

that intention, he became connected with the Bank of Manchester, both at its head office and afterwards at its Stockport branch. Upon the establishment of the Manchester and Salford Bank in 1836 he became connected with it, and so continued until his death.

Mr. Caw was elected a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in 1841, and filled the office of librarian from 1854 to 1856. He contributed to their memoirs a paper, entitled, "Some Remarks on the Deserted Village" of Goldsmith, written in his usual clear and succinct style; he was also the author of some pamphlets on Banking, the last of which, wherein he advocated the unlimited liability of the proprietors of joint-stock banks, and the importance of a clearing-house for the Manchester banks, was published during the present year. As a speaker he was singularly felicitous in his choice of words, and expressed himself with ease and fluency. Being convinced of the true position of the Church of England, he maintained it through calumny and opposition, neither yielding, on the one hand, to too great liberality, nor, on the other, to too great exclusiveness. Sincerely attached to our Liturgy, he was zealous for the proper and respectful performance of the service, which he promoted in every possible way. Indeed, of his liberality it may be truly said that he did not allow his left hand to know what his right hand did. To the church and parish of St. Andrew, Ancoats, Manchester, he was for many years a liberal and warm-hearted supporter, ever ready to aid, by his purse and his influence, the efforts of the clergy in that large and populous district. In days of adversity and in times of prosperity he was equally willing to give his countenance and counsel, and though removed to a distance of nearly four miles for the last eight years of his exemplary life, he generally attended that church on the principal festivals. Had it not been for his liberality in critical times, there was every probability of the sacred edifice being closed, and by his exertions some progress was made in a fund for endowing it; the seats under the galleries were made free by him for the poor, and such alterations effected in the choir which have materially assisted in that orderly conducting of the divine service which has prevailed there. But in addition to his continuous acts of benevolence towards that church and parish whilst living, he has left by his will £4,000 towards their permanent endowment, the trustees of the bequest being his friend John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, and his

cousin, John Caw, Esq., of Halifax. To the poor he was ever a great benefactor by means of the offertory, which he considered the legitimate way of alleviating misery and distress. His remains were interred at St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, and preliminary steps have already been taken to perpetuate his memory by the erection of a *eredos* in St. Andrew's Church.

RICHARD TAYLOR, F.L.S., F.S.A.

Dec. 1. At Richmond, aged 77, Mr. Richard Taylor, the eminent printer and naturalist of Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street.

It is this month our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Richard Taylor, who for a period of thirty-six years has assisted in conducting this journal, having become joint editor with Dr. Tilloch, the founder of the "Philosophical Magazine," in the year 1822. On a future occasion we shall endeavour to do more ample justice to his memory, but we cannot refrain from taking the earliest opportunity of giving a slight outline of his long, active, and useful career. In doing so we pay, however imperfectly, the tribute which is due to one of our most respected fellow-citizens, who nobly sustained the credit of the profession to which his abilities were devoted, and deservedly acquired the friendship, esteem, and confidence of the large circle of eminent men with whom it brought him into constant and familiar intercourse.

Richard Taylor was born on the 18th of May, 1781, at Norwich. He was the second son (of a family of seven) of John Taylor, wool-comber, and Susan Cooke, and great-grandson of Dr. John Taylor, the author of the celebrated "Hebrew Concordance." His education was received at a day-school in Norwich, kept by the Rev. John Houghton, whom he describes as an excellent grammarian and a severe disciplinarian. Under this able tutor and his son he made early and considerable progress in classical learning, and also acquired some knowledge of chemistry and other branches of natural philosophy. It seems to have been the wish of the master that his pupil should proceed to the High School of Glasgow, (where he had himself received his education,) and there qualify himself for the ministry; but other counsels prevailed, and, principally at the suggestion of Sir James Edward Smith, the founder of the Linnæan Society, and a very intimate friend of his parents, he was induced to adopt the profession of a printer—a profession to which he became ardently attached. On Sir James Smith's recommendation, he was

