

that he devoted himself to the pursuit of natural history. That which was the amusement of his youth became the wise aim of his life to develop. He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1824; of the Geological Society in 1825; and of the Royal Society in 1828. He more particularly devoted himself to the study of zoology, and formed one of the few Fellows of the Linnean Society who constituted the Zoological Club, started the "Zoological Journal," founded the Zoological Society, and opened the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. He was for many years Vice-President of the Zoological Society, and for four years co-Secretary with Sir Roderick Murchison of the Geological Society, of which he was afterwards Vice President. His papers on various departments of natural history in the "Transactions" of the Geological and Zoological Societies, and in the "Journals" of Natural History, are very numerous. The majority of them are devoted to the natural history of the Mollusca. Of the shells of these animals he made a splendid collection, which is now in the British Museum. The structure and habits of many of the animals in the Gardens of the Zoological Society were the subjects of a number of his papers in the scientific journals.

In 1835 Mr. Broderip undertook to write the articles on zoology in the "Penny Cyclopædia," and these he did so admirably, as to obtain for himself a world-wide reputation as a zoologist. They were admirably illustrated under his direction, and still form the basis of the Natural History division of the "English Cyclopædia." These articles were many of them written in a popular and attractive style, and seem to have led to the production of those admirable papers on zoology which first appeared in "Fraser's Magazine," and were afterwards collected together under the title of "Zoological Creations," in 1848. A subsequent volume of the same kind, and of equal interest, appeared in 1852, under the title of "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist." These genial volumes place Mr. Broderip high as a scholar and a writer, and their large circulation testifies to their general interest. Mr. Broderip was also a writer in the "Quarterly," and many of the articles on natural history which have latterly appeared in that review have been from his pen.—*Athenæum*.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY, ESQ.

Feb. 17. At Kentish Town, aged 60, Thomas Kibble Hervey, Esq., the author

of "Australia," and many graceful lyrical poems, and the editor from 1846 to 1854 of the "Athenæum."

Mr. Hervey was born in Paisley on the 4th of February, 1799. He left Scotland in his fourth year with his father, who settled in Manchester as a drysalter in 1803. The drysalter of Lancashire was in those days a wholesale dealer in the drugs, colors, and general ingredients which were employed in calico printing and other staple manufactures; a business of considerable importance and emolument. Mr. Hervey senior was a gentleman of good education and highly respectable descent, and was possessed of a more cultivated taste than is often associated with the practical habits of a Manchester tradesman. The number of persons who had at that time embarked in his line of business being extremely limited, he was enabled to afford his children a sound and even liberal education. On that of his son Thomas, indeed, he appears to have bestowed more than ordinary care. He received the rudiments of his education at a private school, from which he was in due time removed to the Manchester Free Grammar-School. On leaving that institution, he was articled to an eminent solicitor of Manchester, from whose office he was eventually transferred to that of their London agent, with a view to his obtaining increased facilities for becoming acquainted with the various branches of the profession which he had adopted. The seductions of a London life, and the liberty which is too often accorded to the articled clerk of a metropolitan solicitor, in comparison with the more rigid discipline exercised over the ordinary clerks, were not without their ill effects upon the young poet; and it was a source of deep regret to him in after years that he had neglected to avail himself of the facilities of advancement which the liberality of his father had placed at his disposal. In order that no advantage should be wanting which might seem likely to qualify him for the higher branches of the profession, he was in due course placed under Mr. (afterwards Sergeant) Scriven, the well-known special-pleader, for the purpose of graduating in those more abstruse departments of legal knowledge, conveying, and special pleading; but they appear to have found but little favour in his eyes, for he realized most entirely the description of the poet,—

"A clerk foredoomed his father's hopes to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engrass."

