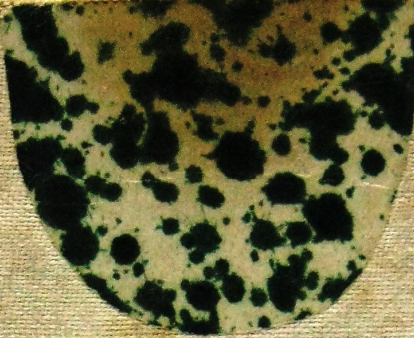


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THE NOBLE GAME OF THE SWAN . . . Darton,  
1821.

Explanation of, or Key  
TO  
THE NOBLE GAME  
OF THE  
S W A N ;  
CONTAINING  
*Amusement and Instruction for all Ages and Sizes:*  
WITH THE  
RULES OF THE GAME.  
London:  
WILLIAM DARTON, 58, HOLBORN HILL.

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## Directions.

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*Two or Three Persons may amuse themselves at this agreeable Pastime; and if a double set of Counters and Pyramids be purchased, Six persons may play at it.*

*The Totum must be marked ONE to EIGHT on its several Faces, with a Pen and Ink, or with a Blacklead Pencil.*

*The Game may be begun agreeably to the following*

## Rules :

I. EACH Player must have a Pyramid and Four Counters of the same colour.

II. Spin for first player; the highest Number to begin the Game, when he or she is required to read to the Company "THE CAUTION" on page 5 of this Book, before the Game is opened.

III. Let the first player spin, and place his or

her Pyramid on the Game, according to the number turned up. The others in turn, are to do the same; referring to the Explanation for a Description of the Plate.

IV. At each following spin, add the Number turned up to that on which the Pyramid stands; and proceed accordingly till some one arrive at No. 19, (Sheepfold,) who wins the GAME.

V. Whoever goes beyond No. 19, shall go back as many as he exceeds it; and try again when his turn comes.

VI. When directed to stop one or more turns, the player is to place so many counters on his Number, and take one up each time, instead of spinning, till all be redeemed.

VII. When the spinner reads an Article which has a Note, he or she must refer to the page of Notes for an explanation, and read the same aloud.

## The Caution;

OR, A FRIENDLY HINT.

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BEFORE in this Game we proceed,  
 Permit me a few words to say;  
 I will not five minutes exceed,  
 Or detain you, good folk, from your play.  
 I trust all around me are friends,  
 And will take what I say in good part;  
 Should a word of my CAUTION offend,  
 It would grieve me indeed to the heart.  
 But I wish to put *all* on their guard  
 Against certain tricks I have seen;  
 And think not my censure too hard,  
 When I call them both cunning and mean.  
 I observe even those whom I love,  
 If they like not the number they spin,  
 Will the Counter, or Tee-totum move,  
 In hope by such cheating to win.

But even in trifles like these,  
 Such conduct should never take place ;  
 Mean actions get on by degrees,  
 Till they end in our total disgrace.  
 Besides, though we call this a Game,  
 We cannot but quickly discern  
 It's only a sport as to name,  
 In the Play, there is something to learn :  
 Improvement with Mirth is design'd ;  
 And the least we can do for such care,  
 While the moral sinks deep in the mind,  
 Is to play its rules open and fair.  
 The gambler all hate and despise ;  
 For *he* plays but to cheat and to gain :  
 But *we* to be better and wise ;  
 And neither to cause, or feel pain.  
 Well, now I have finished my Task,  
 And should any be tempted to wrong ;  
 I have only one favour to ask,  
 That—they *pause* and reflect on my song.

THE

## GAME OF THE SWAN.

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### 1. *Key-stone, middle Stone in an Arch.*

THE meaning of this word gives us an idea of its utility ; for we may conclude, if the Key-stone be not properly fixed and arranged, the whole of the arch must be wrong, consequently the bridge itself cannot be considered safe. Just so in the life of man ; virtue is the Key-stone on which our every plan should be erected ; any other substitute deranges the whole fabric, and ultimately ends in its destruction.

Few countries can boast of nobler bridges than our own, the river Thames being crossed by several magnificent ones.

Among the Romans, the building and repairing of bridges was considered so important a matter, that their priests had the care of attending to it, and subsequently the emperors themselves. Du-

ring the middle ages it was esteemed an act of religion to erect a bridge, and a regular order of priests was formed by Saint Benezet, to facilitate the progress of travellers by making bridges, establishing ferries, and receiving strangers into hospitals, on the banks of rivers.

