1595 without the author’s name, and was reprinted thirteen times during the next forty years. A supplementary volume entitled *Maeoniae* appeared later in 1595, and *A Foure fould Meditation of the foure last things* in 1606. This, which is not included in Dr A. B. Grosart’s reprint (1872) in the Fuller Worthies Library, was published by Mr Charles Edmonds in his *Isham Reprints* (1895). *A Hundred Meditations of the Love of God,* in prose, was first printed from a MS. at Stonyhurst College in 1873. Southwell’s poetry is euphuistic in manner. But his frequent use of antithesis and paradox, the varied and fanciful imagery by which he realizes religious emotion, though they are indeed in accordance with the poetical conventions of his time, are also the unconstrained expression of an ardent and concentrated imagination. Ben Jonson told Drummond of Hawthornden that he would willingly have destroyed many of his own poems to be able to claim as his own Southwell’s “ Burning Babe,” an extreme but beautiful example of his fantastic treatment of sacred subjects. His poetry is not, how- ever, all characterized by this elaboration. Immediately preceding this very piece in his collected works is a carol written in terms of the utmost simplicity.

See Dr Grosart’s edition already mentioned. Southwell’s poems were also edited by W. B. Turnbull in 1856. A memoir of him was drawn up soon after his death. Much of the material was incorporated by Bishop Challoner in his *Memoir of Missionary Priests* (1741), and the MS. is now in the Public Record Office in Brussels. See also Sidney Lee’s account in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.;* Alexis Possoz, *Vie du Père R. Southwell* (1866) ; and a life in Henry Foley’s *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. Historic facts illustra­tive of the labours and sufferings of its members in the 16th and 17th centuries,* 1877 (i. 301-387). Foley’s narrative includes copies of the most important documents connected with his trial, and gives full information of the original sources.

**SOUTHWELL,** a cathedral city in the Newark parliamentary division of Nottinghamshire, England, 16 m. N.E. of Nottingham by a branch of the Midland railway. Pop. (1901), 3161. The minster church of St Mary became a cathedral on the foundation of the episcopal see in 1884. The see covers the greater part of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, with small portions of Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. The foundation of the earliest church here is attributed to the missionary Paulinus in the first half of the 7th century. Another followed, after the devastations of the Northmen, in 960, on the founda- tion of King Edgar. The building of the present church began in the reign of Henry I. Henry VIII., after the dissolution of the monasteries, contemplated the erection of the church into a cathedral. The cathedral is a magnificent cruciform building, 306 ft. in length, with massive Norman nave (61 ft. wide), transepts, central and two western towers; and Early English choir with transepts. There is an octagonal chapter house, resembling that at York, exhibiting the Decorated style in highest development. It is connected with the church by a cloister. The archbishops of York had a palace here dating from the 15th century. The “great chamber’’ was restored in 1882, and since 1904 the building has been converted into a residence for the bishops of Southwell.

The erection of the church at Southwell *(Sudwelle, Suwell, Suthwell),* probably the cause of the origin of the town, is attributed to the archbishop of York in the 7th century. In 958 land at Southwell was granted to the archbishop by Edwy. A detailed description of the great manor is given in Domesday. Southwell remained under the lordship of the see of York until it was taken over by the ecclesiastical commissioners. It was called a borough in the 13th century and down to the 17th, but no charter of incorporation is known. The town never returned representatives to parliament. In the reign of Edward I. the archbishop claimed by prescriptive right a five-days' fair at Pentecost, a three-days’ fair at the. translation of St Thomas and a Saturday market. Fairs are now held in April and December. The market was still held on Saturdays in 1894, but was then Very small.

**SOUTHWOLD,** a municipal borough and\* watering-place in the Lowestoft parliamentary division of Suffolk, England, 12 m. S. by W. of Lowestoft, the terminus of the Southwold railway, which connects with the Great Eastern at Halesworth. Pop. (1901), 2800. The church of St Edmund’s is a Perpendicular flint structure. In 1900 a pier 270 yds. long was constructed, and serves as a calling-place for pleasure steamers. A fine common south of the town is used for golf, lawn-tennis, cricket, and other sports. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. Area, 612 acres.