Not that he was idle in the severest acceptance of the term; for his love of

literature was so absorbing, that he read everything that came in his way; poetry, biography, criticism, in fact, every book he could lay his hands upon, excepting those with which it was his especial duty to become conversant. Nor were his poetical talents at this time wholly undeveloped. He had written occasional verses of more than ordinary elegance, and his muse, if not his law, was often in request, and seldom found at fault. Mr. Scriven, of whose uniform kindness to him there can be no doubt, was not the sort of disciplinarian to superintend the legal education of a young man of lively imagination and volatile habits. He seems, indeed, to have fallen into the common error of supposing that the duties of the humbler grades of his profession were necessarily incompatible with literary talent of a high order; for, strikingly impressed with the genius and literary acquisitions of his erratic pupil, he wrote to his father to suggest that his talents were of a description to qualify him for aspiring to a higher branch of the profession than that of a mere attorney, and that therefore he should be sent to the bar. A clearer proof of the fallacy of such a notion can scarcely be adduced than the example of one of Mr. Hervey's own contemporaries and fellow-townsmen, Mr. James Crossley, who combines the highest literary talent with the proficiency and laborious application which we look for in a first-rate solicitor. Whether the worthy special-pleader was of opinion that his pupil had too much genius or too little application for what he seems to have considered the plodding, mill-horse duties of a country attorney, or that the vocation of a barrister would better accord with the desultory habits of the poetical temperament and the general knowledge of men and books which his pupil had managed to acquire, (to say nothing of the absence in those days of the demand for any special qualifications for forensic life,) we are unable to decide; but a recommendation so flattering to the affections of an indulgent father was little likely to be rejected. The neophyte was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, about the year 1818, where he remained for two years; if with little advantage to his legal studies, not without adding considerably to his stores of classical knowledge. Here, again, his poetical predilections appear to have operated as a stumbling-block; for the success of a poem, entitled "Australia," which he published in the second year of his residence at Cambridge, attracted him once more to London, whence he never returned to college to take his degree. This poem was

justly regarded as an evidence of considerable promise, and although formed in some degree on the model of Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," is not chargeable with anything like a servile imitation of that poem. A second edition was called for in the course of the ensuing year, to which was appended some very graceful occasional poems. Many of these lyrics have been often reprinted, and are to be found in most collections of modern fugitive poetry; "The Convict Ship," "To the Picture of a Dead Girl," "Wings," and "Cleopatra embarking on the Cydnus," more especially. The best of Mr. Hervey's early poems appeared in the annuals, of one of which (the "Friendship's Offering") he was for a short time the editor. The "Devil's Progress," written in imitation of the "Devil's Walk" of Coleridge, was the only satirical poem we remember to have met with from his pen.

He had not, says a friendly critic, disdained to enter into an honest but emulative study of the great masters of the art; that description of study which it is the foolish boast of some of the fantastic versifiers of the present day that they most sedulously despise and abjure. We are, indeed, hardly acquainted with an instance in which the effusions of a youthful poet have seemed so entirely free from the vices of style which ordinarily disfigure such compositions as these early productions of Mr. Hervey's muse.

For more than twenty years prior to 1854, Mr. Hervey was a leading contributor to the "Athenæum," and for the last eight years of that term he was its sole editor. Many of his critical Essays bore evidence of his extensive acquaintance with the *belles lettres*, and under his management that journal took a high position in periodical literature. Had Mr. Hervey's industry kept pace with his knowledge and critical judgment, he would have been eminently fitted for such a post; but his desultory and procrastinating habits counterbalanced to a considerable extent his acknowledged qualifications. If, however, he seemed to want the powers of application which would have enabled him to turn his acquirements to the best account, the causes of this disability were not always within his own control. For many years previous to his death he had been afflicted with a chronic asthma of so severe a character as to render any literary labour during its paroxysms all but impossible. In the autumn of 1853, a recurrence of these attacks deprived him of all power of attending to his editorial avocations, and they were of necessity confided to some one else. The interrup-