Of all the bridges of antiquity, none equalled that built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube; the piers were twenty in number, and of square stone. They still remain, and give the modern traveller some idea of the magnificence this ancient bridge once displayed.

In some parts of Europe, bridges have been formed with wooden boats, fastened with stakes or anchors, and covered with planks.

## 2. *Post-Horse.*

HERE is a most useful animal, whose services are but too often ill repaid.

The traveller, anxious to get to his journey's end, is apt to forget that the poor beast, urged on with whip and spur, has still greater need to desire its completion.

The feeling heart is pained in witnessing the fatigue of the Post-horse, which may once have

been the flower of his species, and the pride of his owner; then, when in the prime of strength and beauty, his qualities were all appreciated; he was fed and lodged with the greatest care, while his prowess on the race-ground was the theme of every tongue; but the scene is sadly changed when, this vigour past, he becomes aged, and no longer profitable to his master, who gladly rids himself of the boasted favorite, and the noble animal becomes the fag of a stage-coach or post-chaise; even here he cannot last for ever, time renders him weaker, he descends to lower drudgery, and at last becomes food for the dogs.

What a pity we cannot influence the conduct of all our fellow-creatures, and induce them to treat this fine and affectionate animal with general humanity!

Post-horses were first established by the Romans, and were introduced, with stages, in the year 1483.

When we contrast our present mode of travelling with that of former times, we are struck with the difference. Convenience and speed are so blended, that a journey of business becomes one of pleasure.

I need not add how much of this comfort depends on the Post-horse.

### 3. *Museum.*

A MUSEUM is a repository for curiosities, and as such, must afford a gratifying spectacle. Many gentlemen have such fine collections, that they may be considered as private Museums; but our national one is of an extent and worth that rank it among the finest in Europe.

It was once a palace belonging to the Duke of Montague, built on a French model.

One room is devoted to Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities; another to works of art, some from Mexico, Sakkosa, near Grand Cairo, and other places. In the middle of this room is a glass case, containing valuable miniatures of distinguished persons, likewise models and China ware.

A third room contains various articles from the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, as described by Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator. There is also a room for minerals, consisting of precious gems, fossils, pebbles, &c. &c., coins and medals, manuscripts, ancient records, and numerous specimens of natural history. The Museum is also rich in choice books, and of late years a collection of statues has added to its fame, and given abun-

dant scope to the genius of the artist. The French have a splendid national gallery on this plan.

To the learned and curious, such repositories are a source of constant delight—and even to the humble spectator afford both amusement and information.

The London or Bullock's Museum, in Piccadilly, was another most interesting sight; but the death of the proprietor has unfortunately deprived the public of its inspection, the contents being disposed of in separate lots. The building itself is in the Egyptian style of architecture, and the only correct specimen in this country.

*Stop one turn, and examine Note the Fourth.*

### 4. *Merchant.*

HERE is a representation of a most important character in Great Britain. Trade is the source of all our riches, and in no country is it more honourably transacted than in England: the British merchant is a character universally respected.

The most ancient trading company in this country was the Hamburgh Company; they were originally called Merchants of the Staple, and afterwards Merchant Adventurers. They were



first incorporated in the reign of Edward the First; Antwerp was their general mart. The Russia Merchants were the next incorporated in the reign of Queen Mary. Then came the Merchants of Elbing, a town in Polish Prussia, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, who likewise chartered the Turkey and East-India Companies.

It would be a tedious task to enumerate all the articles exported from Great Britain, or imports received into it; the principal of the former are woollen, linen, and cotton cloths; manufactured iron, tin, brass, leather, hardware, and what we can spare from our East and West-India colonies, North and South fisheries. Our imports or goods brought from foreign countries, are unwrought iron, silver, hemp, flax, timber, tallow, oil, gold-dust, ivory, gums, drugs, tea, sugar, silks, diamonds, coffee, spirits, wines, cotton, indigo, fruits, gold, bullion, &c. &c.

With such extensive dealings, no wonder the Merchant acquires great riches; but he has many drawbacks notwithstanding; for, besides the frequent losses by sea, he has heavy duties to pay, and often meets with dishonest dealers; thus his gains are not over secure.

It is a fine sight to see a fleet of Merchant-ships

sail into the downs, laden with rich merchandize, all contributing to the wealth and consequence of the country.

