author filling upwards of a column of couplet with which his kind letter in reply once in 1882, and still retain the following Bampton (whence he communicated with master of the City of London School from John Allen Giles, D.C.L., Rector of Sutton, admitted to a partnership in the firm of ring was born in the year 1831, was educated year 1833 or 1834. Mr. George William Skyring, Royal Navy, who when in command of H.M. surveying vessel Aëtna (six guns), was on duty in one of the rivers on the west coast of Africa, and was killed by a native in the year 1833 or 1834. Mr. George William Skyring was born in the year 1851, was educated at King's College School, London, and was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Stilwell & Sons, then of 22, Arundel Street, Strand, in the year 1888. He died on 15 August, 1888, at Hampstead, greatly beloved by all who knew him. His remains lie in Abney Park Cemetery.

JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

42, Pall Mall.

I notice in the list of contributors to the first volume of ‘N. & Q.,’ as supplied by Mr. T. CANN HUGHES, the name of John Allen Giles. The word “Bampton” added in brackets shows this to be the late Rev. John Allen Giles, D.C.L., Rector of Sutton, Surrey, from 1867 to 1884. He died at Sutton Rectory, 24 September, 1884. He was Oxford Vinerian Scholar in 1831, took his degree of D.C.L. in 1838, and was head master of the City of London School from 1836 to 1840. He held the curacy of Bampton (whence he communicated with ‘N. & Q.’ from 1849 to 1854). His literary work was most voluminous, the titles of books of which he was either editor or author filling upwards of a column of Crockford. I corresponded with Dr. Giles once in 1882, and still retain the following couplet with which his kind letter in reply opened:—

DEAR MR. PAGE,

You don't at all offend
By asking what I now with pleasure send.

The name John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor is that of Prof. Mayor, of Cambridge. He was (and maybe still is) a great advocate of vegetarian diet. I have a Times report by me of his speech as president of the Vegetarian Society in 1885.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Mr. T. CANN HUGHES gives us the names of four surviving contributors to the first volume of ‘N. & Q.’ I am able to add another name to his list, that of my father, who, although deprived of sight, still enjoys good health.

W. B. RYE, Jun.

T. G. Lonax (Lichfield)—This gentleman was Mayor of Lichfield in 1843, where, at the sign of the “Johnson’s Head,” he conducted his business as a bookseller for sixty-three years. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Johnson, and possessed many of his relics. Died at Lichfield on 1 January, 1873, aged ninety.

B. Thorpe.—Benjamin Thorpe, archeologist, antiquary, and Anglo-Saxon scholar, ob. 19 July, 1870, aged eighty-eight.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

J. S. (Doncaster) is my venerable friend Dr. Sykes, of that place, now, I believe, in his eighty-fourth year.

S. O. ADDY.

I write to inform you that my late husband, John Miland, died on 13 August, 1877. I may add that I value much the whole series of ‘N. & Q.’ from 3 November, 1849, to the present time, which I possess.

ELIZABETH MILAND.


RICHARD WELFORD.

I have not noticed the name Margaret Gatty, 1st S. i. 429. Along with other names I mentioned the above on 27 November, 1899.

H. J. B.

The contributor named in the editorial comment as “one of our earliest contributors” appears by the index in 4th S. viii. 32, 8 July, 1871; but the undersigned had appeared in 3rd S. vii., 1867, a difference of four years; so over, not under, thirty years’ work.

A. H.

FIELD-MARSHALS IN THE BRITISH ARMY (9th S. v. 44).—I am grateful both to Col. Prideaux and the Athenæum critic for setting me right. The necessary correction has been made just in time for the third edition. Perhaps I may urge in palliation that I was misled by a passage in the letter from Lord Bathurst to...
Lord Wellington, announcing his promotion to Field-Marshal:

"As a mark of the sense he [the Prince Regent] entertains of your Lordship's distinguished services, he has conferred upon your Lordship the rank of Field-Marshal. If this promotion be unexampled in our military service, it must be also recollected that the occasion on which it is granted cannot be matched."—'Suppl. Despatches,' viii. 49.

