

for Hill, and S for Sewing-society." The thing was so obvious—the explanation so satisfactory, that it received immediate and general acceptance; and the school-teacher was regarded with greater admiration than ever. And of that admiration I certainly never attempted to deprive her: I hope I may say, without being misunderstood, that I admired her myself.

The *Hand of Blessing* took two forms, the *Greek* and the *Latin*. The Greek blessed in the name of the Lord; the Latin, in the name of the Trinity. In the Greek, the thumb was placed on the tip of the second finger, and the third and fourth fingers were curved, so that the letters I—S, X—S, were formed. In the Latin form, the thumb and two first fingers were extended signifying the Trinity—the Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son.

The *House*; of course, represented the Church of God, in which all the members were "fitly joined together, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone."

As soon as the indifference, or the conversion, of those in authority allowed the building of Christian places of worship such places were erected. The builders naturally followed, in their designs, the Roman plans; but Roman Art was Christianized and became the Romanesque.

(To be continued.)

GARDINER'S INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH HISTORY.

(Continued from p. 155.)

NORMAN AND ANGEVIN ORGANISATION.

In the first half of the eleventh century the two most purely Teutonic States, Germany and England, were the strongest and best governed states of Europe. The second half of the century was "the time of the reaction of the south against the north." A great spiritual power arose at Rome, and, in 1066, Harold fell at Senlac before a foe "imbued with southern thought," while, in 1076, Henry IV stood a penitent at the gate of Conossa. "Ideas which change the face of the world spring from nations in a state of suffering, not from nations in comfortable circumstances." Hence the idea of higher order and higher government originated in Italy, lorded over by strangers, and in France, distracted and torn by feuds and rivalries. The Normans were not originators