The Royal Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, a London Merchant, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the daily rendezvous of the Merchant and trader, where persons in the same line, from every country in Europe, assemble to transact business.

In the reign of Queen Anne, an attempt was made to exclude the independent body of British Merchants from sitting in the House of Commons; but, happily for the interests of the people, the endeavour failed.

#### 5. *Woolpack.*

Here is a bundle worth unpacking, for in this pack is the chief article of our commerce. Wool in general, signifies the outward clothing of sheep, which is renewed every year. Next to Spanish Wool, that of England is the most valuable in Europe.

Wool when first shorn is called a fleece, and every fleece is divided into three kinds: the prime or mother wool, is taken from the back and neck;

the seconds from the tail and legs; the thirds from the breast, and beneath the belly. The finest and most esteemed sorts are those obtained from the South Down in Sussex, Coteswold, in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Cheviot sheep.

This article forms the principal branch of our trade with other countries, and the English woollen cloths have now no competitor. The art of preparing and working Wool is of ancient invention, and by early writers was attributed to the goddess Minerva, who is now considered the patroness thereof; however, we need no fabulous protectress for this staple commodity, while its sterling worth is so generally known and estimated.

Until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we used to export the Wool unmanufactured; but as this injured the woollen trades, the traffic was prohibited, and we now send the manufactured cloths only.

England is justly proud of her Wool, and in order to exalt its consequence, and impress its utility on the nation at large, the Lord Chancellor, who is our first law officer, is seated on a Woolpack, when in the House of Lords.

### 6. *Jockey.*

WE are here introduced to a gentleman with whom we do not desire to cultivate an acquaintance; for a Jockey is one who is but too apt to deceive and trick the buyer of horses. At races he is a conspicuous person, and is generally dressed very gaily when riding some celebrated animal, on whose success many thousand pounds depend.

Horsemanship has ever been a favourite exercise with the English, and is certainly a noble one; but when it is pursued for the purpose of gambling and cheating, we must despise both the bettor and the Jockey. Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, and Doncaster, in Yorkshire, are famed for their races. As we cannot say any thing particularly favourable of the Jockey character, we will dismiss the subject, just hinting to the spinner, that a reference to Number Two will tell the sad fate of the race-horse.

### 7. *An Abbey.*

This building is a religious retreat for the votaries of the Catholic persuasion, either monks or nuns. It is also called a monastery, or convent.

In early times these religious houses were numerous in England, and were extremely rich. They were pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror. They were afterwards suppressed by Order of Council in Henry the Fifth's reign, and totally so, throughout the realm, in that of Henry the Eighth.

As the Protestant faith is now the established one in Great Britain, Abbeys are almost obsolete, considered as the abode of the devout; although there remain one or two nunneries, in which some Catholics place their daughters, principally for education.

Abbeys, or Monasteries, have been the repositories, as well as the seminaries of learning; many valuable books and national records have been preserved in their libraries, which were the only safe places in turbulent times.

The remains of some of these buildings are yet to be seen, and are magnificent ruins. Glastonbury Abbey, in Somersetshire, is still a beautiful object to the eye.

Charles the Second was the last king crowned in Scone Abbey, near Edinburgh.

Winchcomb Monastery, in Gloucestershire, is another venerable ruin; and that of Tintern

Abbey, in Monmouthshire, has often given employment to the pencil of the artist.

Westminster Abbey, the pride of London, was built by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, rebuilt twice, the last time in 1269. This ancient edifice contains many objects of interest; here lie kings, queens, poets, and the great of all professions, and few strangers would consider they had viewed the wonders of the metropolis, unless they had seen all the curiosities of the Abbey, mingled as they are with historical information.

*Stop one turn, and read note the Third.*

### 8. *Potentate.*

THOUGH the present company may not feel themselves of sufficient importance to rank with Potentates, it may be as well to ascertain the real meaning of this title of grandeur.

A title is an appellation of dignity, honour or pre-eminence; but in forms of this kind there is much of ostentation and little honour. The King of England is simply styled, King of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the King of France is also simply titled; but his Majesty of Spain bears a string of them that would fill a page! Other monarchs of Europe have a moderate share of these high-sounding names, and the Pope is styled, his Holiness.

The Orientalists are exceedingly fond of titles, as we may believe, when we learn that a simple Governor, after a pompous list of qualities, Lordships, &c. adds the titles of "Flower of Courtesy, Nutmeg of Consolation, and Rose of Delight."