Taken in conjunction with the following from Col. Torrens, military secretary, to Lord Wellington, it is obvious that by "unexampled" Lord Bathurst referred to the elevation of a junior general over so many seniors:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon being made a Field-Marshal. You may possibly have heard that the Duke of York has hitherto thought that such promotion would embarrass the public service; but without entering into any explanation upon such a point, it is a justice I owe to His Royal Highness to assure you most solemnly that I never saw him forward any measure with so much eagerness and self-satisfaction as your promotion upon this occasion."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Surely it is Col. Prideaux and not the *Athenæum* reviewer who has "fallen into error." A asserts that no person had been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal for a period of fifty years prior to the date when Wellington was raised to that dignity. B says this is an error because similar promotion had been made seventeen or eighteen years before. How does this imply that there were no such promotions between that quoted by A and that quoted by B? Clearly all that is necessary is for B to quote a later date than the one already mentioned by A. Whether there are any cases between the two dates or after B's date does not affect the question. Seventeen is less than fifty, even though many numbers come between them, and though ten and five are still less than seventeen.

F. W. Read.

**GENERAL LAMBERT IN GUERNSEY (9th S. v. 7).—**In Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal* for December, 1846 (pp. 396-7), appears a "narrative" entitled "Isabella de Lorma." From the style in which it is presented one would almost imagine that the writer intended it to be taken as fact. "General Lambert, one of those stern and desperate men who had been concerned in the trial and condemnation of Charles I.," is discovered "one day about the middle of the seventeenth century" on the small island of Sorreno, in the Caribbean Sea, by the commander of a buccaneer vessel, a man named Cleveland. After his banishment to Guernsey, Lambert had eloped with the Donna de Lorma to St. Domingo, where he hoped to marry her. Instead of allowing this, the Spanish maiden's relatives, on hearing her story, put Lambert ashore at Sorreno, where he was found by Cleveland. The whilom Parliamentary general is eventually taken on board the buccaneer and landed in Jamaica. "From hence Lambert took himself to his appointed retreat in Guernsey, where he died after an agreeable and tranquil sojourn." Is there any truth in this story? John T. Page.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

See F. B. Tupper's 'History of Guernsey,' 1854, where the exact date of Lambert's arrival in the island is given, p. 322, on the authority of Peter Le Roy. On p. 334 Tupper says that "in 1666 Guernsey was placed in a posture of defence, the French having then some design on the islands... It was at this time that the captain of the isles of Chausey (Vaucour) was detected in Guernsey when tampering with some of the inhabitants whom he suspected of disaffection, and particularly with General Lambert... But the general, it seems, preferred any government to a French one, and therefore, [he] having made a free discovery, Vaucour was apprehended and, as a convicted spy, suffered death. It may have been this discovery which procured for Lambert the favour of his removal to England."

It is odd that a Guernseyman like Mr. Tupper should have regarded Lambert's removal to "the fortified island of St. Nicholas at the entrance of Plymouth" as a favour; whereas Mr. R. J. King, whose note on p. 349 of 1st S. iv. was referred to on p. 7 of the current volume, says that "probably it was thought a safer (and certainly, if he were confined in the little island of St. Nicholas, it was a severer) prison than Guernsey." Mr. Firth, in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' points out that, after having been allowed a certain measure of liberty in Guernsey in 1664, Lambert was again closely confined for a time, and in 1666, a plot for his escape having been discovered, Hatton (the governor of Guernsey) was instructed to shoot his prisoner if the French effected a landing. The clandestine marriage of Mary Lambert with the governor's son, Charles Hatton, further strained Lambert's relations with the governor, and in 1667 he was removed to the island of St. Nicholas, in Plymouth Sound."

Mary Lambert was, I suppose, the lady whom in 1659 Hatton had himself suggested as a suitable match for the king. D. C. I.

**FATHER GORDON (9th S. v. 28).—**There has been more than one priest of this name (mostly Jesuit fathers) living in France during the last two centuries, filling clerical or scholastic offices. I think, however, the