that for their sakes we rejoice with him, and see another proof of providence in the arrangement of towns and forest in one county. One good thing in this book that is not common in its class is a list of lodgings, their capacities, &c. The trees and glens of Charnwood Forest, its fresh but not bleak air, may suit many who are on the look-out for fresh holiday ground.

Modern Methods in Elementary Geometry. By E. M. Reynolds, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

Geometrical Note-Book; containing Easy Problems in Geometrical Drawing preparatory to the Study of Geometry. By E. E. Kitchener, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

EUCLID waited many centuries for a rival: Wilson has not had to wait as many weeks. We have our political schools; are we to have our *bolitical* school of geometry? We need not enter into controversy on this work, which follows its predecessor in not stating its postulates. We warn our reforming geo-

eters that, when they extend Euclid, they ought to tell us whether or no they extend his words. Mr. Reynolds, having very properly called attention to the angle of more than two right angles, proceeds thus, "An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle." Does the word *obtuse* go past two right angles? Is an angle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ right angles obtuse? We suspect this is not meant. Since acute and obtuse angles are to be associated with those non-Euclidean angles which form the remainders of the revolution, why not call these last *co-acute* and *co-obtuse*? The second work, which is by one of Mr. Wilson's colleagues at Rugby, is an idea which may be applied to either Euclid or any modern substitute. Simple constructions are demanded, with hints when necessary, and blank space is left for the drawing. We hold that the study of geometry as a science ought to be preceded by some geometrical *experiment*, such as these constructions would help to supply, and a little training in analysis of thought, not enough to be called by such a grand name as *logic*. We give an example of Mr. Kitchener's constructions—a very good one; but the answer is given wrongly: "A fly is 2 inches from the centre of a given circle 6 inches in radius; another fly is stationed half-way between the first fly and the centre of the circle; let the first fly make for any point in the circumference, and find how far he will be from the second fly when he has got half way." The answer should be half a radius, or 3 inches; it is printed half an inch.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allen's American Cattle, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.
At War with the World, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
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Bellair's The Church and the School, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Benson's The Religious Life Portrayed, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Boys' Own Magazine, Midsummer Vol., 1868, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Burnand's Happy Thoughts, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Byron's Poems, 2 vols. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Chambers's (G. F.) Handbook for Visitors to Eastbourne, 3/6 cl.
Children's Musical Companion, obl. 4/ cl. limp.
Chrysostom's Manual of Private Prayers, 12mo. 1/ cl. limp.
Cold's Sermons to a Country Congregation, 3rd Ser., 12mo. 6/6 cl.
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Haunted and the Haunters, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Henry's First History of England, sq. cloth, 1/6; swd. 1/7
Irving's Windemere Castle & the Imp, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Italy and Her Capital, by E. G. S., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
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Neal's Sermons for the Black-Letter Days, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Oke's Masterial Synopsis, 10th edit., 3 vols. 8vo. 58/ cl.
Ovid's Metamorphoses, Book 12, by C. Bilton, 12mo. 2/6 cl. swd.
Railway Library: 5. Humphry Clinker, by J. Smollett, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Reliquary (The), Edited by L. Jewitt, Vol. 3, 8vo. 11/6 cl.
Russell's Eccentric Personages, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
St. Paul's, a Monthly Magazine, ed. by A. Trollope, Vol. 2, 7/6 cl.
Scenes of Clerical Life, by G. Eliot, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
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Spence's Author's Daughter, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Steven's and Hole's Complete Reader, Book 4, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Sweeling's Historical Notes on Parish Church in Peterborough, 25/6
Furber to Leeds Waterworks, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Text-Book for Officers at Schools of Musketry, 2/ cl., interleaved, 2/6
Thackeray's History of Henry Emond, Esq., new edit., 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Transactions of Assoc. for Promotion of Social Science, 1867, 12/ cl.
Warwick House Toy-Books: Famous Nursery Ballads, 4to. 1/ swd.;
'Choice Nursery Songs, 4to. 1/ swd.
Wermer's First German Course, sq. 1/ cl. swd.
Wilkinson's Boundary Act, 1863, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Wilkinson's Representation of People Act, 1867, and Boundary Act, 1868, 1 vol. 12mo. 10/6 cl.

DARWIN'S HYPOTHESIS.

Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, President of the British Association, in his inaugural address delivered at Norwich, commented on critiques in the *Athenæum* which it would seem he has read in haste.