apprenticed to Mr. Davis, of Chancery-lane, London, a printer of eminence, from whose press issued many scientific works of importance. During this period of his life his leisure hours seem to have been employed in the study not only of the classics, but also of the mediæval Latin and Italian authors, especially the poets, of whose writings he formed a curious collection. From these, his "old dumps" as he was wont to call them, he derived great pleasure to the last moments of his life. He also became a proficient scholar in French, Flemish, Anglo-Saxon, and several of the kindred Teutonic dialects—a proficiency which afterwards proved of eminent utility in his professional career, by far the greater number of the Anglo-Saxon works, and works connected with that branch of literature, published in London during the last forty years, having issued from his press.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship he carried on business for a short time in Chancery-lane, in partnership with a Mr. Wilks; but on his birthday in the year 1803, at the age of twenty-two, he established himself, in partnership with his father, in Blackhorse-court, Fleet-street, from whence he soon after removed to Shoe-lane, and subsequently to Red-Lion-court. His press speedily became the medium through which nearly all the more important works in scientific natural history were ushered into the world, and the careful accuracy by which all its productions were distinguished led to a rapid extension of its use. It was immediately adopted by the Linnæan Society; the Royal Society and many other learned bodies succeeded; individual members naturally followed the example of the societies to which they belonged; and the same valuable qualities which had rendered it so acceptable to men of science were equally appreciated by those engaged in other pursuits. The beautiful editions of the classics which proceeded from it soon rendered his favourite device (the lamp receiving oil, with its motto of "Alere flamma") as familiar to all who had received a classical education in England as it had been from the beginning to the world of science. It would be tedious to enumerate even the more important of these works; but there is one in all respects so remarkable as to deserve especial mention. This is the facsimile of the Psalms from the *Codex Alexandrinus*, edited by the Rev. H. H. Baber, "at whose chambers in the British Museum," says Mr. Taylor in his Diary, under date of Nov. 11, 1811, "I have collated the proofs of the first and second sheets with

the Codex letter by letter, and I intend to do the same for all the rest." A more striking proof could not be adduced of his strict attention to the accuracy of his press, and of his persevering devotion even to the minutest duties of his profession.

In the year 1807 he became a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and at the anniversary of 1810 he was elected under-secretary, an office which he retained for nearly half a century, and in which he earned for himself the cordial esteem and good-will of every member of the society. In his diary, under date of the anniversary of 1849, he notes that he had "served with M^cLeay, Bicheno, Dr. Boott, and Mr. Bennett, under the successive presidencies of the founder, Sir J. E. Smith, (the intimate and dear friend of my parents, and my warm friend,) of the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Somerset, and my excellent friend Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich." To the names of the presidents he might subsequently have added those of Mr. Brown and Mr. Bell; and he must have felt, though he was too modest himself to note it down, how highly he was esteemed by them all for his strict sense of honour, the amiability of his disposition, and his entire devotion to the interests of the society.

Among the numerous other learned bodies of which he was a member, the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomical Society, and the Philological, were those in which he took the deepest interest. He also attached himself from its commencement to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, nearly all the meetings of which, while his health permitted, he regularly attended. At these pleasant gatherings of the scientific world, in the society of his numerous friends and of those whose names were most distinguished in science, many of the happiest days of his life were passed.

In 1822, as already stated, he joined Dr. Tilloch as editor of the "Philosophical Magazine," with which Dr. Thomson's "Annals of Philosophy" were subsequently incorporated. In 1838 he established the "Annals of Natural History," and united with it, in 1841, Loudon and Charlesworth's "Magazine of Natural History." He subsequently (at the suggestion and with the assistance of some of the most eminent members of the British Association) issued several volumes of a work intended especially to contain papers of a high order of merit, chiefly translated, under the title of "Taylor's Scientific Memoirs." But his own principal literary labours were in the field of biblical and

philological research. In 1829 he prepared a new edition of Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley," which he enriched with many valuable notes, and which he re-edited in 1840. In the same year (1840) Warton's "History of English Poetry" having been placed in his hands by Mr. Tegg, the publisher, he contributed largely, in conjunction with his friends Sir F. Madden, Benjamin Thorpe, J. M. Kemble, and others, to improve the valuable edition published in 1824 by the late Mr. Richard Price.