Southwold *(Sudwold, Suwold, Suthwaud)* owes its origin and prosperity to its herring fisheries, which were considerable in 1086, while the importance of its harbour increased with the decay of Dunwich. In 1461 the men of the town, tenants of the manor which had been granted by the monks of Bury St Edmunds to Gilbert, earl of Clare, and had passed to the Crown with the honour of Clare, claimed exemption from toll, pontage and similar dues as their prescriptive right. An act of 1489 incorporated the bailiffs and commonalty of the town and exempted them from harbour dues. These liberties were confirmed in 1505 by Henry VII., who also granted the corporation the town and manor to hold at fee-farm with certain rights of jurisdiction. Confirmatory chapters were granted by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II., and the town was governed by a royal charter of 1689 until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835. The weekly market, now the property of the corporation, was granted to the abbot of St Edmunds as lord of the manor in 1227 together with a yearly fair on the vigil of the feast of St Philip and St James. A fair is still held on Trinity Monday. In 1672 Southwold Bay, usually abbreviated as Solebay, was the scene of a battle between the English fleet under the duke of York and the Dutch under Ruyter, the French fleet holding aloof. The English suffered much, but the Dutch withdrew.

See “ *Victoria County History ” : Suffolk* ; T. Gardner, *An Historical account of Dunwich, Blithburgh and Southwold* (ed. 1754).

**SOUTHWORTH, EMMA DOROTHY ELIZA NEVITTE** (1819- 1899), American novelist, was born in Washington, D.C., on the 26th of December 1819. She studied in a school kept by her stepfather, Joshua L. Henshaw, and in 1840 married Frederick H. Southworth, of Utica, N.Y. After 1843 she supported herself by teaching. Her first story,“ The Irish Refugee, ” was published in the *Baltimore Saturday Visitor.* Her first novel,“ Retribution,” a serial for the *National Era,* published in book form in 1846, was so well received that she gave up teaching and became a regular contributor to various periodicals, especially the *New York Ledger.* She lived in Georgetown, D.C., until 1876, then in Yonkers, N.Y., and again in Georgetown, D.C., where she died on the 3oth of June 1899.

Her novels numbered more than sixty; some of them were translated into German, French and Spanish; in 1872 an edition of thirty- five volumes was published in Philadelphia. They include *The* *Deserted Wife* (1850); *Mark Sutherland* (1853); *Hickory Hall* (1855); *Unknown* (1874); *Gloria* (1877); *The Trail of the Serpent* (1879); *Nearest and Dearest* (1881); *The Mother's Secret* (1883); *An Exile's Bride* (1887); *The Hidden Hand* (1888); and *Broken Pledges* (1891).

**SOUVESTRE, ÉMILE** (1806-1854), French novelist, was born on the 15th of April 1806. He was the son of a civil engineer, a native of Morlaix. He was by turns a bookseller’s assistant, a private schoolmaster, a journalist, and master at the grammar schoo!s of Brest and of Mülhausen. He settled in Paris in 1836, where he was made (1848) professor in a school for the instruction of civil servants. He began his literary career with a drama, played at the Théâtre français in 1828, the *Siège Je Missolonghi.* In novel writing he did much better than for the stage, although he deliberately aimed at making the novel an engine of moral instruction. His best work is undoubtedly to be found in the charming *Derniers Bretons* (4 vols., 1835-1837) and *Foyer breton* (1844), where the folk-lore and natural features of his native province are worked up into story form, and in *Un Philosophe sous les toils,* which received in 1851 a well deserved academic prize. He also wrote a number of other works—novels, dramas, essays and miscellanies. He died in Paris on the 5th of July 1854.

**SOUVRÉ, GILLES DE,** Marquis de Courtanväux, Baron de Lezines *(c.* 1540-1626), marshal of France, belonged to