In No. 2103, of date February 15, 1868, appeared a critique on Mr. Charles Darwin's two volumes on the Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication. From this critique Dr. Hooker quotes the following words: "They contain nothing more in support of origin by selection than a re-assertion of his guesses founded on the so-called variations of pigeons;" and these words are correctly copied: but if Dr. Hooker had read the context with more care, he would have found that they were closely followed by this sentence, quoted from Mr. Charles Darwin's own description of his work: "In one case alone—namely, in that of the domestic pigeon—I will describe fully all the chief races, their history, the amount and nature of their differences, and the

probable steps by which they have been formed." This, then, was not an "inconsiderate" statement made by the *Athenæum*; it was a deliberate statement made by Mr. Charles Darwin.

Next, Dr. Hooker makes the *Athenæum* say, "Mr. Darwin's theory is a thing of the past," and that "natural selection is rapidly declining in scientific favour." Now, there is not one word to this effect in the columns of the critique commented on. No term implying respect for Darwinism is used; and it is called throughout an hypothesis, or a supposition, and never a "theory." The *Athenæum* did not misapply this word. The *Athenæum* did not write of vogue as if it were a thing of scientific value; and whilst weighing evidence it did not count editions and translations. There are no vague generalities in the critique. Dr. Hooker makes the *Athenæum* say that origin by selection is a thing of the past, when the truth is, that the *Athenæum* said that Mr. Darwin had postponed the production of his facts to the indefinite future. After saying that "his first book," the volumes before us, went fully into only one case—that of the domestic pigeon; after promising "a second book" on the variability of organic beings in a state of nature, and "a third book," trying the principle of selection by seeing how it will explain the geological succession of organic beings,—Mr. Darwin says, "the principle of natural selection may be looked upon as a mere hypothesis until it explains these and other large bodies of facts." On these statements the reviewer remarked that the geologic succession of organic beings is a thing which the past generation of the students of ancient life believed they knew, and which the present generation of them are sure is not known; and that "if Mr. Darwin's supposition is to be deemed a mere hypothesis until it shall satisfactorily explain what is not known, the discussion of it is adjourned by its author *sine die*."

There is a third proof that Dr. Hooker has carelessly read the critique he quoted. In it Mr. Charles Darwin is accused of ignoring the work published by M. Flourens in refutation of his hypothesis. This work is founded upon the results of the experiments in crossing breeds, which have been continued for about a hundred years by Buffon, by George and Frederic Cuvier, and by M. Flourens. If Dr. Hooker had read the critique attentively, he would have been aware of the existence of this book; and surely the President of the British Association would have deemed some notice due to the Perpetual Secretary of the French Academy of Science and Director of the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

The following sentence occurs in Dr. Hooker's Address: "So far from natural selection being a thing of the past, it is an accepted doctrine with every philosophical naturalist—including, it will always be understood, a considerable proportion who are not prepared to admit that it accounts for all Mr. Darwin assigns to it." This sentence is suicidal; for the end of it kills the beginning. Natural selection in pairing or propagating, and natural selection in forming, originating or developing species, are very different propositions. The first was known before there were any philosophers, and is denied by nobody; the second is the hypothesis of Mr. Darwin.

"Reviews," says Dr. Hooker, "on 'The Origin of Species' are still pouring in from the Continent; and Agassiz, in one of the addresses which he issued to his *collaborateurs* on their late voyage to the Amazon, directs their attention to this theory as a primary object of the expedition they were then undertaking." Now, in the *Athenæum* for April 4, 1868, Dr. Hooker might have read the very words in which M. Agassiz mentions the Darwinian supposition. They have been reported to Dr. Hooker in a way to induce him—for he would not consciously mis-state their purport—to believe and to intimate that M. Agassiz has said something favourable to the hypothesis under consideration. He said the reverse. We re-quote the pith of them for the benefit of Dr. Hooker. M. Agassiz says, "The South American Fauna will give me the means of showing that the transmutation theory is wholly without foundation in facts." . . . "If the facts are insufficient on our

side, they are absolutely wanting on the other." . . . "We certainly cannot think the development theory proved because a few naturalists think it plausible." . . . "I wish to warn you, not against the development theory itself, but against the looseness of the methods of study upon which it is based."

PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL.

British Museum, Aug. 21, 1868.