For many years he represented the ward of Farringdon Without (in which his business premises were situated), in the Common Council of the City of London, and constantly paid strict attention to his representative duties. Of all the objects which came under his cognizance in this capacity, there were none which interested him more deeply than questions connected with education. He took an active part in the foundation of the City of London School, and warmly promoted the establishment of University College, and of the University of London. His politics were decidedly liberal; but his extended intercourse with the world, and the natural benevolence of his character, inclined him to listen with the most complete tolerance to the opinions of those who differed from him; and he reckoned among his attached friends many whose political opinions were strongly opposed to his own.

Early in the summer of 1852 his health gave way, and he found it necessary to withdraw from the excitement of active life. He settled down at Richmond, and once more gave himself up to Ovid, Virgil, and his old friends Paulus Manutius, Justus Lipsius, Ochinus, Fracastorius, &c. Increasing years brought increasing feebleness; and the severe weather of November last brought on an attack of bronchitis, of which he died suddenly on the 1st of December.—*Philosophical Magazine.*

SOLOMON BRAY, ESQ.

Jan. 9. At Castle Bromwich, aged 64, Solomon Bray, Esq., late Town Clerk of Birmingham.

The deceased, in his private and public character, was universally respected. Mr. Bray held the office of Town Clerk during the important period of the infancy of our municipal institutions. On the incorporation of Birmingham he succeeded Mr. William Redfern. During his Town-clerkship the difficult questions of the amalgamation of the old self-elect governing bodies was accomplished; and few

members of the corporation contributed more than Mr. Bray, by his superior common sense, his frank and genial manner, and his disinterestedness, to carry out that great local revolution in self-government. In his period of office was further obtained (after the grant of Quarter Sessions) the powers and funds for the establishment of our local gaol and our lunatic asylum. During the same period the local police was enlarged and perfected. We believe that no police-officer of his period and official station was more devoted to the duties of his particular office, or held himself more independent of his superiors and nominal matters. The expression of his opinions and judgment on controverted questions of our municipal administration was always received with respect by all members of the Town Councils under whom he faithfully served. He was never suspected of jobbery or intrigue, and he gave his opinions on local affairs with truth and good judgment, with moral courage as well as honesty. In 1852 the Town Council materially changed in its *personnel* and general composition; and Mr. Bray's health declining, he voluntarily resigned his office in August of that year. Mr. Bray died at his residence near Castle Bromwich. He was, we believe, born in 1795, at Atherstone, or in its neighbourhood, the son of a respectable miller and farmer. At the age of fifteen, and after an ordinary education, he placed himself as a clerk to Messrs. Tomes and Heydon, of Warwick, the then principal solicitors of that town. The late Mr. Tomes, usually under-sheriff, and afterwards member for the borough, was partial to the young clerk, and Mr. Bray was his attendant at coroners' inquests. During this period of his life there was scarcely a parish or bye-road in the county untravelled by the master and clerk. In 1813, Mr. Joseph Parkes was temporarily articled in the same office, and there the two young clerks formed an early friendship. Mr. Parkes's articles in twelve months were assigned to a solicitor's firm in the city of London. In 1815 Mr. Bray, disappointed of a promise of his articles by Mr. Heydon, left Warwick and emigrated to Newfoundland, in company of a clergyman of Warwick, who had a church mission to the colony. But he did not find a sufficient livelihood and prospect in the northern regions, and Mr. Bray, as we have heard him mention, "worked his passage home." Finding out his friend, Mr. Parkes, in London, the latter gentleman then having the management of the Chancery department of his office, placed our late Town Clerk as his fellow and assistant