Among the ancient Romans, *Emperor* signified a general of an army, who, for some success, had been complimented with this appellation. Emperors *now* consider themselves as superior Potentates; but the imperial dignity is not more eminent than the regal, for the greatest and most absolute monarchs, as those of Babylon, Persia, Assyria, Egypt, &c., were called by the name of Kings, in all languages, ancient and modern.

The Emperor of Russia was formerly called Czar; the Emperor of the Turks is called Sultan, or Soldan; the Sovereign of Algiers is called the Dey.

If any young bosom should harbour a wish to

assume either of these distinctions, remember, not one has the power of conferring happiness, or exempts the owner from the natural evils attendant on the life of man.

Titles, without real benefits, are indeed but empty sounds.

*Stop one turn, and read Note the Second.*

### 9. Zebra.

NUMBER Nine introduces us to an animal not very often to be seen in this country, though one was sent as a present to her late Majesty some years since; however, as we may not all be admitted into the royal menagerie, we shall do well to examine the one before us.

The Zebra is commonly called, the Wild Ass, and, except in its colours, certainly agrees with that species of the horse. Its figure is about the size of the common ass, but much more elegant; it has a short, small head, long ears, large and bright eyes, and a very large mouth; its long and slender neck is gracefully turned, and adds much

to the general beauty of its appearance ; the body is rounder, and smaller than that of the ass ; the legs are long and slight, the tail also is of considerable length, and very beautiful.

The whole animal is beautifully striped in a cross direction with long and broad streaks, alternately of a deep glossy brown and white, intermixed with some that are quite black : we may imagine a creature so formed and decorated by nature, must be a beautiful object to the eye, and that when a Zebra is publicly exhibited, many persons eagerly flock to see it.

It is a native of many parts of the East.

#### 10. *Shipwreck.*

THIS melancholy scene is but too truly represented, and makes us shudder for the fate of the unfortunate sailors.

How unconscious we are, when listening to the storm which shakes our houses, of the number of our fellow-creatures exposed to the fury of the elements, without aid, without hope, unless it be the will of Providence to spare them !

Among the most remarkable Shipwrecks may be classed, that of the vessel in which was William, eldest son of Henry the Third, his sister, half-brother, and several noble attendants of both sexes, to the number of one hundred and eighty ; this calamity happened on their passage from Normandy to England, in the year 1112.

Of later years many equally dreadful have occurred ; such as the loss of Sir Cloudesley Shovel and his crew, off the rock of Scilly ; the loss of the Aurora frigate, and the entire ship's company, about forty-five years since ; and that of the Halswell East Indiaman, off Portland, in Dorsetshire, when Captain Pierce, his two daughters, five other ladies, with nearly two hundred seamen, were drowned, in January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six. Many have taken place since that period, but the subject is too painful to enter into farther details ; we will hope that none of the friends we love may be exposed to similar dangers.

#### 11. *Flag-Officer.*

THIS distinction of the navy, comprehends the

Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, and sometimes senior Captain.

The Lord High Admiral of England was an officer of such trust and rank, that it is now vested in the king himself.

The next in rank is an Admiral, the name and dignity of whom is supposed to be derived from the Saracens, and in the Arabic language signifies prince, or ruler, though some derive it from the Sicilians, and others from the Genoese. The Admiral carries his flag at the main-top gallant-mast head, which is the chief one.

The Vice-Admiral commands the second squadron of ships, and carries his flag at the fore-top-gallant-mast head.

The Rear-Admiral is the commander of the third squadron, carrying his flag at the mizen-top-mast head.

The colours of these flags are red, white, and blue; the first takes precedence in rank, and the blue is the lowest.

The Commodore ranks between an Admiral and a Captain: his mark of distinction is a short broad pendant flag.

The senior Captain of a squadron who has com-

mand when no Admiral is present, is also styled Commodore.

Our navy, the first in the world, owes much of its fame to the diligence and skill of these officers, who are respected throughout Europe. Many are the victories in which English bravery has shone conspicuous; but however proud we may be of conquering our enemies, humanity must regret that man should thus oppose his fellow-man.

*Stop one turn, and read Note the First.*

## 12. Sackbut.

THIS is a musical instrument of the wind kind. It is a species of trumpet, though different from the common one both in form and size. The Sackbut is usually eight feet long without being drawn out, or reckoning the circles, at which time it is about fifteen feet; one part called the wreath, is two feet nine inches in circumference. This is an instrument used as a bass in all concerts of wind music.