THE spot from which Prince Henry the Navigator sent out those explorations which resulted in the discovery of more than half the world ought not to be without interest for a people whose greatness is derived from those very explorations. I, for my part, am very thankful to my friend, Senhor de Varnhagen, for having dug out of the Torre do Tombo the interesting letter of Prince Henry with which he has made us acquainted; but, unfortunately, it has ever since been buried in a place where no mortal would ever think of finding it. It is printed in an anonymous 'Account of the Voyage and Doings of some Crusaders who sailed from the Scheldt for the Holy Land in 1189,' translated and edited, in 1844, by Silva Lopes, and entered in the Museum Catalogue under the word "Scheldt." The letter is not, as Senhor de Varnhagen told me it was, an endowment of the order of Christ with the spirituality of Porto Santo and Madeira, but with that of the Villa do Infante itself. The mistake was one that his Excellency might easily fall into in speaking of a document which he discovered a quarter of a century ago; but it none the less misled me. However, what is more important is, that by means of that very document I am able to establish the fact that the old tradition in Portugal respecting Sagres is correct, and that it was not on the point of Belize, but on Sagres, that the Villa do Infante was built. The Prince, pitying the distress of the sailors who were compelled by the weather to wait many days off Cape Sagres, and thus often perished for want of food and other necessaries, even water, builds for their comfort his Villa do Infante, "on the other cape which is before the said Cape of Sagres in going from West to East." The question then is, Which is this "other cape"? It is clear that the Prince's merciful purpose precludes the idea of his selecting a point which was inaccessible from the sea. Now this is the case with Belize. The following sentences from Marino Miguel Franzini's 'Description of the Coast of Portugal' (the English translation of which, by Capt. W. F. W. Owen, was published by the Admiralty in 1814) will throw light upon the subject:—"The coast between Cape St. Vincent and Sagres is formed of very high rocks (200 feet in some places) that rise perpendicularly out of the sea, except a very small beach in the bottom of the bay of Tonel. To the westward of Sagres is the Bay of Belishe, composed of two bays open to the south-west; the western bay of the two is defended by a fort that can only be seen when very near it; the other bay, called Tonel, is defended by two batteries constructed on the rock of Sagres." This description is exactly confirmed by a beautiful drawing of this coast, on the scale of 1½ inch to a mile, in the Cotton Collection, illustrating Sir Francis Drake's attack on Sagres in 1587. It is thus shown that the only landing-place between Cape St. Vincent and Cape Sagres is in the small bay of Tonel, formed by the point of Sagres and another point which answers to the Prince's description of that "other cape which is before the Cape of Sagres in going from West to East." The existence of a fort at Belize may suggest a possibility of landing by an attacking party, but certainly not an habitual landing-place for ships' crews on a perpendicular wall of rock 200 feet high. But further, the Prince's letter informs us that he erected a chapel outside the town, over the port where they disembarked,—an expression which could only apply to the aforesaid beach; and thus we have the site established; and that site is, to all intents and purposes, Sagres. It is not to be wondered at that, when the influence of the Prince's presence was removed, a town situate on the most wretched, perhaps the only wretched spot in sunny Portugal, should not only lose one of its two names, but, in the course of four centuries, have dwindled

down to a mere fishing-station of some three hundred inhabitants. If any doubt remains on the subject, I will observe that Belize is so very much nearer to the great headland of St. Vincent than to the promontory of Sagres that, had the Villa do Infante been built there, the name of Villa de Sagres applied to it in the charter of King João the Second, would scarcely have been appropriate; whereas Cadamosto tells us that the sailors of Pedro de Cintra gave to a cape on the west coast of Africa "the name of Cape Sagres de Guineas, in memory of a fort which Don Henrique had built on one of the points of Cape St. Vincent, to which he gave the name of Sagres,"—a description which, by no process of torturing, could be applied to Belize. Senhor de Varnhagen informed me, when he was here, that he had convinced the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (to whose kindness I am indebted for the official plan of Sagres and view of the monument erected, at his suggestion, to the Prince's memory, which illustrate my work) of the error under which we had all been labouring; but I am happy to say that I have just received a letter from the Marquis, which shows that my friend was entirely mistaken in that conclusion.

R. H. MAJOR.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

32, St. George's Square, Aug. 22, 1868.

MY answer to Dr. James Hunt's letter to you is embodied in my answer, hereto subjoined, to his other communication, the resolutions of his Council, also printed in your paper.

There need be no discussion about the Ethnological Society being prostrated, as *prostrated* is a misprint for *frustrated*; and the passage will read, "As the most efficient means of promoting economy, and enabling us to obtain an amalgamation with the Ethnological Society, now so unfortunately *frustrated*, I again recommend the immediate abandonment of the *Anthropological Review*, and the liquidation of the liabilities." In what way the amalgamation was frustrated by Dr. Hunt, he can discuss when he likes; but that is not the issue now.