tions in the performance of his duties, which had been occasioned by illness and other causes, had indeed become so inconvenient to his employer as to render it necessary that he should be superseded in his post. It has been alleged with some show of truth that his criticisms were often characterized by a causticity of censure and a costiveness of praise, scarcely worthy of a journal of high standing, whose chief province was to furnish an exposition of the beauties rather than the defects of living authors; but this peculiarity was doubtless occasioned by circumstances similar to those which have influenced many excellent critics and kind-hearted men of our day—ill health. In conversation Mr. Hervey was genial and good-humoured, never retaining for a moment the bitterness of expression which sometimes alloyed his otherwise excellent critiques. With a mind richly stored, and a felicity in illustrating the most ordinary topics, from the knowledge accumulated during a long course of varied, if desultory reading, he was always a most agreeable companion; and in the wit-combats which were of frequent occurrence at a sort of literary club of which the late Douglas Jerrold was the *Magnus Apollo*, he could give thrust for thrust, although it might fairly be said of him that the sword of his wit

“Never carried a heart-stain away on his blade.”

For the last five years of his life Mr. Hervey had been a frequent contributor to the “*Art Journal*,” and many of his articles prove him to have been fully conversant with the Fine Arts. Many of his poems (among others, his “*Illustrations of Sculpture*,”) were written in commemoration of well-known works of art, and some of his best verses were devoted to the expression of his admiration for the groupes of his friend E. H. Baily, R.A. A recurrence of an attack of asthma, occasioned by a cold, was the direct cause of his death, which took place only a few days after he had entered upon his sixty-first year, namely, on the 17th of February.

In 1843 Mr. Hervey married Miss Eleanor L. Montagu, the author of many charming lyrical poems and a tragedy of considerable merit. By this lady he has left an only son, Frederick Robert Hervey. Mr. Hervey's works are:—“*Australia, and other Poems*,” 1824, the third edition of which was published in 1827, with many additional fugitive poems, under the title of “*The Poetical Sketch-book*;” “*Illustrations of Sculpture*;” “*The Book of Christmas*;” “*The Devil's Progress*,” a satirical poem; “*The English Helicon*,” and a selection of *Essays from the Livre*

Cent et Un, in three volumes. Some elegant prose *novellettes* from his pen appeared in the “*Literary Souvenir*” and “*The Friendship's Offering*” for 1826. He was occupied in preparing for publication a collection of his various poems, edited and unedited, at the time of his death.

JOHN NEWMAN, ESQ., F.S.A.

Jan. 3. At the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Spiers, at Passy, near Paris, aged 72, John Newman, Esq., F.S.A., Architect.

Mr. Newman was born in 1786, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London, the son of Mr. John Newman, and grandson of William Newman, Esq., Alderman of the ward of Farringdon-Within, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1789-90 (of whom a biographical notice was inserted in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, vol. lxxii. p. 886, on his death in 1802).

His early life was spent in the office of Mr. Thomas Swithin, who held the appointment of Clerk of the Bridge-house Estates, to which Mr. Newman succeeded, and retained it for more than thirty years, having his office residence at the Bridge-house in Tooley-street. He was also employed under Sir Robert Smirke in the erection of the General Post-office and the late Theatre of Covent-Garden. Among his own principal works may be named the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields (described, with two plates, in Britton and Pugin's “*Public Buildings of London*,” vol. ii.), and the Asylum for Indigent Blind in St. George's-fields. He was extensively employed at the time of the building of the new London-bridge, both in the erection of houses, &c., and in the valuation of the several interests required to be purchased. Subsequently he had considerable practice in valuations for railway works, &c. In addition to his city appointment already mentioned, he also held for about thirty years the appointment of one of the Surveyors for the late Commission of Sewers for Surrey and Kent in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Gwilt and the late Mr. J. Anson. He was Surveyor to the Commissioners of Pavements and Improvements for the west division of Southwark, to the Earl Somers' estate of Somers Town, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Old Kent-road, and Honorary Architect to the Royal Literary Fund, and also to the Society of Patrons of the Children's Anniversary Meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Newman was one of the founders of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and we believe that he originated