The principal wind instruments are the fife,

flageolet, flute, French-horn, hautboy, bag-pipe, clarionet, and trumpet; of these, the flute is the most generally played, and is, perhaps, the sweetest, as the bag-pipe is the most discordant; the last-mentioned instrument, however, is a favourite with the Scottish nation, and called their national one.

All wind instruments are injurious to the health of the players, and should be practised with discretion by young people.

### 13. *Mitre.*

THE Mitre is a kind of cap or crown, worn only by the heads of the Church, such as Archbishops and Bishops; of the former, we have two in England, namely, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four of the latter; of whom the Bishop of London is the head; but the Archbishops take the lead of all: they are, indeed, church dignitaries of the first class. The title is of early date; Athanasius appears to have been the first.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer

of England, and ranks next to the royal family. The Bishops of England are all barons and peers.

Many men of eminent piety and learning have adorned the Church of England, and their names will be ever dear to the true Christian. Among these we may class the late Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, whose piety, learning, and universal benevolence, are fresh in remembrance.

In times of bigotry, these prelates suffered great persecution, particularly in the reign of Queen Mary; though the first Bishop who suffered death was in the reign of Henry the Fourth.

The Mitre is an honourable distinction, and if the wearer be truly deserving of it, he would not exchange his episcopal crown for that of an Emperor.

### 14. *Physician.*

FEW of us would desire to need this gentleman's assistance, but should we be afflicted with sickness, his aid will be most welcome. Physic is one of the earliest arts, and no less important than ancient.

Esculapius was a Physician of Greece, nine hundred and twenty-seven years before the birth of our Saviour; but the inventor of physic is unknown, the time being too remote to ascertain the truth. In former times the practice of this necessary art was confined to the clergy; but since the reign of Henry the Eighth, knowledge is more general, and now there are numerous individuals who are bred to the profession, and educated accordingly.

A college for Physicians was founded in London, in the year 1519.

The first physic garden cultivated in England was by John Gerrard, a surgeon of London, in 1567. The celebrated one at Chelsea was begun in the reign of George the Second.

A Physician must take out his diploma before he practises; diploma is a certain privilege or degree.

The University of Edinburgh is eminent in the branch of physic.

Besides Physicians, there are Surgeons and Apothecaries, whose services are more generally required; all should be men of education and mind.

The Quack is a dangerous doctor; he is usually ignorant and uneducated, with no pretensions to the art, and is known by the title of Empiric.

### 15. *Sluggard.*

WHAT can be said in favour of this personage whose very name excites contempt? It is so natural for youth to be active and cheerful, that we lament when sickness or accident prevents them from being so; then what shall we say of those who, from indolence and indifference, incur the appellation of the Sluggard? Like the slug they creep with lazy pace, doing more harm than good. Who, among our present circle, would desire to slumber in bed when a bright and sunny morning invites them to exercise? Who would sit in listless mood, with a closed book in his hand, when its contents would both amuse and instruct? In short, who would persevere in doing wrong, because too idle to do what is right? There are many faults in the young which may be deemed errors, and such as we hope to see remedied; but laziness is a *vice*, and the cause of others still worse in their



consequences. The bee called a Drone, is so named from its uselessness; and there is a frightful looking animal called the Sloth, whose disgusting sluggishness we may guess from its name.

Our ancestors were early risers, and took their evening's meal at our present fashionable dinner hour: it is to be regretted that a custom so congenial with nature, and therefore good for the health, should thus be superseded by one of so pernicious a tendency.

#### 16. *Whirlwind.*

From the scene of devastation here displayed, we may have some faint idea of the horrors of a Whirlwind.

Our young players must understand, that of the four principal winds, the north, coming from the frigid zone, is the coldest. The south is the warmest, because of the torrid zone, over countries much hotter than ours. The east wind is the driest, because it comes across the vast continent of Asia, but little watered by rivers or seas. The west wind is generally damp, and not unfre-

quently blows us rain, for, as it crosses the great Atlantic Ocean, it attracts a great quantity of vapours.

When these impetuous winds meet, we may imagine the result must be violent and terrific, hence thunder, rain, hail, and whirlwinds. Fortunately for us, our climate is too temperate to be subject to these terrors of nature, though we have experienced them at certain periods.