As Dr. Hunt was absent from the Anniversary Meeting he had better be silent about it; but he knows there was no "unanimous" approval of the *Anthropological Review*, or of the proceedings of the Council, any more than there was a unanimous election of himself. I made a very strong protest against the accounts, the financial management, the concealment of the liabilities, the *Anthropological Review* and the Anthropological Exploration Fund; but on the assurances of the Members of the Council to give satisfaction on these matters I abstained from dividing the meeting; but I stated then that unless matters were put on a satisfactory footing, the affairs of the Society must become the subject of a public discussion. These remarks are not reported in Dr. Hunt's official journal, p. lxx; but it does say that I rose and made a few general remarks, "drawing attention to some of the items, to which Major Owen replied on behalf of the Council." Major Owen replied to what? it may be asked. The balance-sheet, according to that journal, was carried *renime contradicente*.

Dr. Hunt knows this well, and that neither publicly nor in conversation have I in the last two years varied in opinion as to the financial condition of his Council and his *Review*; and it may appear strange I should be represented as having changed my opinion in June by becoming a Member of the Council of the Ethnological Society. Such a statement, however, is no strange thing at the Anthropological Society, as it even occurred there with regard to the *Athenæum*. If it were true, it could have nothing to do with the case under discussion, as it is quite open to me to consent to serve on the Council of the Ethnological Society and others, and to decline to serve on the Council of the Anthropological Society or as its President.

HYDE CLARKE.

P.S. On the 26th I receive a letter, dated the 22nd, calling a meeting on the 2nd of September, for my expulsion. Who will be in town except the clique concerned? Why this hurry?

32, St. George's Square, Aug. 21, 1868.

To Dr. James Hunt, President, and the Council of the Anthropological Society.

Gentlemen,—I have received from you resolutions of your Council, under date August 18th, professing to refer to a communication printed in the *Athenæum* of August 15. This is rather disingenuous, for the document was a letter from me to you, the receipt of which was acknowledged by your Director. That letter refers not only to the finances, but to many other serious matters in connexion with the Society; and as you have not given a satisfactory answer to one single point, I shall recapitulate the subjects for your information, for that of the Fellows, and for the public at large.

My statement is:—

1st. That the *Anthropological Review* contains lampoons on those with whom we are in professed amity, Sir Roderick Murchison, Prof. Huxley, and the Ethnological Society. You resolve that these paragraphs "are considered perfectly harmless by the Council, at the worst they may be thought somewhat satirical." This does not touch the issue.

2nd. That the *Review* is not the property of the Society and not under the control of the Council.

3rd. That it is not known who are the proprietors of the *Review*,—a matter of professed mystery to the Secretary, Director, and Council. Some of your members have informed me that, though they do not know, they suppose Dr. James Hunt, your President, and late Director, to be the Proprietor. This is a main point to be determined.

4th. That your Council has not reported to the Fellows "with whom the agreement really has been made." You do not answer this, and, consequently, the "relations between the Society and the *Review* have not been repeatedly and fully explained to the Fellows," but in this and other material points have been concealed, and are now attempted to be concealed, by these proceedings.

5th. That our liabilities are caused by the *Review*. You say "the *Review* has subjected the Society to no losses and liabilities of any kind." The debt due to the printer on the last statement was 900l., chiefly for publications of the Society, and the total debt on the 31st of December, 1867, was 1,400l. As you had in the four or five years of the existence of the Society paid the printer about 1,400l. on the *Review* account, I affirmed at the last Anniversary Meeting, and I say now, that this improvident measure was the cause of the liabilities, and I ask who are the proprietors?

6th. That the unknown proprietors of the *Review* received a preferential payment of about 1,400l., leaving the Society's own publications unpaid. This also results from the Council's own accounts, and is not answered by you, though it materially affects you, and requires you to state who are the proprietors!

7th. That the Council supplied until this year the non-paying Fellows with the *Review* and all publications, until stopped this year in consequence of my representations, and, therefore, you paid about 700l. in excess. Who, then, are the proprietors?

8th. That as the non-paying Fellows were about as numerous as the paying Fellows, the cost to the paying Fellows instead of being 8s. 4d. per annum for each Fellow, was 16s. 8d.

9th. That the non-paying Fellows, as appears by your own account at the last Anniversary Meeting were about 420, and the paying Fellows 450. Your answer is, that the proportion of paying members is not as stated in the letter. Possibly not now, but what is it? On the 31st of December it was, by your own accounts, as stated by the letter. As your accounts, such as they are, have not been properly rendered from the commencement of the Society, beginning with a melange of payments and liabilities, the amount may have been wrong, and what it is now you very possibly do not know, any more than you knew the state of your own finances at the Anniversary Meeting, until they were explained by me. Your treasurer then stated that the income had increased and the expenditure decreased, when the figures showed exactly the reverse.

10th. That a large debt of 1,000l. or 1,700l. has been incurred. You deny this, but do not say what