They are common in the West Indies, and attended with the most appalling consequences. A Whirlwind takes a circular direction, moving rapidly round and round, tearing up trees, nay forests by the roots, overturning houses, and burying the inhabitants as in an earthquake.

In May, 1774, South Carolina, in America, was visited by a most tremendous one, which fell on the shipping with such fury, as to lay bare the channel of the river, sink many vessels, and damage others.

The day Oliver Cromwell died, all Europe felt the effects of a storm more violent than had been experienced by any person living at the period.

When an individual gives way to temper and will not listen to reason, we are apt to say, they

are lost in a Whirlwind of passion—a storm more fatal in its results than those of the elements.

### 17. *Pillory.*

THIS disgraceful species of punishment is now disused, as giving too much liberty to the populace, and taking the law out of the proper hands. We may perceive by the nature of the machine, that the criminal was placed in a most conspicuous and dangerous situation; and the head and hands being secured, gave him no chance of defending himself from the attack of the mob, who, if his crime appeared great in their eyes, were sure to pelt him with rotten eggs and other missiles equally disgusting and hurtful.

Some individuals holding a respectable rank in life have shared the disgrace of this exposure, for fraud and other misdemeanours; but the Pillory is no longer considered a necessary punishment, and others more suited to the mildness of our laws are substituted.

Formerly the offender had his ears nailed to the

Pillory. As there can be no gratification in prolonging a subject of this kind, we will take the liberty of spinning again, and see what information our next number offers us.

### 18. *Limner.*

THIS is a term not common in our time, and only used by the vulgar when speaking of portrait-painting; but in its original sense the word *Limner* signified a decorator of books with pictures, all done in water-colours; it is now only applied to that species of the art called miniature-painting, and in which our English artists excel.

Painting was first introduced at Rome, by Quintus, who was thus styled *Pictor*.

Oil painting is said to have been invented by John Van-Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, founded what is called the Flemish School.

Engraving on copper was invented by Maso, of Florence, in the year 1450.

The art of engraving on wood we owe to the celebrated Albert Durer, a German, in the year 1497.

Lithography is the art of engraving on stone ; it is an early invention, but has been little in use until lately, and it is now so much improved, that we are inclined to believe it may become general ; the French artists in particular exhibit beautiful specimens of Lithography.

### 19. *Sheepfold.*

THIS enclosure is also called Sheep-cot, or pen, in which the owners secure their cattle, a necessary precaution where there are large flocks, and it is an interesting sight in the country. But how different are the folds in Smithfield market ! They are but temporary prisons previous to execution, and from which the innocent victims are led to slaughter. However, these things must be ; sheep as well as other animals are intended for the use of man.

No beast is more useful, or supplies us with more necessaries of life ; what food so wholesome and grateful as mutton ? Its wool is our clothing ; its skin makes parchment, even the clippings or shreds are boiled into glue, a substance indispensable to carpenters, joiners, and cabinet-makers. The horns are formed into buttons and

various other articles ; the trotters are a nourishing repast, and from them is expressed an oil, usefully employed in several branches of the arts. Nay, their very bones are of use, and, when reduced to ashes, constitute a principal article in the compositions of artificial stones, ornamental chimney-pieces, cornices, &c. No wonder the sheep is an object of such general consideration.

It is delightful to watch the gambols of the innocent young lambs who cover our meadows and downs in the spring ; they cannot be seen without exciting interest.

Henceforth let us not pass a Sheep-fold as an object of little moment ; the gentle inmates of these inclosures are too valuable to be slighted, and a knowledge of their services adds something to our general stock of information.

THE END.

## NOTES

OF

## EXPLANATION.

*First.* The first battle between the Britons and Saxons was at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in the year 449, when Hengist, the Saxon, became the first monarch of Britain.

The battle of Hastings, in 1066, gave us our first Norman monarch.

The battle of Towton, in Yorkshire, 1461, settled the house of York on the throne, in the person of Edward the Fourth.

The battle of Bosworth, in Lincolnshire, in 1485, restored the Lancastrian line, in Henry the Seventh, and the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, in 1690, gave the crown to William, Prince of Orange.

*Second.* The term of Majesty was first given to Lewis the Eleventh of France. Henry the Eighth was the first in England styled Majesty; he was the only king called Dread Sovereign.

*Third.* A monument in wood, to the memory of Sebert, the founder, is still to be seen, and is a curious specimen of antiquity. Edward the Confessor, who rebuilt the abbey, was buried here, his body being enshrined in gold, set with jewels.

*Fourth.* Sir Hans Sloane was the origin of the British Museum, he bequeathed his own collection to government on certain conditions.

Eighty-five thousand pounds was raised by lottery to erect the present edifice, which has been enriched by valuable legacies of literary and eminent men.

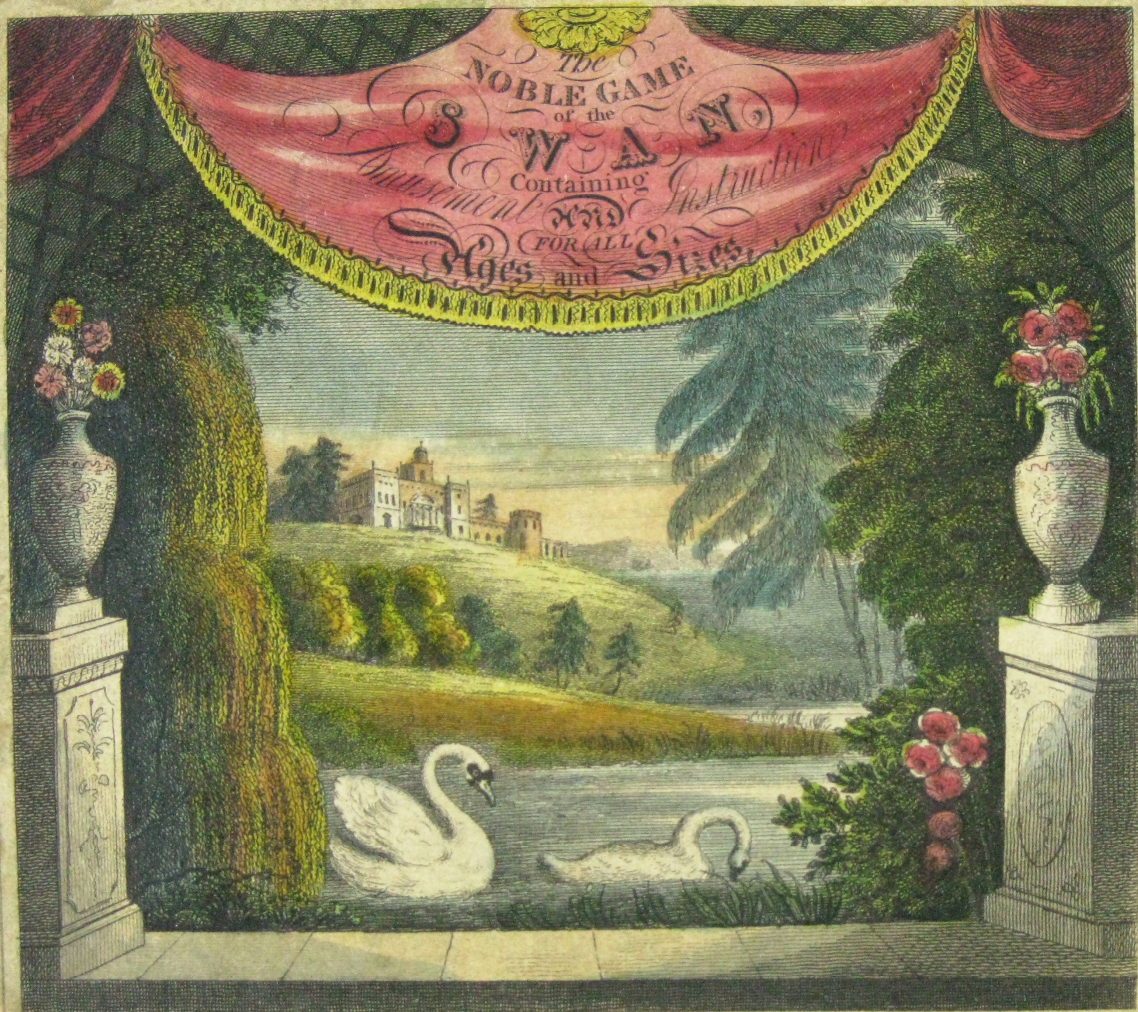
*The following interesting GAMES may be had  
of William Darton, 38, Holborn Hill.*

1. The IMPERIAL GAME of the GOLDEN SHIELD.
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